

2022-2

# Grade

# 1

## 実用英語技能検定

主催：公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会

後援：文部科学省

# 1 級

2022年10月9日(日) 実施

### ■ 試験時間

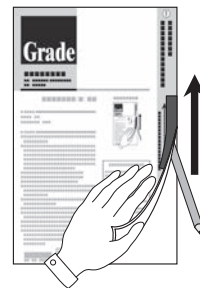
筆記試験 (100分)

リスニングテスト (約36分)

### ■ 注意事項

1. 合図があるまでシールを破いてはいけません。ミシン目に沿って丁寧に破いてください。問題冊子が破れても交換できません。
2. 試験開始まで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
3. 解答は、HBの黒鉛筆かシャープペンシルを使用して解答用紙(マークシート)に記入してください。筆記①②③・リスニングの解答欄は解答用紙のA面(表面)、筆記④の解答欄は、解答用紙のB面(裏面)にあります。解答用紙以外に記入した解答は、すべて無効となります。問題冊子にはメモをしてもかまいませんが、後で解答用紙に解答を書き写す時間はありません。
4. 問題内容に関する質問は一切受けつけません。
5. 不正行為をした場合は、答案は無効となります。
6. 他の受験者に迷惑をかける行為を禁じます。
7. リスニングテストの準備時間、およびリスニングテスト中に教室外へ出た場合は、その後教室に戻りテストを受けることはできません。
8. 携帯電話などは必ず電源を切ってカバンにしまい、絶対に使用しないでください。
9. 電子機器(ウェアラブル端末を含む)の使用を禁じます。
10. 携帯電話などの着信音・バイブ音、その他試験を妨げる音を発生させた場合は、失格とすることがあります。
11. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
12. 採点結果等については、一切異議申し立てはできません。
13. この試験問題の複製(コピー)を禁じます。また、この試験問題の一部または全部を協会の許可なく他に伝えたり、漏えい(インターネット上に掲載することを含みます)することを禁じます。

問題冊子の開け方



### 英検ウェブサイト上での合否結果閲覧について

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一次試験の合否結果閲覧は10/24(月) 12:00から開始となります。合否結果の公開時間は級別に異なります。

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合否結果閲覧には、英検IDとパスワードが必要です。

◆英検IDは本人確認票に記載されています。

◆パスワードは本人確認票に記載されています。ネット申込の方は、申込時に使用したパスワードです。

※本人確認票は二次試験でも使用します。試験後も大切に保管してください。

合図があるまで  
シールを破いてはいけません

筆記用具などを使って開けてください



A1-10-1058A

# 英検

後援：文部科学省

Grade 1

→ *Start from the next page.*

## 1

To complete each item, choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

- (1) **A:** Did the chairperson say why he was resigning?  
**B:** No, he refused to ( ) the reason. He said it was strictly a private matter.  
**1** divulge      **2** condone      **3** shun      **4** elude
- (2) The prime minister's position began to look increasingly ( ) as more and more politicians left the party to join the new one.  
**1** propitious      **2** lustrous      **3** precarious      **4** spasmodic
- (3) Although the man did not tell the police any outright lies, he left out several ( ) details that would have made it clear the accident had been his fault.  
**1** irate      **2** dilapidated      **3** ravenous      **4** salient
- (4) While he was cleaning out his garage, Ken cut his hand on a sharp nail that was ( ) from the wall.  
**1** fretting      **2** mustering      **3** protruding      **4** replenishing
- (5) Glen somehow ( ) himself into thinking Heather was in love with him, even after she made it clear that she was not interested in him.  
**1** deluded      **2** parried      **3** quenched      **4** inundated
- (6) Researchers have found that sharing a traumatic experience can create a feeling of ( ) between people, often leading to lifelong friendships.  
**1** camaraderie      **2** defamation      **3** calamity      **4** exuberance
- (7) The police found no proof of the girl's ( ) in the robbery committed by her boyfriend, so they let her go free.  
**1** mayhem      **2** debacle      **3** complicity      **4** gibberish
- (8) The team's ( ) performance this season has confused everyone. In one game, they might play very well, while in the next, they might make numerous mistakes.  
**1** scrupulous      **2** erratic      **3** methodical      **4** gleaming
- (9) The defendant's ( ) surprised everyone in the courtroom. They all thought the jury would return with a guilty verdict.  
**1** referral      **2** sojourn      **3** acquittal      **4** snare

- (10) *A:* What's your new colleague like?  
*B:* We don't get along very well. He's been ( ) toward me from day one. It's almost as though he's looking to fight with me.  
**1** eclectic      **2** intrinsic      **3** apathetic      **4** antagonistic
- (11) The weather was warm and humid, so as soon as Percy left the hotel, he began to ( ) heavily. In no time at all, his shirt was stained with sweat.  
**1** patronize      **2** truncate      **3** perspire      **4** transcend
- (12) After he was arrested for robbery, Brad called his sister and asked her to pay his ( ). However, she did not have the \$10,000 needed for his release.  
**1** void      **2** effigy      **3** stint      **4** bail
- (13) As a young boy, Evan was ( ) with a lung disease that made it impossible for him to participate in sports activities at school.  
**1** bolstered      **2** afflicted      **3** indulged      **4** confiscated
- (14) *A:* Steve, can you explain this graph?  
*B:* The blue lines ( ) our company's expenses, and the green lines represent the volume of sales we made last year.  
**1** denote      **2** smear      **3** decry      **4** squint
- (15) The manager's assumption that his employee was stealing money proved to be ( ). An accounting mistake was the cause of the problem.  
**1** erroneous      **2** perpetual      **3** rigorous      **4** profuse
- (16) The city council ordered the ( ) of the old building because it was too dangerous to leave it standing any longer.  
**1** intimation      **2** demolition      **3** allocation      **4** extortion
- (17) Helen asked her neighbor to water her garden while she was away. Unfortunately, he forgot, and many of her flowers had ( ) by the time she returned.  
**1** tarnished      **2** polarized      **3** wilted      **4** slighted
- (18) Although the film's subject matter is very serious, there are moments of ( ) that prevent it from becoming too depressing.  
**1** levity      **2** confluence      **3** impetus      **4** hegemony

- (19) Yesterday, Andrew received a ( ) e-mail from an unknown address. No matter how hard he tried, he could not understand what it was trying to say.  
**1** poignant      **2** resilient      **3** cryptic      **4** delectable
- (20) The handmade furniture brand is known for its ( ) attention to detail. Each piece is crafted with great care.  
**1** relenting      **2** tasteless      **3** fastidious      **4** insular
- (21) When Roger tried to pick up his brother's baby for the first time, she ( ) so much that Roger had trouble holding her properly.  
**1** squirmed      **2** cleaved      **3** scrounged      **4** lampooned
- (22) Peer pressure can have a powerful influence on teenagers. When ( ) by friends, they can be persuaded to do some very foolish things.  
**1** bogged down      **2** hitched up  
**3** goofed off      **4** egged on
- (23) When Michelle's neighbors have loud parties, she turns up her music to ( ) the noise from next door.  
**1** fritter away      **2** lap up      **3** drown out      **4** cave in
- (24) The car company is working to ( ) its old-fashioned image and appeal to young people by designing modern-looking cars with high-tech devices.  
**1** cast off      **2** call out      **3** dial up      **4** box in
- (25) The accusations of misconduct ( ) the politician by former staff members have the potential to end his political career.  
**1** leveled at      **2** drummed into  
**3** banked on      **4** pitched for



## Valuing the Economy

The idea that war is beneficial for the economy is familiar to many people, and it is based on the assumption that major conflicts bring huge demand for production of supplies, stimulating job creation. Some experts, however, ( 29 ). Ultimately, most of what is created during massive arms-production efforts is used up or destroyed during battle, whereas the same funds and resources would provide significant long-term benefits if devoted to generating consumer goods and services. In fact, the experts note, this was observed after World War II, when the United States experienced a surprising period of prosperity following the government's dramatic reduction in military spending.

In recent years, economist Tyler Cowen has been an advocate for a revised theory of the economic merits associated with war. Accepting that military engagement itself cannot possibly be positive for economies, he argues that it is the ( 30 ) that is beneficial. Cowen contends that the recent stagnation of some economies around the world can be attributed to a pervading lack of urgency that slowly develops as a result of prolonged periods of peace. Citing examples such as the tremendous innovations that came out of the long period of hostility during the Cold War, when both the United States and the Soviet Union feared the other's tremendous military capabilities, Cowen believes it is the potential for armed conflict that keeps governments on their toes, pressuring them to liberalize the economy and commit funds to science and technology, among other things.

Cowen is not proposing that nations should go around picking fights, however. In fact, he goes on to say that since weapons have become so much more destructive these days, the fallout that would occur if war actually broke out would be catastrophic, so economic stagnation might be a relatively good thing in today's world. He suggests, therefore, that it may be better ( 31 ). Just as there has been a recent realization that environmental devastation is not worth the benefits associated with the rampant use of fossil fuels, it is likely that the potential risks of constantly being on the verge of war cannot be justified by the rewards.

- (29)
- 1 claim there is another reason for this
  - 2 point out that the idea is flawed
  - 3 underestimate the cost of war
  - 4 say the idea only applies to wars
- (30)
- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 spending on weapons  | 2 threat of conflict |
| 3 gaining of territory | 4 aftermath of war   |
- (31)
- 1 for nations to develop better technology
  - 2 to prevent short-term losses
  - 3 for people to use resources more efficiently
  - 4 to trade growth for peace

Read each passage and choose the best answer from among the four choices for each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

## Biopiracy

In their efforts to develop new medicines and foodstuffs, multinational corporations frequently rely on indigenous peoples' knowledge of medicinal plants and other resources. This sometimes leads to accusations of biopiracy, a term referring to attempts to patent products found with the aid of indigenous peoples without providing them with fair compensation. It is generally agreed that when enlisting the aid of indigenous peoples in this way, it is essential to have informed consent regarding how the resources may be used, including the possibility that they will be turned into lucrative products. It is also important to draw up agreements detailing the rights and obligations of both parties before the start of any cooperation. However, such agreements often reflect fundamental differences between indigenous and other worldviews, which frequently lead to misunderstandings and exploitation. While Western societies, for instance, place emphasis on legal protections such as patents and trademarks, indigenous groups often find the concept of an individual or company possessing exclusive rights to natural resources and organisms to be incomprehensible. As a result, many indigenous groups have brought lawsuits against corporations that they say deceived them.

Furthermore, although legislation and international treaties have been enacted to combat biopiracy, creating unambiguous and comprehensive regulations has proved extremely challenging. In fact, the term biopiracy itself lacks a single unified definition, and regulations regarding it vary among nations, making it difficult to stamp out unethical practices. The Nagoya Protocol, for example, was designed to be a framework on which nations could build their own legislation to control access to genetic resources and ensure that benefits resulting from the use of such resources are shared. Yet the agreement has been interpreted and implemented in widely differing ways, and it has only been signed by a relatively small percentage of nations. These factors are a major reason why the practice of biopiracy has shown little sign of ending.

Legislation targeting biopiracy may also have unintended consequences. One group of scientists published an article arguing international agreements related to curbing biopiracy are already causing nations that are home to precious resources and organisms to throw up obstacles to urgently needed research. In particular, the science of taxonomy, which involves the discovery and classification of species for conservation purposes, has been significantly hampered by such international agreements. The scientists write that "biodiversity research has seemingly become suspect in the minds of many regulatory bodies, owing to fear that a taxonomic discovery today might conceivably translate into a commercial development tomorrow." Researchers in some countries have become reluctant to share specimens with scientists abroad, and others complain the regulatory hurdles they need to clear to obtain permits are hindering research, including conservation studies. On the other hand, the scientists who wrote the article note that, in the case of medical research, the development of advanced technologies such as genetic engineering means that obtaining access to organisms known to indigenous peoples could become less important. This would not only allow crucial scientific research to continue unimpeded but also cause current anti-biopiracy agreements to lose their relevance.



- (32) When multinational corporations make agreements with indigenous peoples,
- 1 there has been a tendency for both parties to entrust the drawing up of legal rights such as patents and trademarks to an independent party.
  - 2 there are often significant differences in the way that the parties involved understand fundamental concepts contained in the documents.
  - 3 the parties involved generally disagree more about issues regarding medicines than they do about other types of products.
  - 4 there is a need to explain not only the benefits indigenous peoples will receive but also the fact that their cooperation is vital to ongoing research.

- (33) In the second paragraph, what does the author of the passage state about efforts to prevent biopiracy?
- 1 Legislation and treaties would be much more effective if both corporations and indigenous peoples were consulted during their creation.
  - 2 There have been some signs that biopiracy is declining, but indigenous peoples say that the efforts have not gone far enough.
  - 3 Local laws have generally been much more successful at decreasing biopiracy than international treaties have.
  - 4 Their lack of success is largely the result of the difficulty of creating clear rules that every country will agree to follow.

- (34) Which of the following statements would the scientists who wrote the article mentioned in the final paragraph most likely agree with?
- 1 Biopiracy is often disguised as conservation research, so this type of research should be more carefully regulated.
  - 2 Although medical technologies like genetic engineering are advancing, they are creating greater risks of indigenous people being harmed by biopiracy.
  - 3 Regulations designed to prevent biopiracy have the potential to interfere with essential research that could save endangered species.
  - 4 Scientists' attempts to steal taxonomy research from one another present a far more serious problem than biopiracy does.

## *The Early Solar System*

The origin of our solar system has long been the subject of speculation. The most widely accepted explanation is the nebular hypothesis, which argues that the solar system began as a massive cloud of interstellar gas and debris that collapsed under immense gravitational forces. The resulting mass of swirling matter eventually formed into pockets of material that then came together to become the sun and planets. While this accounts well for some aspects of the solar system's formation, other predictions derived from the hypothesis do not line up with the solar system's current state. For example, in computer simulations based on the hypothesis, the masses of certain planets and the regions in which those planets reside were inconsistent with current astronomical observations. The discrepancies, however, could be due to the fact that the nebular hypothesis was originally based on the assumption that planets in our solar system formed in their current locations and have mostly remained there.

Some of these mysteries may be close to being solved. The smaller planets of the inner solar system are believed to have formed from matter able to withstand the sun's tremendous heat, such as rock and metal. Conversely, the gas giants Jupiter and Saturn are thought to have formed in regions farther from the sun, beyond what is referred to as the frost line, as temperatures at this distance are low enough for the matter that makes up gas giants to solidify. Scientists, however, have observed Jupiter-like gas planets in distant solar systems—nicknamed “hot Jupiters”—orbiting their suns at surprisingly close distances. To explain this, scientists proposed the concept of planetary migration, and a scenario named the “grand tack” was modeled, using Jupiter's formation as a basis, to test the concept. In the scenario, Jupiter takes shape beyond the frost line, as is expected, but migrates toward the inner solar system, imitating hot Jupiters. However, as a result of gravitational forces from our solar system's other gas giant, Saturn, Jupiter is drawn back out to its current location farther from the sun. Despite sounding far-fetched, the scenario has been praised for plausibly explaining why hot Jupiters exist.

The grand tack scenario may also provide clarity for other apparent inconsistencies in our solar system. When the computer simulations based on the nebular hypothesis projected that Mars should be much larger than it currently is, the proposed grand tack migration of Jupiter suggested an explanation. By factoring in Jupiter's trajectory in the grand tack scenario, scientists realized the gas giant was likely scattering matter close to the sun that would otherwise have greatly increased Mars's mass. Furthermore, had Jupiter not made its migration, planets in the inner solar system, which includes the area where Earth is now, could very well have become larger, uninhabitable worlds shrouded by gas. The vast majority of the inner regions of other known solar systems are populated by such planets, so scientists believe our solar system may be extremely unique in this regard. If the grand tack scenario proves to be correct, humankind owes a great deal of gratitude to Jupiter for the planet's journey through the solar system.

(35) According to the author of the passage, what is one problem with the nebular hypothesis?

- 1 Although it accurately predicts that planets can change locations in the solar system, its predictions do not apply to other objects in space.
- 2 It does not sufficiently explain how gravitational forces affected the size and location of the sun during the early formation of our solar system.
- 3 Using it to model the history of our solar system has produced results that do not match what we currently know about certain planets.
- 4 It was based partly on inaccurate astronomical theories about the manner in which solar systems in distant areas of the universe formed.

(36) “Hot Jupiters” are significant because

- 1 they are evidence that the temperatures of frost lines detected in other solar systems have little connection to how planets are formed.
- 2 their size strongly implies that many of the other planets found in our solar system were once much smaller than they are now.
- 3 they support theories suggesting that the size of a star is directly related to the orbiting distance of its planets.
- 4 their existence appears to provide evidence to support the idea that planets do not always remain in the same orbits.

(37) What can be inferred about the “grand tack” scenario based on the third paragraph?

- 1 It could reasonably explain why Mars was not pulled into the sun and destroyed during the early days of the solar system.
- 2 The probability of life evolving on Earth would likely have been a great deal lower if it had never occurred.
- 3 There is a lower chance of life existing on large planets in solar systems where such events have taken place.
- 4 Solar systems where such events have never happened are likely to have planets that resemble Jupiter and Saturn.

# The 1916 Irish Uprising

On the eve of World War I, Ireland, which had been absorbed into the United Kingdom around a century earlier, was on the verge of winning limited self-government, or Home Rule. Although Ireland had political representation in the British Parliament, it lacked its own government, which resulted in poverty, depopulation, and economic exploitation. As a result, nationalism had grown steadily throughout the 1800s, with the Home Rule movement becoming dominant within Irish politics. Since the 1870s, the Irish Parliamentary Party had pursued this agenda, which would allow Ireland a degree of independence in its domestic affairs while still keeping the country within the United Kingdom. The party, led by John Redmond, finally succeeded in getting a Home Rule Bill passed in the British Parliament in 1914.

There was to be no straightforward route to Home Rule,

however. Ireland was divided along religious and political lines, with the South dominated by Catholics who tended to embrace nationalism to some degree, and the North by Protestants who felt more strongly tied to Britain politically and were resolved to remain under the jurisdiction of the British Parliament. In the South, a group known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) found Home Rule to be insufficient because it did not offer true sovereignty. The IRB was so intent on achieving total independence for Ireland that it took up arms, yet it by no means represented mainstream views, even in the South. This became clear with Britain's involvement in World War I in August 1914: the IRB opposed Ireland's participation in the war, but the Irish Parliamentary Party supported it, accepting that the enactment of Home Rule would have to be postponed. The majority of the

Irish public agreed, supporting the war in the same way as other UK nationals.

As Britain focused its military resources on fighting abroad, the IRB leadership believed that fewer soldiers would be available for security purposes in Ireland. So, on April 24, 1916, with Britain's attention diverted by its preparations for a large-scale military offensive near the Somme River in France, the IRB decided the time was ripe for action. Led by a military council that had been formed within the organization, it rose up in armed rebellion against British rule and proclaimed the formation of a republic.

Around 1,500 people—IRB members along with members of other nationalist groups—occupied various sites throughout Dublin, Ireland's capital. They had hoped their actions would inspire a wider uprising among the general population, but this did

**(38)** According to the passage, what is true regarding the political situation in Ireland in 1914?

- 1** The outbreak of a major war had caused a conflict to arise between the Irish Parliamentary Party and various Protestant groups that had once supported it.
- 2** Opposition to the Home Rule Bill had grown because support for the Irish Parliamentary Party had become much weaker.
- 3** Although it lacked widespread public support, the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) was determined that Ireland should become fully independent from Britain.
- 4** The debate surrounding Home Rule helped to unite Protestants and Catholics in their opposition to fighting in World War I.

**(39)** What is one point the author of the passage makes about the uprising that occurred between April 24 and 29, 1916?

- 1** If the IRB had waited until the start of the battle near the Somme River, the British may not have had sufficient troops to defeat the rebels.
- 2** The rebels failed to secure important strategic sites that would have greatly weakened British troops' ability to defeat them.
- 3** The British used a large amount of force to strike fear into civilians, thereby limiting the possibility that they might join the rebels.
- 4** The rebels who took part included people who felt some loyalty to Britain, which made them less willing to harm British troops.

not occur. Moreover, lack of manpower meant they could not capture major railway stations and docks, or, most importantly, Dublin Castle, the British government's administrative headquarters. Consequently, Britain was able to move soldiers into the city unimpeded and retain control of its administrative center, which proved key. Thus, despite being initially caught off guard, the British quickly gained the upper hand through a swiftly organized counterattack. British troops flooded into the city, and heavy artillery was employed, leading to fire damage and civilian casualties.

Although they fought valiantly, the rebels were vastly outnumbered and outgunned. They were forced back into a defensive position, and it was only a matter of time before they surrendered. The uprising ended on April 29, leaving approximately 450 dead and 2,000 injured, with much of

the center of Dublin destroyed.

British retaliation was prompt and harsh: thousands of people suspected of involvement in the rebellion were rounded up and the leaders were tried and convicted by military courts. Fifteen of the rebels were executed by firing squad following trials that were conducted in secret and without defense attorneys, which British officials later ruled to have been in violation of established military judicial procedures. Given that the rebels had struck during wartime, a military response—including conducting the trials in military courts rather than civilian ones—was considered by some at the time to be justifiable. However, officials in the British government quickly became concerned about the manner in which the British commanding officer in Ireland was dealing with the rebels and the reaction this might provoke.

While further executions were

halted, public opinion against British rule was galvanized as a result of the executions of men whom many Irish people regarded as patriots. The uprising had indirectly become a catalyst for a change in public sentiment. The Home Rule movement lost steam, and there emerged in its place widespread acceptance of the rhetoric of a political party called Sinn Féin, allowing the party to dominate the 1918 UK elections in Ireland. The party refused to take up its seats in the British Parliament and declared independence, which escalated into a guerrilla conflict that culminated in a large part of Ireland achieving the sovereignty the IRB had originally sought. Honored by statues and commemorated annually, the 1916 uprising is now regarded as a central event in Irish history.

(40)

The British reaction following the 1916 uprising was problematic on the grounds that

- 1 thousands of rebels were found guilty in military courts, despite the fact that few had played any significant role in the fighting.
- 2 it was later admitted by the government that its own troops had violated many of the same military laws it used to sentence the rebels.
- 3 the government made the situation worse by encouraging the commanding officer to conduct the rebels' trials in secret.
- 4 the way rebel leaders were tried and convicted did not adhere to the correct and proper procedures established by military law.

(41)

Which of the following statements best describes the impact of the 1916 uprising?

- 1 The subsequent political success of Sinn Féin proved the electoral process should have been utilized from the beginning to facilitate change in Ireland.
- 2 Although the incident itself did not bring about immediate change, it eventually led to considerable progress being made toward the rebels' goal.
- 3 The uprising was significant because the military tactics employed during it would become invaluable in helping Ireland succeed in later conflicts.
- 4 Although the event resulted in destruction and loss of life, it was justified because it marked the end of Ireland's conflict with Britain.

## English Composition

- Write an essay on the given TOPIC.
- Give **THREE** reasons to support your answer.
- **Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion**
- **Suggested length: 200–240 words**
- Write your essay in the space provided on Side B of your answer sheet.  
Any writing outside the space will not be graded.

### TOPIC

*Agree or disagree: Human societies will always have a negative effect on the environment*

MEMO

# Listening Test

**There are four parts to this listening test.**

<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Dialogues:</b> 1 question each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 2</b>	<b>Passages:</b> 2 questions each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 3</b>	<b>Real-Life:</b> 1 question each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 4</b>	<b>Interview:</b> 2 questions	Multiple-choice

※ Listen carefully to the instructions.

## Part 1

- No. 1*
- 1 Take a tour of the school.
  - 2 Fill out an application form.
  - 3 Speak with some of the students.
  - 4 Go to the school's admissions office.
- No. 2*
- 1 He is having trouble understanding his work.
  - 2 He needs help fixing some lights.
  - 3 He may be too tired to do all his work.
  - 4 He is moving to a new apartment.
- No. 3*
- 1 Reschedule the vacation for a later date.
  - 2 Apply to become the jury coordinator.
  - 3 Do her jury duty another time.
  - 4 Come back from the vacation early.
- No. 4*
- 1 She does not know which products are safe.
  - 2 The store will not give her a refund.
  - 3 Her favorite product is only sold on the Internet.
  - 4 The product's label is difficult to read.



- No. 5*
- 1** How much the bank will invest in the woman's company.
  - 2** When the woman's loan will be approved.
  - 3** Why the woman's business venture is risky.
  - 4** What the woman needs to qualify for a loan.
- No. 6*
- 1** He will have to work longer hours in the future.
  - 2** His boss does not recognize his achievements.
  - 3** He could not choose which project to work on.
  - 4** His boss has canceled his latest project.
- No. 7*
- 1** Fewer people will ride the bus downtown.
  - 2** Businesses downtown need more support.
  - 3** She will consider running for city council.
  - 4** Repairing the sidewalks would be too costly.
- No. 8*
- 1** Inquire about a local baseball league.
  - 2** Contact the karate school next month.
  - 3** Sign Tyler up for a volunteer program.
  - 4** Play softball as a family this weekend.
- No. 9*
- 1** Replace the filter more often.
  - 2** Get rid of the shrimp in the tank.
  - 3** Put less food in the tank.
  - 4** Check the water quality every week.
- No. 10*
- 1** The discounts are not on all products.
  - 2** The products they want are not available online.
  - 3** They would not visit the store very often.
  - 4** They think the membership fee is too high.

*Listening Test*

**Part 2**

- (A) *No. 11*
- 1 Evidence that shows people with dementia sleep more.
  - 2 Various sleep disorders reported by young people.
  - 3 Lifestyle changes as a treatment for dementia.
  - 4 The sleep patterns of middle-aged people.
- No. 12*
- 1 Protein buildup is not always a sign of dementia.
  - 2 Participants' sleep patterns were likely not caused by dementia.
  - 3 Better treatments for dementia will soon be developed.
  - 4 Middle-aged people generally have difficulty sleeping.
- 
- (B) *No. 13*
- 1 Some kinds of meat were not readily available.
  - 2 Studies showed they were healthier than meat.
  - 3 They could be stored longer than other foods.
  - 4 They were easier to process than other foods.
- No. 14*
- 1 The agriculture industry heavily promoted them in the 1960s.
  - 2 Scientists learned how to make them taste like meat.
  - 3 Their widespread use by parts of the food industry.
  - 4 Cultural shifts in the second half of the twentieth century.

- (C)** *No. 15*
- 1 It should target all available formats equally.
  - 2 It is more likely to increase profits when done early.
  - 3 It has been given less priority by studios recently.
  - 4 It should not be handled by the studios alone.

- No. 16*
- 1 They often feature too many action scenes.
  - 2 They have more impact after a movie's release.
  - 3 They are more effective when seen repeatedly.
  - 4 They are less interesting when seen in theaters.

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- (D)** *No. 17*
- 1 To supply goods to isolated regions.
  - 2 To improve relationships with foreign countries.
  - 3 To restore the ecology of desert areas.
  - 4 To give them as gifts to senior military officers.

- No. 18*
- 1 They were captured to be sold to circuses.
  - 2 They eventually spread across the desert.
  - 3 Their population was too small to sustain itself.
  - 4 They continued to be sighted for nearly 100 years.

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- (E)** *No. 19*
- 1 It is difficult to identify what kind of snake bit them.
  - 2 Traditional medicines are generally unavailable.
  - 3 They sometimes receive poor-quality antivenins.
  - 4 Doctors often give them too much antivenin.

- No. 20*
- 1 It is more expensive than other antivenins.
  - 2 Its production causes harm to animals.
  - 3 It is only effective for mild snakebites.
  - 4 It can be kept at room temperature.

*Listening Test*

**Part 3**

**(F)** No. 21

**Situation:** You broke your ankle, but it does not hurt too badly. You have never used crutches before. At the hospital, a doctor tells you the following.

**Question:** What should you do next?

- 1** Ask for the tutorial.
- 2** Put on the special boot.
- 3** Get another x-ray.
- 4** Ask for a prescription.

**(G)** No. 22

**Situation:** You are shopping for a vacuum cleaner. Your home has hardwood floors and several small rugs. You have a dog. A salesperson tells you the following.

**Question:** Which vacuum cleaner should you buy?

- 1** The ThunderClean 100.
- 2** The DeepVac.
- 3** The DustGuster.
- 4** The DustGuster Plus.

**(H) No. 23**

**Situation:** You are on a business trip, and you just noticed that your suit jacket has a stain. It is 2 p.m., and you have a presentation tomorrow morning. The hotel receptionist tells you the following.

**Question:** What should you do with your jacket?

- 1 Send it to the Drop-and-Go service.
- 2 Bring it to the front desk.
- 3 Try to clean it yourself.
- 4 Take it to the nearby dry cleaner.

**(I) No. 24**

**Situation:** You are driving from your home in Eastwick to your office downtown when you hear the following traffic report on the radio. You have not yet reached Battery Bridge.

**Question:** Which route should you take?

- 1 The Channel Freeway.
- 2 Battery Bridge.
- 3 The Martin Highway.
- 4 Sunset Road.

**(J) No. 25**

**Situation:** It is your first day as an intern at an advertising company. You want to become a graphic designer but do not have any experience. Another intern is explaining your schedule.

**Question:** Who should you talk to this afternoon?

- 1 Martha.
- 2 Mark.
- 3 Hilda.
- 4 Carol.

*Listening Test*

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**Part 4**

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- No. 26**
- 1** She noticed that people at fairs mostly bought records from the 1960s, '70s, and '80s.
  - 2** She wanted to earn some pocket money by selling things she was not using.
  - 3** She was inspired by her father making a lot of money selling records at markets.
  - 4** She could not find a satisfactory teaching job and wanted to make money quickly.
- No. 27**
- 1** The shop was conveniently located near where the fairs were held.
  - 2** The extra income from a second shop would allow her to quit teaching.
  - 3** Customers wanted her to open a shop that specialized in signed records.
  - 4** She wanted a larger shop but was hesitant to sell her original shop.

MEMO

## ■一次試験の結果について■

1) 英検ウェブサイトでの解答速報 (<https://www.eiken.or.jp>) 10月10日 13:00以降

### 2) 結果通知方法

#### ◆個人申込の場合

一次個人成績表に可否結果を記載して、11月1日までに送付します（合格の場合は、一次個人成績表の右上部分が二次受験票になります）。未着の場合は11月1日以降に英検サービスセンター03(3266)8311（平日9:30～17:00）までお問い合わせください（お問い合わせの際には個人番号もお知らせください）。

#### ◆団体申込の場合

一次個人成績表は11月1日までに申込責任者あてに送付します（個人あてには送付しません）。

**11月2日までに二次受験票を受け取っていない場合は、申込責任者へお問い合わせください。**

## ■二次試験について（一次試験合格者のみ）■ ※試験日程は必ずご自身で事前にご確認ください。

1) 試験日 A日程：11月6日（日） C日程：11月23日（水祝）

- ・二次試験の受験日は、A日程・C日程のうち、申込方法・希望受験地等に基づき協会が指定します。試験日・受験会場・集合時間は二次受験票（一次個人成績表の右上部分）で通知します。これを切り離して受験会場にお持ちください。
- ・いかなる場合も二次受験票で指定された試験日・受験会場・集合時間での受験となり、変更はできません。
- ・日程区分については、英検ウェブサイトをご確認ください。
- ・ダブル受験（隣接した2つの級を一緒に受験）の場合、それぞれの級について二次受験票に記載の日程での受験となり、級により異なる日程での受験となる場合があります。
- ・年齢は申込時に申請した生年月日に基づいて算出します（一次試験の答案に異なる生年月日を記入されても反映されません）。
- ・申込情報に不備がある場合、協会が指定した日時での受験となり、英検ウェブサイトのとおりの日程とならない場合があります。
- ・一部特別会場（海外・離島等）、障がい等のある方に関する受験上の配慮にて受験する場合はA日程です。

2) 受験地（11都市の受験地から選べます）

- ・解答用紙（A面）「二次希望受験地」の中から選び、マークしてください。