

2020年 第3回 実用英語技能検定  
(日曜日実施)

1級

|   |      |   |      |   |      |   |
|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|
| 1 | (1)  | 3 | (11) | 1 | (21) | 2 |
|   | (2)  | 2 | (12) | 2 | (22) | 1 |
|   | (3)  | 4 | (13) | 1 | (23) | 2 |
|   | (4)  | 1 | (14) | 1 | (24) | 3 |
|   | (5)  | 1 | (15) | 1 | (25) | 1 |
|   | (6)  | 4 | (16) | 4 |      |   |
|   | (7)  | 4 | (17) | 4 |      |   |
|   | (8)  | 1 | (18) | 4 |      |   |
|   | (9)  | 3 | (19) | 1 |      |   |
|   | (10) | 3 | (20) | 3 |      |   |

|      |      |   |
|------|------|---|
| 2    | (26) | 3 |
|      | (27) | 3 |
|      | (28) | 4 |
|      | (29) | 2 |
|      | (30) | 3 |
| (31) | 2    |   |

|   |      |   |
|---|------|---|
| 3 | (32) | 4 |
|   | (33) | 2 |
|   | (34) | 3 |
|   | (35) | 3 |
|   | (36) | 4 |
|   | (37) | 2 |
|   | (38) | 2 |
|   | (39) | 1 |
|   | (40) | 4 |
|   | (41) | 2 |

4

Beneath globalization's seemingly positive effects of international trade and integrated markets lie worrying issues. Centralized authoritative bodies, suppression of local economies, and the exploitation of foreign labor are just some of the problems accompanying a more globalized world.

As economies grow more interconnected, further regulation of trade and business becomes necessary. More powerful nations, however, are often quick to seize upon this by establishing central trade commissions and all-encompassing laws, leading to smaller countries having less autonomy to make their own decisions regarding how money, labor, and products flow through their economies.

In addition to drawing power away from developing countries, globalization also stifles their local economies. The rising desirability of certain products grants corporations that create them greater financial leverage to purchase land and materials in poorer countries. By doing so, corporations appropriate valuable local resources for foreign markets that could be better used for local consumption.

Even more concerning is the treatment of foreign labor. Manufacturing is often outsourced to poorer countries to slash costs, which, some argue, provides jobs for low-income communities. In reality, this fosters an unhealthy reliance on large companies, which are then free to exploit local labor—including children—with low wages and poor conditions.

From the perspective of developing countries, it is clear the problems arising from one-sided regulatory pressure, monopolization of smaller economies, and the abuse of poor, vulnerable workers are aspects of globalization that, if ignored, will only continue to worsen.

(\*上記はあくまでも解答例です。)

1級リスニング

|        |       |   |        |   |
|--------|-------|---|--------|---|
| Part 1 | No. 1 | 2 | No. 6  | 1 |
|        | No. 2 | 4 | No. 7  | 4 |
|        | No. 3 | 3 | No. 8  | 2 |
|        | No. 4 | 4 | No. 9  | 3 |
|        | No. 5 | 1 | No. 10 | 2 |

|        |        |   |        |   |
|--------|--------|---|--------|---|
| Part 2 | No. 11 | 3 | No. 16 | 3 |
|        | No. 12 | 1 | No. 17 | 3 |
|        | No. 13 | 2 | No. 18 | 4 |
|        | No. 14 | 4 | No. 19 | 4 |
|        | No. 15 | 2 | No. 20 | 2 |

|        |        |   |
|--------|--------|---|
| Part 3 | No. 21 | 1 |
|        | No. 22 | 4 |
|        | No. 23 | 2 |
|        | No. 24 | 3 |
|        | No. 25 | 1 |

|        |        |   |
|--------|--------|---|
| Part 4 | No. 26 | 3 |
|        | No. 27 | 2 |