

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：100分

リスニング：約30分

Grade 1

一次試験・筆記 p.134~148

一次試験・リスニング p.149~155

二次試験・面接 p.156

*解答・解説は別冊p.265~316にあります。

*面接の流れは本書p.10~11にあります。

合格点

81 / 113 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 player we have just signed is strong in attack, midfield, and defense," said the soccer coach. "That kind of () is just what we need to win this season."
 1 versatility 2 absurdity 3 attrition 4 retention
- (2) The opening night of the school play turned into a () when the lead actor tripped and crashed into the stage scenery, causing it to fall on the other performers.
 1 fringe 2 proviso 3 lance 4 fiasco
- (3) Terry volunteered to help rebuild the town after it was damaged by a tropical storm. Because of his contacts in the construction industry, he was put in charge of the () of tools.
 1 procurement 2 subjugation 3 amalgam 4 rupture
- (4) To guarantee your car's () performance, it is important to take it in for regular tune-ups.
 1 optimum 2 arbitrary 3 resilient 4 salient
- (5) Helen's ability to create a () with new students makes her an outstanding teacher. After only a few lessons, they feel very relaxed.
 1 stigma 2 mirage 3 rapport 4 spoof
- (6) Although Kathy found her job interesting, she () the fact that she had to work overtime without extra pay.
 1 bemoaned 2 tethered 3 imploded 4 stampeded
- (7) Following months of investigation, the police finally caught the gang responsible for () a series of bank robberies across the state.
 1 squandering 2 perpetrating
 3 chastening 4 reciprocating
- (8) A: How did I do on my midterm paper, Professor?
 B: Your ideas were interesting, Wyatt, but unfortunately you didn't provide enough evidence to () the arguments

you made.

1 substantiate 2 engross 3 ostracize 4 crucify

- (9) Public () over the recent bribery scandal should not be underestimated. It is unlikely to die down until the politicians involved are punished.

1 blight 2 sloth 3 sham 4 wrath

- (10) The day before summer vacation, the students were in a () mood. They talked and laughed excitedly, despite the teacher's attempts to keep them quiet.

1 boisterous 2 forlorn 3 solvent 4 remedial

- (11) Whenever Belinda grills fish, the smell () her house. Even if she opens the windows in every room, the smell lasts all day.

1 articulates 2 sequesters 3 permeates 4 laments

- (12) Jim and Scott are good friends but they have very different political views. To avoid arguments, they have a () agreement not to talk about politics.

1 rancid 2 tacit 3 petulant 4 caustic

- (13) The young boxer boasted that he would easily win the upcoming fight, but everyone knew this was just () designed to intimidate his rival.

1 bravado 2 chivalry 3 innuendo 4 sustenance

- (14) Since there has been a () of burglaries in his neighborhood over the past month, Nate has decided to install a home security system.

1 zenith 2 travesty 3 spate 4 parity

- (15) The government () a large area of privately owned beachfront land in order to establish a protected area for the sea turtles that lay eggs on the beach.

1 incarcerated 2 expropriated
3 hallucinated 4 lubricated

- (16) In the Amazon rainforest, there are many frogs that () toxins through their skin. Some of these frogs can be fatal to humans if touched.

1 huddle 2 goad 3 pounce 4 secrete

- (17) In the interview, the author admitted she had been a rather

() teenager. She said she was often in trouble at school but settled down in her 20s.

1 wayward 2 perennial 3 suave 4 devout

- (18) The excellent summer weather led to a () of apples on the market. The harvest was so big that many apples were left unsold and had to be thrown away.

1 plateau 2 glut 3 foray 4 twitch

- (19) Although () outbreaks of the flu continued to occur, the vaccination campaign succeeded in preventing an epidemic.

1 intrepid 2 cathartic 3 sporadic 4 auxiliary

- (20) Judith's handbag always contains so much stuff. Whenever she needs her keys, she has to () in her bag to find them.

1 stutter 2 rummage 3 bicker 4 exude

- (21) One of the () of online shopping is that customers often have to pay the postage when returning items that turn out to be different from what they expected.

1 outbursts 2 layovers 3 onslaughts 4 pitfalls

- (22) The company's new computer system was meant to make employees' jobs easier, but various problems began () once employees started to use it.

1 rolling back 2 cropping up
3 nodding off 4 knuckling down

- (23) Julia injured her ankle in the final match of the tennis tournament, but she () the pain and defeated her opponent to win the tournament.

1 spruced up 2 mulled over 3 led on 4 shook off

- (24) A: What do you think of my proposal, Tristan?

B: It needs to be () before you present it. You should include costs and an estimate of the time and resources needed to implement your ideas.

1 fired away 2 picked off 3 fleshed out 4 sided with

- (25) A: Eddie, I hear you joined the company baseball team. I thought you didn't even like baseball.

B: I don't. I was () it by my boss because the team was one player short.

1 roped into 2 fawned over 3 thrown off 4 weighed in

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.

Mister Rogers' Neighborhood

Millions of 20th-century American children grew up with the television show *Mister Rogers' Neighborhood*. Each episode opened with Fred Rogers arriving home, singing an upbeat song as he shed his business jacket and shoes to don a cardigan and comfortable sneakers. Mixing puppetry, songs, and direct conversation with the camera, Rogers devoted each episode to a theme relevant to his audience of two- to five-year-olds. His show (26). From reassuring kids they were not in danger of being sucked down the bathtub drain to talking gently but directly about touchy subjects such as divorce or death, Rogers dealt with childhood fears and anxieties with a frank, respectful approach.

Remembering his first encounter with TV on a visit home from college in 1950, Rogers once told an interviewer that he started working in television (27). He had immediately recognized the medium's potential to have an enormous effect on children, but he was revolted by the mindless and exploitative nature of the programs being broadcast. Resolving to provide an antidote to what he saw, he got a job at the NBC network the following year. In 1963 Rogers made his debut as the host of his own show on a local station, and in 1968 *Mister Rogers' Neighborhood* began airing on the national public network.

In 1969, when the U.S. Senate was considering cutting the national public network's proposed \$20 million annual budget in half, Rogers testified before the committee deliberating the matter. In his six minutes of testimony, he showed himself to be (28). He defended the role educational television played, through his show and others like it, in counteracting the "animated bombardment" aimed at children in the form of cartoons and violent programming. Using the low-key but forthright manner he brought to his show, Rogers spoke so convincingly to the skeptical senators that they not only granted the proposed funding, but increased the budget for 1971 to \$22 million. Rogers's legacy remains; though the last episode of *Mister Rogers' Neighborhood* was taped in 2001, reruns of the show

continue even today.

- (26) 1 attempted to avoid controversy
2 did not address real-life topics
3 changed its focus year by year
4 took children's concerns seriously
- (27) 1 largely by accident 2 so he could quit school
3 against his will 4 because it angered him
- (28) 1 willing to compromise
2 outmatched by the senators
3 equally persuasive with adults
4 unlike the character he played on TV

Inventing the Wheel

Many people think of the wheel as one of humanity's earliest technological achievements. By the time of its invention in 3500 BC, however, it had already been preceded by a myriad of impressive achievements—among them, the development of bronze and other metal alloys, the construction of sophisticated buildings, and the creation of complex musical instruments.

In fact, the invention of the wheel (29). The inventors would have had to be living in an environment flat enough for a wheel to be useful, and they would have needed access to trees with thick trunks from which to carve the circular structure. What is more, metal tools must have already been in existence. For wheels to be functional, they need to be firmly anchored to an axle, and the creation of this wheel-axle combination would have been impossible without such tools. Finally, because solid wooden wheels are extremely heavy, carts would have been nearly impossible to pull without the help of domesticated animals like oxen or horses.

Another challenge for the wheel's inventors was striking the perfect balance between the size and strength of the axle. A sturdy axle is necessary for supporting even modest loads, but if the axle is too thick, friction prevents the wheels from turning easily. Furthermore,

both wheels and axles (30). The wheel-axle combination must have therefore been an “all-or-nothing” invention, with the two components having to be developed simultaneously.

The wheel’s inherent utility caused it to spread rapidly across Eurasia and the Middle East, making it difficult to pinpoint where it originated. Researchers have long thought it was invented in the area that encompasses present-day Iraq. Asko Parpola, a professor of South Asian Studies at the University of Helsinki in Finland, believes (31). He notes that when inventions spread to different cultures, terminology used by the inventors is often adopted along with them. Much of the vocabulary associated with the wheel can be traced to the ancient language of present-day Ukraine, suggesting that area as the invention’s birthplace.

- (29) 1 required particular circumstances
2 created conflicts over land
3 resulted in social inequality
4 led to the improvement of tools
- (30) 1 were in high demand
2 originally had different uses
3 would have been useless on their own
4 had been developed in numerous places
- (31) 1 linguistic evidence supports this
2 this is probably not the case
3 the wheel’s origin is untraceable
4 the answer is in the wheel’s design
-

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.

The Amritsar Massacre

Following the end of World War I, Britain faced rising unrest in

India, the principal colony and “jewel in the crown” of the British Empire. Indians demanding greater autonomy began taking a confrontational stance against British rule, and Britons in India grew increasingly fearful of the possibility of an Indian uprising against them. In April of 1919, tensions were particularly high in the northwestern city of Amritsar, where British soldiers had shot and killed several Indians during a nationalist protest. Angry crowds rioted and attacked British residents in retaliation, and a series of similar episodes followed. British colonial authorities in Amritsar, realizing they could not handle the situation, declared martial law, which gave control of the city to the British military under Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer. Dyer set a strict curfew and forbade public gatherings of more than four people. On April 13, however, a large crowd defied these orders by holding a rally at the Jallianwala Bagh public gardens. Rather than telling the crowd to disperse, Dyer simply ordered his troops to open fire without warning. They continued firing for 15 minutes and then withdrew without offering aid, leaving hundreds of men, women, and children dead and hundreds more wounded.

Outrage over the incident was widespread, both in India and in Britain. In response, the colonial government set up a committee of inquiry consisting of five British and four Indian lawyers. When questioned by the committee, Dyer acknowledged he could have dispersed the crowd peacefully but believed that the gathering was a precursor to a full-scale uprising. He testified that he was determined to instill fear in the wider Indian population by demonstrating the consequences of an attempted rebellion. The committee unanimously reprimanded Dyer for the callous manner in which he had handled the situation, denouncing his failure to warn the crowd and his refusal to tend to the wounded. Nevertheless, the committee accepted that, under martial law, the Jallianwala Bagh rally had been illegal, so Dyer had been justified in shooting the participants. Dyer was relieved of his command, not for firing on the unarmed crowd but for his “mistaken concept of duty” in intending to terrorize Indians in order to prevent the spread of rebellion.

The massacre in Amritsar marked a turning point in the history of British India. Indian nationalists who had campaigned for greater autonomy now pushed for complete independence. The independence movement, previously divided along ethnic and religious lines within

India, began to coalesce around leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, who said, “We do not want to punish General Dyer. ... We want to change the system that produces General Dyers.” The events in Amritsar also acted as a catalyst for Indian political elites, most of whom had wanted India to become a self-governing dominion of the British Empire. Whereas these elites had previously emulated British customs and society, after Amritsar many of them began to reject all things British and embrace the cause of full independence. With Gandhi leading a campaign of nonviolent resistance, the nationalist movement gained broad backing, setting into motion events that would eventually lead to India’s independence from Britain in 1947.

(32) In the period immediately prior to April 13, 1919, British colonial authorities in Amritsar

- 1 stationed troops around the city in order to keep leaders of the Indian nationalist movement from attending a rally there.
- 2 offered to grant limited independence to territories in the northwestern part of the country in hopes of calming rising tensions.
- 3 turned over responsibility for restoring public order to military forces after an escalating succession of violent incidents.
- 4 asked the military for assistance in evacuating British residents from the area and preventing outsiders from entering the city.

(33) What was the view of the committee set up to inquire into the Amritsar Massacre?

- 1 Military leaders did not have the authority to impose a curfew and ban group meetings in response to the unrest in Amritsar.
- 2 Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer misjudged the ability of his troops to disperse the gathering in a way that would not cause injury to anyone.
- 3 The actions taken by the army could not be justified because the crowd that was fired on did not intend to stage a rebellion.
- 4 Even though Dyer had a valid reason for using deadly force, he had gone about his duty in an unacceptable manner and with the wrong objective.

(34) What is one way in which the Amritsar Massacre influenced the issue of Indian independence?

- 1** It persuaded many members of the Indian elite to continue to play an active role in supporting armed resistance to British rule.
- 2** It allowed advocates of independence to attract popular support across religious, ethnic, and social divisions within the Indian population.
- 3** It led to an increased British military presence in India, which delayed the country's achievement of full independence.
- 4** It resulted in reforms to British military regulations that enabled Indian officers to rise to the highest ranks in the armed forces.

Washington, DC

Washington, DC is the capital city of the United States and the seat of its government. The 535 members of Congress, the government's legislative body, are elected by the citizens of their home states to represent each state's interests in national policy debates. Yet the people who call Washington, DC home are residents of the District of Columbia, a unique entity that is not located in any state. Consequently, the 600,000 residents of the nation's capital are the only Americans who have no members of Congress to vote on their behalf.

This situation stems from the fact that the United States was once a loose coalition of independent states. For the country's founders, choosing a national capital proved problematic. Locating the capital in any particular state would endow the host state with outsize prestige. The founders were also wary of having a capital that would be dependent on its host state for security. While the federal government was situated in Philadelphia, Congress had been forced to flee a mob of angry protestors after the state government refused to order the local militia to protect the members. In 1790, to solve this dilemma, Congress authorized the creation of the District of Columbia, which would be under the sole control of the federal government, thereby preventing it from being influenced or pressured by local politics. This solution, however, resulted in Washington,

DC's residents having no state citizenship, and no provision was made for granting them voting rights.

The issues of voting rights and congressional representation for Washington, DC residents came to the forefront during the civil rights movement in the 1950s. As civil rights leaders drew attention to the way African Americans in many parts of the country were prevented from exercising their right to vote, Washington, DC residents also demanded a voice on local and national issues. Although Washington, DC still has no true representation in Congress, residents were granted the right to vote in presidential elections in 1961, and the congressionally appointed mayor and city council were replaced with locally elected officials in 1973. The city government's decisions, however, remain subject to approval by Congress.

Many Washington, DC residents want to end what they see as a paradoxical situation. They pay federal taxes, yet cannot influence decisions on important national issues such as healthcare legislation. Resurrecting the Revolutionary War slogan "No taxation without representation," advocates for the city have pushed two strategies: campaigning for statehood or merging with the neighboring state of Maryland. However, they face powerful entrenched interests in Congress. For representatives of less populous, rural states, giving Washington, DC a vote would dilute their own political muscle. Since the district's residents, like many American city dwellers, generally hold views at the liberal end of the political spectrum, conservatives tend to oppose representation for Washington, DC, fearing a shift in the federal government's balance of power. As a result, the capital remains in political limbo, its residents denied a voice in the matters being debated in their own backyard.

(35) What was one reason the founders of the United States decided not to locate the national capital in one of the states?

- 1 They were following the wishes of the American people, who had indicated in a vote that they did not want any one state to host the national government.
- 2 They intended to establish a city where residents could express their political opinions without the risk of angering a state government.
- 3 They feared that voters in other states would refuse to pay the

taxes needed to finance the operation of federal institutions based in the capital.

- 4 They felt that making the capital independent would ensure that it could not be manipulated by a state government.

(36) What is the “paradoxical situation” referred to in the passage?

- 1 Washington, DC residents want more political representation primarily so they can vote in favor of less government regulation.
- 2 Washington, DC residents help to fund the federal government but are not allowed any say in government policy decisions.
- 3 Although Washington, DC residents are struggling to gain representation in Congress, most Americans view them as having little interest in politics.
- 4 Despite the fact that Washington, DC city officials are demanding statehood, most residents would prefer to merge with neighboring Maryland.

(37) It has proven difficult for Washington, DC to gain congressional representation because

- 1 local officials worry that changing the political system could cause a divide between liberals and conservatives that would make the city difficult to govern.
- 2 nearby states are concerned many former residents would move back to the city if they knew they could keep their voting rights.
- 3 many members of Congress claim the city would gain special advantages if its residents were given the same voting rights as other Americans.
- 4 representatives from certain states believe that such a move would result in their own influence in Congress being diminished.

The Death of a British Hero

On January 17, 1912, Captain Robert Falcon Scott of the British

navy and four of his companions reached the South Pole. After enduring a long, grueling journey of some 800 miles across the Antarctic wilderness to get there, they were profoundly disappointed by what they found: a Norwegian flag that had been planted by Scott's rival explorer, Roald Amundsen, just over a month earlier.

Scott's party had hoped to win honor for the British Empire by being the first to reach the South Pole, but their dream was shattered by the sight of Amundsen's flag. Wearily, the party turned back. They made good progress at first, but then, beset by exhaustion, malnutrition, frostbite, and bad weather, they began to perish one by one. Scott himself died in his tent at the end of March, only a few miles from the first of the party's supply depots.

The bodies of the explorers were discovered the following November, and when the news of Scott's failure and death reached Britain, there was a spontaneous outpouring of grief that was later echoed in many parts of the world. Services were held and memorials built. Scott was hailed as the embodiment of British heroism and an ideal role model for the young. Books, children's stories, and films celebrated his valor and stoicism in the face of an impossible ordeal. Surprisingly, even though Amundsen had actually reached the goal first, he was much less admired. He had only announced his intention to race to the South Pole at the last minute, and there was a sense within Britain that he had somehow used unsporting tactics to get there. Only in his native country was Amundsen hailed as a hero.

Britain's overwhelmingly reverential attitude toward Scott lasted into the 1970s. Scott's own journal, which recorded every detail of his tragic journey, had been recovered and became widely read. During the 1970s, biographers started pointing out errors in Scott's planning and leadership, but this had little impact on his public reputation.

In 1979, however, British author Roland Huntford published a joint biography of Scott and Amundsen in which he launched a devastating attack on Scott, describing him as thoroughly incompetent: a "heroic bungler" who had brought disaster on himself and his men through a series of amateurish mistakes, many of which stemmed from poor preparation. The party's rations had been inadequate and its members had not been taught to ski properly, nor had they worn appropriate clothing. Instead of using dogs, Scott and his men pulled their own sledges. In addition, Scott had issued contradictory and

confused instructions that had prevented his party's rescue. Amundsen, by contrast, was depicted as a cool professional who had paid careful attention to every detail of the expedition to get himself and his men quickly and safely to their goal.

The book infuriated Scott's descendants and many of his admirers. Huntford was vilified as a dangerous radical whose disdainful treatment of Scott was inspired by his hatred for the British Empire and traditional British values. Despite this, the new view of Scott as a hapless amateur became widely accepted among the British public remarkably quickly. As even Huntford's opponents admitted, some of the charges were undoubtedly accurate. Still, most experts continue to think, as Scott himself did, that the explorer had been spectacularly unlucky, especially with regard to the weather.

Probably the main reason Huntford's view gained such broad credence, however—and the reason his book became a bestseller—was a deeper cultural change that was sweeping across Britain at that time. As the nation declined from its former imperial and industrial glory, people were casting about for an explanation. According to one popular view, the traditional British reverence for gentlemanly amateurism—an ethos based on the view that social class and good sportsmanship were more important than pragmatism and expertise—had held Britain back from responding effectively to the economic challenges it faced as a nation.

Huntford, by his own account, only wanted to give Amundsen his proper due, but there is no doubt his dismantling of the romantic ideal represented by Scott reflected the feeling of many British people that it was time for the country to adopt a more pragmatic outlook.

In recent years, a number of writers have defended Scott's reputation by countering Huntford's criticisms. They point out, for example, that the Scott expedition was not solely concerned with reaching the South Pole, but also had scientific aims, whereas Amundsen's focus was simply to travel as swiftly as possible. Indeed, since the British team had loaded themselves down with rock samples, the burden they hauled through the snow was exceptionally heavy. Interestingly, while such insights put Scott's failure in a better light, they still do not play him up as a hero. It may simply be that the explorer's endurance and self-sacrifice—qualities that were admired so much by earlier generations—no longer seem so heroic to most people today.

(38) How did the British people react when they learned of Robert Falcon Scott's failure?

- 1 They respected the achievement of the Norwegian team, but commended Scott's skills and the manner in which he had accepted defeat.
- 2 They questioned whether Roald Amundsen had actually made it to the South Pole, citing his lack of proof and failure to keep a journal.
- 3 They expressed admiration for the courage Scott's party had demonstrated, but primarily felt disappointed and embarrassed that the expedition had failed.
- 4 They focused little on the outcome of the race to the South Pole, instead praising Scott for the way he had faced an incredibly challenging task.

(39) The 1979 book about Scott and Amundsen

- 1 addressed the claims of Scott's descendants, who had long insisted the explorer's contributions to his country had been misunderstood by historians.
- 2 challenged popular beliefs in Britain regarding the explorers by calling attention to Scott's mistakes and Amundsen's accomplishments.
- 3 noted that each man's journey contributed equally to the advancement of knowledge about the South Pole.
- 4 damaged Scott's reputation by revealing that he had put the safety of his team at risk in a selfish attempt to gain the admiration of the British public.

(40) Why was Roland Huntford's view of Scott accepted so quickly by the British public?

- 1 When people realized Scott's personal account of the journey was full of factual errors, they revised their idealized image of the explorer.
- 2 People's respect for amateur explorers like Scott remained strong at the time, while Amundsen's attitude was perceived negatively.

- 3 As Britain's status in the world declined, Scott was seen as a symbol of how past ideals were to blame for the country's problems.
- 4 Although people recognized that Amundsen's pragmatism was the reason behind his success, they were impressed by Scott's principles.

(41) What is true of the counterclaims to Huntford's argument?

- 1 They have managed to restore Scott's image both as a hero and as an important contributor to scientists' understanding of the South Pole.
- 2 Although they do not directly praise Scott's character, they have succeeded in placing the explorer's expedition in a more positive context.
- 3 They have encouraged a number of writers to criticize the standards by which the British public has traditionally judged historical figures.
- 4 Although they have not influenced historians' opinions, they have strengthened the view of Scott as an inspiration for future generations.

4

- Write an essay on the given TOPIC covering three of the POINTS below. Use the space provided on your answer sheet.
 - Structure: Three or more paragraphs, including an introduction and conclusion
 - Length: Around 200 words
-

TOPIC

Does more need to be done to address Japan's low birthrate?

POINTS

- Attitudes toward work
- Environmental consequences
- Government assistance
- Immigration
- The economy
- The increasing elderly population

リスニング

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 CD 3 26 ~ 36

- No. 1**
- 1 Change their advertising strategy.
 - 2 Wait for the results of the TV ads.
 - 3 Carry out more marketing polls.
 - 4 Cancel the direct-mail campaign.
- No. 2**
- 1 Water conditions will worsen tomorrow.
 - 2 Refunds are not given on the same day.
 - 3 Good swimming ability is not required.
 - 4 It is likely more people will cancel.
- No. 3**
- 1 The company can transfer another employee.
 - 2 Lenny's transfer could be postponed.
 - 3 The company will find a replacement in Hong Kong.
 - 4 Lenny should reconsider his decision.
- No. 4**
- 1 Its performance has been poor recently.
 - 2 Projections show the interest rate will fall.
 - 3 The interest rate is subject to change.
 - 4 He wants to make a short-term investment.

- No. 5**
- 1 She would rather go away in the summer.
 - 2 The man should tell his boss he wants time off.
 - 3 She would rather not visit the man's parents.
 - 4 The man should arrange the trip himself.
- No. 6**
- 1 He does not want to be in charge of it.
 - 2 The project manager is not effective.
 - 3 Some teams are making little effort.
 - 4 Its goals keep changing.
- No. 7**
- 1 Urban farms will not remain popular.
 - 2 Supermarkets do not provide good service.
 - 3 Growing food yourself is too much work.
 - 4 People rely too heavily on supermarkets.
- No. 8**
- 1 Getting elected is more about publicity than policies.
 - 2 Young people should learn more about politics.
 - 3 The candidates' policies differ greatly.
 - 4 Political ads should be banned.
- No. 9**
- 1 He does not want to go to the reunion alone.
 - 2 He did not enjoy his last high school reunion.
 - 3 He does not remember most of his classmates.
 - 4 He did not get along with some of his classmates.
- No. 10**
- 1 The discounts are not on all products.
 - 2 The products they want are not available online.
 - 3 They would not visit the store very often.
 - 4 They think the membership fee is too high.

(A)

- No. 11
- 1 Everyone should avoid consuming gluten.
 - 2 Gluten has little influence on people's health.
 - 3 Eating gluten prevents the production of certain hormones.
 - 4 Gluten is becoming less common in people's diets.
- No. 12
- 1 Concerns about its negative effects are exaggerated.
 - 2 Eating it regularly may cause sensitivity to it.
 - 3 It should not be added to some processed foods.
 - 4 It cannot be completely removed from foods.

(B)

- No. 13
- 1 It did not have any basis in fact.
 - 2 It was propaganda created by Cambyses.
 - 3 The number of soldiers was overestimated.
 - 4 The part about the oasis was added later.
- No. 14
- 1 They concluded that ancient maps were unreliable.
 - 2 They proved that Persians lived in the desert.
 - 3 They searched in a different area from previous explorations.
 - 4 They were unable to date the objects they found.

(C)

- No. 15
- 1 Residents do not listen to scientists' warnings.
 - 2 Volcanoes are not regularly monitored.
 - 3 The speed of lava flows cannot be judged.
 - 4 Predicting eruptions early enough is difficult.
- No. 16
- 1 Monitor the gases released by volcanoes.
 - 2 Protect scientists while they collect data.
 - 3 Allow residents to measure volcanic activity themselves.
 - 4 Increase the strength of silicon carbide.

(D)

- No. 17
- 1 He lived with his grandmother from birth.
 - 2 He was wrongly convicted of drug possession.
 - 3 He won literary awards while in prison.
 - 4 He became literate as an adult.

- No. 18
- 1 To educate disadvantaged people.
 - 2 To reform the prison system.
 - 3 To provide financial aid to the poor.
 - 4 To support more activists like Baca.

(E)

- No. 19
- 1 Its outcome may be affected by stress.
 - 2 The stress it causes reduces patients' appetites.
 - 3 Procedures are poorly explained to patients.
 - 4 Some procedures need to be simplified.

- No. 20
- 1 A protein-free diet restricts blood flow.
 - 2 Kidney damage in patients is rare during surgery.
 - 3 Changing one's diet before surgery could be beneficial.
 - 4 Problems during surgery may become more common.

No. 21

(F)

Situation: You want to reduce your high monthly water bill. You have a budget of £250 for renovations. You hire a contractor and she suggests the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Replace your current toilets.
- 2 Replace your showerheads.
- 3 Remove your fountain.
- 4 Remove some of your lawn.

No. 22

(G)

Situation: You are a university student. You want to graduate next year but do not want to reduce your working hours. Your academic advisor tells you the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Apply to summer school.
- 2 Get an on-campus job with flexible hours.
- 3 Take some extra classes online.
- 4 Try to have your job counted as an internship.

No. 23

(H)

Situation: You were in a car accident in New York. The estimate for repairs is \$720. No one was injured in the accident. Your insurance agent gives you the following advice.

Question: What should you do to ensure the least financial loss?

- 1 Pay the surcharge.
- 2 Make a claim.
- 3 Change your insurance policy.
- 4 Pay all the repair costs yourself.

No. 24

(I)

Situation: You earned £5,480 in the U.K. last year before moving back to your home country. A tax consultant gives you the following advice. You have misplaced your P45 form.

Question: What should you do to get a refund?

- 1 Obtain a document from your previous employer.
- 2 Have your P45 form reissued.
- 3 Claim back your National Insurance payments.
- 4 Apply for your tax refund online.

No. 25

(J)

Situation: You are at the cell-phone store. You need a phone for calls and sending text messages, but want to spend as little money as possible. A salesperson tells you the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Ask for a new charger.
- 2 Change to the TR55 model.
- 3 Get the PS50 phone.
- 4 Order a replacement battery.

No. 26

- 1 People did not show much interest in the story at first.
- 2 He was told the woman was not a Holocaust survivor.
- 3 Locating the woman proved more difficult than expected.
- 4 He was criticized for making claims without any evidence.

No. 27

- 1 It has too many flaws to be shown to the public.
- 2 It ended up being partly about himself.
- 3 He wishes his father could have watched it.
- 4 The woman refused to appear in it.

2012年度第3回 英検1級 解答用紙

一 注意事項

①解答にはHBの黒鉛筆(シャープペンシルも可)を使用し、解答を訂正する場合には消しゴムで完全に消してください。

②解答用紙は絶対に汚したり折り曲げたり、所定以外のところへの記入はしないでください。

③マーク例

良い例	悪い例
●	○ ⊗ ⊙

これ以下の濃さのマークは読めません。

解 答 欄				
問題番号	1	2	3	4
1	(1)	①	②	③ ④
	(2)	①	②	③ ④
	(3)	①	②	③ ④
	(4)	①	②	③ ④
	(5)	①	②	③ ④
	(6)	①	②	③ ④
	(7)	①	②	③ ④
	(8)	①	②	③ ④
	(9)	①	②	③ ④
	(10)	①	②	③ ④
	(11)	①	②	③ ④
	(12)	①	②	③ ④
	(13)	①	②	③ ④
	(14)	①	②	③ ④
	(15)	①	②	③ ④
	(16)	①	②	③ ④
	(17)	①	②	③ ④
	(18)	①	②	③ ④
	(19)	①	②	③ ④
	(20)	①	②	③ ④
	(21)	①	②	③ ④
	(22)	①	②	③ ④
	(23)	①	②	③ ④
	(24)	①	②	③ ④
	(25)	①	②	③ ④

解 答 欄				
問題番号	1	2	3	4
2	(26)	①	②	③ ④
	(27)	①	②	③ ④
	(28)	①	②	③ ④
	(29)	①	②	③ ④
	(30)	①	②	③ ④
	(31)	①	②	③ ④

解 答 欄				
問題番号	1	2	3	4
3	(32)	①	②	③ ④
	(33)	①	②	③ ④
	(34)	①	②	③ ④
	(35)	①	②	③ ④
	(36)	①	②	③ ④
	(37)	①	②	③ ④
	(38)	①	②	③ ④
	(39)	①	②	③ ④
	(40)	①	②	③ ④
	(41)	①	②	③ ④

リスニング解答欄					
問題番号	1	2	3	4	
Part 1	No.1	①	②	③ ④	
	No.2	①	②	③ ④	
	No.3	①	②	③ ④	
	No.4	①	②	③ ④	
	No.5	①	②	③ ④	
	No.6	①	②	③ ④	
	No.7	①	②	③ ④	
	No.8	①	②	③ ④	
	No.9	①	②	③ ④	
	No.10	①	②	③ ④	
Part 2	A	No.11	①	② ③ ④	
		No.12	①	② ③ ④	
	B	No.13	①	② ③ ④	
		No.14	①	② ③ ④	
	C	No.15	①	② ③ ④	
		No.16	①	② ③ ④	
		D	No.17	①	② ③ ④
			No.18	①	② ③ ④
		E	No.19	①	② ③ ④
			No.20	①	② ③ ④
Part 3	F	No.21	①	② ③ ④	
	G	No.22	①	② ③ ④	
	H	No.23	①	② ③ ④	
		No.24	①	② ③ ④	
	J	No.25	①	② ③ ④	
Part 4	No.26	①	② ③ ④		
	No.27	①	② ③ ④		

●記入上の注意（記述形式）

- ・指示事項を守り、文字は、はっきりわかりやすく書いてください。
- ・答えの分量は、行数でその限度を示しています。これを超過してはいけません。

4 English Composition

Write your English Composition in the space below.

	5
	10
	15
	20