

2012-3

一次試験 2013.1.27実施

二次試験 2013.2.24実施

試験時間

筆記：90分

リスニング：約25分

Grade Pre-1

一次試験・筆記 p.154~169

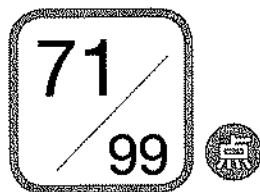
一次試験・リスニング p.170~175

二次試験・面接 p.176~179

*解答・解説は別冊p.225~268にあります。

*面接の流れは本書p.10~11にあります。

合格点



公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会の発表による
正式な合格点です。

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) The singer was at first () to speak publicly about her battle with cancer, but eventually decided she should tell her fans about it.
 1 captive 2 hesitant 3 shameless 4 erratic
- (2) Since Jacob believes in the () that the number 13 is unlucky, he refused to move into an apartment on the 13th floor.
 1 superstition 2 deformity 3 innovation 4 gratuity
- (3) School policy is to let students try to solve their disagreements by themselves. Teachers only () if students become overly emotional or physically aggressive.
 1 submerge 2 tread 3 intervene 4 affirm
- (4) As the team leader was given neither adequate staff nor a large enough budget, she felt her team's project was () to failure even before it began.
 1 snapped 2 charmed 3 doomed 4 leaked
- (5) In Japan, unusual pets such as iguanas and chameleons have become popular, but such () animals can be difficult to care for.
 1 exotic 2 rotten 3 sadistic 4 brisk
- (6) The labor union was generally satisfied with the new employee contract but wanted to () some points with management before officially accepting it.
 1 purify 2 glorify 3 signify 4 clarify

- (7) **A:** Did you hear about Emily? She quit on the spot after a disagreement with the boss.
B: It's not like her to be so (). She must've been really upset.
1 numb 2 infamous 3 subtle 4 impulsive
- (8) **A:** I met Jessica and Jenny for lunch today. It's nice to see sisters who get along so well.
B: Their relationship wasn't always like that. Jenny used to be very () of Jessica's success.
1 instinctive 2 flawless 3 lyrical 4 resentful
- (9) **A:** You've been reading that book for hours, Kathryn. Good story?
B: Yeah. I feel a real sense of () with the main character. She reacts just like I do in difficult situations.
1 strain 2 kinship 3 indifference 4 conflict
- (10) The artist's illustrations of flowers are praised not only for their beauty but also for their (). They contain so much detail they almost look real.
1 meditation 2 precision 3 heritage 4 enclosure
- (11) Gregory's wife complained he was too () with his job. He frequently brought work home, which meant he spent little time with her.
1 sane 2 nostalgic 3 cunning 4 preoccupied
- (12) The police are confident they have collected enough evidence to () the suspect in court. In addition to DNA evidence, they have three reliable witnesses.
1 prosecute 2 forsake 3 impose 4 revolve

- (20) **A:** How was your trip to Spain, Terry?
B: Well, the food was great, but the weather was (). It rained almost every day.
 1 blunt 2 sacred 3 dismal 4 steep
- (21) After the army captain risked his life to save two wounded soldiers during a battle, he was () for his actions and awarded a medal.
 1 commended 2 hatched 3 extracted 4 molded
- (22) **A:** Angela, I'm sorry, but I can't go to the movies with you tomorrow afternoon. A colleague is sick, so I have to () him.
B: That's too bad. Let's go some other time.
 1 work into 2 feel for 3 turn into 4 cover for
- (23) Antonio's bathroom sink was (), so he checked the pipe to see what was preventing the water from going down.
 1 touched up 2 taken in 3 stopped up 4 tied in
- (24) **A:** Are you feeling alright, Theresa? You look very pale.
B: Actually, I think I might be () the flu.
 1 coming down with 2 getting in on
 3 coming away with 4 getting up to
- (25) **A:** Tim, look at this help-wanted ad. The position () someone with experience in sales.
B: You should apply. You worked in sales for five years, didn't you?
 1 lets up 2 calls for
 3 runs through 4 feeds off

2 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.

All Aboard!

The passenger capacity of airliners has only slightly increased since the 1970s, yet boarding times have doubled in that period. Security procedures are more time consuming now, but passengers today also simply take longer to get into their seats, and airlines are keen to understand why. Airlines' strategies to increase revenue, such as fees for checked baggage, may (**26**). Travelers have responded by bringing more carry-on luggage. Although this allows them to avoid the fees, it means they take more time to store their belongings in the cabin's limited space.

Researchers analyzing various boarding schemes were surprised to find that the common back-to-front seating procedure is only slightly faster than letting the front rows board first. This is because late-arriving passengers with seats in the back become blocked while passengers in the front rows store their luggage. Jason Steffen, a scientist studying the problem, says the ideal system would minimize the likelihood of passengers (**27**) during boarding. His suggested procedure ensures that passengers who enter the aircraft at the same time have been assigned seats separated by two rows. This gives them room to arrange their carry-on luggage in the overhead compartments without blocking anyone.

Another researcher, Menkes van den Briel, says the best boarding scheme is no scheme at all. "Passengers who are free to sit anywhere usually do a good job of staying out of each other's way," says van den Briel. Southwest Airlines (**28**). The budget airline, which allows passengers to sit anywhere they like, has the fastest boarding times in the industry.

- (26) 1 be part of the problem
2 speed up boarding
3 never be introduced
4 actually make airfares cheaper
- (27) 1 carrying too much baggage
2 using the overhead compartments
3 being given unclear instructions
4 interfering with one another
- (28) 1 will adopt his idea
2 has a reason to disagree
3 may have proved him right
4 could be an exception

Compensating Coaches

The recent U.S. recession, which has forced many colleges and universities to reduce their course offerings and cut back on hiring teachers, has (**29**) college football and basketball coaches. Coaches' salaries at top schools rival those in professional sports. Head coaches often make up to 10 times more than university presidents, and 60 times more than the average professor.

Andrew Zimbalist, a professor of economics at Smith College, believes such salaries ultimately have a negative effect on academic institutions. He notes that "if a school has to put \$20 or \$30 million into athletics, then it is \$20 or \$30 million that it does not have for the educational budget." Furthermore, Zimbalist says colleges and universities are (**30**). He believes that by offering coaches such large amounts of money, the schools—whose mission should be primarily academic—are clearly stating they prioritize athletics above all else.

How can college teams with revenues of around \$40 million a year afford to pay their head coaches as much as those of professional teams that bring in up to \$270 million? Zimbalist says it is because the college teams (**31**) their athletes. Professional athletes can negotiate for their share of the income they generate for their teams and for broadcasters, equipment manufacturers, and merchandisers. College athletes, on the other hand, are unable to receive any of their team's revenue because they are considered amateurs. This leaves more money available to be given to their coaches.

- (29) 1 changed the role of
2 led to unexpected problems for
3 had little effect on
4 increased unemployment among
- (30) 1 sending the wrong message
2 lying about their profits
3 focusing more on education
4 failing to hire skilled coaches
- (31) 1 invest extra money in
2 do not pay salaries to
3 need fewer coaches to train
4 expect less from

3 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.

Shipwrecks of War

The Solomon Islands in the South Pacific saw some of the worst fighting of World War II. Today, thousands of pieces of abandoned Japanese and American military equipment remain on the islands and in the surrounding seas. The most prominent of these is the Japanese cargo ship *Hirokawa Maru*, which was sunk by U.S. forces off the shore of Guadalcanal Island in 1942. For years, this easily accessible shipwreck has drawn divers as well as history enthusiasts. Recently, however, it has produced an unwelcome reminder of the war—oil that is escaping from the ship's rusted tanks is killing marine creatures and dirtying beaches. This has hurt the livelihoods of local fishermen and caused a damaging downturn in tourism.

Shipwrecks from past military battles litter ocean floors worldwide, and many of these contain pollutants. For decades, salt water has eaten away at the ships, increasing the likelihood that these pollutants will escape. The cost of cleaning up military shipwrecks, however, can be enormous, and many wrecks are in such poor condition that disturbing them might actually accelerate the release of harmful substances. Furthermore, wartime shipwrecks are often looked upon as military graves, and therefore require careful and respectful handling.

When a wreck belonging to one country lies in the territorial waters of another, a sensitive political situation can result. The Solomon Islands government has asked Japan and the United States to address the problem of World War II wreckage, but the two countries have declined to respond. Some commentators believe the countries fear that cleaning up wrecks such as the *Hirokawa Maru* might obligate them to do the same at other sites. Moses Biliki, a former director at the Solomon Islands environment ministry, summed up the islanders' frustration: "It was someone else's war that just came to our country, and we have all this rubbish that has just been forgotten."

- (32) Why has the *Hirokawa Maru* become a problem?
- 1 Ocean currents have pushed the wreck closer to Guadalcanal Island, making it a physical danger to fishing boats.
 - 2 The wreck's accessibility from the beach has attracted inexperienced divers who often get injured in accidents.
 - 3 Tourists visiting the wreck are disturbing local fishermen, who say the visitors prevent them from doing their work.
 - 4 The release of oil from the wreck is having a negative effect on the ecosystem and hurting the local economy.
- (33) What is one factor that can make it difficult to deal with military shipwrecks?
- 1 The delicate state of the wrecks means that cleanup efforts may do more harm than good.
 - 2 The relatives of the victims who died in the wrecks usually insist on being present when the ships are removed.
 - 3 Some of the wrecks are in such deep water that the usual methods of handling them are impractical.
 - 4 Different countries often claim ownership of resources that remain inside the wrecks.
- (34) Solomon Islanders are upset with Japan and the United States because the two countries
- 1 will not give the Solomon Islands government permission to remove the *Hirokawa Maru* from the ocean.
 - 2 are not attempting to address the consequences of their wartime actions in the Solomon Islands.
 - 3 have refused to help the Solomon Islands government promote tourism to military shipwreck sites.
 - 4 continue to operate ships in waters that Solomon Islanders claim is part of their country's territory.

Green Cement

Thanks to construction booms in growing economies such as India and China, global cement production has nearly doubled in the past decade. The conventional way to manufacture cement is to alter the chemical makeup of limestone by heating it to over 1,400°C. Unfortunately, generating the huge amount of energy needed to heat the limestone to such high temperatures produces extremely large quantities of CO₂, a greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming. In addition, the chemical reaction that converts limestone to cement also releases CO₂. As governments around the world move to reduce greenhouse gases by taxing industries according to the amount of CO₂ they emit, conventional cement production is set to become extremely costly. For major manufacturers, future profits depend on developing methods of either reducing the amount of CO₂ they produce or capturing the gas to prevent its release into the atmosphere.

Brent Constantz says he has created a new cement-manufacturing process that does both. His California-based company, Calera, makes cement by injecting CO₂ into seawater. He developed the process after studying how corals use calcium and magnesium from ocean water to form their skeletons. Calera's pilot operation produces up to five tons of cement daily, and utilizes CO₂ generated by a nearby natural gas power plant. Constantz claims the process not only requires less energy than conventional cement production, but by using captured CO₂ as a raw material for cement, it also reduces CO₂ emissions into the air.

Some scientists are unconvinced. Ken Caldeira of Stanford University says the material Calera produces is very different from the cement used in construction. "At best," says Caldeira, "it looks like they have an expensive way to make common rocks." Other critics say the CO₂ injection process creates acidic byproducts that are expensive to clean up, eliminating any potential savings from reducing CO₂ emissions. Calera stands by its technology, however, saying it has cost-efficient ways of neutralizing acidic waste.

Calera investor Vinod Khosla says the company's ambition is to overcome the main obstacle of much green technology, which is that environmentally friendly manufacturing techniques are too expensive to compete without financial aid from the government. Khosla is confident that the company can meet "the price at which China and

India would adopt these technologies for economic reasons.” In the long term, replacing CO₂-producing cement manufacture in these two growing economies with CO₂-reducing processes could significantly reduce global greenhouse gas emissions.

- (35) What is one problem conventional cement manufacturers face?
- 1 The process of mining limestone for cement manufacture leaves dangerous chemicals in the ground.
 - 2 Creating the intense heat required generates great amounts of a gas that damages the environment.
 - 3 Upgrading their technology to produce the high-grade cement that their customers demand will be too costly.
 - 4 New government safety regulations mean manufacturers have to invest more money to protect their workers.
- (36) What does Brent Constantz say about Calera’s cement-production technique?
- 1 It produces excess energy that can be used to provide low-cost power for nearby communities.
 - 2 It uses calcium and magnesium found in common rocks, thereby reducing reliance on seawater.
 - 3 It contributes to a reduction in CO₂ emissions by using the gas as a basic component of the cement.
 - 4 It results in a product that is stronger than conventional cement because of the CO₂ it contains.
- (37) According to Vinod Khosla, Calera
- 1 is having technical difficulties adapting its process to meet the needs of developing nations.
 - 2 should wait until it receives financial aid before continuing to develop its cement-manufacturing technology.
 - 3 can make its process cheap enough to be competitive with regular methods of manufacturing cement.
 - 4 should focus its marketing on developing nations because such nations have strict laws regarding CO₂ emissions.

Storm Chasers

Imagine driving hundreds of miles, not to avoid, but to seek out devastating winds, baseball-sized hail, and deadly lightning. Each spring, people descend on the Southern Plains of the United States to do exactly this. Strong storms are common in this region, and “storm chasing” — the pursuit and direct observation of severe weather, most commonly tornadoes — has become a well-known activity. Although storm chasing began as a scientific endeavor in the mid-20th century, most storm chasers today are not professional meteorologists. In fact, a growing majority are recreational severe-weather enthusiasts who pursue violent storms for excitement, hoping to witness some of Earth’s wildest natural phenomena.

When it began in the 1950s, storm chasing was an exclusively research-oriented activity. Early storm chasers, armed only with two-way radios, would drive into developing storms to transmit minute-by-minute updates to the Weather Bureau (now the National Weather Service). These efforts led to an increased understanding of weather patterns; combined with improvements in radar capabilities, they enabled the development of severe-storm and tornado warning systems throughout the United States. After the government established the National Severe Storms Laboratory in 1964, professional chase teams were regularly dispatched to observe and report on storms. These storm chasers provided valuable field data that researchers then compared with radar readings. This furthered their understanding of how, and under what conditions, tornadoes form. Storm chasing for scientific purposes continues today, most notably in the shape of the VORTEX2 project, a large-scale field study that dispatched more than 100 scientists and 40 storm-chasing vehicles to gather data on tornado formation during the spring of 2009 and 2010.

Since the 1990s, storm chasing has become fashionable, partly as a result of media attention. Movies, documentaries, and TV shows featuring fictional and real storm chasers have inspired amateurs to test their bravery against tornadoes, and several travel agencies and tour companies have begun to advertise storm-chasing vacation packages to cater to these thrill seekers. A significant number of amateurs, however, ignore storm-chasing etiquette and cause traffic

congestion on important routes, which can block local residents' attempts to escape and prevent the clear passage of emergency vehicles. Adventure seekers with insufficient knowledge of storm structure or local geography often expose themselves unnecessarily to dangers such as flooding or lightning. They also frequently follow professional storm-chasing teams, impeding their research.

While the increase in amateur chasers means there are more eyes in the field to report dangerous, fast-developing storms, careless chasers can do more harm than good. Dr. David Robertson, who has written on the amateur storm-chasing trend, captures an emerging sentiment when he says, "The growing participation is degrading the chasing experience, increasing the danger of the pursuit, and threatening the future of storm chasing on the Southern Plains." Furthermore, storm chasers who break traffic laws or commit other illegal acts to reach storms quickly are drawing attention from the authorities. In fact, one likely consequence of the popularization of storm chasing could be the establishment of laws restricting it to professionals only.

(38) What is true of most storm chasers today?

- 1 They are experienced scientists who lead teams of volunteers in field studies of tornadoes.
- 2 They are motivated hobbyists who want to help scientists better understand weather patterns.
- 3 They are not as well trained as in the past due to a lack of government support for storm research.
- 4 They are amateurs who are more interested in experiencing adventure than researching storms.

(39) Researchers for the National Severe Storms Laboratory have

- 1 been able to utilize reports from firsthand observers along with radar data to learn more about the development of tornadoes.
- 2 tried unsuccessfully to convince the National Weather Service of the need to improve tornado warning systems.
- 3 used radar data to confirm that tornadoes in the United States have been getting larger and more powerful since the 1960s.

- 4 refused to work with VORTEX2 scientists because they disagree with the methods those scientists use to collect data on tornadoes.
- (40) What has been one effect of the media's interest in storm chasing?
- 1 There has been a significant increase in the number of people pursuing higher education in scientific fields relating to weather.
 - 2 Professional storm-chasing teams now have to avoid going to certain areas because they attract amateur followers.
 - 3 Tourism in the Southern Plains has declined as the region has now become associated with dangerous weather.
 - 4 The travel industry has attempted to profit from storm chasing's exciting image.
- (41) What does the author of the passage suggest regarding the future of storm chasing?
- 1 Authorities should think carefully before introducing new storm-chasing regulations as they may not have the intended effect.
 - 2 Irresponsible behavior among amateur storm chasers could lead the government to take measures to prohibit them from participating.
 - 3 Changes in weather patterns will lead to a greater number of severe storms in the Southern Plains, making storm chasing even more popular.
 - 4 Advances in technology will allow both professional and amateur storm chasers to arrive at and observe storms more quickly.

-
- Read the e-mail below.
- 4** • Imagine that you are Rin. Write an appropriate response to Ethan in the space provided on Side B of your answer sheet.
- Your response should be around 100 words in length.
-

E-MAIL

Dear Rin,

I'm writing a report for school about family life, so I'd like to ask you some questions.

My family lives in a rented house, but most families here in the U.S. prefer to buy their own place. Which do you think is better, renting or buying a place to live?

I went to my friend's house yesterday. His grandparents live with him and his family. Do you think it's a good idea for three generations to live together?

By the way, my parents only let me watch TV on the weekends. Do you think this rule is too strict?

Write back soon.

Ethan

リスニング

Listening Test

There are three 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

※ CD では 2012 年度第 3 回リスニングの英語による指示文は省略してあります。

Part 1 CD 3 32 ~ 49

- No. 1**
- 1 It has double-booked his room.
 - 2 The rooms are too small for his group.
 - 3 It does not do catering for small groups.
 - 4 The available rooms cost too much.
- No. 2**
- 1 He does not trust the woman.
 - 2 He had a good impression of Pete Davies.
 - 3 He thinks the woman should not gossip.
 - 4 He took over Pete Davies's job.
- No. 3**
- 1 He agreed with the reviews.
 - 2 It failed to meet his expectations.
 - 3 He enjoyed the jokes most of all.
 - 4 It was better than the book.
- No. 4**
- 1 Assist Callum in getting a job.
 - 2 Redecorate Callum's apartment.
 - 3 Try to find a decorator for Callum.
 - 4 Help Callum search for a new apartment.
- No. 5**
- 1 Reschedule his fishing trip.
 - 2 Leave the party early.
 - 3 Go fishing with his neighbors.
 - 4 Invite his brother to the party.

- No. 6**
- 1 Fly with Air West.
 - 2 Take a direct flight.
 - 3 Change her destination.
 - 4 Travel on a different date.
- No. 7**
- 1 There are no parks nearby.
 - 2 The couple's house is too small.
 - 3 Her son is allergic to dogs.
 - 4 Caring for dogs is a lot of work.
- No. 8**
- 1 It was difficult to pass.
 - 2 It lasted for three months.
 - 3 It did not require a textbook.
 - 4 It could not be completed online.
- No. 9**
- 1 Cancel his meeting.
 - 2 Take the afternoon off.
 - 3 Wait to see if the pain decreases.
 - 4 Go to the dentist this morning.
- No. 10**
- 1 He is looking for a new apartment.
 - 2 He is saving money for medical school.
 - 3 He does not want to get further into debt.
 - 4 He cannot afford to pay his rent.
- No. 11**
- 1 The couple should eat out less.
 - 2 The couple should not take a vacation this year.
 - 3 The couple's budget should include leisure.
 - 4 The couple's budget should not change.
- No. 12**
- 1 It is not working properly.
 - 2 It is less useful than he had hoped.
 - 3 It is better than his laptop computer.
 - 4 It is making his life easier.

(A)

- No. 13
- 1 Water quality varies greatly between cities.
 - 2 Fluoride in water may result in health problems.
 - 3 People drink less tap water than in the past.
 - 4 Adding fluoride to water does not prevent tooth decay.

- No. 14
- 1 The public is concerned about fluoride.
 - 2 Fluoride affects the taste of drinking water.
 - 3 People are consuming fluoride in other ways.
 - 4 The cost of adding fluoride to water has increased.

(B)

- No. 15
- 1 Their food supply disappeared.
 - 2 Their nests were disturbed by farmers.
 - 3 They were forced to move to grasslands.
 - 4 They could not compete with birds from Asia.

- No. 16
- 1 The last wild great bustard died in Russia.
 - 2 Breeding of great bustards began in Russia.
 - 3 Russian conservationists traveled to the U.K.
 - 4 Russian-born great bustards reproduced in the U.K.

(C)

- No. 17
- 1 His medical practice was not busy.
 - 2 He taught at a medical school.
 - 3 His patients appeared in his stories.
 - 4 He did not like his medical-school teachers.

- No. 18
- 1 His stories were not selling well.
 - 2 His readers suggested that he do it.
 - 3 He wanted to try a different kind of writing.
 - 4 He wanted to return to his previous career.

(D)

- No. 19
- 1 Companies can reduce their workforces.
 - 2 Companies can recruit workers living overseas.
 - 3 People who telecommute earn higher salaries.
 - 4 People who telecommute are happier in their jobs.

- No. 20
- 1 They prefer to work part time.
 - 2 They prefer to work for Internet companies.
 - 3 They are not adjusting well to telecommuting.
 - 4 They are the reason behind the increase in telecommuting.

(E)

- No. 21
- 1 Prunes have little effect on bone density.
 - 2 Apples seem to be good for the heart.
 - 3 Cholesterol levels appear to be rising in women.
 - 4 Methods of measuring cholesterol are inaccurate.

- No. 22
- 1 It did not consult health professionals.
 - 2 It is funded by the fruit industry.
 - 3 Its list may make people avoid eating apples.
 - 4 Its list does not name the pesticides found.

(F)

- No. 23
- 1 They do not rely on vision.
 - 2 They have a rounded body shape.
 - 3 They use their fins to catch food.
 - 4 They cannot communicate vocally.

- No. 24
- 1 By banning river fishing.
 - 2 By reducing pollution in rivers.
 - 3 By introducing dolphins from China.
 - 4 By encouraging different fishing methods.

No. 25

(G)

Situation: Your name is Susan Roper. You are a high-school honors student and are graduating tomorrow. Your principal is giving instructions for the graduation ceremony.

Question: What should you do after entering the ceremony hall?

- 1 Go to Row 1.
- 2 Go to Row 2.
- 3 Go to Row 3.
- 4 Go to Row 4.

No. 26

(H)

Situation: You are at a managers' meeting. The head of your department makes the following announcement. You will attend your son's wedding on Saturday the 29th.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Return your T-shirt to Jenny.
- 2 Speak to Kaori after the meeting.
- 3 Cancel your special lunch order.
- 4 Find someone to take your place.

No. 27

(I)

Situation: You want to subscribe to *Newsframe* magazine. You hear the following commercial on the radio.

Question: What should you do to get the best price?

- 1 Pay when you place your order.
- 2 Order the magazine online.
- 3 Subscribe for at least two years.
- 4 Order more than one magazine.

No. 28

(J)

Situation: It is 7 p.m. on Monday. You have a mild stomachache and want to talk to someone about your symptoms today. You call the clinic where you are registered and hear the following recorded message.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Go to the clinic.
- 2 Visit the clinic's website.
- 3 Enter your patient number.
- 4 Call a different phone number.

No. 29

(K)

Situation: You are a new overseas student at a U.S. university. You want to work part time as soon as possible. Your student advisor tells you the following.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Take the job on campus.
- 2 Find employment off campus.
- 3 Put your name on the employment list.
- 4 Contact the Citizenship and Immigration Service.