

1級

1	(1)	4	(11)	2	(21)	4
	(2)	4	(12)	3	(22)	4
	(3)	4	(13)	2		
	(4)	2	(14)	4		
	(5)	1	(15)	1		
	(6)	2	(16)	4		
	(7)	4	(17)	1		
	(8)	3	(18)	1		
	(9)	3	(19)	1		
	(10)	4	(20)	4		
2	(23)	3				
	(24)	1				
	(25)	4				
	(26)	2				
	(27)	4				
	(28)	3				
3	(29)	4				
	(30)	1				
	(31)	4				
	(32)	3				
	(33)	2				
	(34)	2				
	(35)	1				

4	In some countries, insufficient funding for essential medical infrastructure prevents hospitals from storing donated blood and blood products in appropriate refrigerated conditions. This shortage seriously undermines health-care services and contributes to higher mortality rates among patients with conditions that are not always immediately life-threatening. Consequently, there is an urgent need to identify effective alternatives to refrigerating facilities. One approach is the establishment of networks of volunteer donors who can respond rapidly when blood is required. However, this strategy raises concerns about the transmission of infectious diseases through transfusions. Rigorous blood testing is therefore indispensable, yet maintaining adequate supplies and ensuring reliable procedures remain extremely challenging in settings with limited resources.
5	<p>As environmental concerns escalate globally, plastic waste has become a serious problem. For this reason, governments should ban the sale of single-use plastic products due to the extensive harm they inflict on natural ecosystems, the sheer volume of waste they contribute to landfills, and the availability of sustainable alternatives.</p> <p>First, single-use plastics have a devastating impact on marine and terrestrial ecosystems. These items often end up in oceans and on land, where they can persist for hundreds of years, threatening wildlife and disrupting natural habitats. By banning these plastics, governments can significantly mitigate these detrimental effects, ensuring a healthier environment.</p> <p>Additionally, the proliferation of single-use plastics adds to the overwhelming burden of the world's landfills. These nonbiodegradable materials occupy space indefinitely, contributing substantially to persistent environmental pollution. Preventing their sale directly reduces the volume of waste generated, thereby aligning this measure with broader waste management goals.</p> <p>Moreover, sustainable and practical alternatives to single-use plastics are increasingly accessible and viable. For instance, biodegradable materials and reusable goods offer durable, environmentally friendly solutions. This underscores the feasibility of a transition away from nonbiodegradable, single-use items, making the prohibition not only a necessity but also a practical step toward sustainability.</p> <p>In conclusion, banning single-use plastic products offers notable environmental benefits by protecting ecosystems, reducing waste, and encouraging sustainable alternatives. Governance that reflects growing environmental consciousness is imperative, as is legislative action that curbs plastic pollution.</p>

(*上記はあくまでも解答例です。)

1級リスニング

Part 1	No. 1	4	Part 2	No. 11	1	Part 3	No. 21	1	Part 4	No. 26	3
	No. 2	2		No. 12	2		No. 22	3		No. 27	4
	No. 3	1		No. 13	4		No. 23	2			
	No. 4	1		No. 14	2		No. 24	3			
	No. 5	3		No. 15	4		No. 25	2			
	No. 6	1		No. 16	2						
	No. 7	1		No. 17	2						
	No. 8	2		No. 18	3						
	No. 9	2		No. 19	3						
	No. 10	1		No. 20	1						