

Grade 1

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：100分

リスニング：約30分

一次試験・筆記 p.110～124

一次試験・リスニング p.125～131

二次試験・面接 p.132

*解答・解説は別冊p.213～264にあります。

*面接の流れは本書p.10～11にあります。

合格点

78
/ 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) When Roger quit, his employer refused to pay him his outstanding overtime pay. However, Roger chose not to () because the amount was too small to justify hiring a lawyer.
 1 inculcate 2 litigate 3 remit 4 absolve
- (2) After the official resigned, it was discovered that he had been () government funds for years and sending the money to an offshore bank account.
 1 acquiescing 2 relinquishing
 3 embezzling 4 postulating
- (3) A: I'd like to join a gym, but the registration fees are always too expensive.
 B: You should join XBC. It's () the fee for new members until the end of this month.
 1 inducting 2 presiding 3 hampering 4 waiving
- (4) During the nesting season, adult seagulls catch many small fish and swallow them whole. They then return to their nest and () the fish to feed to their young.
 1 regurgitate 2 defer 3 embitter 4 douse
- (5) The new president ordered that all artworks () by the country's military during the war be returned to their rightful owners.
 1 persecuted 2 plundered 3 denigrated 4 acceded
- (6) The law firm refused to give Charles his ex-wife's new address, saying that to () such information would violate her right to confidentiality.
 1 divulge 2 smear 3 concoct 4 rumple
- (7) The government plan to ban smoking in public places has () bar owners. Some support it, but others believe it will hurt business because smokers will stay home.
 1 dismantled 2 adjudicated 3 polarized 4 mutilated
- (8) Throughout the lengthy interrogations by police, the suspect

remained () that he had had nothing to do with the bank robbery.

1 definitive 2 adamant 3 abrasive 4 precarious

(9) **A:** What was the () for making Kelly manager instead of Randal?

B: Well, Kelly did a fantastic job on her last two projects, while Randal really hasn't made a big enough effort recently.

1 lassitude 2 clatter 3 rationale 4 echelon

(10) **A:** Kevin, do you ever regret dropping out of college?

B: In (), it was a mistake. Not having a degree really limited my career options.

1 delusion 2 semblance 3 stopgap 4 hindsight

(11) After the tennis star broke his ankle, he managed to overcome what seemed like () odds to return to the professional circuit the following year.

1 insurmountable 2 malleable
3 perishable 4 delectable

(12) "A trade () is not the best way to penalize the country for its human rights violations," said the UN secretary-general. "That would only cause further suffering to innocent citizens."

1 conjecture 2 fervor 3 blemish 4 embargo

(13) Casper shows a () disregard for company rules. He comes to the office late every day and often goes home early without speaking to his manager first.

1 sedate 2 brazen 3 queasy 4 gullible

(14) The issue of war () is always a difficult one. A nation that has just been defeated may not be able to recover if it is expected to pay too much.

1 dissertations 2 caricatures 3 reparations 4 quagmires

(15) The new president's aggressive management style () many of the staff. Within a few months, a number of them had decided to leave the company.

1 alienated 2 capitulated 3 fumigated 4 illuminated

(16) The () price of gasoline has forced many people to start using public transportation instead of driving to work.

1 conducive 2 eclectic 3 recalcitrant 4 exorbitant

- (17) The drug company suspended the researcher after he allegedly falsified the results of an experiment. However, he was () once the accusation was proven to be false.
1 extradited 2 reinstated 3 alleviated 4 calibrated
- (18) After a few drinks, the man became () and started shouting at a waiter. Eventually, the restaurant manager had to ask him to leave.
1 illustrious 2 ascertainable 3 belligerent 4 venerable
- (19) The TV series was created as an () of a hit movie. The characters were the same, but the actors playing them were different.
1 offshoot 2 undertone 3 ambush 4 onrush
- (20) When Ed returned to his hometown after 20 years, he was disappointed to find that the once () seaside town had become a noisy tourist resort full of big hotels.
1 frenetic 2 idyllic 3 abhorrent 4 indolent
- (21) The police tried to () the riot with water cannons, but this only made the crowd more violent.
1 scrounge 2 quell 3 poach 4 feign
- (22) Arthur wanted to () any criticism of his proposal, so during his presentation he talked about possible problems and how to solve them.
1 while away 2 chip off 3 head off 4 front for
- (23) A: How do you like your new job, Eric?
B: I'm enjoying the work, but the salary is low. Even after reducing my living expenses, I'm barely ().
1 scraping by 2 owning up
3 wearing through 4 bowing out
- (24) A: That road construction was so loud this morning. It () the sound of the TV.
B: Yeah, but it should be finished tomorrow, so hopefully we'll get some peace around here.
1 harped on 2 drowned out 3 figured into 4 fired up
- (25) A: The newest cell phone by Penoti Technologies offers so many interesting features.
B: Yeah, it easily () the competition. No other cell phone even comes close.

1 chews over 2 rattles off 3 fends for 4 blows away

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.

The End of Maya Civilization

Contrary to popular belief, the Maya calendar did not forecast the end of the world in 2012, but recent research may lead to the discovery of what caused the collapse of the Central American civilization around 1,000 years ago. Pennsylvania State University anthropologist Douglas Kennett says the downfall was not due to any of the cataclysmic disasters often associated with the end of civilizations. The cause, he believes, was something that (26). Kennett correlated periods of Maya prosperity and decline with fluctuations in regional weather patterns. He hopes his findings will help people prepare for challenges, such as drought and extreme temperatures, that are predicted for the world in coming years.

It appears that during their civilization's peak period—especially from AD 300 to AD 700—the Maya (27) a particular phenomenon. By analyzing a rock formation in a cave in Belize to obtain information about weather patterns over the centuries, Kennett found that the peak period of Maya culture coincided with years of heavy precipitation. During this time, the Maya made remarkable advances in agriculture, which enabled the rapid growth of the population and the development of complex political structures. The centuries that followed were characterized by a drying trend—including periods of severe drought—that crippled agricultural systems. By AD 800, most major Maya cities were in decline, and within two centuries they had been abandoned.

Some scientists believe the Maya were responsible for the eventual droughts that plagued them. Climate modeler Benjamin Cook says Maya agricultural practices, especially broad deforestation, had the effect of reducing rainfall. Other scientists suggest (28). Georgina Endfield, a professor of environmental history at the University of Nottingham, notes that climate is “more conspicuous in

the surviving data relative to more complex underlying socioeconomic or political problems, which can be difficult to identify and decipher.” Norman Hammond, a professor of archaeology at Boston University, believes that, while “nobody doubts the droughts existed,” the fact that some Maya cities flourished until well after AD 800 calls into question the impact drought had on the civilization.

- (26) 1 was rooted in political events
2 the Maya themselves predicted
3 is relevant to modern times
4 contradicts the Maya calendar
- (27) 1 were completely dependent on
2 were still recovering from
3 protected themselves from
4 overestimated the dangers of
- (28) 1 Maya texts could be wrong
2 there is more to the story
3 climate had wider-reaching effects
4 such practices likely never occurred

Meigs Field

Meigs Field, once the busiest single-runway airport in the United States, served downtown Chicago for more than 50 years. Its operations came to an end on March 30, 2003, when Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley, (29), ordered bulldozers to destroy the runway. Since then, the once-bustling airport has stood vacant, pending ambitious plans for conversion into a park. Daley had previously agreed to keep Meigs Field operative until 2026, but he defended his change of heart by insisting decisive action was necessary. The justification he gave baffled observers, who pointed out that closing the airport—and with it, the accompanying control tower—had actually made it more difficult to adequately monitor air traffic in the vicinity of Chicago’s skyscrapers.

After Meigs Field was demolished, major Chicago newspapers

condemned Daley for (30). The nonprofit organization Friends of Meigs Field rapidly organized a campaign to force the city to reopen the airport. A subsequent court ruling, however, held that because federal aviation grants on Meigs Field had been entirely repaid by the City of Chicago, the airport was city property and could be closed at its will. Although polls had shown Chicago residents largely favored keeping the airport open, Daley was legally entitled—as the elected leader of the city—to disregard any objections from citizens or other officials. Regardless of the legitimacy of his actions, the bulldozing of the airport made the likelihood of renewed operation practically nil.

For many, Daley's actions echoed his earlier demolition of Soldier Field, a stadium that had been a historic landmark and the home of the city's football team for 30 years. A major difference between the two events, however, was that the destruction of Meigs Field (31). Though Daley dealt with Soldier Field in much the same way—by destroying the stadium before new court appeals or the public's voice could be raised in opposition—the football team was at least allowed to play one last game there before the demolition. In the case of Meigs Field, however, the abrupt bulldozing left 16 planes stranded without an operational runway.

-
- (29) 1 blaming city politics
2 in keeping with a recent agreement
3 pointing to budget considerations
4 citing public safety concerns
- (30) 1 failing to make a clear decision
2 siding with powerful interests
3 dismissing others' opinions
4 not taking action sooner
- (31) 1 occurred without warning
2 angered few in government
3 had one positive consequence
4 was ordered by a single individual

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.

Ethics and Heart Transplants

On December 3, 1967, Dr. Christiaan Barnard of South Africa announced he had successfully completed the first human heart transplant. Although the United States was the technological leader in efforts to make human-to-human heart transplants a reality, the operation as performed could not have been conducted there.

The principal and longstanding ethical and legal guideline for defining death in the U.S. medical establishment had been the absence of cardiopulmonary function—heartbeat and respiration. With the development of mechanical respirators, however, it became possible to keep a patient's cardiopulmonary system functioning in cases of severe brain damage. Ironically, as a result of this innovation, U.S. doctors now had an additional obstacle to performing surgery: they were not able to take the heart of a potential donor being assisted by mechanical respiration, as the traditional definition of death would not apply to such a person. In South Africa, where authorities and the media hailed Barnard's achievement as a "near-miracle," such considerations had been less of a hindrance. Physician Raymond Hoffenberg noted that articles in the *South African Medical Journal* hardly referred to the ethical and legal aspects of removing the donor's heart—an unthinkable situation in the United States. What is more, in Barnard, South Africa had an ambitious man who, once the donor was declared brain-dead, had no qualms about removing her heart to save the recipient's life.

In the wake of Barnard's feat, there were urgent calls within the U.S. medical establishment for clear parameters to determine when or if it could be legally acceptable to shut off mechanical life support in the case of a brain-damaged patient. With a mere 12-minute window of viability between when a heart stops beating and when it needs to be transplanted, maintaining cardiovascular function by artificial means until the moment of transplant significantly increases the chances of success. U.S. physicians wanted clear legal assurance that taking the heart from such a donor did not constitute euthanasia. Accordingly, in 1968, a U.S. medical panel recommended that brain

death should be the main criterion for death, a recommendation that finally became law in 1981.

What constitutes brain death, however, remains the subject of debate around the world. For example, the U.S. requirement for complete cessation of activity in the brain soon became problematic for medical practitioners after evidence of residual neural activity in the brain was found in some potential donor patients. Finally, in 2009, a U.S. presidential council introduced the term “total brain failure,” and in doing so, replaced the emotive word “death.” By emphasizing the irreversible failure of the brain’s vital functions, this definition supported the view that the existence of certain residual activity should not be the decisive factor for medical practitioners when deciding whether or not to declare “brain death.” Authorities in the United Kingdom have taken another tack, based on evidence that a loss of function in the brain stem—the part of the brain that connects to the spinal cord—always causes cardiac failure. Therefore, irreversible brain-stem dysfunction, which requires fewer clinical tests to determine than total brain failure, is now considered a sufficient indicator of death in U.K. hospitals.

(32) The surgical procedure performed by Dr. Christiaan Barnard

- 1 showed that the gap in knowledge between South Africa and the United States concerning cardiopulmonary function was greater than observers had believed.
- 2 could have been done in the United States had physicians there not faced significant restrictions concerning heart transplants.
- 3 was allowed because he persuaded South African authorities to overlook the complex definitions related to death that were usually applied.
- 4 was opposed by physicians such as Raymond Hoffenberg on the grounds that failure would ruin the reputation of South Africa in the eyes of the world.

(33) What was the main driving force behind the U.S. medical panel’s recommendation in 1968?

- 1 An earlier panel had found that physicians were making inaccurate decisions about the window of viability for heart transplants.

- 2 There was concern that some U.S. physicians might cite the definition of death used by South Africa to justify performing heart transplants.
 - 3 Medical authorities believed physicians needed to better understand the ethical and legal implications of the decisions they made about heart transplants.
 - 4 Physicians feared that, if the existing guideline for declaring death were maintained, there would be cases where they had no legal right to perform heart transplants.
- (34) What is one difference between the approach of medical authorities in the United States and the United Kingdom?
- 1 The United Kingdom gives its doctors more freedom to decide how to interpret the law in relation to specific cases of brain death.
 - 2 The U.S. medical establishment insists on rigorous checks from independent legal experts before codifying new terms such as “total brain failure.”
 - 3 The presence of neural activity in areas of the brain other than the brain stem has less relevance to the determination of brain death in the United Kingdom.
 - 4 The decision to continue using two brain-death assessment methods in the United States has led to disagreements about when each one should be applied.

Titan and Life as We Don't Know It

The question of whether life as we know it can survive in our solar system anywhere other than on Earth has a simple answer: planets and other satellites closer to the sun are too hot, while those farther away are too cold. But what about life as we do *not* know it? Titan, the largest moon of the planet Saturn, presents an intriguing case for this possibility. Titan is larger than the planet Mercury, and it is a rarity in the solar system because it has a substantial atmosphere—one that is actually far denser than our own. It also has the largest amount of liquid known to exist on any satellite other than Earth. Methane, a chemical compound abundant on Earth in gas form, is

present on Titan's surface as a liquid in lakes and rivers, and it undergoes a cycle similar to that of water on Earth. Liquid methane on the moon's surface evaporates to form clouds; methane then falls as rain, replenishing the lakes and rivers.

Although methane is a by-product of some microbes on Earth, scientists have found no life forms that can use it to sustain life processes. Any life form that could survive on Titan would have to use liquid methane in the same way that organisms on Earth use water. In 2005, scientists theorized that if such life did exist on Titan, there may be indirect evidence of its presence. Speculating that methane-based life forms could "inhale" hydrogen and use the chemical compounds acetylene and ethane as energy sources, astrobiologists suggested that lower-than-expected amounts of these compounds on Titan's surface might indicate the existence of life.

Much of the information we have about Titan comes from NASA's Cassini spacecraft, which has been circling Saturn since 2004. In 2010, Cassini's observations confirmed there were indeed unexpectedly low levels of hydrogen, acetylene, and ethane on the moon's surface. The media seized upon these findings, with some headlines implying life had been discovered on Titan. A subsequent finding by Darrell Strobel of Johns Hopkins University contributed to the hype. Strobel, who was involved in the Cassini project, reported that although there is a flow of hydrogen from Titan's atmosphere down to its surface, it does not seem to accumulate there — suggesting the possibility that hydrogen is being utilized by life forms. However, other scientists, such as Chris McKay of the NASA Ames Research Center, hastened to emphasize the lack of solid evidence, cautioning there were other plausible explanations for the unexpectedly low levels of hydrogen, acetylene, and ethane. Furthermore, the flow of hydrogen Strobel reported was calculated using a computer model rather than being based directly on observations by Cassini, which, as McKay notes, puts its accuracy in doubt. Nonetheless, if further analysis confirms Strobel's calculations, McKay sees two possibilities: the first is that a low-temperature chemical reaction never witnessed on Earth is taking place, which "would have enormous implications for things like chemical engineering," and the second is that there is life on Titan, which would be "even more amazing."

(35) What is true of Titan?

- 1 The density of its atmosphere is very similar to that of the atmospheres on the solar system's smaller planets.
- 2 Despite the fact that it is one of Saturn's moons, its similarities to Earth suggest that it must have once been closer to the sun.
- 3 A large amount of liquid methane exists on its surface and is sustained by a process that resembles the way water circulates on Earth.
- 4 The bodies of liquid on its surface are composed of both methane and water, even though these compounds are known to be incompatible on Earth.

(36) The Cassini spacecraft's findings in 2010

- 1 showed that the amounts of some chemical compounds on Titan seemed to support a hypothesis previously proposed by astrobiologists.
- 2 led scientists to believe it was unlikely that a life form requiring acetylene and ethane as energy sources could survive on Titan.
- 3 seemed to suggest that methane-based life forms would be much more likely to exist in Titan's atmosphere than on its surface.
- 4 were enough to convince the public that previous reports by the news media regarding Titan had been inaccurate.

(37) What does Chris McKay believe about the presence of life on Titan?

- 1 It would not provide an explanation for the Cassini spacecraft's observation that hydrogen is found in the moon's atmosphere but not at its surface.
- 2 It is the most likely reason for the unusual chemical reactions witnessed on the moon's surface by the Cassini spacecraft.
- 3 It would be surprising unless the low-temperature chemical reaction predicted by Darrell Strobel is indeed taking place on the moon's surface.
- 4 It cannot be adequately confirmed by the evidence reported by Darrell Strobel because of the way in which this evidence was obtained.

A Safer World?

From the earliest accounts of Western civilization, such as the biblical tale of Cain killing Abel, human history seems to be an unending litany of people committing violence against one another. The constant focus of today's media on war, terrorism, and crime often gives the impression that violence in modern life is more pervasive than ever. Harvard University professor Steven Pinker, however, has recently provoked controversy with his startling claim that humans are currently living in an era of unprecedented harmony and safety.

Early in his career, Pinker authored a series of best-selling books that presented a Darwinian view of psychology and linguistics, describing how evolutionary pressures since the dawn of humanity have left their mark on the way our minds work today. He then shifted his focus to anthropology, and began gathering evidence for his theory that today's world is more peaceful than at any other time in history. He claims the vast majority of available data demonstrates that humans have steadily become less violent toward each other.

When Pinker first put forward his theory in a 2006 magazine article, it sparked an astonishing reaction. Researchers in many different fields contacted him, offering additional findings to support his theory. Pinker was convinced that the subject deserved more extensive investigation, and in 2011 he published *The Better Angels of Our Nature*, a book that expanded upon his ideas. The first six chapters lay out the evidence he accumulated. According to Pinker, findings unearthed by anthropological archaeologists indicate that lethal fighting with enemy tribes was a constant part of existence for prehistoric humans; some 15 percent of early hunter-gatherers died at the hands of rival tribes.

By contrast, as larger societies developed, there were fewer deaths attributable to violence by other humans. Pinker's evidence shows that even in the most warlike early civilizations, such as the Aztec empire, only 5 percent of the population met a violent end. In the West, during the first half of the 20th century—the most war-ravaged period in modern times—only around 3 percent died as a result of violence. Furthermore, during the period from 1945 to the present day, which Pinker refers to as “the long peace,” a person's chances of suffering a violent death at the hands of another human have been lower than ever.

Pinker concedes that accurate figures regarding fatalities in prehistoric times are scarce, and he readily admits the anthropological evidence for some other periods in history is also incomplete. On the other hand, records of another indicator of violence — murder rates in Western Europe — have been kept for hundreds of years, and Pinker notes that these show a steep decline over the centuries. The odds of a European being murdered today are less than one-tenth of what they were 500 years ago. In addition, other forms of societal violence, such as the torture and execution of criminals and the abuse of children, were also far more common in the past.

If society really has grown so much more peaceful, one question that arises is why most people do not perceive this to be the case. Pinker offers a number of possible explanations. Perhaps, he says, modern Westerners feel cynical about ideals such as “civilization” and “progress,” because state-imposed acts of violence such as imperialism, colonization, and slavery have been perpetuated in the name of these ideals. This may cause people to imagine premodern times as peaceful and harmonious, as they were unspoiled by the ills of modern society.

Pinker furthermore proposes that the decrease in everyday brutality has led us to develop a heightened sensitivity to violence. Being accustomed to the humdrum safety of daily life, we no longer expect violence, which makes us much more conscious of it when it actually occurs.

Some people take issue with Pinker’s interpretations. Michael Nagler, a veteran peace activist and retired professor from the University of California, argues that the decline in war deaths owes more to progress in medical technology than any decrease in violence. While he agrees that acts of violence perpetrated by one individual against another have declined overall, he believes Pinker overlooks the increasing “structural violence” of modern society, which causes disadvantaged people to fall ill more frequently and die younger than more privileged members of society.

British philosopher John Gray criticizes Pinker for focusing too much on the developed world. He points out that while it may be true that fewer citizens in developed countries die as a result of violent acts, since World War II, such countries have increasingly been “exporting” their wars to the developing world, using local populations to fight for them by proxy.

Despite these differing opinions, it is fair to say that if Pinker is

correct, it would be in our best interests to investigate the reasons for this trend toward declining violence and ensure that it continues.

(38) What happened as a result of the publication of Steven Pinker's ideas in the 2006 magazine article?

- 1 He received praise from a number of scientists from different fields who had criticized his previous work on violence in society.
- 2 The reaction to the article forced him to review his assumptions and devote a new book to addressing the criticisms that were raised.
- 3 Sales of his books on psychology and linguistics rose due to increased public interest in the work that he had done in the past.
- 4 The supporting evidence he received from various sources encouraged him to look deeper into the issue and create a more detailed work.

(39) What does Pinker note about early civilizations?

- 1 Although records of murder rates in 20th-century Europe are incomplete, we can be reasonably confident that those in early civilizations were lower.
- 2 Although war still occurred in early civilizations, a person's odds of dying violently were less than they had been in prehistoric times.
- 3 The number of violent deaths in early civilizations was lower than people imagine as strict punishments were imposed on those who committed violent acts.
- 4 The percentage of the populations of early civilizations that was exposed to violence is comparable to that in today's remaining hunter-gatherer societies.

(40) What is one explanation offered by Pinker regarding modern Westerners' perception of violence in society?

- 1 Actions by governments in the supposed pursuit of civilized ideals have resulted in many people having an artificially positive image of earlier times.

- 2 The fact that people today are constantly exposed to violence has caused them to become accustomed to it and therefore notice it less.
- 3 Most people believe the number of deaths resulting from modern warfare to be significantly higher than it actually is.
- 4 As most people in the West have never been victims of state-imposed acts of violence, they find it difficult to imagine the consequences of such acts.

(41) Michael Nagler and John Gray have criticized Pinker by

- 1 pointing out that most modern societies attained peace precisely because wars had created the conditions necessary to make that peace possible.
- 2 saying that his definition of what constitutes a violent act today differs from the definition he used when reporting rates of violence for premodern times.
- 3 raising concerns about his failure to take into account the fact that violence manifests itself in a variety of ways in the modern context.
- 4 claiming that he has not presented a clear reason for the decrease in the number of people who are affected by violence worldwide.

4

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

TOPIC

Do multinational corporations play a positive role in today's world?

POINTS

- Consumers
- Human rights
- Tax revenue
- Cultural diversity
- Jobs
- The environment

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 ① ~ ⑪

- No. 1**
- 1 He missed an appointment with his boss.
 - 2 He forgot to make copies for his boss.
 - 3 He broke the copier by accident.
 - 4 He failed to get the copier fixed.
- No. 2**
- 1 He was not notified about the reunion.
 - 2 He is unable to cope with his busy schedule.
 - 3 He cannot find a time when everyone is free.
 - 4 He could not get enough time off work.
- No. 3**
- 1 Having a meeting this afternoon.
 - 2 Picking Mr. Li up for dinner at 7.
 - 3 Giving Mr. Li time to rest.
 - 4 Discussing business over dinner.
- No. 4**
- 1 She may stop buying organic food.
 - 2 She has reduced her shopping budget.
 - 3 She is committed to helping the environment.
 - 4 She has found a cheaper organic-food store.

- No. 5**
- 1 He will be given higher targets.
 - 2 He may have to wait for a promotion.
 - 3 He was right to prioritize his wife's health.
 - 4 He should talk to the head of the department.
- No. 6**
- 1 The family should eat together more often.
 - 2 His wife should consult a doctor about Jenny.
 - 3 The family should not eat out so much.
 - 4 His wife should not take the article too seriously.
- No. 7**
- 1 To recruit a sales director.
 - 2 To resolve a legal issue.
 - 3 To negotiate with a client.
 - 4 To hire a new attorney.
- No. 8**
- 1 His wife did not consult him.
 - 2 His wife changed their vacation plans.
 - 3 Connie keeps asking favors.
 - 4 Connie does not take good care of her cats.
- No. 9**
- 1 Get the amalgam fillings removed first.
 - 2 Look into buying dental insurance.
 - 3 Have some of the work done later.
 - 4 Begin having treatment next year.
- No. 10**
- 1 Prioritize their work.
 - 2 Improve their work skills.
 - 3 Brainstorm more ideas.
 - 4 Request additional help.

(A)

- No. 11
- 1 For not treating sick animals quickly enough.
 - 2 For feeding their animals poor-quality food.
 - 3 For not knowing enough about animal diseases.
 - 4 For giving antibiotics to animals unnecessarily.

- No. 12
- 1 It has become more difficult to combat.
 - 2 It was originally discovered in pigs.
 - 3 It has become less widespread in humans.
 - 4 It affects pigs more severely than humans.

(B)

- No. 13
- 1 Manufacturing them takes too long.
 - 2 They are made using harmful materials.
 - 3 Maintaining them costs a lot.
 - 4 They release toxic metals when in use.

- No. 14
- 1 Solar cells can be made from recycled materials.
 - 2 Newly developed solar cells produce more energy.
 - 3 The projected lifetime of solar cells has increased.
 - 4 The environmental damage solar cells cause can be reduced.

(C)

- No. 15
- 1 They become very attached to their handlers.
 - 2 They miss illicit items about half of the time.
 - 3 They often mistakenly identify items as illicit.
 - 4 They usually have several handlers.

- No. 16
- 1 Their use may be illegal in some cases.
 - 2 Their usefulness should not be in question.
 - 3 They ignore handlers' unconscious signals.
 - 4 They are less capable than was believed.

(D)

- No. 17**
- 1 They analyzed data about the star Sirius.
 - 2 They studied artifacts from the Great Pyramid.
 - 3 They discovered some ancient historical records.
 - 4 They created a replica of the Egyptian calendar.

- No. 18**
- 1 The researchers had a political agenda.
 - 2 The data used may have been unreliable.
 - 3 The researchers exaggerated Khufu's importance.
 - 4 The data was altered to fit the researchers' expectations.

(E)

- No. 19**
- 1 They were unable to travel far.
 - 2 They could not recognize individuals.
 - 3 They were easily damaged.
 - 4 They were not effective from a distance.

- No. 20**
- 1 They are not fully informed about spy drones.
 - 2 They are becoming less tolerant of immigrants.
 - 3 They do not trust law enforcement agencies.
 - 4 They support the use of spy drones.

No. 21

(F)

Situation: You are at the bank. You want an account with the highest interest rate possible but may suddenly need to withdraw money two or three times a month. A bank employee tells you the following.

Question: Which account should you choose?

- 1 A Prime account.
- 2 A Prime Plus account.
- 3 A Silver account.
- 4 A Gold account.

No. 22

(G)

Situation: You are on a flight to Gatwick Airport and hear the following announcement. You have a domestic connecting flight on Avalon Airways at 2:20 p.m.

Question: What should you do after arriving at Gatwick Airport?

- 1 Try to book a flight with European Airways.
- 2 Proceed to the departure lobby.
- 3 Speak to a member of the EuroJet ground crew.
- 4 Go directly to Gate 22.

No. 23

(H)

Situation: You leave work at 6:30 p.m. and find that someone has damaged your parked car. It can still be driven. You call your insurance company and hear the following message.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Leave a message for your representative.
- 2 Report the accident to the police.
- 3 Call again during business hours.
- 4 Get an estimate for repairs.

No. 24

(I)

Situation: You want to rent a property in the Larchmont neighborhood. You want at least two bedrooms and a garage. You hear the following voicemail message.

Question: Which property should you visit?

- 1 The one on Tranter Street.
- 2 The one on Frazer Avenue.
- 3 The one near Westin Park.
- 4 The one on Baker Street.

No. 25

(J)

Situation: You have a clinic appointment to get immunizations for an overseas trip. You have completed the necessary patient forms. You hear the following voicemail message.

Question: What should you do before your appointment?

- 1 Contact your insurance company.
- 2 Tell the clinic where you will travel to.
- 3 Check the clinic's website.
- 4 Give the clinic your immunization record.

Part 4 CD 3 24 ~ 25

No. 26

- 1 They have become more concerned about the threat of financial failure.
- 2 They have managed to speed up their reform process.
- 3 They have introduced management systems that are less democratic.
- 4 They have tried to raise their student quotas.

No. 27

- 1 Universities are not attracting talented students from overseas.
- 2 Faculty may lack the skills to implement new teaching methods.
- 3 Universities are not producing the kind of graduates companies need.
- 4 Students may find adjusting to an interactive style of education difficult.

2013年度第1回 英検1級 解答用紙

【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
	I	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	

