

2024-3

Grade

1

2024年度第1回よりライティングテストの出題が2題になります。
忘れずに、2つの問題に解答してください。

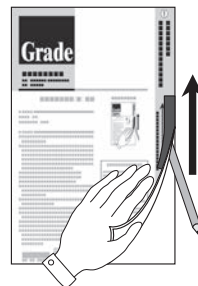
実用英語技能検定

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

2025年1月26日(日) 実施

問題冊子の開け方



試験時間

筆記試験 (100分)

リスニングテスト (約37分)

注意事項

- 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。
- 試験開始まで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 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①②③④・リスニングの解答欄は解答用紙のA面(表面)、筆記⑤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。
- 問題内容に関する質問は一切受けつけません。
- 不正行為をした場合は、答案は無効となります。
- 他の受験者に迷惑をかける行為を禁じます。
- 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。
- 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。
- 電子機器(ウェアラブル端末を含む)の使用を禁じます。
- 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。
- 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
- 採点結果等については、一切異議申し立てはできません。
- 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。

英検ウェブサイト上での合否結果閲覧について

一次試験の合否結果閲覧は2/17(月)12:00から開始となります。(公開開始時間は級別に異なります。)

なお、合否結果の閲覧には「生涯学習アカウント」が必要です。公開当日は閲覧サイトが混雑するため、事前登録をおすすめいたします。※既にお持ちの方は事前登録不要です。

詳細は英検ウェブサイトからご確認ください。

<https://www.eiken.or.jp/eiken/result/lifelong-learner/>



【本会場で受験の方】

合否結果閲覧には、生涯学習アカウントと英検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、申込完了メールにも記載されています。

※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。

筆記用具などを使って開けてください

英検

後援：文部科学省



A1-10-1058A

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:** Roy, you need a () from the pressures of the office. You always seem so stressed out.
B: I know, Patti. I'm thinking about starting to play golf again to take my mind off work.
1 felony **2** pageant **3** convulsion **4** diversion
- (2) The manager was () with so many projects that he felt he did not have time to do any of them well.
1 encumbered **2** ascribed **3** berated **4** patronized
- (3) The police () the suspect before placing him in the patrol car. They wanted to make sure he was not hiding any weapons.
1 tapered **2** frisked **3** regurgitated **4** dissipated
- (4) Tom was shocked and angry when he learned that his mechanic had been () charging him for unnecessary repairs for years.
1 vibrantly **2** fraudulently **3** enviously **4** virtuously
- (5) Ivan was so focused on his work that he was () to his coworkers' attempts to get his attention.
1 provident **2** rampant **3** rudimentary **4** oblivious
- (6) Mr. Chang could not work for a month after his knee surgery. He had not expected the operation to () him for such a long time.
1 circumvent **2** deride **3** transcend **4** incapacitate
- (7) Although the game was close in the first half, it became a () in the second. The Tigers scored another 6 points, and the final score was 10 to 3.
1 rout **2** famine **3** bunker **4** tidbit
- (8) **A:** Frida, as assistant manager, I'd like more () to make decisions regarding the team on my own.
B: I'm sorry, Burt, but you've only been in the position a month, so I need you to report to me on everything, at least for now.
1 profusion **2** conjecture **3** provocation **4** leeway

- (9) The old friends met from time to time to () about their days together in the army.
 1 reminisce 2 rectify 3 advocate 4 amplify
- (10) After a few years, the supermodel became () with her luxurious lifestyle and decided to devote her life to a charity that helps poor children instead.
 1 contrived 2 jaded 3 molded 4 shrouded
- (11) When Janet was hired, she was told there would be a () period of three months. If her work was satisfactory during this time, she would be made a permanent employee.
 1 ravenous 2 subsidiary 3 dexterous 4 probationary
- (12) Today, the police arrested a man whom they believe was the () in last week's bank robbery. His fingerprints matched those found on the bank's safe.
 1 aficionado 2 mourner 3 culprit 4 tycoon
- (13) Since the land in the region was unsuitable for farming, people in the area depended on the ocean for () for centuries. Today, though other types of food are available, local people still eat a lot of seafood.
 1 infamy 2 eccentricity 3 sustenance 4 magnitude
- (14) In an effort to () underage smoking, lawmakers introduced legislation prohibiting tobacco companies from advertising in magazines aimed at youth.
 1 resuscitate 2 curtail 3 invoke 4 conjure
- (15) When the store manager suspected an employee was () money from the cash register, he set up cameras to catch the thief in the act.
 1 annexing 2 thwarting 3 pilfering 4 hijacking
- (16) Although he thought his grandfather was wrong, Gavin decided to show () and pretended to agree with what the old man said.
 1 fruition 2 deference 3 audacity 4 dismissal

- (17) The performer had a following of () fans who would attend all his concerts wherever they were held, regardless of the costs involved.
1 fiendish **2** forsaken **3** apathetic **4** ardent
- (18) After decades of terror under the cruel former king, the people prayed that his son would turn out to be a () ruler.
1 wayward **2** fraught **3** benign **4** frigid
- (19) The best way to complete a large project is to start early and () it. Doing a little each day like this is better than trying to do all of it in a short time.
1 check up on **2** wriggle out of
3 suck up to **4** chip away at
- (20) When Oscar began to () during his professor's long lecture, his classmate tapped him on the shoulder to wake him up.
1 sound off **2** kick in **3** drift off **4** horn in
- (21) In the championship match, the two boxers () each other with everything they had. By the end of twelve rounds, they were both nearly too tired to stand.
1 went at **2** bore with **3** mopped up **4** nailed down
- (22) Although the author did not really base the novel on her life, she did () many of her own experiences to get inspiration for the story.
1 whip up **2** scratch out **3** tap into **4** root for

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

Below the Surface

Roots make up a significant portion of a plant's biomass. Plant scientists, however, have traditionally focused their research on elements that are observable or measurable aboveground, such as leaves, shoots, and the photosynthesis process. This is not to say roots have been completely ignored—even two centuries ago, some scientists were studying them using creative methods such as transparent boxes. However, traditional collections of dried plant specimens, known as herbariums, were mounted on sheets of paper whose standard dimensions were too small to accommodate large, complex root systems. Additionally, the soil clinging to roots might contain pests that could damage an herbarium collection so extensively that it would be rendered useless to scientists. Thus, roots (**23**).

Recently, root systems have attracted attention due to their potential to (**24**). Knowing roots harbor species of fungal microbes that assist plants in life-sustaining processes such as nutrient cycling, one US researcher examined root samples in a museum collection gathered over a 127-year period. He found they contained DNA from fungal microbes; such DNA can provide data on the diversity of root systems across time and regions. The microbes that inhabit roots can help plants cycle more nitrogen, which, in turn, increases their efficiency in sequestering carbon and mitigating climate change. The relative lack of data on root systems, however, means computer models used to predict Earth's climate have not accounted for the presence of these microbes. Scientists say inputting such data into climate models could significantly increase the models' accuracy.

Because root systems' microbial composition influences plants' ability to absorb nutrients, in-depth knowledge of these systems can also help farmers develop hardier crops in nutrient-deficient soil. However, analyzing roots has traditionally required uprooting plants, which could negatively impact farmers' businesses. It also makes studying roots' changes over time nearly impossible. Researchers are now attempting to analyze root systems (**25**). One such method involves tools called "minirhizotrons." Researchers insert transparent tubes into the soil and allow roots to grow around them; imaging devices are passed through the tubes, allowing for data collection on the architecture of root systems and the dynamics of their fungal microbes.

- (23) **1** vary significantly among different plant species
2 played a key role in research
3 were often considered too troublesome to study
4 contain visible signs of a plant's health
- (24) **1** keep pests away from plants
2 improve scientists' understanding of climate
3 help scientists identify plant species
4 decrease competition among species in some areas
- (25) **1** without digging them up
2 in areas with high-quality soil
3 in plant samples collected years ago
4 by focusing on other parts of the plant

JuMBOs

In 2023, the James Webb Space Telescope discovered dozens of pairs of free-floating, planet-sized objects. Known as Jupiter-Mass Binary Objects, or JuMBOs, these bodies tend to be roughly similar to Jupiter in size. They are bound to each other gravitationally but do not revolve around a star. Though exciting, the discovery has raised questions about how these Jupiter-sized objects could have formed. One possible explanation is that they were created out of the gas leftover from the birth of stars, just as planets like Jupiter were. The problem, however, is that scientists cannot easily explain how the pairs could have (26). If the approach of an interstellar intruder had somehow liberated them from the gravitational grip of a star, such a cosmic disturbance would also have had a high probability of shattering the gravitational bond between the two objects.

A second explanation is that, like stars, they form when an extremely dense region in a cloud of gas collapses in on itself. It has been suggested that they are like brown dwarfs, bodies that never gain the tremendous mass required to spark the nuclear fusion process that ignites stars. However, in the case of stars, while about three-quarters of the most massive ones exist in pairs, as they diminish in mass, the odds that they will form binary pairs are drastically reduced. Even pairs of brown dwarfs, which are far more massive than JuMBOs, are exceptionally scarce. It would be logical, then, to expect that JuMBOs would (27).

While scientists are still debating the processes that lead to JuMBO formation, computer simulations of a massive star sweeping by a solar system do offer support for the first theory. In the simulation, stars intruding on a solar system resulted in ejections of solitary large planets when (28). In contrast, however, when planets with sufficient mass were in proximity to one another, the formation of JuMBOs was common enough to account for their prevalence. While the odds of planets being ejected in pairs from a solar system once appeared to be extremely low, researchers are optimistic that an enhanced understanding of JuMBOs may be just around the corner.

- (26) **1** become similar in size to Jupiter **2** traveled to new solar systems
 3 been created simultaneously **4** escaped their original orbits
- (27) **1** also have a fusion process **2** have much lower masses
 3 be even more uncommon **4** form in regions with gas clouds
- (28) **1** the planets' orbits were widely spaced
 2 the planets were near brown dwarfs
 3 the star was moving more rapidly
 4 the star was an extremely small one

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.

The Büyük Menderes River

The Büyük Menderes River, located in southwestern Turkey, twists and winds for more than 580 kilometers as it flows west toward the Aegean Sea. The convoluted downstream portion of its course is mentioned in the writings of the historian Herodotus as well as in other ancient Greek texts; in fact, the English word “meander” itself derives from the ancient Greek name for the river, Maiandros. Scientists say the river is still relatively young, having formed after numerous separate streams joined together around ten thousand years ago and began flowing as one continuous stream in a westerly direction.

While scientists believe erosion may have caused this convergence, the reason for the river’s uniquely twisting course remains more elusive. One theory focuses on geological features known as graben. These elongated depressions in Earth’s crust form in seismically active areas. When the crust is stretched apart due to seismic activity, fractures known as fault lines are formed, and areas of crust between parallel fractures drop down, creating valleys. Much of the course of the Büyük Menderes follows a series of graben, whose shape allows large amounts of alluvium—particles of loose rock and soil carried by the river—to accumulate in the river channel. This would have resulted in the formation of curves within the channel; when water reached these curves, it was redirected in such a way that more alluvium was then deposited along the opposite shore downstream. This, according to the theory, resulted in the ongoing formation of additional curves.

Sediment deposits also caused other changes to the river’s course. Many curved segments, for example, eventually became cut off from the main channel and formed free-standing bodies of water known as oxbow lakes. But alluvium has played yet another role in the evolution of the river and its basin; its high mineral and nutrient content makes the basin’s soil rich and fertile, which led to the widespread establishment of agriculture in the area in the twentieth century. Cotton, in particular, was grown in large amounts, which led to the introduction of textile operations in the basin.

The basin’s textile industry supports thousands of local residents and produces 60 percent of Turkey’s textile exports. However, dams erected to enable water to accumulate for irrigation have disrupted the water flow; along with the extraction of water for textile operations, this has degraded the ecosystem and reduced biodiversity and wildlife habitats. Additionally, pesticides used for cotton farming and wastewater from textile manufacturing have polluted the river and local lakes, posing risks to human health and wildlife. In response, organizations, including an NGO, are spearheading a project to introduce sustainable irrigation methods in cotton farming and mechanisms to increase traceability and accountability in the cotton supply chain from farms to the manufacture of textile products. By ensuring the involvement of multiple stakeholders, the project aims to integrate the process of water management and address problems at all stages. This will help regenerate the ecosystem while also promoting the industries crucial to the region’s prosperity.

(29)

One theory about why the river formed its current course states that

- 1 the river's unusually large number of curves prevented its course from being altered significantly by seismic activity.
- 2 ancient accounts of a change in the direction of the river's flow were based on a lack of knowledge about seismic activity.
- 3 graben have played a role in limiting the twists and turns of the river's path by allowing rocks and soil to flow freely downstream.
- 4 there was a repeating process in which rocks and other particles accumulated at various points in the river's channel.

(30)

What is true about the Büyük Menderes River Basin?

- 1 Local residents have opposed the establishment of cotton farms because of the effect it would have on existing industrial operations.
- 2 The establishment of agricultural operations in the area was not possible until the numerous lakes in the basin had become filled in by sediment.
- 3 The high quality of its soil attracted industrial activity that has created employment opportunities for local people.
- 4 The river's especially winding course has made it difficult to introduce measures to protect the health of the local ecosystem.

(31)

What does the author of the passage suggest about the project that is being undertaken by organizations?

- 1 It is intended to encourage cotton growers and textile manufacturers to realize and take responsibility for any of their actions that cause environmental damage.
- 2 It aims to transfer the policies that have kept local cotton farming operations environmentally sustainable to the manufacturing stages of production.
- 3 It is based on the idea that increasing funding for industries that are economically important to the region will encourage farmers to grow more diverse crops.
- 4 It has led to the building of dams that have helped to restore some wildlife habitats but have made it difficult for farmers to irrigate their crops.

Saul Leiter

The photographer Saul Leiter left an indelible mark on the medium of photography through his pioneering approach and unique artistic vision. Born in Pittsburgh in 1923, Leiter relocated to New York City in 1946, where he would spend decades capturing the essence of urban life through his lens.

Leiter sought to capture candid moments on the streets of New York City—mainly within a few blocks of his Manhattan apartment. Many of his contemporaries in photography documented the grit and grime of life in the city—a hallmark of the so-called New York School of photography, a mid-twentieth-century movement with which Leiter has sometimes been associated. Leiter’s interest, however, was in finding beauty in the mundane. His street photographs feature scenes from everyday life—people walking on rain-soaked pavement, bustling crowds, and,

most notably, fleeting moments of solitude, in which his subjects seem removed from the urban bustle despite being surrounded by it. Leiter homed in on these seemingly nondescript and trivial moments, bringing out their intimacy, beauty, and depth.

This is not to say human subjects dominated his work—urban infrastructure and elements such as buildings, furniture, curtains, and fire hydrants are prominent in his photographs. In particular, Leiter used objects like mirrors, curtains, and windows to frame the human subjects in his candid street scenes. Often, he would intentionally obscure the view—using the framing elements themselves or taking advantage of atmospheric elements like shadows, rain, snow, or condensation—to give the scene both depth and ambiguity, like a puzzle or an abstract painting. Additionally, Leiter liked to purchase cheap,

expired film stock, which made his images seem worn and muted, helping to characterize his abstract style.

Leiter is known for his use of color, an element he wielded masterfully but sparingly, in careful, vivid bursts. One well-known photograph, for example, reveals the all-white expanse of a snow-covered street punctuated by a single red umbrella. While Leiter never gave up shooting in black and white, he began experimenting with color in the late 1940s, a time when black and white dominated the medium. Art photographers considered color to be a vulgar element suitable only for advertising and popular magazines. Photography was still striving for acceptance as a serious art form, and color was considered a barrier to achieving this status.

It was not until the 1970s that color photography was embraced by the mainstream art

(32)

What does the author of the passage say about Saul Leiter’s street photography?

- 1 Unlike the New York School photographers, Leiter often photographed staged scenes in which people were put in places that were unfamiliar to them.
- 2 Although Leiter’s photographs primarily reflected the aesthetics of the New York School, their focus was on revealing beauty in the city’s harshest places.
- 3 Leiter constantly sought out large crowds so he would have a greater variety of individuals present to photograph at once.
- 4 The scenes in Leiter’s photographs often revealed people in moments that might initially seem uninteresting or insignificant.

(33)

What is true about Leiter’s use of objects like curtains and windows?

- 1 They served not only as devices for framing the people in his photographs but also as tools for making the images difficult to perceive.
- 2 Leiter preferred using them for both framing and calling attention to architectural elements and other objects rather than people.
- 3 Because they often presented an obstacle to the scenes he wanted to photograph, he purchased a type of film that helped to disguise them.
- 4 He used them mainly to highlight weather conditions such as rain, as these were often the central focus of his street scenes.

world through the work of other early pioneers such as William Eggleston and Stephen Shore. While Leiter had started breaking from the conventions of black and white at least two decades earlier, his work was hidden from the public throughout most of his career; his name was therefore absent from the headlines that heralded the emergence of color in fine-art photography. In fact, it was not until the 2006 publication of *Saul Leiter: Early Color*, a photo-book compilation of his works, that Leiter gained recognition as a groundbreaking figure in this regard.

Leiter himself, however, reveled in his obscurity, which was largely self-imposed. He shunned fame and prestige, rejecting offers to have his work publicly exhibited. He shared his color images only with friends and others close to him, projecting them on a wall in his apart-

ment rather than incur the high costs of printing. To earn a living, Leiter worked as a photographer for fashion magazines, including *Harper's Bazaar*, where his images exhibited many of the stylistic elements that characterized his personal work; for example, he often shot his fashion-model subjects partially obscured or framed by glass panels, layering the images to add a sense of depth and mystery.

Leiter was a prolific painter throughout his life, and his street photographs exhibited a painterly aesthetic—for example, in their methodical use of color. Yet starting in the 1970s, Leiter took a step further by painting over some of his own photographs, most of which were intimate portraits of friends taken in his apartment. He was fascinated by the ensuing variation of surfaces and textures; the paint would adopt different qualities depending on the smoothness or

roughness of the printed photograph's surface. Photograph prints, unlike standard acrylic canvases, were prone to wrinkling or tearing over time, and Leiter intended these effects to be incorporated into the works. He would also continually add layers of paint—sometimes decades after he had begun a piece—resulting in art that was as tactile as it was visual.

In recent years, there has been heightened interest in Leiter's work, with exhibitions and retrospectives showcasing his contributions to the art world. His unique aesthetic continues to inspire not only photographers but also filmmakers and other artists, who draw upon his innovative style to inform their own work. Though his much-deserved fame arrived late in life, it was his anonymity that allowed him to move through the streets undisturbed as a silent observer of beauty.

(34)

What is one thing the author of the passage says about Leiter's use of color in photography?

- 1 The use of color by a small group of pioneering photographers in the 1940s inspired Leiter to incorporate it into his own work.
- 2 The popularity of color photography led Leiter to avoid using it too frequently, as he wanted his work to stand out from that of his peers.
- 3 Leiter was not popularly associated with color photography when it entered the mainstream art world despite having pioneered it decades earlier.
- 4 Even though Leiter's color images gained popularity just as art photographers began to widely accept the use of color, he remained known for his black-and-white images.

(35)

The technique that Leiter began using in the 1970s

- 1 allowed him to reproduce many of the scenes from his street photographs without printing the photographs again.
- 2 resulted in works that blurred the line between two artistic mediums and were meant to change and evolve over time.
- 3 was intended to help him restore photograph prints that had been damaged in various ways over multiple decades.
- 4 involved painting colorful portraits of his friends on acrylic canvases and taking black-and-white photographs of these paintings.

English Summary

The writing section consists of two tasks (4 and 5). Please remember to complete both tasks. Write your summary in answer box 4 English Summary on Side A of your answer sheet.

- Read the article below and summarize it in your own words as far as possible in English.
- Suggested length: 90–110 words
- Write your summary in the space provided on Side A of your answer sheet. Any writing outside the space will not be graded.

Elephant tusks, rhinoceros horns, and tiger skins are just a few examples of animal parts that are sold for high prices in the illegal wildlife market. In many cases, such wildlife products are valued by consumers for their supposed medicinal properties or are used to produce clothes and jewelry. Traditionally, trade in such goods took place in physical markets and stores, but over the last couple of decades, the Internet has provided easy access to many more customers. The result is a rapid increase in the amount and variety of wildlife products being traded. While the illegal nature of the trade makes determining its true scale a challenge, it is estimated to be worth billions of dollars worldwide.

International aid organizations are concerned about the effects of this trade. In many cases, wild animals are taken from rural areas in developing countries. However, in such areas, revenue from wildlife tourism is often vital for local economies. Actions taken to supply the illegal wildlife trade can, of course, reduce wild animal populations in these areas. This can have a serious adverse effect on such communities, as they have few other ways to make money.

Governments are taking various measures to control this trade. One strategy has been to set up areas that are carefully managed to prevent the unauthorized removal of wild animals. These areas are governed by special regulations, and there are teams of rangers to defend against the criminal operations that hunt animals illegally. Such areas have their limitations, however. One issue is that large animal species, in particular, often need to travel between protected areas in search of food or to breed. Yet the protected areas are often separated from each other by long stretches of unprotected land. As a result, when the animals do this, they are again vulnerable to being captured or killed.

→ *Continue to the next page.*

The writing section consists of two tasks. Please remember to complete both tasks.

MEMO

5

English Composition

The writing section consists of two tasks (4 and 5). Please remember to complete both tasks.
Write your essay in answer box 5 English Composition on Side B of your answer sheet.

- 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

Is freedom of the news media beneficial to society?

MEMO

Listening Test

There are four parts to this listening test.

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

※ Listen carefully to the instructions.

Part 1

- No. 1**
- 1 His willingness to take major risks.
 - 2 His social-media marketing campaigns.
 - 3 His interest in making connections with people.
 - 4 His desire to provide the cheapest service.
- No. 2**
- 1 She was wrong about the budget.
 - 2 She is likely to be fired from her job.
 - 3 Her behavior is arrogant.
 - 4 Her shyness prevents her from speaking.
- No. 3**
- 1 Listen to her interview with the man.
 - 2 Tell the man the interview questions.
 - 3 Find a new guest for her radio show.
 - 4 Start recording her radio show.
- No. 4**
- 1 Fitting the painting into a standard frame.
 - 2 Making sure the paper is not damaged.
 - 3 How much a custom-made frame will cost.
 - 4 What the best material for framing will be.

- No. 5*
- 1 Trent is unlikely to get the property.
 - 2 Trent will have no problem getting a bigger loan.
 - 3 The property's owner may drop the price.
 - 4 The property's owner may decide not to sell.
- No. 6*
- 1 The HR manager sets a good example.
 - 2 Training workshops are a waste of time.
 - 3 The woman should attend the workshop.
 - 4 Their bosses do not communicate effectively.
- No. 7*
- 1 Her problem may not be solved today.
 - 2 She might not need a full eye exam.
 - 3 She probably needs a new pair of glasses.
 - 4 Her problem is likely due to aging.
- No. 8*
- 1 The hospital will pay it to perform.
 - 2 The members have overcome personal differences.
 - 3 Each member has a different musical style.
 - 4 She thinks it will break up soon.
- No. 9*
- 1 The government's new legislation is structurally unfair.
 - 2 Overseas assets will become easier to tax.
 - 3 The government is too focused on employment figures.
 - 4 New business ventures are essential to the economy.
- No. 10*
- 1 Its risks outweigh its benefits.
 - 2 People are unaware of its negative effects.
 - 3 Many scientists use it irresponsibly.
 - 4 It needs to be closely controlled.

Listening Test

Part 2

(A) *No. 11*

- 1** It is hard to measure in poorly organized cities.
- 2** It is influenced by cultural and environmental factors.
- 3** It is consistent across geographical regions.
- 4** It is fixed at a certain level from birth.

No. 12

- 1** They are flexible in their approach to navigating.
- 2** Their creativity can hurt their navigational ability.
- 3** They tend to rely on the route-following strategy.
- 4** Their strategies include staying in familiar places.

(B) *No. 13*

- 1** It was the first in a series of similar incidents.
- 2** It lasted throughout the winter.
- 3** It was caused by a combination of factors.
- 4** It happened because of increasing vehicle emissions.

No. 14

- 1** The price of coal increased.
- 2** New regulations were introduced.
- 3** Many residents moved out of London.
- 4** Treatments for breathing conditions improved.

- (C)** *No. 15*
- 1 Cells showed the ability to pass on MNPs to other cells.
 - 2 The level of polystyrene MNPs was low in marine environments.
 - 3 The human body can remove MNPs from cells in the gut.
 - 4 Humans swallow fewer MNPs than researchers anticipated.

- No. 16*
- 1 Future studies need to include other types of MNPs.
 - 2 The study's researchers should share their data with others.
 - 3 The long-term effects of MNPs on human health are clear.
 - 4 Toxicity levels will be higher in new cells than in old ones.

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- (D)** *No. 17*
- 1 They may be higher than often believed.
 - 2 They have risen due to professional thieves.
 - 3 They have long been ignored by retailers.
 - 4 They include losses unrelated to stealing.

- No. 18*
- 1 The implementation of new inventory control methods.
 - 2 Poor people being punished more.
 - 3 Even more stores closing in the near future.
 - 4 People losing trust in retailers' claims.

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- (E)** *No. 19*
- 1 It could be done without the latest available technology.
 - 2 It made it possible to measure Earth's luminosity.
 - 3 It enabled accurate measurement of distances to stars.
 - 4 It showed that other astronomers' calculations had been accurate.

- No. 20*
- 1 She was not given the recognition she deserved.
 - 2 Edwin Hubble disagreed with her analysis of Cepheid variables.
 - 3 Her findings did not prove the existence of other galaxies.
 - 4 Her calculations could only be used on stars within the Milky Way.

Listening Test

Part 3

(F) No. 21

Situation: You are on vacation and have booked a walking tour for tomorrow. You must leave by 12:30 p.m. to go to the airport. You do not like shopping. You receive the following voicemail.

Question: Which tour should you join?

- 1 Urban Landmarks.
- 2 Culinary Adventures.
- 3 Skyline Exploration.
- 4 Local Treasures.

(G) No. 22

Situation: You are attending a class at university. You want to join a study group, but you have an important appointment right after the class. Your professor tells the class the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Visit your professor later.
- 2 Speak to one of your classmates.
- 3 Go to the library this evening.
- 4 Form your own study group.

(H) No. 23 *Situation:* You are looking for a book to read. You prefer novels with philosophical themes, but you dislike sad stories. A friend is giving you recommendations.

Question: Which book should you read?

- 1 *A Small Shadow.*
- 2 *A Few Cogs Loose.*
- 3 *The Song of Misery.*
- 4 *Tomorrow's Echoes.*

(I) No. 24 *Situation:* You want to retire as soon as possible but are concerned about loss of income. You like your current house but still have a mortgage. A financial planner tells you the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Make an investment that provides regular income.
- 2 Renegotiate the interest rate for your mortgage payments.
- 3 Work at your company for three more years.
- 4 Use the inheritance to pay off the mortgage.

(J) No. 25 *Situation:* You are at a national park with your eight-year-old son and are trying to decide what to do there. You will not stay overnight in the park. A park ranger tells you the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Walk around Lake Granada.
- 2 Take the Braynard Mountain Trail.
- 3 Hike to Toledo Falls.
- 4 Go to Mt. Toro.

Listening Test

Part 4

- No. 26*
- 1** She wishes she had started it when she was younger.
 - 2** She never imagined she would work with children.
 - 3** She misunderstood her role at first.
 - 4** She has worked with people of all ages.
- No. 27*
- 1** Parents have become more involved in their children's therapy.
 - 2** Therapists have gained a better understanding of psychology.
 - 3** The approaches used today are fundamentally different.
 - 4** Therapists have benefited from having access to new technology.

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>) 1月27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、2月25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2月25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2月25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）。

2月26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：3月2日（日） B日程：3月9日（日）

- ・二次試験の受験日は、A日程・B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（14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。