

2025-1

Grade

1

ライティングテストの出題は2題です。
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 6 月 1 日 (日) 実施

■ 試験時間

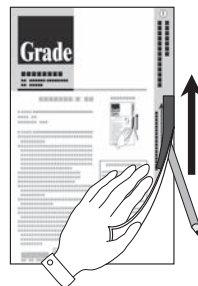
筆記試験 (100分)

リスニングテスト (約37分)

■ 注意事項

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。解答用紙にマークする際は、正確に塗りつぶしてください。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

一次試験の合否結果閲覧は6/23(月) 11:00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/>



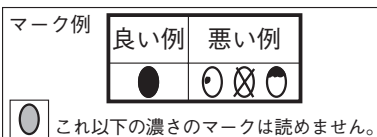
【本会場で受験の方】

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

合図があるまで
シールを破いてはいけません



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) As well as being a successful businessman, Mr. Gibbons is known for his (). He donates money to several charities and often gives speeches at local schools free of charge.
1 callousness **2** impudence **3** treachery **4** benevolence
- (2) The homeland of the ethnic minority group () an international border. Because of this, there are cases in which members of the same family live in different countries.
1 straddles **2** abates **3** coddles **4** recedes
- (3) The lifeguard told the children that if they kept () disregarding the rules by running in the area around the pool, they would have to leave.
1 fortuitously **2** profusely **3** blatantly **4** dubiously
- (4) After many hours of (), the committee finally agreed on a design for the new company logo.
1 deliberation **2** abolition **3** restitution **4** expulsion
- (5) We were all () by the figure skater's performance. Her movements were so graceful that no one could take their eyes off her.
1 denounced **2** banished **3** postulated **4** mesmerized
- (6) The cruel dictator was () by the people, so there were celebrations in the streets when he was finally forced out of power.
1 devoured **2** reviled **3** ruffled **4** deranged
- (7) Laura often used to () on her school assignments, but now she starts working on them as soon as her teachers give them to her.
1 transcend **2** procrastinate **3** evangelize **4** elucidate
- (8) The new theme park has been a real () to the area, bringing in millions of tourists every year.
1 boon **2** prose **3** tremor **4** dent

- (9) There was a time when solar power was not considered a () energy source. Now, however, it is commonly used in homes and businesses.
 1 viable 2 jammed 3 reticent 4 slick
- (10) Pilots were ordered to () from the original flight path because of an approaching storm. The new route allowed them to avoid any dangerous weather.
 1 exude 2 deviate 3 crucify 4 agonize
- (11) The young man feared speaking in public more than anything. When he had to give a speech at his graduation, he stood () on stage, unable to say a word.
 1 petrified 2 rectified 3 dignified 4 gratified
- (12) The politician had three cars and a huge house with a swimming pool. Many people thought his () lifestyle was not appropriate for someone who claimed to speak for the poor.
 1 lavish 2 impromptu 3 vigilant 4 endemic
- (13) Although the war had started as the result of a serious () between the two countries, negotiators were finally able to solve the issue and bring peace to the region.
 1 gentry 2 squad 3 parchment 4 rift
- (14) Sandra is known to be a particularly () lawyer because of her ability to skillfully debate cases and find clever applications of the law.
 1 sluggish 2 adroit 3 cranky 4 distasteful
- (15) As a boss, Randall was terribly (). He changed his mind frequently without committing to a specific vision to work toward.
 1 corpulent 2 meticulous 3 capricious 4 peripheral
- (16) After years of suffering from a trade imbalance, the country began to demand a more () exchange of goods with its neighbors.
 1 maternal 2 erratic 3 menacing 4 equitable

- (17) Police were sent into the streets to () the riots. However, instead of restoring peace, their presence only led to more violence.
1 taint **2** jilt **3** scour **4** quell
- (18) After arguing for an hour, the couple finally discovered the () of their problems. They had fundamentally different values when it came to finances.
1 poise **2** loam **3** crux **4** ward
- (19) *A:* Ibrahim, I was surprised you didn't () when we were talking about the budget at the meeting. You know more about it than anyone else.
B: Well, I was going to say something, but I agreed with everything that Alice said, so I didn't really have anything to add.
1 weigh in **2** scrub up **3** black out **4** crouch down
- (20) *A:* How much did you () for that fancy new car you're driving, Tom? It couldn't have been cheap.
B: It wasn't, Pam, but I got a raise and a large bonus this quarter, so I figured I could afford it.
1 hang on **2** while away **3** zip up **4** shell out
- (21) Every summer, tens of thousands of tourists () the small town for the festival. Their sudden arrival creates traffic problems, overcrowding, and noise that bother the residents.
1 snap at **2** carve out **3** descend on **4** lay up
- (22) Reina joined the fencing team and discovered that she had a natural talent for the sport. Her opponents were unable to () her attacks, so she usually won her matches.
1 clam up **2** fend off **3** run over **4** fly into

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.

Argentine Ants

In recent times, the Argentine ant has become one of the most formidable invasive species on the planet, having established vast colonies that can extend over thousands of kilometers. Its original habitat was a flood-prone plain in Argentina, where torrential downpours routinely forced all the colonies there to evacuate their nests. Then, as the floods subsided, each colony was thrown into fierce contention with groups of other kinds of ants in the now-vacant territory. This (23) had a profound effect on Argentine ants. Over time, they evolved into an incredibly hostile and combative species. Then, when some accidentally found their way onto a steamship departing Argentine waters, the species began to spread.

While some ant species will produce offspring with other ant varieties, Argentine ants refuse to mate outside their species. Instead, they have a distinct tendency to seek to annihilate any other type of ant they encounter. These traits have led to a lack of genetic diversity that has been highly beneficial. Like other species, Argentine ants detect scent-producing chemicals called pheromones when they encounter other ants. Unlike other species, however, their high degree of genetic similarity means they recognize members of other Argentine ant nests as belonging to their own group, preventing them from clashing with colonies in proximity to them. This permits them to (24) than other ant species. Slender and non-stinging, Argentine ants at first seem innocuous, but the resulting multitudes of Argentine ants are able to make short work of most other ant species' colonies.

Argentine ants have taken a toll on ecosystems globally. Untold numbers of indigenous ant species have been exterminated in fierce conflicts during Argentine ant invasions. However, Argentine ants (25). The Argentine ant is a relatively diminutive species, and Californian predators that once feasted on the more sizeable ant varieties it evicted appear to have an aversion to it. Horned lizards in the area, for instance, are now starving. Similarly, in South Africa, Argentine ants have expelled ant species that spread seeds by transporting them to their nests. Argentine ants, however, have failed to take up this crucial ecological niche, threatening the plants that rely on ants for seed dispersal.

- | | | | | |
|------|---|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| (23) | 1 | shortage of resources | 2 | presence of natural barriers |
| | 3 | type of extreme isolation | 4 | state of constant struggle |
| (24) | 1 | evolve more quickly | 2 | migrate more frequently |
| | 3 | have higher population densities | 4 | rely on fewer resources |
| (25) | 1 | can also enhance local ecosystems | | |
| | 2 | tend to attract harmful pests | | |
| | 3 | sometimes fail to adapt well | | |
| | 4 | can also have indirect effects | | |

Visions of Eternity

The twentieth-century surrealist painter Salvador Dalí is known for using recurring imagery that incorporates elements of reality and fantasy. The melting clocks that appear in a number of his paintings, for example, have been interpreted as symbols of the meaninglessness of time in dreams. A recent exhibition in Chicago, however, highlighted another aspect of his paintings: the theme of disappearance. Figures outlined so faintly they seem to vanish, or two separate figures so heavily intermingled they become almost shapeless—Dalí employed such imagery in pursuing this theme. At times, he (26): the exhibition's curators discovered through X-ray imagery that, in one painting, Dalí completely hid a portrait of a Bavarian monarch underneath the paint's surface.

When the curators were organizing the exhibition, they wanted to include an extremely tall composition titled *Visions of Eternity*, which the museum owned. The painting depicted a sparse landscape populated by only one humanlike figure and two small objects in the foreground. The curators soon came to (27). Dalí's paintings from around 1936, when it was believed *Visions of Eternity* had been created, generally share common features: they are dense with images, for example, and the canvases are small—features that are absent from *Visions of Eternity*. Additionally, the method of paint application in *Visions of Eternity* differed vastly from Dalí's contemporary work. Unable to trace the painting's past ownership, the curators were faced with the possibility that it was not Dalí's work.

After closely examining both the painting itself and the wider context of Dalí's contemporary work, the curators made a remarkable discovery. As it turned out, (28). Looking at a photograph of a pavilion Dalí had designed for the 1939 New York World's Fair, the curators noticed that one panel of a mural titled *Dream of Venus*, which Dalí had painted for the pavilion, was, in fact, the painting in their possession. After confirming the painting's edges lined up perfectly with the rest of the mural, museum officials renamed and redated the painting to match the original mural. Museum officials are now investigating why the painting was separated from the mural and how its origins became confused.

-
- (26)
- 1 even went a step further
 - 2 made the symbolism immediately obvious
 - 3 presented the viewer with something familiar
 - 4 used images from his own dreams
- (27)
- 1 restore the painting to its original state
 - 2 replace the painting with a different one
 - 3 question the painting's authenticity
 - 4 understand the painting's symbolism
- (28)
- 1 the museum had an exact copy of the painting
 - 2 the museum had identified the painting incorrectly
 - 3 Dalí himself had given the painting to the museum
 - 4 Dalí had never intended the painting to be seen

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.

Police Clearance Rates

Every year in the United States, law enforcement agencies across the nation disclose their crime clearance rates, statistics that are typically based on the proportion of cases that have been solved through actions such as the arrest and prosecution of a suspect. According to the FBI, around 90 percent of all homicides committed nationwide were cleared in 1962, but today, the rate hovers somewhere around 50. Since clearance rates are often considered to be a gauge of police competence, ongoing declines are often perceived as symptomatic of inadequacies within law enforcement agencies. However, this interpretation may not fully capture the complexities of contemporary crime. For one thing, statistics indicate that in the 1960s, there was a higher incidence of domestic homicides than today. Such crimes are typically more straightforward to resolve, but modern-day homicides are more frequently crimes in which the assailant is unknown to the victim. Furthermore, more homicides today involve firearms, a type of homicide that typically leaves less evidence behind for investigators than close-range assaults do.

Another plausible explanation for the change in crime clearance rates could be related to reforms within the justice system. First, the astonishingly high clearance rates of the 1960s have raised suspicions that the statistics were at least to some degree manipulated. Furthermore, a landmark 1966 Supreme Court ruling called *Miranda v. Arizona* acknowledged that when interrogated by the authorities, suspects were entitled to have an attorney present and to refuse to respond if they feel that doing so may somehow incriminate them. According to some experts, clearance rates fell by at least 15 percent in the wake of the ruling, indicating that the ability of authorities to obtain confessions and secure convictions through unethical means may have been hindered by the court's decision.

The aforementioned explanations, however, do not fully account for the phenomenon. Many critics point out that another factor is likely to be related to negative perceptions in local communities toward law enforcement agencies. Accusations of unresponsiveness and incompetence, often due to lack of resources, training deficiencies, or inappropriate attitudes held by law enforcement personnel, have fostered a climate of severe skepticism regarding the competence of the police and their ability to apprehend offenders. This is said to have brought about a reluctance to engage with the police that undermines investigative efforts, making citizens hesitant to step forward with crucial evidence when homicides are committed. Furthermore, individuals are more likely to retaliate against others in their community, particularly in the case of gang-related violence, leading to even more homicides. Such a situation impedes the police's ability to solve cases, perpetuating a cycle of diminished crime clearance rates. If criminals think they are more likely to get away with a homicide, the decline in clearance rates could also negatively impact deterrence. As a result, many police departments are making efforts to engage with their communities, introducing new crime-investigation technologies, requesting more substantial budgets, and devoting more resources to both prevention and investigation of homicides.

- (29) What is one reason that homicide clearance rates may not be an accurate measure of police competence?
- 1 The criteria that are used to determine whether a homicide has actually been solved have changed greatly.
 - 2 The total number of homicides that are being committed today is much higher than it was in the past.
 - 3 It is possible that homicides that occur today have become more difficult to solve than homicides of the past.
 - 4 Police departments shifted their focus to different types of crimes because homicides are so difficult to solve.
-
- (30) What does the author of the passage imply about the justice system in the 1960s?
- 1 The sudden increase in the number of attorneys nationwide had a major effect on homicide clearance rates.
 - 2 It is possible that law enforcement personnel were violating the rights of suspects in order to solve crimes.
 - 3 Better cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the courts could be a reason for the higher homicide clearance rates then.
 - 4 Authorities seem to have been less likely to seek confessions from those accused of crimes than the authorities of today are.
-
- (31) It is possible that the decline in homicide clearance rates has had the effect of
- 1 making citizens lose faith in the ability of law enforcement agencies to keep them safe and reducing criminals' fear of being caught.
 - 2 lowering the morale of law enforcement personnel so that they become less motivated to solve crimes like homicides.
 - 3 making governments less willing to provide law enforcement agencies with the resources that they require to do their work properly.
 - 4 causing large numbers of ordinary citizens to think that levels of crime have gone up more than they actually have.

Otto von Bismarck and the Birth of Germany

In the aftermath of the dramatic collapse of the Holy Roman Empire during the Napoleonic Wars of the early nineteenth century, the political landscape of Central Europe underwent a profound transformation. The territories that had composed the once-mighty empire eventually evolved into a diverse coalition of thirty-nine German-speaking kingdoms, free cities, and other states known collectively as the German Confederation. Although there was significant interest in the concept of forming a German nation, fragmentation and discord within this new alliance meant that achieving a cohesive state remained elusive for many decades.

In the 1860s, however, the shrewd statesman Otto von Bismarck became the prime minister of Prussia, a German kingdom that competed with Austria for dominance in the German Confederation. During his early days in politics, the conservative Bismarck had held deep-seated apprehensions that

unification would lead to the demise of Prussia's identity, and he had thus accepted Austria's prevailing supremacy within the German Confederation. With the passage of time, though, Bismarck came to consider Prussia's deference to Austria humiliating and feared his nation would lose its standing within the region. He eventually became the leading advocate of unification, embracing a vision of a new German state dominated by Prussia.

Bismarck was a practitioner of what is known as *realpolitik*, a pragmatic approach to diplomacy and statecraft that focuses on strategic objectives and national interest at the expense of ideological and ethical considerations. Bismarck repeatedly demonstrated his mastery of *realpolitik* in his efforts to achieve his political objectives.

First, upon taking power, Bismarck found himself in conflict with the liberal majority in the lower house of Prussia's legislature

over issues related to the nation's military budget. He soon realized, however, that a diplomatic dispute with Denmark had potential as both a distraction from the budget issue and a means to advance the cause of German unification.

At the time, Denmark was attempting to incorporate a section of Schleswig-Holstein, a member of the German Confederation, into its territory. Though even the Prussian monarch admitted that his nation had no legitimate claims on Schleswig-Holstein, Bismarck saw an opportunity to exploit outrage regarding Denmark's actions among members of the German Confederation, and he launched a successful military campaign that wrested control of it from Denmark, expanding both Prussian territory and influence.

Two years later, Bismarck again utilized *realpolitik*, isolating rival Austria diplomatically to allow Prussia to go to war with it without bringing powers like

(32)

How did Otto von Bismarck's ideas about Austria change?

- 1 He began to see that cooperating with it on a temporary basis could be the key to achieving a united German nation.
- 2 He realized that for the German Confederation to succeed, Austria would need to become a member.
- 3 He came to believe that Prussia could not tolerate Austria being more powerful because it hurt Prussian pride and could weaken it politically.
- 4 He formed the opinion that Prussia needed to be less aggressive toward Austria in order to preserve peace.

(33)

Which of the following is an example of Bismarck's use of *realpolitik*?

- 1 Although Prussia did not have a valid claim on Schleswig-Holstein, Bismarck began a war over it in order to improve his political position.
- 2 Bismarck intentionally angered other members of the German Confederation due to the demands of Prussia's monarch.
- 3 Against the wishes of other European nations, he helped to improve the position of Austria within the North German Confederation.
- 4 He deceived other German states about what their role in the new North German Confederation would be.

France and Russia into the conflict. This second Prussian triumph allowed Prussia to annex more territory and relegated Austria to the status of a second-rate state that was so focused on internal issues that it was no longer a threat. In the wake of the conflict, the North German Confederation, a relatively unified collection of twenty-two states, was formed, with Prussia playing a dominant role. Both these actions served to increase popular support for the formation of a German state and undermine liberal opposition to Prussia's military expansion.

While the North German Confederation was an important step toward unification, it could not become a reality without the southern German states, which were hesitant to enter into a political union. Bismarck, however, realized that the southern German states' treaties specifying military cooperation with Prussia could be manipulated to overcome their reluctance.

Therefore, he utilized *realpolitik* again, resorting to purposely inflaming tensions with France, the common enemy of the German states. He did so by crafting a diplomatic incident, selectively modifying key phrases and omitting context in an important diplomatic telegram, deliberately provoking outrage in France, all the while insisting that he was doing his utmost to avoid conflict. The telegram caused the French emperor Napoleon III to initiate hostilities with Prussia, proving once again Bismarck's aptitude for diplomatic manipulation.

The southern German states came to the aid of Prussia's North German Confederation, and France was soundly vanquished. The combination of Bismarck's superb political maneuvering and the three armed conflicts that had brought unity to the once-fragmented German-speaking territories finally resulted in German unification in 1871. The ceremony, however, took place at the Palace of Ver-

sailles, near Paris, rather than in Berlin, which had been the capital of Prussia.

According to historian Katja Hoyer, formalizing the unification within the borders of any German state would have fomented envy and resentment among the others. Furthermore, she argues that the choice to hold it in the nation that it had just defeated reflected the fact that military struggle had been at the core of Germany's formation. This led to a situation where, she writes, "the maintenance of national unity required a diet of conflict." Historians like Hoyer argue that Bismarck's utilization of armed conflict to cement German unification set a precedent for future German politics, embedding a reliance on military prowess and strategic maneuvering as key elements of German identity that would have tragic consequences when they contributed to the outbreak of World War I some forty years later.

(34)

Bismarck ensured that the southern German states would participate in German unification by

- 1 convincing them that the treaties they had signed with Prussia were not sufficient to protect them if they were attacked by France.
- 2 demonstrating that his country had such a powerful military that they had nothing to fear if they aligned themselves with Prussia.
- 3 making them believe that Prussia's treaty with France was actually highly unfavorable to their interests.
- 4 tricking France into attacking Prussia so that their alliances would cause them to join the fighting on Prussia's side.

(35)

According to Katja Hoyer, the fact that the ceremony for German unification was held at Versailles

- 1 reflects the commonly held idea at the time that the peace between Germany and France would be a long-lasting one.
- 2 demonstrates that there remained a lack of harmony among the states making up Germany that would create serious problems in the future.
- 3 is evidence that Bismarck actually had the best interests of the southern German states in mind when he unified Germany.
- 4 shows that Bismarck failed to understand how much holding the ceremony there would affect Germany's future relations with France.

4

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.
- Summarize it between 90 and 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.

The Ogallala Aquifer lies beneath a large area of land that includes parts of eight states in the central United States. An aquifer is an underground layer of rock that is saturated with water and serves as a source of fresh water for wells and springs. The Ogallala Aquifer is crucial for the region's economy, as agriculture is dependent upon the water it provides for irrigation. Because the region is relatively dry, water has been pumped from the aquifer at high rates—primarily for agricultural use but also for drinking and other purposes—since the mid-twentieth century.

Excessive removal of water from the aquifer, however, has led water levels to decline significantly. In some places, levels have dropped by more than sixty meters. As a result, the future usability of the aquifer as a water source is now uncertain. The region supplied by the aquifer is an important producer of agricultural goods, many of which are exported abroad. This means if the aquifer runs dry, there would not only be significant effects on the regional economy, but the resulting reduction in agricultural exports could also cause a rise in the prices of food in countries around the world.

Some states where the Ogallala Aquifer is a key water resource have enacted legislation to address the problem. It has limited the amount of water farmers can pump from the aquifer. This includes forcing farmers to install devices that measure water usage. However, these changes have angered farmers in the region who need a lot of water to maintain crop production at economically sustainable levels. The farmers also say having to install costly meters in their wells is hurting them financially. On top of this, restricting access to the water below farmland may make it less valuable real estate. These factors combined have many farmers concerned that their farms may be unable to continue into the future.

→ ***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

Agree or disagree: Wealthy nations should be more responsible than poorer nations for preventing climate change

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** The apartment may no longer be available.
 - 2** The man's offer is probably acceptable.
 - 3** There are other apartments in better locations.
 - 4** The owner wants to raise the rent.
- No. 2**
- 1** He wants to get involved with Fatima Clark's campaign.
 - 2** He is most concerned about economic issues.
 - 3** He is looking forward to watching the next debate.
 - 4** He feels all the candidates are too similar.
- No. 3**
- 1** The plot was too complicated.
 - 2** It did not feel realistic.
 - 3** The characters were not interesting.
 - 4** It was too different from the book.
- No. 4**
- 1** They have gotten worse recently.
 - 2** They all offer high-quality education.
 - 3** The east-side schools are better.
 - 4** There is an overall lack of computer labs.

- No. 5**
- 1** Replace just some of their appliances.
 - 2** Take a less expensive trip.
 - 3** Delay remodeling their kitchen.
 - 4** Give up on their vacation plan.
- No. 6**
- 1** He knows more about literature than philosophy.
 - 2** He exaggerates how much he knows.
 - 3** He is boring when he discusses ancient Greece.
 - 4** He received a high level of education.
- No. 7**
- 1** Accept less for the wallpaper than she paid.
 - 2** Ship the wallpaper back to the seller herself.
 - 3** Refuse to pay the additional fee.
 - 4** Keep the wallpaper rather than return it.
- No. 8**
- 1** He wants to invest in her farm.
 - 2** He wants to buy products from her farm.
 - 3** He wants to learn about owning a farm.
 - 4** He wants to sell her some farm equipment.
- No. 9**
- 1** There is a problem with the man's suggestion.
 - 2** The feedback they received was not useful.
 - 3** Having specialized tutors will make it easier.
 - 4** Posting ads on social media involves risks.
- No. 10**
- 1** The client's demands will be difficult to meet.
 - 2** The client might be discouraged by a live demo.
 - 3** It is no longer one of the client's main priorities.
 - 4** It should reflect recent changes in the client's values.

Listening Test

Part 2

(A) No. 11

- 1 Germany had stolen British radar equipment.
- 2 Germany had created its own radar system.
- 3 German radar bases had been built in Norway.
- 4 German planes could evade British radar.

No. 12

- 1 He predicted a large bombing raid.
- 2 He used the report to design new weapons.
- 3 He got the British to believe the report was true.
- 4 He traveled to Germany to get information.

(B) No. 13

- 1 They benefited from conditions caused by an extinction event.
- 2 Their survival was dependent on reef systems.
- 3 Their populations disappeared rapidly at one point.
- 4 They have existed longer than scientists once believed.

No. 14

- 1 It leads some people to underestimate extinction rates.
- 2 It is the basis for the sixth mass extinction theory.
- 3 It places too much emphasis on marine life.
- 4 It encourages scientists to help conserve plant species.

- (C)** **No. 15**
- 1** Its land allowed for easy farming.
 - 2** Its people were not skilled farmers.
 - 3** Its downfall was caused by poor harvests.
 - 4** Its success was largely due to its agriculture.

- No. 16**
- 1** Raise money to carry out archaeological research.
 - 2** Provide financial help to struggling farmers.
 - 3** Improve agriculture using traditional techniques.
 - 4** Introduce farming methods brought from Spain.

- (D)** **No. 17**
- 1** Most of them suffered from human overpopulation.
 - 2** Many areas survived despite various external pressures.
 - 3** Agricultural development of them was banned.
 - 4** They provided drinking water for nearby cities.

- No. 18**
- 1** The marshes are facing threats to their existence again.
 - 2** Local people must be prevented from overfishing the marshes.
 - 3** World Heritage status should have been awarded earlier.
 - 4** The government's restoration plan was not ambitious enough.

- (E)** **No. 19**
- 1** It is not on public display.
 - 2** Some of its details have been altered.
 - 3** It was damaged during conservation work.
 - 4** It was moved to a different gallery.

- No. 20**
- 1** There was less demand for art.
 - 2** Artists often copied each other's work.
 - 3** Many paintings were banned because of their content.
 - 4** It was common for paintings to be changed.

Listening Test

Part 3

(F) No. 21

Situation: You are a sports gym manager. Membership numbers are down, and utility costs are rising. You need to return to profitability. A business consultant tells you the following.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Fire some of the full-time gym staff.
- 2 Purchase the latest gym machines.
- 3 Lower prices for members.
- 4 Offer discounts to current members' families.

(G) No. 22

Situation: You are traveling to a different city on a business trip. Your train arrives at 11:25 a.m., and you are meeting your client at noon. You receive a voicemail message from your boss.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Send a message to your client.
- 2 Reschedule the factory visit.
- 3 Ask your boss to contact your client.
- 4 Meet the factory manager at the station.

(H) No. 23

Situation: You and your friend are planning to see a rugby game. You want a clear view of the field and to keep the cost as low as possible. You call the stadium's ticket office and are told the following.

Question: Which stand should you choose?

- 1** The East Stand.
- 2** The West Stand.
- 3** The South Stand.
- 4** The Southeast Stand.

(I) No. 24

Situation: You are looking for a new job. You want a job with a high probability of promotion and do not want to take a pay cut. A recruiter is explaining your options.

Question: Which company should you apply to?

- 1** Encana Solutions.
- 2** Radiance SNR.
- 3** Ignite Frontiers.
- 4** Mediacraft Consolidated.

(J) No. 25

Situation: You will visit a historic city for three weeks. You want to stay within walking distance of the main tourist sights and need somewhere quiet. A travel agent tells you the following.

Question: Where should you stay?

- 1** Heathtown Hotel.
- 2** Valleyspring Grange.
- 3** Bullock Hotel.
- 4** Trentonville Apartments.

Listening Test

Part 4

- No. 26**
- 1** Persuading investors to spend the money required for successful developments.
 - 2** Working on projects that do not match her urban-planning philosophy.
 - 3** Convincing local people that new urban developments can be beneficial.
 - 4** Staying within the budget while using eco-friendly materials.
- No. 27**
- 1** It has become a place for people of various backgrounds to interact.
 - 2** She used a new 3D modeling technology to build it.
 - 3** Safety regulations prevented her from incorporating all her proposals.
 - 4** Some members of the community were reluctant to support it.

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>) 6月2日 13:00以降

2) 結果通知方法

◆個人申込の場合

一次個人成績表に合否結果を記載して、7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7月2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7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）。

7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：7月6日（日） B日程：7月13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。