

2013-2

一次試験 2013.10.13実施
二次試験 2013.11.10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.86~100

一次試験・リスニング p.101~107

二次試験・面接 p.108

*解答・解説は別冊p.161~212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) The advisory council decided that, unless certain scenes were (), the movie would be too graphic and violent to be viewed by children.
1 omitted 2 exclaimed 3 repressed 4 barricaded
- (2) The judge found the pet breeder criminally () for keeping her dogs in tiny cages with no water. She was sentenced to three months in jail.
1 negligent 2 bereaved 3 innocuous 4 astounded
- (3) The police detective () from the amount of equipment stolen that four or five burglars had been involved in the robbery.
1 compressed 2 obstructed 3 integrated 4 deduced
- (4) Although the hockey teams were bitter rivals, there was no () between their coaches, who had known each other for years.
1 amenity 2 amity 3 animosity 4 anonymity
- (5) In (), trying to fix the lawnmower when it was running wasn't very wise, but that didn't occur to me at the time.
1 rapture 2 retrospect 3 rampage 4 retort
- (6) Being more of an () than his predecessor, the new principal spent more time talking casually with students and became instantly popular with them.
1 exponent 2 extrovert 3 autocrat 4 incumbent
- (7) A: Can't you use your () with the boss to get me a couple of days off? He always listens to you.
B: Well, I'll try, but I can't make any promises.
1 clout 2 clamor 3 clamp 4 clique
- (8) Under its new ownership, the café acquired a () new look and a higher-class clientele to match.
1 sleek 2 brute 3 dank 4 bleak
- (9) The government will hold a () on the construction of a

high-speed railroad. The plan will be approved only if a majority of the public votes in favor.

1 revelation 2 rebuke 3 remission 4 referendum

- (10) Hoping for some () from his job, Ramón took a vacation. Even then, however, he was constantly contacted by colleagues asking him for advice.

1 respite 2 melancholy 3 pertinence 4 disdain

- (11) The mayor promised that the flood victims would eventually be provided with proper housing. However, he said they would have to stay in tents as an () measure.

1 enigmatic 2 exuberant 3 inimical 4 interim

- (12) Although the company vice president had announced that employees would receive bonuses, the president () the decision, saying recent sales figures had been poor.

1 excavated 2 overrode 3 infiltrated 4 underwrote

- (13) Rather than becoming upset when he was accused of cheating on the test, Paul remained (), calmly asking his teacher to produce some evidence.

1 decrepit 2 erroneous 3 mediocre 4 impassive

- (14) Leon was punished for () disregarding school rules when his teacher caught him smoking in the classroom.

1 fraudulently 2 blatantly 3 cordially 4 bashfully

- (15) The firefighter who died in the blaze while trying to save people was awarded a () medal for bravery.

1 posthumous 2 sluggish 3 subservient 4 convoluted

- (16) A: So, what does Vernon say in his letter, honey?

B: To be honest, I don't know! His handwriting is so bad it's ().

1 impalpable 2 intrinsic 3 illegible 4 illicit

- (17) Despite the economy being in () over the last few years, the CEO's skillful management has enabled his company to remain profitable.

1 clemency 2 mutiny 3 dogma 4 turmoil

- (18) Negotiations between management and the union have reached a (). They are unable to agree on a pay raise that is acceptable to both sides.

- 1 shakedown 2 mainstay 3 deadlock 4 throwback
- (19) The leader of the protest movement accused the police of attacking peaceful demonstrators. "We () all violence, and we call on the authorities to do the same," he said.
1 fathom 2 equivocate 3 perforate 4 eschew
- (20) The coach tried to () his team with enthusiasm, but they remained pessimistic about the upcoming game against the champions.
1 exacerbate 2 lambaste 3 deplore 4 infuse
- (21) The Smith family's Christmas party was () this year when Mr. Smith and his daughter had a huge fight over her decision to live abroad next year.
1 extolled 2 marred 3 rigged 4 begrudged
- (22) Initially, the CEO was opposed to renting out some of the company's office space, but he () after realizing how much income it would create.
1 came around 2 ducked out
3 choked up 4 droned on
- (23) Ms. Barolo brought some cookies to school yesterday. She () one cookie to each of her students and shared the rest with her colleagues.
1 staked out 2 trumped up
3 doled out 4 reined in
- (24) A: Have you decided who'll be promoted this year?
B: No, but I need to soon. Everyone's so busy () my attention that they're not focusing on their work!
1 casting off 2 jotting down
3 fanning out 4 jockeying for
- (25) A: John, did you enjoy the concert last night?
B: Not really. I was () going by my wife, even though she knows I don't like classical music.
1 dragged into 2 graced with
3 etched into 4 laden with

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 Descent of Man

When contemplating the great human achievements of the past, some of us may feel recent centuries have seen a decline in intellectual ability. Few, though, would conclude that we are inherently less intelligent than even our remote ancestors who hunted and foraged on the African plains. This, however, is precisely what Professor Gerald Crabtree of Stanford University proposes. Crabtree claims our hunter-gatherer forebears (26). He bases his startling idea not on any theory of human cultural decline but strictly on the science of genetics.

Crabtree's argument involves the nature of intelligence itself. Scientists once assumed there was a one-to-one correspondence between particular genes and particular biological traits. We now know this is rarely the case. Most traits result from the contributions of numerous different genes, many of which have overlapping functions. Therefore, if any gene undergoes mutation, the effect may be inconsequential on a trait that has many other genes acting upon it.

However, Crabtree says human intellect (27). This is partly because such a complex quality depends on the unique contributions of individual genes. A mutation in any one gene, therefore, is likely to have a significant effect. Moreover, intelligence involves as many as 5,000 genes—around a quarter of the genes in the human genome—and so mutation is statistically much more likely.

Intellectual capacity first developed among humans living in extremely harsh conditions. Crabtree believes this environment was actually more intellectually demanding than society today, and that evolutionary pressures quickly weeded out any genetic mutations that negatively affected intellectual ability. This led, ironically, to a situation where (28). The intelligence our early ancestors evolved enabled people in future generations to reduce these pressures by allowing them to harness and control their surroundings. In a more forgiving environment, mutated genes are less likely to mean the demise of their carrier, and therefore can be passed on to offspring. Crabtree says, however, that even if his hypothesis is

correct, we need not necessarily fear a future of increasingly intellectually stunted generations, as scientific advances might enable us to detect and prevent any further harmful mutations.

- (26) 1 would be unable to survive today
2 failed to utilize their full potential
3 were our superiors in this regard
4 lived surprisingly comfortable lives
- (27) 1 is much like other biological traits
2 itself has remained unchanged
3 was relatively easy to acquire
4 has a fragile character
- (28) 1 human populations began to shrink
2 intelligence became endangered
3 humans underestimated their own intelligence
4 education came to be valued less

U.S. Immunization Programs

For much of human history, suffering and death due to infectious diseases have been commonplace occurrences. Measles, for example, afflicted as many as 800,000 Americans a year in the first half of the 20th century. The disease was nearly eradicated in the United States, however, following the introduction of an effective vaccine in 1963. The success of public immunization programs for diseases has (29). In recent years, the number of Americans who elect to skip their children's immunizations out of a belief that they are unnecessary has increased dramatically. Consequently, preventable diseases such as measles, mumps, and whooping cough have experienced periodic resurgences in the United States. Many outbreaks of these diseases can be traced back to children who had not been vaccinated against them.

In an article entitled "Natural History of an Immunization Program," Dr. Robert Chen of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention explains what causes (30). According to Chen, parents are most likely to embrace a vaccine while the devastating

effects of the illness it prevents are fresh in their minds. As the disease disappears, the public's fear of it fades as well. At that point, any problems associated with the vaccine, such as possible but unlikely allergic reactions, can trigger a loss of confidence in its safety. With memories of the disease gone, people tend to discount the benefits of immunization while honing in on the gravity of its risks.

Even when immunization rates dip, it still takes time for the disease to return because of a phenomenon known as "herd immunity." As long as unimmunized children (31), the disease does not reassert itself. This effect breaks down once immunization rates fall to around 80 percent, when outbreaks of the disease resume and fear of infection begins to outweigh people's lingering suspicions of immunization. Immunization rates increase again, the disease recedes, and the sequence begins anew. Chen believes the only way to end this recurring cycle is to make sure parents are fully informed about the importance of immunization.

-
- (29) 1 led to further medical advances
2 been questioned by doctors
3 had a paradoxical result
4 been partly due to luck
- (30) 1 overdependence on vaccines
2 natural immunity to certain diseases
3 children to become allergic to vaccines
4 opposition to immunization programs
- (31) 1 are a small minority 2 do not experience symptoms
3 have access to medical care 4 avoid immunized children

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.*

Golden Rice

Since their introduction to the market in the early 1990s,

genetically engineered (GE) crops have incited controversy. Proponents feel using biotechnology to improve the strength and yield of crops by altering their genetic makeup is unquestionably beneficial. Tests have found no adverse effects on human health, and there is broad consensus among scientists that such crops are safe for consumption. Still, public opinion remains divided. For example, nearly half of British consumers surveyed in 2012 harbored concerns about GE crops. Their skepticism is encouraged by the ongoing campaigns of critics, who contend that, in a process known as “gene flow,” the manipulated genes may pass to other organisms through cross-pollination or consumption. This, in turn, could lead to a reduction in biodiversity, the creation of dangerous new viruses and bacteria, and other harmful consequences. Opponents also voice fears that widespread cultivation of GE crops would give the powerful companies that own patents on the crops disproportionate control over the world’s food supply.

Golden Rice, a GE crop that was created by scientists in response to a pressing humanitarian problem, seems beyond such criticisms. It was developed to mitigate vitamin A deficiency (VAD), a condition that causes between one and two million deaths and more than 500,000 cases of blindness annually. Overreliance on a single food source is one of the causes of VAD, and the condition is prevalent in impoverished countries where people’s diets consist predominantly of rice. By modifying the DNA of rice, scientists have managed to produce strains that contain beta-carotene, an important source of vitamin A. This gives the rice the distinctive golden color for which it is named. To many scientists, Golden Rice exemplifies the benefits biotechnology can deliver.

Not everyone is convinced, however. Geneticist Dr. Mae-Wan Ho of the Institute of Science in Society characterizes the rice as a “giant PR exercise to cover up the inherent hazards of gene-altered crops.” Critics are also suspicious of the company that owns the patents for Golden Rice. The licensing fees for farmers in developing countries are waived, but critics fear this apparent altruism is a ploy to establish GE crops in countries that have so far avoided them. However, supporters maintain that Golden Rice will combat VAD far more effectively and cheaply than alternative measures such as providing vitamin supplements.

Another charge, though, may be harder to discount. According to Indian environmental activist Dr. Vandana Shiva, the real issue

surrounding Golden Rice is not that it is a GE crop, but rather that scientists have focused on VAD in isolation. Shiva notes the root cause of VAD in India has been the shift from biodiverse farming to large-scale production of rice alone. This monoculture approach has lowered the cost of food, but has also led to excessive dependence on rice while displacing vitamin A-rich crops traditionally grown in India, such as amaranth and pumpkin. Shiva insists the solution to dietary problems in developing countries lies in rediscovering and conserving such crops. Even if Golden Rice accomplishes all its proponents hope for, it will only reinforce the lack of dietary variety brought about by modern farming methods.

(32) According to the author of the passage, what is one factor that has influenced public perceptions of GE crops?

- 1 Critics of GE crops have attempted to prove that genetic engineering does little to improve the strength and yield of crops.
- 2 Countries where GE crops are cultivated on a widespread basis have been shown to hold a secure grip on the global food supply.
- 3 Opponents of GE crops have made persistent claims highlighting the potential ecological consequences of gene modification.
- 4 Researchers have determined that the “gene flow” associated with GE crops may in fact be prevented through methods such as cross-pollination.

(33) Those who are against the introduction of Golden Rice to developing countries

- 1 have pointed to evidence showing that GE crops cause human health problems similar to those that have been linked to vitamin supplements.
- 2 fear efforts to make it easily accessible are actually a scheme to pave the way for cultivation of GE crops in countries where they are not established.
- 3 acknowledge that the DNA modifications involved in creating the crop are likely harmless, but object to the methods being

used to market it.

- 4 say it is unfair that farmers in wealthy countries will have to pay licensing fees for it even though farmers in developing countries can avoid such fees.

(34) In Vandana Shiva's view, what is the chief drawback of Golden Rice?

- 1 It will encourage the very model of uniform agricultural production that brought about the problem of VAD in the first place.
- 2 It presents too much of an economic risk for Indian farmers, so they are unlikely to give up the land they currently use to produce traditional crops.
- 3 It will be difficult to introduce in India because most farming methods in use there were developed for mixed-crop production.
- 4 It was developed based on the false assumption that VAD is the most dangerous dietary-related health condition in developing countries.

Feathered Dinosaurs

In 1868, British biologist Thomas Henry Huxley made a tantalizing suggestion—that there was an evolutionary link between dinosaurs and birds. Huxley believed the newly unearthed fossil of the feathered *Archaeopteryx*, which featured both reptilian and avian characteristics, was evidence that natural selection had resulted in the evolution of birds from a dinosaur ancestor. Huxley's theory initially received little attention from paleontologists, but he was vindicated in the mid-1960s, when sufficient fossil evidence had been amassed to determine that birds had indeed descended from dinosaurs—specifically, from a flightless line of two-legged carnivores known as coelurosaurs. Coelurosaurs had porous, hollow bones, a uniquely shaped breastbone called a furcula, and three-toed feet—characteristics all shared by birds. Furthermore, an increasing consensus among scientists holds that most, if not all, coelurosaurs had feathers.

Since the mid-1990s, fossils of more than 20 types of feathered dinosaurs—most of them coelurosaurs—have been discovered in a

geological deposit in China's Liaoning Province. Fossils unearthed in this deposit, called the Yixian Formation, are remarkable for their degree of preservation. Repeated volcanic eruptions buried animals in layers of fine sediment, leaving the outlines of feathers, scales, soft tissues, and even stomach contents intact. "We only find [feather impressions] in places where conditions were just right for their bodies to be buried and preserved in a way that kept the feathers as well as the bones intact," says Corwin Sullivan, a paleontologist at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing.

The diminutive stature of the first feathered dinosaurs to be discovered suggested that smaller animals, which are less able than larger creatures to retain body heat, evolved feathers as insulation. Scientists speculated that all young coelurosaurs were born with a layer of feathers but that only the smallest coelurosaur varieties sported feathers in adulthood; others shed them as they matured. This view was challenged in 2012, when a fossil of an adult *Yutyrannus huali*, a massive, predatory coelurosaur, was found in Liaoning Province. According to a research team led by Xing Xu of the Paleontological Museum of Liaoning, the feathers on the bus-sized animal present irrefutable evidence that "drastic reduction of the plumage was not an inevitable consequence of very large body size."

Another surprise followed on the heels of this discovery when a 150-million-year-old fossil of a juvenile *Sciurumimus albersdoerferi*, a newly discovered species of large predator, was unearthed. The animal, which belonged to a lineage that arose before the coelurosaurs, unquestionably had long, filament-like feathers on its midsection and tail. The discovery of *Sciurumimus albersdoerferi*, the most primitive meat-eating feathered dinosaur found to date, suggests feathers may have been common to all two-legged carnivores. A new picture of such iconic species as *Tyrannosaurus rex* then arises, making them appear less like giant lizards and more like prototypical birds. Says Mark Norell of the American Museum of Natural History, "Everything we find these days shows just how deep in the family tree many characteristics of modern birds go. . . . At this point, it will surprise no one if feather-like structures were present in the ancestors of all dinosaurs."

(35) Fossils in the Yixian Formation

1 offered evidence that Liaoning Province was once home to

- dinosaurs that could not have survived in other areas of China.
- 2 are present in greater numbers than scientists would expect considering the destruction caused by repeated volcanic eruptions in the area.
 - 3 display a number of characteristics that demonstrate the extent to which geological conditions affected the evolution of prehistoric life forms.
 - 4 were formed under unusual circumstances that allowed for more-detailed preservation of features than is normally seen in fossils.
- (36) The discovery of a *Yutyrannus huali* fossil in 2012 revealed that
- 1 the presence of feathers was not restricted to juvenile and smaller coelurosaurs, but was also possible on large adult coelurosaurs.
 - 2 while coelurosaurs did not grow feathers until they had reached maturity, other varieties of dinosaur were likely born with them.
 - 3 the function of feathers on larger dinosaurs' bodies was related to their need to regulate their body temperature as they grew into adulthood.
 - 4 dinosaurs evolved feathers earlier than researchers had first realized, but they were not necessarily present on the largest carnivorous predators.
- (37) What is the implication of Mark Norell's comment?
- 1 In the past, scientists failed to recognize feathers in dinosaur fossils because they had not considered the similarities between dinosaurs and modern birds.
 - 2 Researchers can expect to uncover further evidence that dinosaurs were the descendants of animals with a significant resemblance to birds.
 - 3 Similarities between *Tyrannosaurus rex* and *Yutyrannus huali* prove that birdlike features developed independently in separate species.
 - 4 The discovery of *Sciurumimus albersdoerferi* does little to support claims that the earliest ancestors of dinosaurs had

feathers.

Britain and the American Civil War

The American Civil War, which lasted from 1861 to 1865, became inevitable when 11 Southern states made good on their threat to secede from the rest of the country if Abraham Lincoln were elected president. At the center of the conflict was slavery, which had been abolished in most of the North, but on which the South's cotton-growing economy depended. Though Lincoln had campaigned on a promise not to pursue abolition in the slaveholding states, once he was elected, Southerners grew convinced this was his true ambition.

The South's willingness to wage war over the matter was based partly on what seems now like an audacious gamble: that Britain, which was solidly anti-slavery, would nonetheless be persuaded to support the South's cause. In fact, British involvement could have turned the tide of the Civil War in the South's favor, and it came surprisingly close to happening.

To modern-day history students, British support for the South may be counterintuitive. Opposition to slavery took hold far earlier among the British public than it did in the United States, and in Britain it was stoked by abhorrence of the cruel treatment of American slaves. Britain had banned slavery in 1834 and took an active role in combating the slave trade worldwide.

However, the British government did not naturally side with Lincoln against the South. Many in the British ruling class privately felt a nostalgic kinship with aristocratic Southern landowners. Moreover, Britain viewed the rapidly growing United States with mistrust, and also regarded U.S. expansionist ambitions as a threat to British territories in North America. The more industrialized North was also a manufacturing rival to the British textile trade, while cotton and grain exports from Southern states were crucial to Britain's economy. Southern leaders had ample reason to believe Britain would look past the issue of slavery and discern a strategic advantage in backing them.

When hostilities broke out between the Southern states and Lincoln's Union forces in April 1861, Britain declared itself neutral. While this response was less than the South had hoped for, it disappointed Lincoln as well. By not siding clearly with the Union, Britain hedged its bets, leaving itself the option of recognizing the

South's independence if the Union was unable to achieve a decisive victory.

Lincoln took a hard line against this stance, warning London that any interference would lead to hostilities between Union forces and Britain. The Lincoln administration feared that if the war became a stalemate, Britain would step in to pressure the Union to accept a mediated end to the war. This would effectively give the South what it wanted: independence and recognition as a slaveholding nation. As the war dragged on, with neither side gaining a clear advantage, this outcome became increasingly likely.

War with Britain became a real possibility in November 1861, when the Union navy intercepted the *Trent*, a British mail ship, and seized two Southern diplomats headed to England. The seizure was a clear violation of Britain's neutrality. Britain demanded an apology and insisted the men be released, backing up its position by dispatching troops to the northern border of the United States. Lincoln's administration responded with fierce rhetoric; Secretary of State William Seward warned that the Union was prepared to "wrap the whole world in flames" if the British acted aggressively. As tensions escalated, hopes rose in the South. Even if Britain did not side with the South, the dispute raised the likelihood of a negotiated end to the war, which would leave the United States divided and the Southern states independent.

After several tense weeks, however, Lincoln ordered the release of the diplomats and disavowed the navy's actions, and Southern hopes for decisive British involvement began to fade. Lincoln's handling of the crisis raised the Union's stature in the eyes of Britain, according to historian Charles Hubbard. The *Trent* affair, Hubbard says, "created a feeling in Great Britain that the United States was prepared to defend itself when necessary, but recognized its responsibility to comply with international law." As the war entered its second year, a string of Union victories broke the stalemate. Recognizing that a Union victory was a plausible outcome, the British government became less inclined to offer to help the two sides come to an agreement.

Britain was further swayed when, at the beginning of 1863, the Lincoln administration issued the Emancipation Proclamation, an executive order intended to free the slaves. In doing so, the Union for the first time declared the abolition of slavery to be one of its goals, giving the war an explicit moral dimension. This brought the Union's

war aims into alignment with British sympathy for the plight of American slaves, and any hope the South had harbored for British intervention evaporated. The Battle of Gettysburg, in July 1863, tilted the war decisively in the Union's favor, ensuring that despite the bitter divisions between the North and South, the country would not be permanently split.

(38) Immediately before the Civil War, people in the South

- 1 were convinced that the North was hurting their economy by blocking their efforts to export cotton and grain to Britain.
- 2 were angry that Abraham Lincoln had broken his promise to allow them to regulate the practice of slavery.
- 3 believed that Lincoln secretly intended to pass legislation that would outlaw the basis of their economic system.
- 4 feared that pro-Northern politicians were gaining support in local government elections in certain Southern states.

(39) What was one reason the Southern states believed the British would support their cause?

- 1 British officials had stated that although they opposed slavery, strengthening economic ties with the South was their primary concern.
- 2 Many British aristocrats had large holdings of land in the Southern states, which they would likely lose if the North won the Civil War.
- 3 Southern leaders had promised to reduce their reliance on slavery in return for recognition of their independence from the Union.
- 4 Concerns about the expansion of U.S. power were an obstacle to Britain taking sides with Lincoln and the Union.

(40) How did the *Trent* affair eventually ease tensions between Britain and the Union government?

- 1 It demonstrated that a Union victory in the Civil War was inevitable, which led Britain to offer military assistance to ensure a quick defeat of the South.

- 2 Lincoln won British respect by showing that the United States was determined in its purpose, but would not ignore its diplomatic obligations.
 - 3 By apologizing for William Seward's threats, Lincoln reassured Britain he would not allow conflict with the South to spread beyond the United States.
 - 4 The Lincoln administration demonstrated that it would not attempt to interfere with trade between British industries and the South.
- (41) How did the Emancipation Proclamation affect Britain's view of the Civil War?
- 1 It established a clear association between the North-South conflict and an objective that Britain had long supported.
 - 2 It raised awareness among the British public of the evils of slavery, which led to the British government withdrawing its offer to assist the South.
 - 3 It encouraged Britain to give up any attempt at supporting the South by declaring a decisive victory for the Union.
 - 4 It convinced Britain to support the Union by revealing that the South had begun to regard Britain as an enemy rather than a potential ally.

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

Should minors who commit serious crimes receive the same punishments as adults?

POINTS

- Financial costs
- Mental maturity
- Public safety
- Justice
- Prison life
- Schooling

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 2 26 ~ 36

- No. 1**
- 1 He used to waste money on supplements.
 - 2 Ads for supplements are misleading.
 - 3 Supplements advertised in newspapers are superior.
 - 4 The research into supplements is inconclusive.
- No. 2**
- 1 He will have to continue working for the same salary.
 - 2 The company wants to offer him a permanent contract.
 - 3 He needs to make a bigger contribution next year.
 - 4 The company's economic situation is improving.
- No. 3**
- 1 To take a break from paid employment.
 - 2 To start his own software business.
 - 3 To transfer to his company's U.S. office.
 - 4 To work for his wife's marketing company.
- No. 4**
- 1 Leading the group takes up a lot of time.
 - 2 Too much money was spent on the website.
 - 3 Her views are not shared by other members.
 - 4 Other members do not contribute enough to the group.

- No. 5**
- 1 Demand her roommate pay the bill.
 - 2 Give her roommate more time.
 - 3 Help her roommate find a job.
 - 4 Start looking for a new roommate.
- No. 6**
- 1 Kirk asked for assistance with his sales pitch.
 - 2 Kirk may have to postpone his business trip.
 - 3 Kirk may be offered a job at FalTech.
 - 4 Kirk has no choice but to work this weekend.
- No. 7**
- 1 The man did not get the teaching position he applied for.
 - 2 The woman has decided not to pursue her studies.
 - 3 The man did not want the woman to take the job.
 - 4 The woman does not want to continue the relationship.
- No. 8**
- 1 The woman should consider improving her skill set.
 - 2 The woman has set her standards too high.
 - 3 He deserves to be considered for the position.
 - 4 He can cover until they find the right person.
- No. 9**
- 1 Speak to Susan about the issue.
 - 2 Bring up her concerns at the next department meeting.
 - 3 Wait and see if Susan changes her attitude.
 - 4 Ask her manager for a transfer to another section.
- No. 10**
- 1 Demand to speak to the manager.
 - 2 Take a room on a different floor.
 - 3 Upgrade their membership.
 - 4 Pay extra for a deluxe suite.

(A)

- No. 11
- 1 There are fewer seabed minerals than was once thought.
 - 2 Some of the seabed minerals are new to science.
 - 3 Sea vents could become a source of valuable minerals.
 - 4 The number of sea vents has increased since the 1970s.
- No. 12
- 1 The current technology is inadequate for the job.
 - 2 Concerns exist over seabed ownership rights.
 - 3 Underwater mining could disrupt oil-drilling operations.
 - 4 Mining companies are unwilling to work with each other.

(B)

- No. 13
- 1 Bedouin merchants refused to trade anywhere else.
 - 2 It was protected by the army of the Roman Empire.
 - 3 It provided a reliable trade route across the region.
 - 4 The city's walls prevented attacks from outsiders.
- No. 14
- 1 There was more rainfall in Palmyra 2,000 years ago.
 - 2 Palmyra officials introduced water-use restrictions.
 - 3 Many of Palmyra's citizens left during the dry season.
 - 4 Palmyra developed an extensive irrigation system.

(C)

- No. 15**
- 1 People in a crowd follow the lead of a few.
 - 2 Most crowd members view violence as a last resort.
 - 3 Crowds are often portrayed unfairly by the media.
 - 4 There is no effective way to control crowds.
- No. 16**
- 1 They should break up demonstrations as quickly as possible.
 - 2 Their methods may make the situation worse.
 - 3 They are too slow to identify ringleaders.
 - 4 Their use of force is sometimes necessary.

(D)

- No. 17**
- 1 Organizations are introducing shock-absorbing perimeter boards.
 - 2 Players are being informed of the risks of body checking.
 - 3 Coaches are teaching players new body-checking techniques.
 - 4 Players are being fined for improper contact.
- No. 18**
- 1 Players are being hit harder by opponents.
 - 2 The game has become less attractive to fans.
 - 3 Players have become more reluctant to bodycheck.
 - 4 The protective gear has reduced players' mobility.

(E)

- No. 19**
- 1 To collect old satellites and rockets for recycling.
 - 2 To recover equipment from the International Space Station.
 - 3 To protect satellites currently in orbit.
 - 4 To repair damage to the International Space Station.
- No. 20**
- 1 The danger posed by space junk is exaggerated.
 - 2 Most debris is too large to be captured.
 - 3 The problem is too big to be handled by janitor satellites.
 - 4 Janitor satellites might cause more collisions.

No. 21

(F)

Situation: You want investment advice without paying a consultation fee. You have \$97,000 in an account at Sunstar Bank and \$50,000 at another bank. A Sunstar employee tells you the following.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Complete a financial survey form.
- 2 Meet with a Sunstar financial adviser.
- 3 Choose a basic investment plan.
- 4 Transfer money to your Sunstar account.

No. 22

(G)

Situation: You have reserved a flight and want to upgrade for the lowest cost. The earliest you can leave is March 4. You call the airline and are told the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Change the date of your ticket.
- 2 Buy the frequent-flier miles you need.
- 3 Pay to keep your frequent-flier miles active.
- 4 Upgrade without using frequent-flier miles.

No. 23

(H)

Situation: You are at the dentist. You do not have dental insurance, and you cannot pay for expensive treatment now. The dentist gives you the following options.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Have the tooth removed.
- 2 Get the root-canal treatment.
- 3 Continue taking antibiotics.
- 4 Have your dental implant replaced.

No. 24

(I)

Situation: You have returned from a two-day business trip. You have receipts and did not go over budget. The accounting department manager tells you the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Attach your credit-card bill to your expense form.
- 2 Submit your meal receipts to the accounting department.
- 3 Ask your manager to contact the accounting department.
- 4 Fill out and submit the BT5 form yourself.

No. 25

(J)

Situation: You are in New York and call a ticket company about Broadway shows. It is Monday, and you leave New York at noon this Thursday. You are only free in the evenings.

Question: Which show should you get a ticket for?

- 1 *Back to Basics.*
- 2 *The Persian King.*
- 3 *New Orleans Blue.*
- 4 *Pipe Dreams.*

No. 26

- 1 Her avoidance of marketing materials used by competitors.
- 2 Her ability to accept that her decisions would sometimes be wrong.
- 3 Her decision to sell a product that was not available elsewhere.
- 4 Her insistence on supervising the distributors who sold the product.

No. 27

- 1 She used to hate being associated with them.
- 2 They have become money-obsessed at the expense of consumers.
- 3 She believes they should treat their staff better.
- 4 They are too quick to sell businesses that are not going well.

2013年度第2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	

