

「1級リスニングテスト」原稿

ただいまから、1級リスニングテストを行います。これからお話しすることについて質問は受けませんので、よく注意して聞いてください。なお、リスニングテスト放送中に音飛びや騒音があった場合は、発生した問題のトラックのはじめに戻し、やり直します。しかしながら、万が一、教室監督者が気づかない場合は速やかに手を挙げてお知らせ願います。このテストでは、テストの方法と注意事項がすべて英語で放送されます。

The listening test for the Grade 1 examination is about to begin. Listen carefully to the directions. You will not be permitted to ask questions during the test.

This test has four parts. All of the questions in these four parts are multiple-choice questions. For each question, choose the best answer from among the four choices written in your test booklet. On your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer. You are permitted to take notes for every part of this listening test.

Now, here are the directions for **Part 1**. In this part, you will hear 10 dialogues, **No. 1** through **No. 10**. Each dialogue will be followed by one question. For each question, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The dialogue and the question will be given only once. Now, we will begin the Grade 1 listening test.

(★=男性 A ★★=男性 B ☆=女性 A ☆☆=女性 B)

☆☆No. 1

★★: Welcome to Grand Plains Nature Park. Are you here to hike or bike?

☆☆: I plan to cycle along Willow Ridge to Circle Hill to enjoy the panoramic views, then take Duke Trail before returning to the visitor center.

★★: Unfortunately, due to that big storm last weekend, some trees were blown over on Willow Ridge, so it's currently cordoned off.

☆☆: Are there other options?

★★: You can take Valley Trail. It's rockier than Willow Ridge, so exercise caution and take a repair kit in case you get a flat tire.

☆☆: I came prepared. Thanks.

☆☆Question: Why did the woman have to change her plans?

★★No. 2

☆: Tom, we got a final notice from the gas company today. I thought you'd already settled the gas bill.

★: I have. There must be some kind of mix-up.

☆: I hope so. This letter says our gas will be cut off unless we pay by the end of the month.

★: I'll call them and sort it out tomorrow. And I'll give them a piece of my mind, too. This isn't the first time they've made an error with our bill.

☆: Thanks.

★★Question: What problem do the man and woman have?

★★No. 3

☆☆: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

★: Yes. We're replacing our kitchen floor, and we'd like your advice. I'm a fan of ceramic tiling, but my wife isn't. What do you think?

☆☆: I agree with your wife. Ceramic tiling is affordable, and it stays cool in hot climates, but that's not an advantage here in the mountains. In fact, it'll feel cold. Also, dishes that fall onto tiling generally shatter instantly. It's also quite time-consuming to install.

★: Those are good points.

☆☆: Cork is an excellent alternative. Can I show you some samples?

★★Question: What is one thing the woman says about ceramic tiling?

☆☆No. 4

★: I'm so glad the company did away with the assigned-seating system.

☆☆: Yeah, it's good to be able to choose a workstation that suits your tasks for that particular day.

★: Do you remember how hard it used to be to collaborate across departments? The meeting rooms were always booked!

☆☆: Being able to sit anywhere has been useful, but it's also hurt my productivity. I often wind up taking a place next to my friends, and we're constantly tempted to chat.

★: I know what you mean. You just have to exercise restraint in those cases, I guess.

☆☆**Question:** What is one thing the woman says about the new seating system?

★No. 5

☆☆: Hey, Rafael! How was your trip to Hawaii?

★★: I had a good time at the beach, but my hotel was a bit disappointing.

☆☆: I'm sorry to hear that.

★★: Actually, the facilities and location weren't too bad, and the bed was comfortable enough, but the customer reviews I had read made it seem like paradise on Earth!

☆☆: I guess it's best to take online reviews with a grain of salt sometimes.

★★: Well, I've certainly learned my lesson!

★Question: What does the man say about the hotel?

☆☆No. 6

★★: Honey, do you remember I bumped into Jim last year?

☆☆: Your old college buddy? Yeah. Didn't he say something about setting up a side hustle that would make him a millionaire?

★★: Right. He seemed so pumped about it. Anyway, I saw him again yesterday.

☆☆: And?

★★: And nothing. He hasn't done anything about it. Said he'd gotten caught up with his regular work and couldn't find the time.

☆☆: Well, I guess I'm not surprised. How many people, including ourselves, are determined enough to pursue their dreams?

★★: True enough.

☆**Question:** What does the woman think?

★★**No. 7**

★: Did you hear about the plans for our school renovation?

☆☆: Just that they're demolishing this building and erecting a new one. Why?

★: The architecture firm they've hired is remarkable.

☆☆: I hope so. We could do with collaborative spaces, natural lighting, and flexible seating.

★: That's the kind of building they've designed. Their mission is for kids to see school as a place for adventure, not a dull, depressing environment.

☆☆: Sounds like the opposite of what we have now.

★★**Question:** What does the woman imply about the current school building?

★★**No. 8**

☆: Our revenues are down again this month.

★: Again? If this continues, this store is going to end up bankrupt.

☆: Well, I don't think it's quite that serious. But I'm extremely concerned about the shoplifting problem. Our sales are solid, but the last time we did an inventory, it was clear all the theft was really affecting us.

★: We already have surveillance cameras. Is there anything else we can do?

☆: I don't know. Maybe we should look into hiring a security consultant.

★★**Question:** What is the problem at the store?

☆☆**No. 9**

★: Juanita, have you had a chance to go over the timeline for the launch of our new mobile phone?

☆: Yes, I had a glance at it this morning. It looks like management wants it to be ready in time for the Digital Horizon Expo trade show in July.

★: I'm wondering how feasible that is. I know we've been given a generous budget, but if any of our parts suppliers experience production issues, we could easily face delays.

☆: Really? They've been extremely reliable in meeting their commitments in the past, and our manager has reassured me that there's some flexibility built into the schedule already. I'm afraid I don't see this as a concern.

★: I know what you're saying, but if there's a disruption with the chip manufacturer or any of the other main suppliers, it could really set us back, and we'd struggle to make the deadline.

☆: I understand your point, but our manager did mention the manufacturer was prioritizing our order.

★: I'm afraid I'm not convinced. Maybe we'd better get the section chief's thoughts on this issue.

☆☆**Question:** What do the man and woman disagree about?

☆☆**No. 10**

☆: So, what did you guys think of Alice’s presentation on product and revenue performance yesterday?

★: Well, you know Alice and I have differences of opinion when it comes to marketing strategies, but I thought she covered the important points, and she held my interest.

★★: It’s true her slides were concise and well-designed, and she articulated her points clearly, but I was surprised by the lack of data to support her claims about market demand.

☆: That’s a good point. She spoke about it for a while but didn’t offer much in the way of numbers, including on the handouts.

★: Do you think it was intentional or just an oversight?

★★: It’s hard to say, but given her usual attention to detail, I would assume it was the former. She was probably trying to emphasize the broader concepts without getting bogged down in numbers.

☆: That would be reasonable. Do you remember the manager’s presentation on consumer behavior last month? He completely overwhelmed everyone with data. Alice was probably trying to avoid repeating that.

★: I agree. I’m sure her main goal was to keep us engaged.

★★: Nevertheless, I’d still like to see the data. I might speak to her after lunch to ask about her sources.

☆☆**Question:** What do these people conclude about Alice’s presentation?

Here are the directions for **Part 2**. In this part, you will hear five passages, (A) through (E). Each passage will be followed by two questions, **No. 11** through **No. 20**. For each question, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The passage and the questions will be given only once. Now, let’s begin.

★★(A) *The Turpan-Hami Basin and the Great Dying*

Approximately 250 million years ago, an event known as “the Great Dying” wiped out up to 90 percent of life in the oceans. The commonly accepted theory for its cause says that massive volcanoes in Siberia erupted, raising global temperatures and causing severe acidification in the oceans. While there is abundant evidence regarding the extent of the devastation in the seas, there is far less certainty regarding the situation on land. Although many researchers theorize that extinctions of plants and animals on land were just as catastrophic as in the ocean, others argue that the extent of the destruction varied by location.

Recently, the discovery of a fossilized plant community in the Turpan-Hami Basin in China has lent support to the latter interpretation. Preserved plant remains indicate that the area may have been a refuge during the Great Dying due to its climate. Despite its proximity to the volcanoes, there is an uninterrupted record of evolution of the region’s plant community stretching from well before the event until long after it ended. Extinction rates were likely only around 20 percent, and the region’s diversity appears to have returned to normal more than ten times faster than in other localities.

☆☆**Questions**

☆☆**No. 11** What is one aspect of the Great Dying that some scientists disagree about?

☆☆**No. 12** How did the Turpan-Hami Basin differ from other parts of the earth?

☆☆(B) *Crop Insurance and the Environment*

Many American farmers rely on insurance to provide financial compensation in the event of crop failures. However, according to critics, crop insurance encourages environmentally unfriendly farming practices. For instance, what are known as “cover crops” can be grown along with the main crop in order to prevent soil from being eroded or add nutrients to it. However, crop insurance policies often become invalid if farmers do things that could reduce their yields. Even though cover crops have beneficial long-term effects, most insurance policies assume only a single crop variety will be grown, so cover crops can be seen as weeds that interfere with the main crop’s growth.

Agricultural losses have been growing in recent years, and critics of the current crop insurance system argue that it may be a contributing factor. The knowledge that farmers will be compensated in the event of crop failure could cause them to gamble by planting in regions that often experience floods. Furthermore, insurance policy rules sometimes require that land be irrigated. This encourages farmers to grow crops that rely on local water sources instead of those that could survive on rain alone. This strains water supplies, increasing the chances of crop failure.

★★Questions

- ★★No. 13 What is one thing that we learn about cover crops?
- ★★No. 14 What do some critics say about crop insurance?

☆☆(C) *Fallingwater*

The architect Frank Lloyd Wright believed in organic architecture—the idea that buildings should be connected to their natural surroundings. Fallingwater, a home he designed in 1935 for the wealthy Kaufmann family in the US, exemplifies this concept. Wright placed the house directly above a waterfall, with terraces that extend outward like the nearby rock ledges, and he designed the walls using stone from the site. The home’s balance between practicality and aesthetics reflected the influence of the Kaufmanns, who insisted on having more input than Wright’s usual clients. Wright’s use of natural colors and indirect lighting reinforced the organic aesthetic, while the Kaufmanns’ decisions on aspects like bathroom features and storage spaces increased the house’s livability.

Fallingwater became an instant architectural landmark. However, Wright was known to prioritize his aesthetic vision over structural integrity in his designs. Fallingwater’s long, natural-looking terraces, for example, had not been supported with a sufficient amount of steel. By the late twentieth century, the house was in danger of collapsing and required significant reinforcements. Today, the house is open to the public and stands as both a symbol of Wright’s bold architectural vision and the importance of engineering in preserving complex structures.

★Questions

- ★No. 15 What does the speaker say about the Kaufmann family?
- ★No. 16 According to the speaker, what is true about Fallingwater’s original design?

☆☆(D) *Paying off the National Debt*

In 1835, Andrew Jackson became the only US president ever to eliminate the nation’s debt. One major source of funds for paying it off came from selling federally owned lands in the American West. Westward expansion had created tremendous demand for farmland, causing the value of federally owned territory to skyrocket, and settlers and investors purchased millions of acres. High taxes in the form of tariffs added to the budget surplus, and with government spending kept low, the income from these land sales made it possible to pay back all remaining

debt.

Jackson now faced the question of what to do with the budget surplus. Eventually, he decided to transfer the extra money to state banks. However, this encouraged them to make more loans, which led to even more investment in land and created a real estate bubble. In response, Jackson issued a decree that investors could only purchase public land with gold or silver, bringing the land boom to a sudden end. Land values collapsed, and falling cotton prices worsened the economic situation. Many historians now believe that Jackson's poorly advised policies contributed significantly to a major economic depression.

★★Questions

★★No. 17 What was one reason that Andrew Jackson was able to eliminate the national debt?

★★No. 18 What was one effect of eliminating the national debt?

★(E) *Listening to Blue Whales*

Whales produce powerful underwater calls to communicate with each other. However, a six-year study beginning in 2015 in the eastern Pacific Ocean showed that calls made by blue whales dropped by almost 40 percent. The researchers found this decline occurred during marine heat waves, when ocean temperatures rise significantly above normal. The warming disrupts the ocean's nutrient supply, causing populations of shrimplike creatures called krill to collapse. While some whales have a varied diet, blue whales rely almost entirely on krill. This means that during marine heat waves, blue whales put so much effort into looking for food that they have little energy left for producing calls.

Blue whale populations around the world have been affected. In New Zealand, for example, researchers observed a similar decline in blue whale calls, including calls associated with mating. This raises concerns about the effect of marine heat waves on whale reproduction. Since the 1940s, the heat waves have become longer, and climate change is expected to further increase their intensity. Because blue whales travel and feed across vast areas, their behavior can provide an early warning of widespread ecosystem stress. Continued monitoring of their calls can guide conservation efforts to address changes across ocean environments.

☆Questions

☆No. 19 What makes blue whales especially vulnerable to the effects of marine heat waves?

☆No. 20 What does the speaker suggest about the blue whales in the New Zealand study?

Here are the directions for **Part 3**. In this part, you will hear five passages, (F) through (J). The passages represent real-life situations and may contain sound effects. Each passage will have one question, **No. 21** through **No. 25**. Before each passage, you will have 10 seconds to read the situation and question written in your test booklet. After you hear the passage, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The passage will be given only once. Now, let's begin.

☆☆(F) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 21**.

★★Thank you for calling Sprint Airlines. If you're calling to check in for your flight, please see the instructions that were sent to you in your confirmation email. If you need to amend your booking in any way, including changes to flight times and passenger names, that can be done on our website. Simply log in using your flight reference number, and then click on "manage my booking." However, this service is only available to customers who have electronic tickets. If

you have a paper ticket, please stay on the line, and we'll connect you to one of our customer service operators. Please note that if you booked through a third-party website or travel agency, you will also need to speak to an operator, irrespective of the type of ticket you have. For third-party bookings, you may be asked to contact the agency you booked with to make changes.

☆☆Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

★(G) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 22**.

☆☆The first thing to consider is size. If you're cooking for two or three people, a compact oven with a capacity of around forty liters will probably be sufficient. For four people or more, you'll need at least fifty liters, so I'd suggest a standard oven. The other important choice is the heat source, which will depend on what you'll be cooking. For breads and cakes, electric is the best choice because it gives a drier, more even heat. On the other hand, gas produces a moister heat, which is better for roasting meat. For compact electric ovens, I'd go for the KitchenMaster, which is our bestseller, and for gas, the CookFree-500 is a high-quality oven at a reasonable price. For standard ovens, the MultiCook-20 is our best electric oven based on customer reviews. For gas, I always recommend the ProChef. That also gets great customer feedback.

★Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

☆☆(H) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 23**.

★★Thank you for calling Seaview Campsite. For tents, we have several areas, depending on your preferences. The Top Meadow is the closest to the toilet and washing facilities, which is good for families with children. All the sites there have electric hookups and get sun all day, although some are partially shaded in the evening. Alternatively, there's the Hideaway. The sites there are shady until about midmorning, and they're the furthest from the facilities, so they're quiet. Next to that is the Sanctuary, which also gets shade in the morning. All the sites in the Hideaway have electric hookups, while none of the sites in the Sanctuary have them. Finally, the Central Meadow is a favorite with many of our guests. That gets all-day sun, and it has sites with and without hookups. Sites with hookups cost fifty dollars per night, and those without are forty-five dollars.

☆☆Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

★★(I) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 24**.

☆☆Cedar Hollow Lodge offers challenging outdoor activities that are said to provide incredible results in terms of fostering cooperation and company spirit. As for the facilities, they seem quite mediocre. Maple Grove Resort emphasizes teamwork, but it's through competition. Because of that, some people say the program can lead to tension rather than lasting collaboration. The meeting rooms are all extremely luxurious, though. Ocean Ridge Retreat focuses on workplace-based problem-solving tasks, which many participants say lead to meaningful changes in how they communicate on the job. The facilities are well-equipped conference spaces that give a strong professional impression. Stonehill Conference Center runs a half-day program that combines team quizzes with creative tasks. While it keeps participants engaged, some people I've talked to have noted that it feels more like entertainment than professional development. Still, the venue is often chosen for its elegant meeting rooms.

★★Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

☆☆(J) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 25**.

★One idea is a replica of a dinosaur skeleton excavation site with mannequins of researchers digging for fossils. It could be done for around \$70,000. Visitors could walk around and see the bones beneath the dig site in various layers of the earth. Another possibility is an exhibit where visitors activate constellations using electronic devices. When activated, each constellation would light up and show the myth behind it. That would be about \$150,000 in total. For a weather exhibit, we could have visitors manipulate temperature, wind, and humidity controls to create storms and other weather phenomena on a large immersive screen. That would cost us something like \$80,000. A solar system exhibit could use scale models of planets with special lighting. Visitors could observe their rotation and orbit as well as how various objects in space interact with each other. It would be around \$75,000.

☆☆Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Finally, here are the directions for **Part 4**. In this part, you will hear an interview. The interview will be followed by two questions, **No. 26** and **No. 27**. For each question, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The interview and the questions will be given only once.

☆☆This is an interview with Sandra Wentworth, who works in the field of historic preservation.

Interviewer (I): Welcome, Sandra. Could you begin by telling listeners what historic preservationists do?

Sandra (S): Sure. The job encompasses inspecting, restoring, and protecting sites or buildings recognized as culturally significant. And it sometimes involves collating and analyzing historical documentation to gauge whether some sites should be designated as historically or culturally significant in the first place. This kind of work is often required when some areas of towns or cities are earmarked for redevelopment. Preservationists are often employed by architectural firms, economic development agencies, city offices, or consulting firms.

I: I see. And how did you end up in this line of work?

S: I've always loved history, even as a kid. After majoring in medieval European history at college, I figured I'd become a lecturer or academic. But then I took a rail journey around Europe, and I was blown away by the architecture, both modern and classic. Granada in Spain had a particular impact on me, with its incredible ancient mosques, churches, palaces, and gardens. I became fascinated by how these places had been protected from the ravages of time and the onslaught of modernization. So, I stayed in Europe, took out a loan, and pursued a postgraduate course in architectural history and historic preservation. I guess I've never looked back.

I: That's fascinating. So, what is your primary role now?

S: Despite my passion for preservation, I'm no craftsperson, so I don't restore buildings or sites myself. I specialize in research and documentation. To give you an example, I recently had to produce, in conjunction with my colleagues, some documentation for a 1930s art deco theater for it to be registered as requiring protection. As well as the obvious benefits of preserving significant buildings as part of our shared cultural heritage, getting such recognition can sometimes have tax advantages for the owners, without which the buildings would be a huge financial burden.

I: So, it's not only ancient buildings that preservationists work on?

S: No. I have worked on some Roman-era sites in the UK, but our work can span the gamut. My focus is on early-to-mid-twentieth-century buildings, which are often seen by developers as ripe for redevelopment or demolition. The work has helped me realize that the protection of architecturally significant modern-era buildings is essential, as they are as much a part of our identity as ancient sites are. Hopefully, some of them will survive long enough to become ancient themselves one day.

I: What kind of obstacles or challenges have you faced at work?

S: On a macro level, the field of historic preservation faces significant issues, such as funding, but governments are in a difficult spot. They have to decide where to allocate their limited budgets, whether that's defense, welfare, health, and so on. Preserving buildings rarely tops that list. Luckily, that's not something I have to deal with, as I'm only involved in projects or assessment work that has been given the go-ahead. In my personal experience, most projects boil down to a trade-off between preservation and contemporary development goals, which was something I found hard to get accustomed to. A part of me wanted to see renovations faithfully reproduce the original architecture, but I now know that's not going to happen. In the case of the theater, changes to the external facade are now tightly regulated. On the other hand, redevelopment of the interior is allowed, so it will be converted into a boutique hotel. This type of preservation keeps buildings economically viable, while also recognizing their historical significance, which I think is a practical compromise.

I: Sandra, thank you for talking with me today.

S: My pleasure.

☆Questions

☆No. 26 What does Sandra Wentworth say regarding her occupation?

☆No. 27 What does Sandra say used to be a difficult aspect of her job?

Your time is up. Stop writing and wait quietly until the answer sheets have been collected.

では、時間です。筆記用具を置いて答えの記入をやめてください。これにて試験終了となります。公正なる試験実施にご協力いただきありがとうございました。質問がある方は、ただちに試験監督者にお申し出ください。

試験監督者に連絡いたします。これより最終の受験者数を確認してください。その後、解答用紙を回収し枚数の確認を行ってください。なお、問題冊子は回収しません。受験者数と解答用紙の枚数の一致を確認してから、解散の指示を出してください。

受験者の皆さんは、身のまわりをよく点検し、忘れものがないように注意してください。受験者の皆さんが退室するときは、別の教室が試験中の場合もありますので、声を出さず、会場出口まで静かに退出してください。それでは、解散の指示を出すまで静かにお待ちください。