

2013-3

一次試験 2014.1.26 実施
二次試験 2014.2.23 実施

試験時間

筆記：75分

リスニング：約25分

一次試験・筆記	p.66～79
一次試験・リスニング	p.80～85
二次試験・面接	p.86～89

* 解答・解説は別冊p.77～112にあります。

* 面接の流れは本書p.10～11にあります。

合格点

44
75 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。

Grade 2

筆記

1 次の(1)から(20)までの()に入れるのに最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

- (1) Bobby started a fight with his sister Lucy because she used his bicycle without asking. (), Lucy apologized and promised not to do it again.
 1 Whenever 2 Otherwise 3 Moreover 4 Afterward
- (2) Chris's baseball coach told him that he had shown great () in his pitching over the last two months. He had become the best pitcher on the team.
 1 mixture 2 progress 3 influence 4 humor
- (3) Jennifer wanted to start working after high school, but her parents () her to go to college. They told her that a college education would help her get a good job.
 1 wiped 2 urged 3 renewed 4 linked
- (4) Ayaka was surprised at how dry the air was in Colorado. When she hung laundry outside, it dried quickly because of the low ().
 1 harmony 2 humidity 3 tragedy 4 tendency
- (5) Tests showed that the chemical was harmful to humans, so the government () its use in food products.
 1 cheered 2 tipped 3 banned 4 leaned
- (6) Sheila has been an amateur bird watcher for several years. She can () many different kinds of birds.
 1 spoil 2 recognize 3 elect 4 launch
- (7) A: Why is this coat so much more expensive than that one?
 B: This coat's made from () leather, but that one isn't.
 1 genuine 2 straight 3 frank 4 honest

- (8) A: You speak very good German, Takeshi. I () you've lived in Germany for a while.
B: No, I've only been there for a holiday.
1 assume 2 pretend 3 recommend 4 consume
- (9) Because of the low price, the () of American rice has grown steadily in Japan.
1 probability 2 consumption
3 magnificence 4 frequency
- (10) In emergency situations, police cars have () over regular vehicles on the road. You have to move your car to the side of the road and let them pass.
1 signature 2 scale 3 priority 4 evidence
- (11) Kenji took some British clients around Tokyo yesterday. He told them that he had () to visit Britain but that he hoped to go there one day.
1 more 2 quite 3 after 4 yet
- (12) Takako's trip from Japan to St. Louis was very long because her flight was not direct. She came () way of Chicago.
1 by 2 on 3 in 4 at
- (13) Matt's new boss gives him too much work, and Matt is having trouble () the stress.
1 relying on 2 reaching to 3 coping with 4 saving up
- (14) The people trapped in the elevator were happy when they were told that help was close at (). The fire department had just arrived.
1 head 2 foot 3 mind 4 hand
- (15) Paul was called for a job interview on the same day as his sister's graduation ceremony. Her graduation was important to him, but he did not want to go at the () of his career.
1 promise 2 chance 3 margin 4 cost

- (16) This year, Ben's girlfriend is studying abroad in Japan. Not a day () by that he does not miss her.
1 falls 2 drops 3 goes 4 pays
- (17) A: Anita, your yard is beautiful!
B: Thanks, but I still have a good () of work to do on it.
I want to make a small pond with a waterfall in the corner.
1 breath 2 view 3 deal 4 cure
- (18) Jerry thought his friends had forgotten his birthday. () did he know that they were planning a surprise party for him.
1 Far 2 Little 3 Always 4 Ever
- (19) At the student council meeting, there were some people who were () the idea of holding a book sale, but most of the students were against it.
1 for 2 out 3 down 4 along
- (20) Diana had her purse () at a restaurant. She put it down on the seat next to her, and someone took it when she was not looking.
1 stolen 2 steal 3 to steal 4 stealing

-
- 3 次の英文 [A], [B] を読み、その文意にそって (26) から (33) までの () に入れるのに最も適切なものを 1, 2, 3, 4 の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。
-

[A]

Is It Worth It?

Every year, wealthy individuals and governments provide millions of dollars to help people in developing countries. Sometimes, though, this money is (26). One reason for this is that the people giving the money are often not familiar with the actual conditions in a local place. As a result, money is provided for projects that are not very useful. One example that has recently attracted attention is that of PlayPumps, an invention for getting water from the ground.

In some parts of Africa, sources of water are often far from where people live, and women and girls are usually responsible for walking long distances to get this water. This gives them less (27) to work or go to school. In the 1990s, Trevor Field, a South African businessman, met an inventor who had come up with a solution to this. The inventor had created a pump based on a common piece of playground equipment that spins in circles. Field and the inventor worked together to produce these pumps, called PlayPumps, which were then put into school playgrounds in South Africa. As the children played on the PlayPump, it pulled water up from deep within the ground. The children enjoyed it, and women and girls gained time to do other things.

The idea attracted wide support, and millions of dollars were given to install the pumps in schools in other areas of Africa. Unfortunately, though, various problems soon appeared. The pumps were expensive and also difficult to repair. (28), they often did not pump up enough water to cover needs. While they were useful in big towns, where many children played on them, they did not work well in little country villages. Now, many experts are saying that this is a good example of the need to allow local people to decide how to spend money. They usually know how to meet their own needs better than those who (29) it.

(26) 1 made
3 wasted

2 limited
4 taken

(27) 1 opportunity
3 necessity

2 permission
4 confidence

(28) 1 In exchange
3 Instead

2 What is more
4 However

(29) 1 regret
3 donate

2 research
4 correct

[B]

Jet Lag

As the world has become more globalized, the number of people traveling internationally has increased greatly. One problem that these people often encounter is "jet lag." This is when a traveler's body continues to follow the time of the country the traveler has left rather than the one he or she has arrived in. Jet lag makes it hard for people to sleep at the right time. (30), they often find it difficult to concentrate or work hard during the day.

The reason that people suffer from jet lag is that we all have a biological clock inside us. This clock tells our bodies when it is time to sleep or to wake up. It also controls other (31) functions. Blood pressure and body temperature, for example, rise and fall in cycles. Cycles such as these are controlled by the biological clock and are not directly affected by things happening outside our bodies. The biological clock itself, though, adjusts its timing to the environment. It mainly does this by (32) the current pattern of day and night. As it gets dark, the brain releases a chemical called melatonin. This chemical tells the body to go to sleep.

Because the biological clock responds to light levels, it eventually changes to fit the local time when we go to another country. This usually takes a long time, though, so scientists have been studying how the biological clock adjusts in hopes of finding ways to speed up the process. One method is to control the release of melatonin. Many scientists have found that it is easiest to do this by exposing the body to more light to make it adapt more rapidly. Another method is to use special medicine that acts just like melatonin in the brain. Scientists believe that, one day, using such (33) may make this problem a thing of the past.

- (30) 1 By chance
3 For instance
- 2 On the other hand
4 Due to this
- (31) 1 visual
3 artificial
- 2 physical
4 cultural
- (32) 1 giving up
3 going against
- 2 forgetting about
4 reacting to
- (33) 1 laws
3 clinics
- 2 customs
4 techniques

- 4 次の英文 [A], [B], [C] の内容に関して, (34) から (45) までの質問に対して最も適切なもの, または文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを 1, 2, 3, 4 の中から一つ選び, その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

[A]

From: Jacob Russell <j-russell@bixleyinsurance.com>
To: Helen Kaufmann <hkaufmann888@globalmail.com>
Date: January 26, 2014
Subject: Bicycle accident

Dear Ms. Kaufmann,

Thank you for your e-mail. We at Bixley Insurance are sorry to hear about your bicycle accident and will do everything possible to help you. First, it is good to hear from you that you were not seriously injured in the accident. Our customers' safety is our biggest concern.

You said that you spent one night at Mercy Hospital after the accident and you paid the hospital bill with your own money because you lost your health-insurance card. We should be able to repay you the full amount as long as you can provide us with the receipt from your hospital stay. In the meantime, I will contact the hospital to confirm the exact amount you paid and start the repayment process.

There are a few things you will need to do. First, you will need to fill out a medical form. Please send it along with the receipt you received from the hospital. You should also complete an application form for a new insurance card. You can print out both forms from our company's website. You should start working on this right away so that you can get your money as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
Jacob Russell

(34) Ms. Kaufmann told Jacob Russell that

- 1 she has been planning to cancel her insurance.
- 2 she had not been hurt badly in the accident.
- 3 the insurance company has not been very helpful.
- 4 the accident was caused by another person on a bicycle.

(35) Why does Jacob Russell need to contact Mercy Hospital?

- 1 He needs to check how much money the hospital received.
- 2 He thinks the hospital stay cannot be paid for by the insurance.
- 3 Ms. Kaufmann does not have the receipt from her visit.
- 4 Ms. Kaufmann's bicycle is still in front of the hospital.

(36) What is one thing Ms. Kaufmann is asked to do?

- 1 Read the rules on Bixley Insurance's website.
- 2 Apply for a new health-insurance card.
- 3 Send a copy of her medical form to the hospital.
- 4 Go back to the hospital for a checkup.

[B]

The New Kid in Class

Children often complain about going to school, but how would they feel if they could not go at all? In fact, there are children who cannot participate in school life because of illnesses, such as severe allergies. These children can be taught at home, but they cannot usually enjoy the experiences and friendships that most children have at school. Recently in the United States, a simple robot that can attend school in place of these children is being used to solve this problem.

The robot is called the VGo. Basically, it is a mobile communication device that can be controlled using a computer. A display screen shows the face of the child, and speakers allow his or her voice to be heard. A camera and microphones allow the child to see and hear what is happening at the school. The robot has wheels, which can be controlled over the Internet, letting the user move it around the school. In this way, the child can take part in school life much like any other child.

The VGo was originally developed for use by professionals in business and medicine. Business managers, for example, use it to visit distant factories and discuss how to improve working methods. Medical specialists also use the robots to meet with patients who are in small, rural hospitals that only have regular doctors. When a salesman for the robot visited a high school, though, the school staff there saw the possibility of using it in classrooms. They began using one to represent a child who could not leave home because of a disease that made his body unable to fight germs.

The VGo robot does have some disadvantages. One of these is its high price, which means volunteers often need to raise money to get one for a school. Another is that it cannot open doors or use stairs. This means the user often has to ask for help. Many schools, though, are happy to cooperate in finding solutions to these problems so that children who cannot attend school in person can still enjoy the life of a schoolchild.

(37) What is one problem that some children have?

- 1 Their friends from school do not live close enough to them.
- 2 Their schools no longer help them go to and from school.
- 3 They cannot attend school because of their health.
- 4 They are not allowed to be taught at home by their parents.

(38) The VGo allows children to

- 1 see what is going on outside while they are at school.
- 2 connect to the Internet and write their opinions online.
- 3 take part in classes together with other students.
- 4 move from room to room within their own homes.

(39) What is the original reason that the VGo was developed?

- 1 To help professionals visit places that are far away.
- 2 To allow patients to move around more easily in hospitals.
- 3 To replace factory workers with robots that work faster.
- 4 To let salesmen show people products that are too large to carry.

(40) What is one problem with VGo robots?

- 1 It costs a lot to repair the damage they cause to doors and stairs.
- 2 Some younger children have trouble controlling them.
- 3 They can make it hard for some children to have a normal life.
- 4 Schools are often unable to pay for them without help.

[C]

Local Money

As business becomes more international, it becomes difficult for local economies to protect themselves against economic problems in other places. This is especially true when many different areas share the same type of currency, such as the euro in Europe. If there is a big economic problem in one place, this can make life difficult for everyone who uses the currency. For this reason, some local communities have recently started creating their own local money that people can use to buy goods and services in that area.

Because a local currency can only be used in one small area, the money stays there. This can help local businesses and create more jobs, giving people in the area more money to spend. It is often difficult for a local currency to succeed, though, because it cannot be used outside of that region and few stores in the community will accept it. One example of local money that has worked is the Chiemgauer, which was started by a high school teacher named Christian Gelleri in 2003 in the Rosenheim district of southern Germany.

Over 600 local businesses accept the Chiemgauer as payment, and it has become very popular. One reason the Chiemgauer has been successful is because it was well planned. Each Chiemgauer is worth one euro, but when people buy it, 3 percent of the money goes to local charities. This gives people another reason to support the money. Moreover, if businesses change the money back to euros, a fee of 5 percent is collected by the bank. This encourages companies to keep the Chiemgauer and use it to buy their supplies locally. This, in turn, supports the local economy.

At the moment, the Chiemgauer is only used in a small part of Rosenheim's economy. Gelleri believes that, eventually, the money will be used in about 50 percent of it. The currency will never completely replace the euro because big companies in Rosenheim need euros to purchase their supplies from other places. Using it will, though, make sure that people spend a higher percentage of their money locally, which will help to protect Rosenheim from big changes in the European economy.

- (41) Some areas are thinking about using their own local money
- 1 to avoid being affected by economic problems in other places.
 - 2 to help the businesses in their own communities grow internationally.
 - 3 because they want people visiting from elsewhere to buy more things.
 - 4 because they have trouble selling their goods to countries in Europe.
- (42) What is one benefit of using local currencies?
- 1 It helps to promote school programs in the local area.
 - 2 It can lead to the creation of more jobs in the community.
 - 3 It teaches children in the community how money works.
 - 4 It allows people to buy things at a discount from stores in the region.
- (43) When people buy the Chiemgauer,
- 1 a part of the money they pay is given to charities in the area.
 - 2 the money they spend is used by the government to support the euro.
 - 3 they are charged a fee of 5 percent that goes to local businesses.
 - 4 they are given one week to spend their money in local shops.
- (44) What does Christian Gelleri think will happen in Rosenheim in the future?
- 1 Big businesses will switch from the euro to the local currency.
 - 2 The economy will grow so much that it will not need a local money.
 - 3 Local people will no longer need to buy supplies from other areas.
 - 4 The Chiemgauer will be used in about half of the local economy.
- (45) Which of the following statements is true?
- 1 Using a currency such as the euro is important for protecting jobs.
 - 2 Banks will not trade local money for major currencies.
 - 3 Local currencies are often not accepted by businesses in a region.
 - 4 The Chiemgauer is mainly used at German high schools.

リスニング

2 級リスニングテストについて

1 このリスニングテストには、第1部と第2部があります。

★英文はすべて一度しか読まれません。

第1部：対話を聞き、その質問に対して最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選びなさい。

第2部：英文を聞き、その質問に対して最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選びなさい。

2 No. 30 のあと、10 秒すると試験終了の合図がありますので、筆記用具を置いてください。

第1部 CD 2 1~16

No. 1

- 1 Her friend told her to go there.
- 2 Her father is living there.
- 3 She read that it was beautiful.
- 4 She wants to write about it.

No. 2

- 1 She used to work in Austria.
- 2 She eats chicken soup every day.
- 3 The chef is her mother's friend.
- 4 The soup tasted like her mother's.

No. 3

- 1 He collects antique cameras.
- 2 He wants some picture frames.
- 3 His grandparents are old-fashioned.
- 4 His house has been sold.

No. 4

- 1 It will rain a lot next month.
- 2 They need more rain.
- 3 She will help him with his garden.
- 4 He should plant tomatoes.

No. 5

- 1 She has to see the doctor next week.
- 2 She has been busy at the office.
- 3 He should make a doctor's appointment.
- 4 He should look for a new job.

- No. 6**
- 1 He graduated from Browning College.
 - 2 He has never heard of Western College.
 - 3 He applied to more than one college.
 - 4 He started college last month.
- No. 7**
- 1 She does not want to wait.
 - 2 She does not like noodles.
 - 3 She does not feel very hungry.
 - 4 She does not have enough money.
- No. 8**
- 1 Learning how to paint.
 - 2 Trying to sell a painting.
 - 3 Talking to a famous artist.
 - 4 Taking a tour of an art museum.
- No. 9**
- 1 Westlake Mall will be closing.
 - 2 The store was not crowded.
 - 3 He does not like her jeans.
 - 4 She missed a big sale.
- No. 10**
- 1 She finds dieting difficult.
 - 2 She is getting in shape.
 - 3 She teaches a boxing class.
 - 4 She bought an exercise machine.
- No. 11**
- 1 Visit New York.
 - 2 Go downtown together.
 - 3 Meet up with an old friend.
 - 4 Call their high school teacher.
- No. 12**
- 1 The city does not recycle cans.
 - 2 He cannot throw away cans today.
 - 3 There is not enough space for his garbage.
 - 4 She does not know where the garbage goes.

No. 13

- 1 A good place for surfing.
- 2 A map of Sunrise Beach.
- 3 The biggest beach nearby.
- 4 Someone to go surfing with.

No. 14

- 1 She has to give a talk for work.
- 2 She forgot about her sales conference.
- 3 Her meeting did not go well.
- 4 Her company is organizing a party.

No. 15

- 1 She flew to the wrong city.
- 2 She cannot find the airport.
- 3 She may be late for her flight.
- 4 She does not want to go to Boston.

- No. 16**
- 1 Go on a trip to China.
 - 2 Start taking a class.
 - 3 Volunteer at a community center.
 - 4 Quit his Chinese lessons.
- No. 17**
- 1 Stop taking trains.
 - 2 Live in a different city.
 - 3 Cancel their next vacation.
 - 4 Sell their car.
- No. 18**
- 1 She reads animal stories.
 - 2 She shows nature photos.
 - 3 She gives out free zoo tickets.
 - 4 She takes scary-looking animals.
- No. 19**
- 1 Eat from the same plate.
 - 2 Give plates to their guests.
 - 3 Gather pieces of a broken plate.
 - 4 Write their names on a plate.
- No. 20**
- 1 Why he quit his band.
 - 2 Who his favorite guitarist is.
 - 3 When he plans to release an album.
 - 4 Where Seattle Rhythm will play next.
- No. 21**
- 1 It took 19 years to write.
 - 2 It was written for a contest.
 - 3 The author was an old woman.
 - 4 The author thought it was too scary.
- No. 22**
- 1 Paint his sailboat.
 - 2 Plan a sailing festival.
 - 3 Join his sailing school.
 - 4 Take part in a sailboat race.

- No. 23**
- 1 Fire several staff members.
 - 2 Take a special training course.
 - 3 Decide who will go to England.
 - 4 Have a meeting with the manager.
- No. 24**
- 1 He copied her report.
 - 2 He had not done his work.
 - 3 He made mistakes on the graphs.
 - 4 He did not like her illustrations.
- No. 25**
- 1 By adding new items to their menu.
 - 2 By moving to a new part of town.
 - 3 By putting commercials on TV.
 - 4 By changing the restaurant's name.
- No. 26**
- 1 When they dreamed about birds.
 - 2 When they danced at festivals.
 - 3 When they did something brave.
 - 4 When they visited other people.
- No. 27**
- 1 Lower the price of milk.
 - 2 Try to help a local charity.
 - 3 Send its workers on a hiking trip.
 - 4 Plant trees in the forest.
- No. 28**
- 1 By interviewing new mothers.
 - 2 By teaching some of his classes.
 - 3 By baby-sitting his daughter.
 - 4 By editing his research papers.
- No. 29**
- 1 A break room will open.
 - 2 The staff will get free lunches.
 - 3 An important meeting will be held.
 - 4 The new schedule will be announced.

No. 30

- 1 It is very large.
- 2 It is near Europe.
- 3 It belongs to France.
- 4 It uses Canadian money.

2013年度第3回 英検2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プラスチック消しゴムで完全に消すこと。

②解答用紙は絶対に汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。また所定以外のところには絶対に記入しないこと。

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	5		
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		
2	(21)	2	①	②	③	④	⑤
		4	①	②	③	④	⑤
	(22)	2	①	②	③	④	⑤
		4	①	②	③	④	⑤
	(23)	2	①	②	③	④	⑤
		4	①	②	③	④	⑤
	(24)	2	①	②	③	④	⑤
		4	①	②	③	④	⑤
	(25)	2	①	②	③	④	⑤
		4	①	②	③	④	⑤

解 答 欄							
問題番号	1	2	3	4	5		
3	A	(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	
	B	(31)	①	②	③	④	
		(32)	①	②	③	④	
		(33)	①	②	③	④	
		(34)	①	②	③	④	
		(35)	①	②	③	④	
4	A	(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	
	B	(41)	①	②	③	④	
		(42)	①	②	③	④	
		C	(43)	①	②	③	④
			(44)	①	②	③	④
		(45)	①	②	③	④	

リスニング解答欄					
問題番号	1	2	3	4	5
第1部	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
	No.11	①	②	③	④
	No.12	①	②	③	④
	No.13	①	②	③	④
	No.14	①	②	③	④
	No.15	①	②	③	④
第2部	No.16	①	②	③	④
	No.17	①	②	③	④
	No.18	①	②	③	④
	No.19	①	②	③	④
	No.20	①	②	③	④
	No.21	①	②	③	④
	No.22	①	②	③	④
	No.23	①	②	③	④
	No.24	①	②	③	④
	No.25	①	②	③	④
	No.26	①	②	③	④
	No.27	①	②	③	④
	No.28	①	②	③	④
	No.29	①	②	③	④
	No.30	①	②	③	④