

2025-3

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

F 日程 2026 年 1 月 25 日 (日) 実施

試験時間

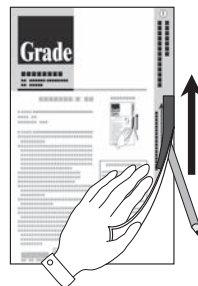
リーディング・ライティングテスト (100分)

リスニングテスト (約38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。リーディング・ライティング[4]・リスニングの解答欄は解答用紙のA面（表面）、ライティング[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。
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2/16(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。

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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:** I think our biggest mistake was employing so many new staff four years ago.
B: Yes, in () we can say that, but at the time it seemed important to expand the workforce.
1 backlog **2** upheaval **3** outreach **4** hindsight
- (2) Jacinda's golf club membership was () after she failed to pay her annual fees.
1 appeased **2** expounded **3** peddled **4** rescinded
- (3) **A:** I hear you started your own consulting company, Matt. Is it difficult to compete with the big corporations?
B: It was until we found our () in the market. Now we offer services that no one else provides.
1 grime **2** ridge **3** glaze **4** niche
- (4) Suzanne had a high fever when her flight arrived in Japan. She was kept in () at the airport until the authorities were certain she was not carrying a dangerous virus.
1 posterity **2** quarantine **3** tempest **4** saturation
- (5) The troops crossed over into enemy territory just after sunset. The () happened so swiftly that the defenders were completely overrun within hours.
1 incursion **2** grievance **3** enigma **4** query
- (6) Despite the () praise of many top critics, the film was unpopular with general audiences.
1 fastidious **2** exuberant **3** unassuming **4** anonymous
- (7) The extreme heat and humidity caused the hikers to move () as they trekked through the jungle. In the end, they were barely able to keep walking.
1 brusquely **2** surreptitiously
3 cordially **4** ploddingly
- (8) Firefighters routinely put their lives in () when responding to calls for help. They risk injury or death on a regular basis.
1 impasse **2** contempt **3** jeopardy **4** futility

- (9) The three lost hikers were extremely hungry when they were rescued in the mountains. They had run out of () two days before and had eaten nothing since then.
1 plantations **2** sockets **3** provisions **4** ventures
- (10) Gretchen took her grandmother's necklace to a jeweler to have it (). She was surprised to find out that it was worth over \$3,000.
1 percolated **2** contorted **3** tarnished **4** appraised
- (11) At first, the boy's parents had to () him into riding the roller coaster because he was scared. After the first ride, though, he wanted to go on again and again.
1 buttress **2** cajole **3** redeem **4** gratify
- (12) Professor Baldwin quickly tired of the () comments from one of her students. They made it difficult to maintain a serious atmosphere in the classroom.
1 translucent **2** fortuitous **3** inane **4** pampered
- (13) The politician tried to () control of the party from the leader, but the attempt failed, and he was forced to resign.
1 scamper **2** wrest **3** peek **4** belittle
- (14) The board's () approval of the CEO's plan became clear when the members did not say anything against it at the following meeting.
1 rotund **2** malevolent **3** ascetic **4** tacit
- (15) With a focus on () lines, the architect used long, narrow windows to create a tall, slender appearance for the building.
1 vertical **2** intangible **3** squeamish **4** enraptured
- (16) **A:** This house looks ().
B: Yes, it's in very bad condition. It's been empty for years.
1 lanky **2** vivacious **3** mutinous **4** dilapidated

- (17) The () comments made by the film critic upset the director. She felt that his harsh remarks about the acting and script were unfair.
1 caustic 2 ticklish 3 subversive 4 impromptu
- (18) The politician's comments on social issues have () a large number of voters. He is now working hard to change their negative opinion of him.
1 repulsed 2 extolled 3 conciliated 4 bungled
- (19) The man was so tired that he could not help but () during the meeting, even though he did his best to stay awake.
1 nod off 2 pipe down 3 drone on 4 crank out
- (20) The man refused to () to his crime. Even when the police showed him video footage of himself committing it, he still denied it.
1 tail off 2 patch up 3 choke off 4 own up
- (21) Many Japanese companies () the work of making parts to small, family-owned manufacturing shops rather than doing it themselves. Distributing work in this way makes production much more efficient.
1 hush up 2 get behind 3 plug in 4 farm out
- (22) Jeremy's parents encouraged him to explore other career options in case his dream of becoming a professional baseball player did not ().
1 sit by 2 dive in 3 strike back 4 pan out

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.

Mysteries of Human Perception

People often think of the human brain as being like a computer chip that first processes incoming sensory data and then reacts based on the calculations it has performed. Researchers such as Lisa Feldman Barrett at Northeastern University in the United States, however, believe the brain can more accurately be viewed as a (23). Consider, for instance, the experience of quenching one's thirst with a cold beverage. If the brain were a mere data processor, there would be no immediate sensation of relief due to the fact that it takes approximately twenty minutes for a liquid to be absorbed and reach the bloodstream. The fact that our thirst is satisfied so quickly instead suggests the brain operates by forecasting outcomes based on memories, sensory inputs, and learned associations rather than merely reacting to stimuli.

Specialized cells called neurons play a central role in this process. As we go about our daily lives, neurons fire in dynamic patterns, influencing activity across different brain regions, and each pattern reflects an interpretation of what is occurring around us. Is that long, brown object on the forest floor a branch or a deadly snake? Various possibilities are reflected in the brain's neural networks. Eventually, the winning interpretation becomes our experience of reality. Astoundingly, however, this occurs (24). That is, if your brain concludes that the object is actually a snake, it will start priming your body to react to a potentially dangerous reptile prior to your brain's visual center engaging in the task of processing the image.

According to Barrett, the way that the brain operates (25). Imagine, for example, that you experience crippling anxiety prior to public speaking. The brain may make your pulse race and your hands perspire due to dread based on past experience. However, while the brain's mechanisms of anticipation can lead to distress, they can also be harnessed to reshape emotional responses. The symptoms of anxiety are similar to those of energized motivation, and research has indicated that, through training, people can transform how they interpret these experiences. Therefore, recognizing the brain's role in shaping experience can provide a powerful framework for resilience and adaptation.

-
- (23) 1 supervisor in a busy office 2 translator for images
 3 generator of predictions 4 scanner and filter combination
- (24) 1 before the sensory data is received
 2 in multiple regions simultaneously
 3 more slowly than previously believed
 4 below the cellular level
- (25) 1 is still not fully understood
 2 produces bizarre illusions
 3 makes it hard to control our emotions
 4 can be used to our advantage

Herodotus vs. Thucydides

While the ancient Greek scholar Herodotus was not the first writer to chronicle events of the past, he has become known today as “the father of history.” What differentiates his masterpiece, *The Histories*, from previous accounts of past events is his (26). To write this narrative of the rise of the Persian Empire and its military struggle against Greece, Herodotus journeyed extensively, collecting innumerable oral accounts of not just the wars themselves but their background as well. Rather than merely taking these narratives at face value, he scrutinized the plausibility of each one, weighing differing versions and highlighting inconsistencies. In a similar vein, while mythological elements were not banished entirely from his work, they were examined with an unprecedented level of skepticism.

In the decades following the writing of *The Histories*, however, another pioneering historian named Thucydides compiled *History of the Peloponnesian War*, an account of the struggle between Athens and Sparta that followed Greece’s victory over Persia. Thucydides’s writing (27). Herodotus, whose stated aim was to prevent the glorious deeds of both the Greeks and their adversaries from fading into the mists of time, sought to offer a highly comprehensive narrative. Thucydides, in contrast, devoted his analysis primarily to the political and military aspects of his subject.

Over the next two millennia, Thucydides influenced not only thinkers from Livy to Machiavelli but also statesmen, such as Thomas Jefferson. Like Thucydides, they all sought to (28). Thucydides’s highly pragmatic approach to history resonated with such thinkers and leaders as they endeavored to comprehend the complexities of statecraft and the rise and fall of empires. Taking inspiration from Thucydides, they applied ancient wisdom and insights gained from analysis of historical outcomes to contemporary political and military strategy. More recently, however, Herodotus’s expansive approach of recounting social and cultural aspects that Thucydides would likely have considered illegitimate has found favor in a historical profession that sees value in a broadly diverse approach to the study of history. His ability to weave together diverse sources and perspectives is no longer considered a distraction from the true craft of history. Rather, it is often viewed as a vital component of a rich and multifaceted narrative.

- | | |
|------|--|
| (26) | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>1 reliance on written documents</p> <p>3 method of organizing information</p> </div> <div> <p>2 critical approach toward his sources</p> <p>4 innovative use of language</p> </div> </div> |
| (27) | <p>1 was less analytical</p> <p>2 was less biased against the Persians</p> <p>3 emphasized results rather than causes</p> <p>4 had a much narrower focus</p> |
| (28) | <p>1 prove themselves superior to Herodotus</p> <p>2 avoid Herodotus’s great error</p> <p>3 extract lessons from the past</p> <p>4 emphasize their nation’s greatness</p> |

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 Speed of Evolution

According to Charles Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection, organisms undergo slow, incremental changes that confer survival advantages. These changes occur over long periods—often millions of years—until the organisms become a new species. Nevertheless, sudden alterations in significant characteristics of species, such as size, shape, and color, are more common in the fossil record than evidence of gradual evolutionary change. This has presented a challenge to the conventional Darwinian perspective.

Supporters of Darwin's theory often cite one factor in its defense—the fact that fossilization itself occurs so rarely that most of the small changes that species evolve over millions of years are not recorded. On land, erosion often uncovers the buried remains of organisms before fossilization can occur or before fossils have become well-preserved; in the oceans, the water near the bottom, beneath which fossilization would occur, lacks enough oxygen to support most living organisms, reducing the likelihood that organisms will be buried there. Therefore, as a species evolves into a new species through incremental changes, its transitional forms may be absent in the fossil record, giving the impression of abrupt evolutionary shifts.

In the 1970s, paleontologists Stephen Jay Gould and Niles Eldredge offered an alternative explanation for the abrupt changes seen in the fossil record. According to this model, known as punctuated equilibrium, species remain relatively stable for long periods, undergoing minimal change. At some point, however, they experience a burst of evolution in a relatively brief geological time frame. The lack of evidence of the transitional forms of a species can be attributed to the fact that these forms may not have persisted long enough to have a noticeable presence in the fossil record.

Research has shown that evolution can, in fact, occur very rapidly. Recently, US researchers studying flowers called columbines discovered that a mutation in a single gene—one that controls the development of petals and nectar spurs in the flower—led to a sudden evolutionary change that resulted in columbines without these features. The researchers are confident the change is evolutionary rather than random, as it was seen in a significant percentage of the flowers they studied. They say the new flowers are less appealing to animals that eat columbines, increasing the chances they will be around long enough to disperse their seeds.

Various factors can contribute to an organism evolving at a rapid pace. Bacteria, for example, reproduce asexually in a matter of minutes through a process called binary fission, allowing genetic changes to be passed on much more rapidly than in most other organisms. Another example of rapid evolution can be found in an insect known as the peppered moth; during the late 1800s, peppered moths evolved darker-colored bodies as emissions of dark smoke from factories—a result of the Industrial Revolution—caused trees to turn darker, making it easier for darker-colored moths to hide from predators. While Darwin's theory of gradual evolution is a cornerstone of evolutionary biology, discoveries such as these illustrate that evolution can occur more rapidly.

(29) According to the author of the passage, what argument is made in defense of Darwin's theory of gradual evolution?

- 1 The types of characteristics that evolve gradually over long periods of time in species are generally not recognizable in fossils.
- 2 Since the time required for fossilization to occur differs with each organism, it can be difficult for scientists to distinguish transitional forms of species.
- 3 Erosion only occurs in certain geographical areas, so the types of fossils that reveal gradual changes in species are only rarely uncovered.
- 4 Since organisms are highly unlikely to become fossils, there is a lack of evidence in the fossil record that species undergo slow, gradual changes.

(30) According to the US researchers, what is true about the columbines?

- 1 The genetic change undergone by the flowers gives them an advantage that helps them survive and reproduce.
- 2 Because the mutation occurred in a gene that does not affect the flowers' physical makeup, it should not be considered an example of evolution.
- 3 The new petals and nectar spurs that the flowers have developed make them dangerous to some animals.
- 4 A larger population of the flowers needs to be studied before a conclusion can be drawn regarding whether they have evolved.

(31) The example of the peppered moths illustrates that

- 1 gene mutations can be harmful to an organism overall despite any individual advantages they might offer in certain situations.
- 2 the way organisms reproduce is one of the most important factors influencing evolutionary changes that occur over short periods of time.
- 3 gradual evolutionary changes are more common than rapid shifts when driven by environmental factors.
- 4 environmental pollution can accelerate evolutionary adaptations by making certain traits in an organism beneficial in the new conditions.

The Chimú Civilization

The Chimú Empire thrived in present-day northern Peru between approximately 900 CE and 1500 CE. Although lesser known today than the Incas, who eventually conquered them and absorbed their civilization into their own empire, the Chimú built the largest urban center to exist in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans: the city of Chan Chan. While the city's architecture and impressive crafts have been studied by archaeologists for decades, recent findings have begun to challenge long-standing assumptions about the social dynamics that existed within it.

Chimú society was decidedly stratified, with clear distinctions among social classes; the concept of class division even emerges in Chimú mythology, where nobles are said to have had different origins than common people. Chan Chan has traditionally been seen as a place that reflected this stark division between the aristocracy

and the lower classes. Early excavations in the mid-twentieth century revealed that royals occupied walled-off, palace-like complexes in the city center made of high-quality earthen material, while other elites lived in smaller complexes of similar construction; commoners, however, occupied simple dwellings on the city's outskirts that were constructed merely of wooden strips and mud. Scholars believed these outer residential areas were primarily home to working-class craftspeople, such as silversmiths, weavers, and woodworkers, whose main role was thought to have been serving the needs of the upper classes.

However, as a team led by archaeologist Gabriel Prieto excavated homes in these residential neighborhoods, they uncovered numerous artifacts that indicate these residents were not merely working-class artisans. Many of the homes contained luxury

goods, including fine textiles and precious metals, suggesting a level of wealth and status that challenges the traditional view of non-nobles in Chimú society. In particular, the presence of these high-end items, typically associated with the elite, suggests the existence of an intermediary class—individuals of a higher social rank than working-class artisans but not part of the nobility. These residents may have played important administrative roles, contributing to the running of the empire while living in the city's common residential areas. Prieto's team also found the residences showed a diverse range of floor plans, indicating their occupants exercised a significant degree of freedom when building them despite the hierarchical nature of the society.

Prieto and his team have also made discoveries that shed light on other aspects of Chimú society. They have found evidence of ritual practices tied to the Chimú

(32)

Early excavations of Chan Chan indicated that

- 1 despite being located in different parts of the city, the homes of commoners and nobles were similarly constructed.
- 2 the creation mythology of the Chimú people was more complex than scholars had previously believed.
- 3 divisions among social classes in Chimú society were clearly reflected in the architecture of the city's residences.
- 4 many working-class residents of the city had originally come from surrounding regions to benefit from the local crafts trade.

(33)

What is true about Gabriel Prieto's excavations of Chan Chan's residential neighborhoods?

- 1 They have revealed that while most people outside of the nobility were involved in the production of crafts, their primary purpose was to serve the nobility.
- 2 The discovery of luxury goods inside homes suggests that members of a social class positioned between the nobility and the working class resided among commoners.
- 3 Prieto's team uncovered evidence that most commoners were closely tied to agricultural production in areas on the city's outskirts.
- 4 Prieto's findings suggest that Chimú society was more rigid than previously believed, with little freedom of choice or social mobility for the working class.

religion, including indications of child sacrifices. These rituals appear to have been part of state-sponsored ceremonies designed to ensure divine favor for Chimú rulers. While there had been previous documentation of sacrificial rites in Chimú society, new evidence indicates that some children selected for these rituals may have come from the same residential neighborhoods Prieto's team was studying. This further suggests the people living in these areas were not isolated from the elite and were, in fact, likely intricately connected to the broader cultural, religious, and political structures of the empire.

The Chimú civilization's rise to prominence is a testament to their ingenuity, particularly in overcoming the challenges of farming in a harsh desert environment to sustain Chan Chan's large population, which is thought to have numbered up to sixty thousand at the empire's

peak. One of their greatest achievements was the development of complex irrigation systems; the Chimú constructed extensive aqueducts and canals spanning up to eighty kilometers or more to transport fresh water from valleys outside the city. Such engineering feats were comparable in scale to the famed aqueducts of ancient Rome, and many of the structures are still standing and in use today.

While the Chimú knew water was integral to the functioning of their society and invested a large amount of resources to harness and control it, they were also aware of its destructiveness. To protect their farmlands from seasonal flooding, they built a structure known as the Muralla La Cumbre, a massive two-and-a-half-meter-tall, ten-kilometer-long wall that was designed to divert floodwaters away from their fields during the rainy season. Prieto's team found there was a

large accumulation of sediment at the wall's edge and that Chimú farmland contained these same sediments; this led Prieto to theorize that after the floods receded, the Chimú collected the nutrient-rich sediments that had accumulated along the wall and used them as fertilizer to enrich their soil. Along with such clever agricultural techniques, the Chimú grew crops that were able to thrive with minimal water, such as corn, squash, and chili peppers, which remain staples in the region today.

The recent discoveries at Chan Chan are leading scholars to reassess the complexity of the Chimú civilization and its multifaceted social structure. They highlight a dynamic urban center that was not solely defined by the wealth and power of its rulers, and they provide further insight into the Chimú's advanced agricultural knowledge.

(34)

What does new evidence suggest about the residential neighborhoods Prieto is studying?

- 1 Their proximity to important religious sites meant the nobility chose them to be the locations of important ritual practices involving human sacrifices.
- 2 People from these neighborhoods may have played an important role in ritual practices, indicating more integration between commoners and elites than previously assumed.
- 3 They were the site of conflict between supporters of religious rituals and those who believed such practices did more harm than good.
- 4 Outsiders made up a substantial portion of their population, which indicates the Chimú preferred not to sacrifice people from within their society.

(35)

What did Prieto's team discover with regard to the Muralla La Cumbre?

- 1 Although its main purpose was to protect their crops from flood damage, the Chimú also took advantage of its structure to help make their farmland more productive.
- 2 Because it allowed more water to be directed toward their farmland, it enabled the Chimú to cultivate crops that normally would not grow well in the desert.
- 3 It showed that the development of agriculture by the Chimú was based on the assumption that water could only have a positive effect on their crops.
- 4 Despite the fact that its original intended use was not related to agriculture, it helped the Chimú grow a variety of crops in soil with many sediments.

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.

In many countries, blood donation programs are commonplace, and some people donate regularly. Donations are usually made at blood banks in hospitals or similar facilities. However, some countries around the world are not so fortunate. They have a shortage of donated blood. Blood and products made from it need to be stored in refrigerated conditions, ready to be used right away. Unfortunately, these countries lack the funds required to build and maintain the necessary infrastructure. As a result, their hospitals are facing difficulties in providing services.

Blood and blood products are essential for many people in life-threatening circumstances, such as accident victims or people requiring major surgery, but their importance goes beyond such situations. They are also critical in the treatment of some chronic diseases and pregnancy complications. When hospitals have adequate medical facilities and supplies, including blood and blood products, these conditions may not be considered immediately life-threatening. However, a lack of such resources has serious consequences for many health-care facilities. They are witnessing a higher percentage of deaths for people with these conditions.

Medical experts are aware of the urgent need for alternatives to refrigerated storage facilities. They have been searching for innovative ways to make blood more accessible in underserved and remote areas. One approach is to create networks of volunteer donors. These are community members willing to assemble and donate quickly when called upon to help. Their blood could then be taken and used immediately. However, concerns have been raised about this method. In some regions, diseases that can be spread through blood transfusions, such as hepatitis, are relatively common. As such, careful blood testing is essential to ensure that no harm will be caused to recipients. In places with limited resources, however, some people say maintaining supplies and conducting such procedures properly can be extremely challenging. This can cause the test results to be incorrect.

→ ***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: Governments should ban the sale of single-use plastic products

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** He should come and work for her.
 - 2** He is lucky to have such a stable job.
 - 3** He needs to improve his coding skills.
 - 4** He is too modest about his abilities.
- No. 2**
- 1** The food there tasted terrible.
 - 2** She was fooled by the advertisements.
 - 3** The rooms were smaller than she expected.
 - 4** Some facilities were not available.
- No. 3**
- 1** It is too large for his needs.
 - 2** It does not hold all his equipment.
 - 3** It is made of low-quality material.
 - 4** It can no longer be bought.
- No. 4**
- 1** She does not expect the food to be good.
 - 2** She has eaten at this restaurant before.
 - 3** She cannot decide what to order.
 - 4** She told the restaurant staff about the bathroom.

- No. 5**
- 1** Repainting the bedroom will cost the least.
 - 2** Improving the kitchen is the highest priority.
 - 3** The basement issue needs to be checked first.
 - 4** The foundations are only a minor issue.
- No. 6**
- 1** The lectures are too abstract.
 - 2** The professor is boring.
 - 3** The topics are not varied.
 - 4** The professor lacks motivation.
- No. 7**
- 1** They made a false claim.
 - 2** They should have talked about the problem earlier.
 - 3** They paid the wrong amount.
 - 4** They will not place any more orders.
- No. 8**
- 1** Her skills would make her a good architect.
 - 2** She may have to do things she disagrees with.
 - 3** She inspired him to fight climate change.
 - 4** Her actions have been harming the environment.
- No. 9**
- 1** A good solution was proposed yesterday morning.
 - 2** Management is trying to avoid accountability.
 - 3** The data they have seen is inaccurate.
 - 4** The delays will not affect most employees.
- No. 10**
- 1** Learn about the work Marty wants to do.
 - 2** Encourage Marty to become an army doctor.
 - 3** Insist that Marty get physically fit.
 - 4** Ensure that Marty only signs a short-term contract.

Listening Test

Part 2

(A) *No. 11*

- 1** Its provinces lacked political autonomy.
- 2** It had a massive road-building program.
- 3** It charged high prices to traders for goods.
- 4** Its agricultural techniques were incredibly productive.

No. 12

- 1** It had limited access to important precious metals.
- 2** It had frequent battles with other empires.
- 3** It lacked the scientific capabilities of its rivals.
- 4** It was unable to obtain important scholarly texts.

(B) *No. 13*

- 1** Minority groups often mistrust census workers.
- 2** Asians will soon outnumber Hispanics.
- 3** Hispanics are the fastest-growing minority group.
- 4** The census tends to miscount minority groups.

No. 14

- 1** Increasing the Census Bureau's budget.
- 2** Obtaining data from existing government documents.
- 3** Punishing people who do not answer the survey.
- 4** Checking census results against tax records.

- (C)** **No. 15**
- 1** He never wanted to train as a doctor.
 - 2** He started to write because of spiritualism.
 - 3** He developed many new medical techniques.
 - 4** He used his scientific knowledge in his writing.

- No. 16**
- 1** The reason he did not fight in World War I.
 - 2** The reason he became interested in spiritualism.
 - 3** The reason he had a poor relationship with his son.
 - 4** The reason he only wrote detective stories.

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- (D)** **No. 17**
- 1** Because places and features often changed.
 - 2** To determine if their work was being copied.
 - 3** Because they wanted to publish them quickly.
 - 4** To highlight historical inaccuracies.

- No. 18**
- 1** It was in the wrong location.
 - 2** A store was sued for using its name.
 - 3** Its existence was disputed.
 - 4** Many places were named after it.

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- (E)** **No. 19**
- 1** Some forms of exercise can help people do it.
 - 2** Most people fail to do it efficiently.
 - 3** It aided our ancestors in their survival.
 - 4** Its benefits to health have increased over time.

- No. 20**
- 1** The brain naturally favors physical inactivity.
 - 2** Certain images can motivate people to exercise.
 - 3** Physical activity requires little brain involvement.
 - 4** Previous findings about laziness were not accurate.

Listening Test

Part 3

(F) No. 21

Situation: You have asked a builder to install a new kitchen in your house. You want a dishwasher but want to keep the price as low as possible. The builder tells you the following.

Question: Which model should you choose?

- 1 The Greenway Standard.
- 2 The Fairway Midi.
- 3 The Spencer European.
- 4 The Spencer Deluxe.

(G) No. 22

Situation: You are sending a parcel overseas. You want to insure the parcel but want to pay the cheapest possible insurance. A postal clerk tells you the following.

Question: Which service should you use?

- 1 The express service.
- 2 The priority service.
- 3 The value service.
- 4 The economy service.

(H) No. 23

Situation: You receive a voicemail message from a business contact you are meeting this afternoon. You have another appointment from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. today and will be on a business trip all day tomorrow.

Question: What should you do?

- 1** Go to the manufacturer's company.
- 2** Ask your contact to meet you this evening.
- 3** Have dinner with your contact.
- 4** Reschedule your business trip.

(I) No. 24

Situation: You want to hire a vehicle and driver for a group of ten people with luggage and golf equipment. Comfort is important. You call a tour company and are told the following.

Question: What type of vehicle should you choose?

- 1** Class A.
- 2** Class B.
- 3** Class C.
- 4** Class D.

(J) No. 25

Situation: You want to buy your nine-year-old son a video game. He has the Lightning 100 game console. He does not like fighting games. An employee at an electronics store tells you the following.

Question: Which game should you buy?

- 1** *Aurora Crest.*
- 2** *Andromeda Signs.*
- 3** *Dawn Magic.*
- 4** *Park Madness.*

Listening Test

Part 4

No. 26

- 1** Convincing farmers to boost biodiversity to combat climate change.
- 2** Supermarkets place unrealistic demands on farmers for cheap food.
- 3** Persuading farmers of the benefits of investing in energy efficiency.
- 4** Farmers believe renewable energy power sources are unreliable.

No. 27

- 1** Agricultural engineering was the right career choice for him.
- 2** Success can be achieved in extremely difficult circumstances.
- 3** It is essential to listen to the advice of experienced farmers.
- 4** It is important to be realistic about a project's potential.

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26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、2月24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

一次個人成績表に合否結果を記載して、2月24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）。なお、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。

2月25日までに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1日（日） B日程：3月8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。