

2026-2

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 10 月 4 日(日) 実施

■ 試験時間

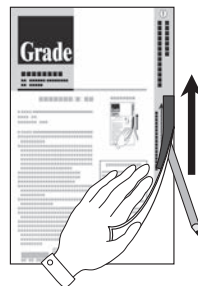
リーディング・ライティングテスト (100分)

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10/26(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



A1-10-1058A

Grade 1

→ *Start from the next page.*

1

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

- (1) Recent government budget cuts are making it all the more difficult for scientists to () funding for their research.
1 brandish **2** subvert **3** procure **4** mangle
- (2) Louis was usually () about his personal life, so his friends were surprised when he suddenly started openly complaining about his wife.
1 destitute **2** fervent **3** abusive **4** reticent
- (3) Annie regretted quitting her job and asked to withdraw her resignation. However, the company said her decision was ().
1 irrevocable **2** inimical **3** irascible **4** inestimable
- (4) Margot always shows great (). Last week, she repaired a broken clock using parts she found around the house.
1 animosity **2** capitulation **3** ingenuity **4** captivation
- (5) To honor the famous poet, the () on his grave included a quote from one of his well-known works.
1 penchant **2** congregation **3** precedent **4** epitaph
- (6) Supermarkets have been accused of using the environment as a () for charging for plastic bags. Critics say the real motivation is to increase their profits.
1 cluster **2** downfall **3** rampage **4** pretext
- (7) A bomb was found in a subway station this morning by a commuter. Luckily, police were able to disarm the device before it could ().
1 adjourn **2** flounder **3** recant **4** detonate
- (8) The artist's brief () in Paris had a big influence on her later work. She continued to paint scenes from the city many years after returning to her home country.
1 pasture **2** sojourn **3** caricature **4** foliage

- (9) The driver sped () through traffic, hitting several other cars before crashing into a telephone pole on the side of the road.
1 recklessly **2** sheepishly **3** eloquently **4** amiably
- (10) When the schoolgirls began to chat and laugh during the church service, their teacher told them to behave with more () in public.
1 leverage **2** palate **3** acrimony **4** decorum
- (11) The scientist was unable to () his claim with sufficient evidence, so most people in the field rejected his theory.
1 caucus **2** substantiate **3** pigeonhole **4** pulsate
- (12) **A:** What made you decide to move to the countryside, honey?
B: The () offer of a 30 percent salary increase was too good to turn down.
1 trifling **2** sullen **3** derelict **4** enticing
- (13) The () author is rarely seen in public. For this reason, little is known about her personal life.
1 reclusive **2** resplendent **3** pertinent **4** lanky
- (14) The firefighter was rewarded for his () efforts in saving a family from a house fire.
1 complacent **2** erratic **3** valiant **4** defunct
- (15) The journalist's decision to reveal the politician's private matters caused public outrage. Most people thought such behavior was ().
1 serene **2** despicable **3** obstinate **4** insipid
- (16) The athlete's victory in the national competition () her into the public eye. She soon became a well-known and highly paid celebrity.
1 expelled **2** catapulted **3** modulated **4** mutilated

- (17) In ancient times, sailors used to learn the names of each () in the night sky so they could navigate their ships by the stars.
1 constellation **2** deluge **3** tenet **4** combustion
- (18) The man was known to () old newspapers, but when he died, his family was shocked to discover that he had more than ten thousand of them.
1 clatter **2** spurn **3** hoard **4** repudiate
- (19) The test that students must take to get into the economics class is designed to () people who are not good with numbers, as strong math skills are a requirement.
1 tune up **2** ward off **3** top off **4** bunch up
- (20) Naomi was known for trying to () the boss in order to improve her chances of getting a promotion. She was constantly complimenting him on his clothes and his hair.
1 duck out **2** wash over **3** zip by **4** butter up
- (21) The company decided to () its computer division as a separate business. It felt that the division would grow faster as an independent company.
1 clamp down **2** spin off **3** dash off **4** horse around
- (22) Pedro is quite shy, and, therefore, is not good at () conversations with people he does not know well. As a result, he does not often make new friends.
1 rolling out **2** striking up
3 leafing through **4** toying with

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.

Phantom Traffic Jams

“Phantom” traffic jams occur when traffic slows down or stops for no apparent reason, resulting in waves of congestion that extend over a long stretch of road. A single driver can trigger this effect in dense or moderate traffic, even by braking slightly; each subsequent driver then brakes more sharply, amplifying the slowdown. Such traffic jams illustrate that traffic flow can become unstable (23). Researchers attribute this to a phenomenon known as dynamic instability. This is observed in natural systems such as sand dunes, where disturbances like wind result in a cascade of changes to the overall shape of the system. On the road, once vehicle density exceeds a certain threshold, even very minor disturbances can have widespread consequences.

Frequent disruptions to traffic flow are not only frustrating but also costly and dangerous. They increase fuel consumption and emissions, reduce productivity due to lost time, and raise the likelihood of collisions. A recent study at Temple University, however, suggests that getting drivers to achieve a stable flow of traffic is no easy task. In the study, twenty-one drivers were told to drive on a circular track. Even though the drivers were trained to drive at controlled speeds, waves of stop-and-go traffic were still created due to the cumulative effects of small variations in speed, as even skilled or trained drivers will naturally do things such as change lanes or occasionally hesitate. In short, it would seem that (24).

Advanced technology, however, may offer a powerful solution. In the same experiment, putting just one AI-powered autonomous vehicle onto the traffic course significantly stabilized the flow, even leading to a marked reduction in emissions. In another study, (25). In the US state of Tennessee, researchers put one hundred semiautonomous vehicles with AI-based cruise control on a highway during the busy morning commute. The cars improved overall traffic performance, not only for those in the AI-equipped vehicle but for all drivers on the highway. This shows that even a relatively small proportion of strategically programmed vehicles can mitigate congestion. This has significant implications for car transportation worldwide, including a cleaner environment and increased safety.

- (23) 1 when drivers act in coordination
2 even without accidents or visible obstacles
3 when there are very few cars on the road
4 regardless of drivers' actions
- (24) 1 drivers should be required to undergo more training
2 there are some benefits to phantom traffic jams
3 traffic generally flows more smoothly than people realize
4 phantom traffic jams are practically inevitable
- (25) 1 the benefits were only temporary
2 some researchers questioned the results
3 similar findings were produced
4 experts focused on commuter satisfaction

Piltdown Man

In 1912, Charles Dawson, an amateur archaeologist, announced he had discovered fossils that appeared to belong to an early human ancestor. Dubbed Piltdown Man after the location of their supposed discovery in England, they consisted of a humanlike skull with an apelike jaw. This supported a widespread belief of the day—that large brains had evolved early in human history. Moreover, as an apparent “missing link” between apes and early humans, it fit with the prevailing—albeit misguided—idea that human evolution had followed a linear path. The fact that the discovery (26) contributed to its becoming widely accepted by scientists and the public. Access to the original fossils, however, was restricted from the outset to a small group of researchers in Britain, presenting a barrier to independent verification.

While the fossils were assumed to be genuine, concerns about their authenticity increased after no additional remains were found following Dawson’s death in 1916. In the 1950s, improved scientific analysis revealed the jaw had probably come from a modern orangutan, and the skull fragments had come from a modern human, with the materials deliberately altered to appear ancient. Later analysis using DNA, imaging, and chemical testing strengthened the conclusion that the fossils had been fabricated, likely by Dawson himself. Ultimately, the case of Piltdown Man (27). By reinforcing an incorrect line of thinking, it held back scientists’ progress in the study of human evolution and served to confuse the public.

While Piltdown Man has been definitively debunked, the case continues to shape discussions about scientific practice. Scholars note the episode highlights the risks of drawing conclusions from limited or inadequately shared information. The 2003 discovery of a female skeleton in Indonesia known as *Homo floresiensis* (28). The skeleton, which appeared to represent a previously unknown ancestor of humans, was studied by multiple research teams using openly available data, allowing for rigorous testing of the discoverers’ claims; most scientists now agree on the legitimacy of *Homo floresiensis* as a distinct species. Considered together, the two cases highlight the fact that scientific knowledge advances most reliably through transparent evaluation rather than restricted control of information.

- (26)
- 1 had been announced with great caution
 - 2 had been such a collaborative effort
 - 3 was supported by numerous independent analyses
 - 4 seemed to confirm contemporary biases
- (27)
- 1 did more than mislead individual researchers
 - 2 had a surprisingly positive effect on Dawson’s reputation
 - 3 was largely ignored by most people
 - 4 remains poorly understood by the scientific community
- (28)
- 1 was equally unexpected
 - 2 drew less attention than Piltdown Man
 - 3 offers a useful contrast
 - 4 also reflected incorrect assumptions

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.

Karst Topography

Karst topography is a worldwide geological phenomenon. Karst landscapes are formed through karstification, which predominantly affects carbonate bedrock, most commonly limestone and sometimes dolomite, as well as other soluble rock types such as gypsum. The process usually begins with rainwater that has become acidic through the absorption of CO₂ as it falls through the atmosphere, and research has shown that acidity levels can become more elevated as the water percolates through rich organic matter in soil. When this carbonic acid solution infiltrates cracks and crevices, it dissolves the bedrock over geological time—often millions or even hundreds of millions of years, depending on local factors such as climate, rock solubility, water availability, and tectonic activity. While all karst regions also have their own distinct traits, they are often characterized by dramatic surface and subsurface features, including exposed bedrock, underground streams, sinkholes, and vast cavern systems, as found at Mammoth Cave National Park in the United States.

Many cavern systems are subterranean biodiversity hot spots, and scientists have found that, in addition to supporting organisms such as troglophiles and troglomen, which rely on cave environments to varying degrees, they may also house troglobionts. These species have not only evolved to thrive in these harsh environments but are also restricted to them, unable to complete their life cycle outside of them. In Mammoth Cave, these troglobionts include arthropods, such as cave beetles, and even aquatic vertebrates, such as cave fish. For some species, the loss of sight due to the aphotic—lightless—environment is often compensated for by sensitive tactile organs or increased sensitivity to vibration, allowing them to locate prey. Even though these ecosystems can be hundreds of meters below the surface, scientists point out that the characteristics of their hydrogeology may leave them vulnerable. Research at Mammoth Cave, for example, has shown that surface contaminants, including fertilizers and sewage, can be rapidly funneled through the network of underground conduits, potentially threatening the indigenous species within them.

Understanding karst mechanics is of crucial importance not only for the protection of subterranean species, but also because karst landscapes play a vital role in global water resources. In fact, a significant percentage of the world's population relies on water supplied from such regions for drinking, as well as for agricultural and industrial purposes. Some karst features, such as sinkholes, are naturally susceptible to further subsidence or collapse, a threat that may be exacerbated by anthropogenic activities, including aboveground construction or water removal from underground aquifers. Another ongoing phenomenon in some regions is karst rocky desertification (KRD), a natural process of degradation that can be accelerated by human interventions, including deforestation and unsustainable agricultural practices. KRD leads to a loss of soil cover, and once exposed, the bedrock becomes vulnerable to further erosion, giving the landscape a desertlike appearance. KRD can have serious ecological and socioeconomic effects—reducing biodiversity and agricultural sustainability, for example. To combat this and other karst-related concerns, some nations have been working on solutions, including protecting and restoring karst areas through land-management and soil-conservation initiatives.

(29) What is one point the author of the passage makes about the creation of karst topography?

- 1 While carbonate bedrock dissolution is the primary cause of most surface features at Mammoth Cave National Park, this is not the case with the subsurface phenomena found there.
- 2 Scientists have been unable to determine whether CO₂ from the atmosphere or CO₂ from organic matter is the main contributor to the production of the soluble carbonic acid.
- 3 While the chemical process of karstification is common to most karst regions, several other important factors influence the characteristics of karst landscapes found in different places.
- 4 In some karst regions, organic matter significantly reduces the strength of the carbonic acid solution, thereby extending the karstification timeline for limestone.

(30) Why have concerns been raised regarding cave ecosystems?

- 1 Due to environmental changes that have reduced the number of prey species, many caves now host a smaller number of troglobiont species than they did in the past.
- 2 The effects of agricultural practices and poor sewage management are evident in defects in animals that rely wholly on cave ecosystems for survival.
- 3 Although the location of cave ecosystems deep underground might be expected to shield them from threats, the nature of karst dynamics means this is not necessarily the case.
- 4 Although Mammoth Cave has been well protected from contamination, most other cave systems have proved more vulnerable, threatening the animal species within them.

(31) What is one conclusion that can be drawn about karst regions?

- 1 Although the governmental action to restore areas of KRD will take time, there are clear signs of improvement in biodiversity restoration in some places.
- 2 Efforts to diminish some of the issues surrounding karstification, whether natural or compounded by human activities, are essential because of the importance of karst regions to many people's livelihoods.
- 3 Although areas with sinkholes are potentially dangerous, they can be safe to build on if areas experiencing karstification are reinforced during the construction process.
- 4 While efforts to reduce the effects of KRD are important, the funds would be much better spent on finding ways to reduce people's reliance on drinking water from karst regions.

The Hanseatic League

The Hanseatic League had no kings, no standing army, and no capital city. Yet for centuries, it shaped the economy and politics of northern Europe. A loose alliance of dozens of merchant towns centered on German-speaking areas along the coast of the Baltic Sea, and maintaining commercial operations in major cities like Bruges and London, it controlled trade routes, enforced agreements, and even waged war.

The Hanseatic League's origins lay in the fractured political landscape of medieval Europe. Regions in the Holy Roman Empire, a collection of loosely connected territories ruled by an elected emperor, were divided among various monarchs and nobles, most of whom were far more interested in collecting tolls, duties, and rents than in encouraging commerce itself. Few of them understood the complexities of long-distance trade, and fewer still cared to protect traveling merchants from bandits or cor-

rupt local officials. In this environment, self-governing towns with strong merchant councils became the natural centers of commercial organization, and their cooperation formed the core of the Hanseatic League.

The movement's origins can be found in Lübeck, which was granted the status of imperial free city in 1226 by Emperor Frederick II. Thanks to the emperor's distance and distractions, Lübeck's merchants operated with relative autonomy. Fishing was a mainstay of its economy, and fishers depended on preserving their catch with salt, which was obtained through trade with Hamburg. This vital exchange spurred further cooperation in the form of trade agreements, and as the century continued, more cities joined.

Early on, Hansas, or merchant associations, from cities like Cologne and Lübeck, functioned as independent entities concerned with securing local privileges

abroad. Cologne's traders negotiated directly with the English crown in the twelfth century, winning rights of trade and legal protection. Merchants from Lübeck arrived later, bringing goods from the Baltic and Russia.

Despite shared interests, merchant groups often competed and maintained separate identities until circumstances abroad began to shift. In England, for instance, officials started assigning joint obligations to the German traders, who were held collectively responsible for maintaining city infrastructure and were subject to new import and export duties. Though unpopular, such impositions forced the Hansa to address common grievances as a unit. Tensions between rival cities were eventually eased, and by the late thirteenth century, a more coordinated body had formed. This was particularly evident in London, where the merchants began electing their own leadership and operating under a

(32)

Which of the following statements best describes the background that led to the formation of the Hanseatic League?

- 1 Local rulers saw an opportunity to enhance trade, so they worked with local merchants to form various associations.
- 2 Due to the lack of political unity and rulers' attempts to exploit them, traders were forced to cooperate across cities to secure their routes.
- 3 Fearful of Lübeck's power in the fish trade, merchants from rival cities began working together as a way to counter its dominance.
- 4 Lack of standardization for tolls, duties, and other fees was becoming a problem throughout medieval Europe.

(33)

The existence of the Hanseatic League was formalized after

- 1 Cologne and Lübeck ended a trade dispute that had served as a barrier to the formation of a more organized trade association.
- 2 merchants who operated in other regions became envious of the success enjoyed by those dealing with the English crown.
- 3 countries like England began treating what had once been mostly independent merchant groups as one unified organization with common obligations.
- 4 a treaty was signed between German rulers and England, permitting merchants the right to engage in international trade.

unified legal status. All this was a significant factor behind what is often considered to be the Hanseatic League's formalization at a general assembly held in Lübeck in 1356.

The Hanseatic League gradually became a major player not just in commerce, but in the volatile and ruthless world of medieval European politics. This feat is made even more remarkable by the fact that the cities that comprised it frequently had conflicting alliances and allegiances, and they were often economically competitive. The Hanseatic League's institutions were minimal, and though it had a diet, it functioned mainly as a forum for negotiation, and compliance with its decisions was not binding. Compliance was achieved in part by the threat of expulsion from the league, but it was the benefits of mutual security, the profits obtained through mutual alliances, and the collective pressure they could exert on outsiders that

were the real glue bonding the towns together.

The Hanseatic League also developed sophisticated means for advancing its interests. Substantial gifts and loans to monarchs and nobles became common tools for securing trading rights with foreign countries and discouraging interference. When diplomacy and financial incentives failed, it implemented potentially crippling boycotts and blockades, occasionally even resorting to collective military action, as in the case of its successful war against Denmark in the late fourteenth century.

The Hanseatic League reached the pinnacle of its influence in the mid-fourteenth century. In the fifteenth century, however, the Hanseatic League found itself operating in a world that was being quietly yet fundamentally transformed. The towns that had thrived by exploiting the conditions created by fragmented authority and rulers distracted by other priorities

now found themselves confronting states that no longer treated trade as a private affair. States began building permanent administrations, levying national taxes, and directing commerce to serve state priorities. Trading privileges that had once been negotiated town by town were increasingly replaced by rules imposed across entire kingdoms.

At the same time, merchants backed directly by royal authority were able to accept lower profits in exchange for long-term strategic advantage. The league's system, which depended on cooperation among independent cities, was poorly suited to confronting rivals whose decisions were unified, centralized, and backed by state power. Furthermore, new shipping routes, innovative business rivals, and the devastation of the Thirty Years' War all contributed to the league's decline, and by the end of the seventeenth century, it had faded into irrelevance.

(34)

What was one reason that the Hanseatic League was able to retain its members amid the chaos of medieval European politics?

- 1 Its diet was highly effective in enforcing the regulations that were employed to govern the behavior of its member cities.
- 2 By manipulating the rulers of the countries in which its cities were located, the Hanseatic League was able to exert influence over its members.
- 3 The pressure and threats from other rival merchant leagues forced the members to band together for security.
- 4 The advantages of economic and political cooperation allowed cities with differing incentives to work together based on shared necessity.

(35)

What was one factor that led to a decline in the Hanseatic League's power?

- 1 National governments made laws that were purposely designed to cause disputes between its most important members.
- 2 It was at a disadvantage when competing with increasingly centralized states that were better equipped to carry out economic policies on a national scale.
- 3 Increasing taxes and laws prohibiting certain business practices caused many of the merchants in it to go bankrupt.
- 4 Taking the wrong side in the Thirty Years' War caused it to lose favor with some of the most powerful rulers in Europe.

This is the end of the Reading Test. Please continue to the next page and complete the Writing Test.

4

English Summary

There will be no announcement from the test administrator to begin the Writing Test. Please complete the Writing Test within the time allotted for the Reading and Writing Tests. The Writing Test 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 recent years, oceans and seas have been subjected to overfishing, which has led to a substantial decrease in marine species and the destruction of their habitats. In response, aquaculture has emerged as a potential solution. It offers an alternative way to meet global seafood needs. Aquaculture, which involves cultivating fish in controlled environments, has proven effective and is increasingly viewed as a sustainable and environmentally friendly alternative to traditional fishing methods. Over recent years, farmed fish production has expanded considerably, with studies showing that aquaculture now supplies more seafood than wild fisheries.

Unfortunately, the expansion of aquaculture has brought with it several challenges. Other fish species must be harvested and used as feed to farm fish that eat meat. This practice has aggravated pressures on marine ecosystems. Millions of metric tons of small fish, such as anchovies and sardines, are harvested yearly to produce fish powder and fish oil for feed. However, these small fish are vital food sources for many marine species, including seabirds and larger predators. As their numbers decline due to overharvesting, the disruption spreads through the food web, threatening biodiversity and destabilizing ecosystems.

The aquaculture industry has considered many solutions. One has been for them to adopt alternative feeding materials. In particular, plant-based feed has become common. In theory, this should help farms to reduce reliance on wild fish. Ingredients such as soy, wheat, and algae replace traditional fish powder and fish oil. While this transition helps ease pressure on marine ecosystems, it introduces new problems. Expanding the production of plant-based feeds requires significant land and water resources. This can lead to habitat destruction and competition for agricultural food supplies. For example, soy cultivation for aquaculture has been linked to deforestation in ecologically sensitive areas such as the Amazon.

→ ***Continue to the next page.***

The Writing Test consists of two tasks. Please remember to complete both tasks.

MEMO

5

English Composition

The Writing Test 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

Should governments invest more in cybersecurity?

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 professor likes people with a sense of humor.
 - 2** It can be important to ask questions.
 - 3** The professor tends to be quite shy.
 - 4** It is hard to get into due to its popularity.
- No. 2**
- 1** The negotiations were difficult.
 - 2** The company received a large discount on the order.
 - 3** The company is unlikely to get the contract.
 - 4** The factory owner could not attend.
- No. 3**
- 1** It copied one of its competitors' products.
 - 2** Its technology will not bring major changes.
 - 3** Many people complain about its products.
 - 4** The media has treated it unfairly.
- No. 4**
- 1** He was blamed for a mistake made by his boss.
 - 2** He may damage his chances of being promoted.
 - 3** He should contribute more during meetings.
 - 4** He should compliment his coworkers more.

- No. 5**
- 1** She would increase the city's debt.
 - 2** She has more political experience.
 - 3** She criticized Chow's housing plan.
 - 4** She has a lot of new ideas.
- No. 6**
- 1** To show her students a film about tornadoes.
 - 2** To talk to her students before the drill begins.
 - 3** To confirm the time of the drill.
 - 4** To learn more about tornado safety.
- No. 7**
- 1** She should be more willing to lend Patel money.
 - 2** She should be more careful about what she says.
 - 3** She never admits when she is wrong.
 - 4** She does not know much about finances.
- No. 8**
- 1** It will have more advantages than disadvantages.
 - 2** It will create less energy than expected.
 - 3** It could reduce energy prices in the area.
 - 4** It could negatively affect local businesses.
- No. 9**
- 1** It seeks to support junior researchers more.
 - 2** It intends to drastically reduce the number of senior speakers.
 - 3** It will remove all keynote presentations.
 - 4** It focuses only on poster exhibitions.
- No. 10**
- 1** They need her approval for their marketing idea.
 - 2** The action they took is financially sound.
 - 3** Their competitor's product is already outselling their own.
 - 4** She should lead the new marketing strategy.

Listening Test

Part 2

(A) No. 11

- 1 It should share its collections with other gardens.
- 2 It played a historical role in supporting Britain's goals.
- 3 It is no longer a leader in biodiversity research.
- 4 It refused to sell its valuable collections for profit.

No. 12

- 1 Malaya refused to sell its rubber to the British.
- 2 The Brazilian rubber seeds failed to germinate at Kew.
- 3 Brazil lost its monopoly because of Britain's actions.
- 4 The British took control of the Brazilian rubber plantations.

(B) No. 13

- 1 It develops relatively slowly.
- 2 It is more active in adolescents.
- 3 It tends to be larger in criminals.
- 4 It functions better the more it is used.

No. 14

- 1 They almost always rely on "hot cognition."
- 2 Many can be as logical as adults.
- 3 They should be tried as adults in court.
- 4 Many can be taught to ignore peer pressure.

- (C)** **No. 15**
- 1** He was a main character in them.
 - 2** He insulted other journalists in them.
 - 3** He tried to eliminate any bias in them.
 - 4** He refused to explain how he wrote them.

- No. 16**
- 1** It criticized the US president.
 - 2** It contained information that was untrue.
 - 3** It focused on ordinary people.
 - 4** It influenced an election's outcome.

- (D)** **No. 17**
- 1** Further dam development could help prevent flooding.
 - 2** People are usually unwilling to move away from eroding areas.
 - 3** Human activities are causing the erosion to worsen.
 - 4** Some species are adapting to the new environmental circumstances.

- No. 18**
- 1** Nature-based solutions are more effective than artificial structures.
 - 2** Expertise from abroad is needed for prevention measures.
 - 3** Mangroves reestablish themselves more quickly than other plants.
 - 4** Specially built structures help to adjust the flow of water.

- (E)** **No. 19**
- 1** Consumer choices were primarily targeted at wealthy individuals.
 - 2** Too many choices could negatively affect some consumers.
 - 3** The greater the number of choices, the more freedom for consumers.
 - 4** "Maximizers" tended to make quicker decisions than "satisficers."

- No. 20**
- 1** Technology can make their decision-making more effective.
 - 2** They make more purchase decisions that they later regret.
 - 3** They should limit their use of filtering methods.
 - 4** The evidence suggests they are dissatisfied with AI tools.

Listening Test

Part 3

(F) No. 21

Situation: You are at work when you hear this voicemail from your wife. You have meetings all afternoon until six thirty. You also have a dinner appointment with a client at seven.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Meet your wife at your office.
- 2 Tell Jarvis to be home by six thirty.
- 3 Leave your key at reception.
- 4 Contact your wife.

(G) No. 22

Situation: You need to choose a freelance writer to write promotional text for new products. You want the descriptions to be error-free and make the products sound attractive. A coworker is telling you about candidates.

Question: Who should you hire?

- 1 Nina Smith.
- 2 Evan Wallis.
- 3 Michelle Clark.
- 4 Leo Taylor.

(H) No. 23

Situation: You want plants to replace the grass in part of your yard. The area receives limited sunlight, and you do not want a plant that spreads aggressively. A garden center employee is giving you suggestions.

Question: Which plant should you choose?

- 1 English ivy.
- 2 Common periwinkle.
- 3 Wild ginger.
- 4 Creeping thyme.

(I) No. 24

Situation: Your boss has asked you to attend a conference to learn how AI can improve employee efficiency. He wants you to keep the cost as low as possible. You call the conference organizer for information.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Register in person for the first day.
- 2 Register in person for the second day.
- 3 Register online for both days.
- 4 Register online for the workshop.

(J) No. 25

Situation: It is 12:30 p.m., and you are in a supermarket complex. You want to buy fresh shellfish, and you also need to return a small water bottle you bought yesterday. You hear the following announcement.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Go to the stationery section.
- 2 Go to the display area near aisle 10.
- 3 Go toward the escalators.
- 4 Speak to a staff member.

Listening Test

Part 4

- No. 26**
- 1** Ensuring that those giving presentations or product demonstrations have the necessary equipment.
 - 2** Attempting to meet a client's demands while maintaining strict control over the budget.
 - 3** Ensuring that the work commences promptly to prevent schedule overruns.
 - 4** Having to explain to a client why their conference went over budget.
- No. 27**
- 1** Developments in AI will likely reduce job opportunities for organizers.
 - 2** They should participate in some conferences before choosing it as a career.
 - 3** They need to be able to deal with unforeseen circumstances flexibly.
 - 4** They should work in other fields first, so they can learn some transferable skills.

MEMO

■一次試験の結果について■

1) 英検ウェブサイトでの解答速報 (<https://www.eiken.or.jp>) 10月5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、11月4日までに送付します（合格の場合は、一次個人成績表の右上部分が二次受験票になります）。未着の場合は11月5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、11月4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。

11月5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）■

※二次試験受験の際には協会が定める顔写真付き身分証明書（原本）の持参・提示が必須となります。

二次受験票に記載の持参物をご確認ください。

1) 試験日 A日程：11月8日（日） B日程：11月15日（日） ※試験日程は必ずご自身で事前にご確認ください。

- ・二次試験の受験日は、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・試験会場・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。これを切り離して試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・試験会場・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。
- ・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。

英検

公益財団法人

日本英語検定協会