

1級

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

2	(23)	4
	(24)	2
	(25)	4
	(26)	2
	(27)	4
	(28)	1

3	(29)	3
	(30)	4
	(31)	1
	(32)	3
	(33)	2
	(34)	3
	(35)	2

4	Public transport systems increasingly operate under structural fiscal constraints, where reliance on fare revenue, though transparent and demand-responsive, progressively erodes long-term reliability. Chronic underinvestment results in deferred maintenance and operational strain, triggering service disruptions that reshape commuter behavior. Such behavioral shifts away from public transport reduce fare income, thereby intensifying budgetary pressure and rendering service reductions seemingly inevitable. While increased public subsidization is frequently proposed as a corrective measure capable of stabilizing access and supporting sustainability, political resistance and fiscal competition limit its feasibility. Consequently, prevailing funding arrangements prioritize short-term financial balance over systemic resilience, allowing persistent inefficiencies and constrained accessibility to endure despite widespread recognition of their long-term costs.
5	<p>Without access to clean water, people cannot survive. I firmly believe that free access to this key natural resource should be a fundamental human right for reasons related to public health, economic stability, and social equity.</p> <p>First, the health implications of clean water are profound. Waterborne diseases pose significant threats to public health, leading to severe illness or even death. By ensuring free access to clean water, governments can reduce these health risks, thereby promoting the well-being of their citizens. This protection of public health illustrates the necessity of recognizing clean water as a fundamental human right.</p> <p>Additionally, free access to clean water is economically beneficial. When citizens are healthy, health-care costs fall, and the workforce flourishes. This reduced burden on both individuals and the state allows resources to be allocated to other critical sectors, such as education and infrastructure. Consequently, economic stability is directly reinforced by government-provided clean water.</p> <p>Lastly, ensuring access to clean water is a matter of social equity. Injustices arise when marginalized communities are deprived of basic resources. By committing to this provision, governments can bridge societal divides, offering all citizens equal opportunities for a better quality of life. Thus, a fair society is built upon free and universal access to clean water.</p> <p>In conclusion, health preservation, economic stability, and social equity collectively underscore the necessity of free access to clean water. These reasons validate the argument that it is a fundamental human right.</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	2
	No. 2	4
	No. 3	4
	No. 4	1
	No. 5	3
	No. 6	1
	No. 7	1
	No. 8	1
	No. 9	2
	No. 10	1

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

Part 3	No. 21	3
	No. 22	3
	No. 23	2
	No. 24	3
	No. 25	3

Part 4	No. 26	3
	No. 27	4