

Grade Pre-1

Pre

# 2013-1

一次試験 2013.6.9実施  
二次試験 2013.7.7実施

## 試験時間

筆記：90分

リスニング：約25分

一次試験・筆記 p.126～141  
一次試験・リスニング p.142～147  
二次試験・面接 p.148～151

\*解答・解説は別冊p.181～224にあります。

\*面接の流れは本書p.10～11にあります。

合格点

68 / 99 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 school made a 10-page color ( ) to distribute to potential students. It contained interviews with teachers as well as photographs of the school's facilities.  
 1 legacy      2 brochure      3 pendant      4 dagger
- (2) Jeremy was ( ) at a very young age when his parents died in a car accident. Fortunately, his aunt and uncle took him in and raised him.  
 1 abolished      2 orphaned      3 gauged      4 scorned
- (3) The TV network has been accused of ( ) the truth in order to protect the interests of its wealthy sponsors.  
 1 vacating      2 inflicting      3 distorting      4 wielding
- (4) The main beach was too crowded, so Walter walked for 20 minutes until he came to a ( ) spot where he could read his book undisturbed.  
 1 secluded      2 hectic      3 modest      4 devoted
- (5) **A:** Detective Henley, Officer Mergel has already started photographing the crime scene.  
**B:** But my orders were ( ). No one was to enter the building until I arrived.  
 1 assumed      2 implied      3 explicit      4 tentative
- (6) After signing a peace treaty, the president announced the complete ( ) of his country's troops from its former enemy's territory.  
 1 withdrawal      2 impersonation  
 3 capacity      4 anguish

- (7) The company was warned by its lawyer that not providing the service it promised its client would be a ( ) of contract.  
1 purse      2 scope      3 graze      4 breach
- (8) When the other staff found out that Veronica had lied about her qualifications, they were shocked at the ( ). They had all thought she was trustworthy.  
1 deception    2 majesty    3 depression    4 maternity
- (9) After a huge shopping mall opened on the edge of town, family-run stores that had previously ( ) found it difficult to survive.  
1 thrived      2 roused      3 commuted    4 deserted
- (10) Although the author had never gone to college, a famous university ( ) a degree on her for her contributions to modern literature.  
1 symbolized    2 conferred    3 surpassed    4 conserved
- (11) Jack's manager warned him that if he failed to meet his sales ( ) for the third month in a row, he would have to take a salary cut.  
1 wreck      2 deficit      3 quota      4 gulf
- (12) John did not enjoy working at the car plant. He found it ( ) doing the same simple task for eight hours every day.  
1 vigorous    2 absolute    3 earnest    4 tedious
- (13) Mika was the victim of a ( ) last night. Someone broke into her house and stole her jewelry.  
1 burglary    2 bounty      3 hinge      4 heap

- (14) **A:** Hey, Matthew. I hear you're going to take a vacation in France! How's your French?  
**B:** I studied it in college but haven't used it for a few years, so it's a bit (        ). Hopefully, it'll come back to me once I'm there.  
1 vivid            2 trim            3 rusty            4 hasty
- (15) Keira got a (        ) in her side halfway through the 10-kilometer race. The pain was so bad she had to stop and rest for a few minutes.  
1 cramp            2 ratio            3 blaze            4 conquest
- (16) In criticizing the factory's waste-disposal policy, the report (        ) numerous examples of toxic substances being released into a nearby river.  
1 littered            2 cited            3 transplanted    4 simulated
- (17) Wild animals on the roads are a common (        ) when driving through the national park, so there are many signs warning drivers to keep their speed down.  
1 hazard            2 breeze            3 tariff            4 utility
- (18) **A:** Joe, I heard you have to take English literature at university.  
**B:** Yes, Dad. I don't really want to, but it's (        ) for first-year students.  
1 hypothetical    2 divine            3 compulsory    4 biased
- (19) The small town was (        ) by the storm. Roads were flooded, buildings were destroyed, and hundreds of people were left homeless.  
1 devastated    2 heeded            3 incorporated    4 enforced



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**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.

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## *Food Deserts*

In developing nations, food shortages can lead to chronic hunger, malnutrition, and starvation. In some wealthier countries, problems caused by lack of nutrition have taken on a different form. In U.S. cities, many poor people live in so-called food deserts—neighborhoods where processed foods high in sugar and fat are often the only readily available sources of nutrition. ( 26 ), the urban poor are prone to suffer from health issues such as obesity and diabetes.

In the city of Philadelphia, many residents in poor neighborhoods buy their food at privately owned convenience stores. For shopkeepers, the decision to stock processed foods ( 27 ). Fresh produce and *meat* have a shorter shelf life than processed foods. Additionally, shopkeepers often cannot afford to order in bulk from *meat* and vegetable wholesalers, and they have insufficient space to stock and display fresh food. Philadelphia's government has invested \$900,000 to help change this situation. The city has provided refrigerated display cases for stores to stock fresh food, and has helped shopkeepers network to find cheaper wholesalers.

Some public health advocates say programs like the one in Philadelphia ( 28 ). Nutritional researcher Helen Lee says Philadelphia's program is based on "a theory that *makes sense*." She is concerned, however, that the city is "investing in a strategy that may not be very promising." She questions whether access to healthy foods will guarantee that consumers develop healthy eating habits. The fact that processed food is cheaper and more convenient than fresh food may play a greater role in consumers' food choices than availability.

- (26) 1 Otherwise  
2 Instead  
3 In spite of this  
4 As a consequence
- (27) 1 has resulted in higher costs  
2 could lead to legal penalties  
3 is based on practical concerns  
4 means less competition
- (28) 1 require more government aid  
2 may fail to produce the desired outcome  
3 are meeting their goals  
4 should have been introduced earlier

## *Octopus Intelligence*

People tend to view evolution as a linear process that has led up to humans, the most “advanced” animal. ( 29 ), we are not surprised when very close evolutionary relatives of humans, such as chimpanzees, demonstrate intelligence. In recent decades, however, researchers have noted intelligence in creatures with a more remote connection to humans: cephalopods, a group that includes octopuses and squid.

Octopuses in particular show signs of intelligence. They collect rocks, shells, and other items to use as tools for protection and shelter. Given a jar containing food, an octopus will quickly work out how to open the lid. Furthermore, octopuses seem to ( 30 ). Biologists Jennifer Mather and Roland Anderson recorded the reactions of 44 octopuses over a two-week period to a number of stimuli, such as being touched with a brush. Not only did responses vary greatly from octopus to octopus, but each animal was consistent in the way it responded. An octopus that responded in a shy, timid manner, for example, did so every time.

Scientists believe intelligence in cephalopods ( 31 ) than in animals with backbones, known as vertebrates. Intelligent vertebrates are generally social and long-lived, and their brainpower enables them to handle complicated social relations. Cephalopods, however, live short, solitary lives. One of many theories proposed by scientists is that they began to acquire intelligence as they lost their protective shells. Exposed to attack, they would have needed to react quickly and cleverly to various situations in order to survive.



- (29) 1 Nevertheless  
2 For this reason  
3 On the contrary  
4 In exchange
- (30) 1 learn from their mistakes  
2 change their behavior frequently  
3 seek attention from humans  
4 have distinct personalities
- (31) 1 evolved more slowly  
2 is easier to explain  
3 developed for different reasons  
4 causes more problems

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**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.

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## *The U.K. Music Industry*

While many sectors of the U.K. music industry have suffered in the last decade, companies in the recording, production, and distribution side of the business have had a particularly tough time. Even the retail sector was hard hit—album sales in Britain fell to 110 million in 2011, dropping for the seventh straight year from a peak of 160 million in 2004. Thousands of workers lost their jobs as smaller record companies disappeared or were absorbed into major international labels. Some longstanding players in the industry have fallen—retailer Tower Records went bankrupt in 2006, and in 2009, London’s Olympic Studios, where legends such as the Beatles recorded albums in the 1960s, shut down.

Illegal downloading is often blamed for declining music sales in Britain and around the world, but the digital revolution has affected other areas of the industry as well. Affordable computer hardware and software enable artists to record music at home with a quality once attainable only in the best-equipped studios. Furthermore, musicians are using file-sharing technology to bypass established retailers and distribute their work independently over the Internet. Many musicians offer their music to the public for free or for less than standard retail prices, making it hard for record companies to keep prices up.

One area of the U.K. music industry is growing, however. Live-event sales have tripled since 2004, and since 2008, revenue from concerts has exceeded that from album sales. Each year, major music festivals attract bigger crowds, and many newer festivals are also growing fast. The Latitude, a festival that began in 2006 with an audience of 12,000, drew nearly three times that number in 2011. Though festivals can generate high profits from sales of food, alcohol, and goods, losses in other areas of the industry outweigh these gains. People in the music business are trying to adapt to the shifting landscape, but there are undoubtedly more hurdles ahead.

(32) What is one way the U.K. music industry has changed in the last decade?

- 1 Album sales have experienced ups and downs since reaching a high point in 2004.
- 2 The retail sector has been less willing to sell albums produced by international labels.
- 3 Financial failures and ownership changes have caused the number of record companies to decline.
- 4 Musicians have begun to leave famous record companies in favor of smaller record companies.

(33) What effect has new technology had on the music industry worldwide?

- 1 It has changed the way recorded music is made available, so consumers are less willing to pay as much for it.
- 2 It has lowered distribution costs, thereby allowing record companies to share more profits with artists.
- 3 It has helped to increase sales of recorded music by encouraging people to buy music from retailers online.
- 4 It has forced recording studios to upgrade their equipment to meet higher expectations for quality.

(34) The author of the passage believes that the U.K. music industry

- 1 will begin to see a rise in profits due to the public's renewed interest in live music performances.
- 2 needs to make a greater effort to develop new marketing strategies to promote concerts and festivals.
- 3 will continue to struggle in spite of the fact that one particular sector has been making money.
- 4 is declining because musicians are finding it difficult to adapt to consumers' changing tastes.

## *Computer Junk?*

Computers are an essential part of many people's daily lives. The pace of technological development, however, means that today's high-tech computers quickly become tomorrow's junk. According to the United Nations Environment Programme, 50 million tons of electronic waste is generated worldwide every year. With the consumer electronics revolution showing no sign of slowing down, what should be done with old, discarded computers? Many experts point to recycling. Indeed, advances in efficiency and cost-effectiveness in the recycling industry in developed nations have led to significant increases in the number of computers and electronic goods being recycled. "It's a success story, but we'd like to see it get more successful to keep up with the electronics boom," comments Janette Petersen of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Recycling, however, is not without problems. Much electronic waste is sent to the developing world, where there is often little regulation concerning recycling operations. Recycling does provide jobs and income in poor countries, but, despite the known risks, the processing is typically done by backyard industries using primitive methods with no environmental controls. For example, workers extract gold and platinum from circuit boards using acid and cyanide, a process that releases heavy metals such as cadmium. When these substances get into the local water supply, they present a significant health threat. Other recycling processes also generate toxins. The usual method of retrieving the copper in insulated wire, for example, involves burning the wire to remove the plastic casing—a process that releases poisonous substances into the air.

Some experts believe that extending the lifespan of old computers and their parts can be more beneficial than recycling them. Manufacturing a computer is an energy-intensive process, requiring on average four times more energy than the machine will use over its lifespan. To encourage extended use, the nonprofit organization Computer Aid International is campaigning for manufacturers to design their products to be simpler to upgrade as more-advanced technologies and parts become available. This would give them a longer useful life, and it would be a more efficient use of energy than breaking them down for recycling. Another way to extend the lifespan of computers is to donate them for reuse in the developing

world, where the technology could benefit people who would not otherwise have been able to afford it. Proponents say these benefits exceed the value of the machines' recoverable parts, with none of the dangerous by-products associated with recycling.

(35) What does Janette Petersen's comment suggest about the recycling of electronic goods?

- 1 International cooperation is necessary to find ways other than recycling to dispose of outdated machines.
- 2 The recycling industry must keep advancing in order to deal with increasing amounts of electronic waste.
- 3 More people would recycle electronic goods if electronics companies encouraged them to do so.
- 4 The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's programs provide a good model for other agencies to follow.

(36) Recycling practices in developing countries are problematic because

- 1 most workers are unaware of the danger of the chemicals needed to extract precious metals from circuit boards.
- 2 the processes used to recover valuable materials from electronic goods can be dangerous to humans.
- 3 most recycling companies do not have the ability to recover valuable metals such as gold and platinum.
- 4 the process of recycling parts such as insulated wire requires more energy than the manufacture of new parts.

(37) What is Computer Aid International trying to convince computer makers to do?

- 1 Reuse parts from old computers in their new products so that less energy is used in manufacturing.
- 2 Transfer their high-tech production processes to developing nations to help them prevent environmental damage.
- 3 Invest in new technologies in order to create products that do not require as many upgrades.
- 4 Make products that can be easily improved rather than ones that require frequent replacement.

## *Summerhill*

Traditional education holds that classroom learning should be teacher-directed, and that children should be prepared, through mandatory classes, for standardized achievement tests. These assumptions were questioned in the 1920s by Scottish educator A. S. Neill. He felt forcing children to learn, instead of allowing them to seek knowledge through their own interests, was not an effective means of education. Furthermore, he resisted defining “success” in terms of academic accomplishment. He believed being satisfied with one’s life, rather than earning a prestigious degree or position, made a person a success.

Neill founded Summerhill, a boarding school in Suffolk, England, to put his own philosophy of education into action. Now in its 92nd year, the school has long attracted controversy, mainly because its students are not required to attend classes. The students, who range from 5 to 17 years of age, are free to learn—or sleep, or play—at their own pace. This does not mean, however, that Summerhill is free of rules—there are plenty of them, but they are not handed down by a single authority figure. They are decided at the school’s “meeting,” held three times per week.

The functioning of Summerhill centers around the meeting. Anyone may attend—though no one is required to do so—and everyone, from the oldest teacher to the youngest student, has an equal voice. Anyone can raise an issue for discussion, and all can contribute ideas or opinions until a decision is reached by majority rule. Since children outnumber adults, this essentially means the school is governed by the students. Summerhill’s supporters say this method of running the school, known as “democratic education,” teaches children to make decisions with the needs of the entire school community in mind, while encouraging a sense of responsibility.

The government has had difficulty accepting Summerhill as a valid educational institution. In the 1990s, Britain’s Office for Standards in Education (Ofsted), which certifies independent schools, singled out Summerhill for unusually frequent inspections and issued negative findings after nearly every visit. After a 1999 inspection, Ofsted issued a notice of complaint and threatened to close the school, declaring that “the school’s philosophy is in conflict with wider external expectations of pupils’ levels of achievement and

progress.”

It was precisely these “external expectations,” though, that Neill had sought to challenge with Summerhill. Declaring that the inspections had not revealed any educational shortcomings, the school chose to defend itself in court. Within the first three days of the scheduled two-week hearing, evidence from students, parents, and outside experts showed Summerhill in such a positive light that the government backed down and requested a settlement. The children of Summerhill held a special meeting in the courtroom to discuss the terms of the settlement, which specified that Ofsted would respect the validity of the school’s approach in future inspections. The students unanimously decided to accept it. The report from the most recent Ofsted inspection of Summerhill, in 2011, called the quality of education “good” and said the school provided students with “opportunities to acquire and develop a love of learning and interest in the world.”

(38) What was one of A. S. Neill’s fundamental beliefs regarding education?

- 1 Academic achievement as the end result of learning is more important than the educational methods used by teachers.
- 2 Focusing on tests limits what students can learn because it prevents teachers from directing classes as they wish.
- 3 The most important duty of schools should be to prepare students to obtain jobs in a wide variety of fields.
- 4 Students should not have to participate in the educational process unless they have made a voluntary decision to do so.

(39) What is true of Summerhill’s “meeting”?

- 1 Students and teachers are free to discuss school rules, but only the most senior students may change them.
- 2 Students elect senior representatives to speak for them on certain issues being decided by school staff.
- 3 Students and teachers vote on matters to be decided, with the views of all individuals being given equal weight.
- 4 Students are encouraged to offer their opinions on various issues before teachers make a final decision.

**(40)** Following its 1999 inspection of Summerhill, Ofsted concluded that

- 1** the school's approach could not be fairly evaluated as it did not fit within traditional models of education.
- 2** the school had to be closed down because it could not show it was operating in a manner consistent with Neill's philosophy.
- 3** the school's approach was not in line with conventional standards and therefore it could not educate pupils properly.
- 4** the school had addressed some of the issues brought up in previous inspections, but government funding was still not justified.

**(41)** What was the outcome of the court hearing?

- 1** Ofsted agreed to allow Summerhill to continue operating under its existing system.
- 2** Summerhill accepted Ofsted's demand that it adjust its curriculum to meet national standards.
- 3** Ofsted's legal right to oppose Summerhill's philosophy when conducting future inspections was recognized.
- 4** Summerhill, acting on advice from pupils' parents and outside experts, rejected the terms of the settlement proposed by Ofsted.



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- 4
- Read the e-mail below.
  - Imagine that you are Keisuke. Write an appropriate response to Janice in the space provided on Side B of your answer sheet.
  - Your response should be around 100 words in length.
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## E-MAIL

Dear Keisuke,

I hope you're well.

I saw an interesting TV program about Japan last night. It said outdoor activities such as hiking have become very popular in recent years. What do you think is the reason for this?

The program also said some local governments want to start charging a fee to people who go hiking in the mountains. Do you think this is a good idea?

By the way, my son asked me if he could get a hamster as a pet. Do you think children can benefit from keeping a pet?

Write back soon.

Janice

# リスニング

## Listening Test

There are three parts to this listening test.

<b>Part 1</b>	Dialogues: 1 question each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 2</b>	Passages: 2 questions each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 3</b>	Real-Life: 1 question each	Multiple-choice

※Listen carefully to the instructions.

Part 1 CD 3 2 ~ 14

- No. 1**
- 1 Spend her bonus on traveling.
  - 2 Put her bonus toward buying a house.
  - 3 Go out to celebrate getting her bonus.
  - 4 Use her bonus to pay her credit card debt.
- No. 2**
- 1 He forgot to prepare for the test.
  - 2 The teacher will give him extra help.
  - 3 He is struggling to make up what he missed.
  - 4 The teacher graded his test incorrectly.
- No. 3**
- 1 Take the books to the bookstore.
  - 2 Put the books in the basement.
  - 3 Find out how to sell the books online.
  - 4 Pack the books in the box.
- No. 4**
- 1 Complain to the apartment manager.
  - 2 Invite the neighbors over.
  - 3 Try to ignore the noise.
  - 4 Talk to the neighbors directly.
- No. 5**
- 1 Go see a doctor.
  - 2 Cancel her presentation.
  - 3 Ask someone to take her place.
  - 4 Focus on her work.

- No. 6**
- 1 The helmet she wants is sold out.
  - 2 She should get her son a new helmet.
  - 3 The bike she bought cannot be exchanged.
  - 4 She should have chosen a bigger bike.
- No. 7**
- 1 He almost made her have an accident.
  - 2 He keeps telling her how to drive.
  - 3 He did not fill up with gas.
  - 4 He gave her the wrong directions.
- No. 8**
- 1 Discuss the issue with Adam.
  - 2 Take away Adam's computer games.
  - 3 Take Adam to see a doctor.
  - 4 Make Adam go to bed earlier.
- No. 9**
- 1 She took early retirement.
  - 2 She finds volunteering satisfying.
  - 3 She has opened an animal shelter.
  - 4 She is having financial problems.
- No. 10**
- 1 Her students are progressing at different speeds.
  - 2 Her students are using an old textbook.
  - 3 She does not have enough time to prepare lessons.
  - 4 She does not like teaching her grammar class.
- No. 11**
- 1 He is worried about the expense.
  - 2 He is already suffering from a lack of sleep.
  - 3 He would rather his wife worked.
  - 4 He recently took a pay cut.
- No. 12**
- 1 She may not get a residency permit.
  - 2 There are not many jobs available there.
  - 3 She wants to delay the move.
  - 4 The preparation has been hard.

(A)

- No. 13
- 1 Cities can help reduce environmental damage.
  - 2 Cities in the U.K. are poorly planned.
  - 3 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in rural areas are dropping.
  - 4 More people want to move to rural areas.
- No. 14
- 1 Its population is half that of New York City's.
  - 2 Its total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are lower than New York City's.
  - 3 The public transportation system has improved.
  - 4 The people who live there are car-dependent.

(B)

- No. 15
- 1 They did not look attractive.
  - 2 They were hard to control.
  - 3 They did not have a rack.
  - 4 They cost a lot to maintain.
- No. 16
- 1 They are cheap to buy.
  - 2 They have a more compact design.
  - 3 They are power-assisted.
  - 4 They can carry more cargo.

(C)

- No. 17
- 1 They ignore the Food and Drug Administration's regulations.
  - 2 They make their products sound better than they are.
  - 3 They do not reveal what is in their products.
  - 4 They do not give instructions for using their products.
- No. 18
- 1 They may cause the skin to age.
  - 2 They block the action of vitamin A.
  - 3 They may be harmful to the skin.
  - 4 They do not contain enough vitamin A.

(D)

No. 19

- 1 They will soon disappear.
- 2 They have adapted to polluted water.
- 3 They die when exposed to certain chemicals.
- 4 They are safe for human consumption.

No. 20

- 1 Risks for animals in cities are growing.
- 2 Doing research in cities is inexpensive.
- 3 The amount of wildlife in cities will rise.
- 4 New cities often have large green areas.

(E)

No. 21

- 1 Installing the new radio equipment was expensive.
- 2 Morse code could be sent in poor conditions.
- 3 Using the new radio equipment required special training.
- 4 Morse code could be understood worldwide.

No. 22

- 1 People confused it with another signal.
- 2 It could not be sent over long distances.
- 3 People often sent it incorrectly.
- 4 It was replaced by a simpler signal.

(F)

No. 23

- 1 It hides real tiredness.
- 2 It can cause weight gain.
- 3 It influences each person differently.
- 4 It produces energy the body cannot store.

No. 24

- 1 Caffeine has no proven negative effects.
- 2 Consuming caffeine can cause sleeping problems.
- 3 Caffeine affects the body instantly.
- 4 Consuming caffeine should be followed by sleep.

No. 25

(G)

*Situation:* You hear the following voicemail from a friend. You are busy tonight but can meet him on Sunday.

*Question:* What should you do?

- 1 Make a restaurant reservation.
- 2 Send Sid an e-mail.
- 3 Wait for Sid to call you again.
- 4 Call Sid on Sunday.

No. 26

(H)

*Situation:* You are at the clinic. You have no unpaid bills and your insurance provider has not changed. The receptionist gives you the following instructions.

*Question:* What should you do first?

- 1 Complete Form A.
- 2 Complete Form B.
- 3 Go to the registration desk.
- 4 Go to the cashier's window.

No. 27

(I)

*Situation:* You want to take your car to Kinnis Island for the lowest cost. You call the ferry company and are told the following.

*Question:* What is one thing you should do?

- 1 Buy a ticket online.
- 2 Buy a ticket with cash.
- 3 Buy a ticket over the phone.
- 4 Buy a ticket on the day you travel.

**No. 28****(J)**

**Situation:** You are a university student. You want to do an internship this year. You call a charity and hear the following recorded message.

**Question:** What should you do?

- 1 Register on the charity's website.
- 2 Leave your name and number.
- 3 Reserve a place at the seminar.
- 4 Visit the charity's office.

**No. 29****(K)**

**Situation:** You have just arrived at the Department of Motor Vehicles to renew your driver's license. You have a clean driving record. You hear the following announcement.

**Question:** Where should you go first?

- 1 To seating area A1.
- 2 To window G.
- 3 To the reception desk.
- 4 To room 120.