

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：90分

リスニング：約25分

Grade Pre-1

一次試験・筆記 p.70～85

一次試験・リスニング p.86～91

二次試験・面接 p.92～95

* 解答・解説は別冊p.93～136にあります。

* 面接の流れは本書p.10～11にあります。

Pre

合格点



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) A: Would you like a piece of chocolate cake for dessert, Janet?
 B: It's very (), but no thanks. I'm trying to watch my weight.
 1 undermining 2 disgusting 3 threatening 4 tempting
- (2) Though he could have taken a higher-paying, more () position at a top law firm, Scott decided to work at a small office specializing in civil rights cases.
 1 infinite 2 prestigious 3 naive 4 slender
- (3) While some economists insist that the economy is improving, others remain (). "It's too early to say for sure, but the signs are not that good," said one expert.
 1 unsound 2 skeptical 3 inept 4 prescriptive
- (4) Maria is one of the most popular girls in her school, so no one was surprised when she was () for class president.
 1 amused 2 imitated 3 nominated 4 scattered
- (5) A: How come you never laugh at Johnny's jokes?
 B: They always sound like he's rehearsed them. I prefer humor that's more ().
 1 miserable 2 spontaneous 3 fictitious 4 solemn
- (6) Although there were many attempts to bring the civil war to an end, () between the two sides continued.
 1 adaptations 2 hostilities 3 pastimes 4 inheritances

- (7) Research involving teenagers has shown a positive () between regular exercise and success in high school.
1 renovation 2 correlation
3 elevation 4 demonstration
- (8) Due to the relatively small number of computers ordered by your company, we are unable to () with your request for a volume discount.
1 comply 2 interfere 3 associate 4 correspond
- (9) The nurse explained to the new parents that infants are especially () to the cold, so it is important to keep them covered at all times.
1 feasible 2 vulnerable 3 identical 4 unstable
- (10) A: Honey, did you submit your visa application to the embassy?
B: Yes. They said there will be no problem getting a visa, and they'll send written () by the end of next week.
1 admiration 2 recreation
3 confirmation 4 transformation
- (11) A: Matt, how's your new personal assistant doing?
B: He's very (). He gets all his work done on time and organizes my schedule extremely thoroughly.
1 tragic 2 liable 3 diligent 4 spiritual
- (12) Dana was shocked when her supervisor asked if she had lied about her business travel expenses. She had never expected to have her () questioned.
1 suspicion 2 integrity 3 invasion 4 reassurance
- (13) A: I can't believe it's still so hot at the end of October.
B: Yeah, I know. Cool weather is long ().
1 outdated 2 underrated
3 overdue 4 interchangeable

- (14) The teacher wanted to () discussion in class, so he introduced an issue he knew his students would have strong opinions about.
1 collapse 2 impede 3 foresee 4 provoke
- (15) Although the concept of () has remained a popular theme throughout human history, scientists reject the idea that humans could one day live forever.
1 immortality 2 isolation 3 abnormality 4 rebellion
- (16) **A:** Bill doesn't seem interested in coming to my wedding.
B: Well, he used to be your boyfriend, so I can understand his () to attend.
1 inclination 2 anticipation 3 reluctance 4 pretense
- (17) **A:** Sara, stop () my feet! I'm laughing so hard my stomach burts.
B: But it's fun to watch you laugh like that. I wish my feet were that sensitive.
1 tickling 2 furnishing 3 granting 4 redeeming
- (18) After running for four hours in the sun, the marathon runner just managed to () across the finish line before falling to the ground.
1 scoop 2 stall 3 stagger 4 seize
- (19) The number of () houses and apartments in the city is a sign the local economy is in trouble. Many people have moved to other cities to find work.
1 mighty 2 blunt 3 attentive 4 vacant
- (20) Due to an accident involving several vehicles on Lawrence Expressway, Steve had to take a () via Greene Avenue to get home.
1 partition 2 detour 3 scenario 4 remark

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 Miracle Bean

In the United States, the soybean is (26). Soybeans have been a major U.S. crop for nearly a century, but only a small percentage are grown for direct human consumption. The vast majority are used for animal feed or processed into industrial products. It was not until the 1970s, when health food and vegetarianism started to become popular, that soy-based foods began to enter American consumers' consciousness. Today, worldwide demand for soybeans makes them second only to corn as the most valuable U.S. agricultural export.

In recent years, soybeans have been promoted as a "miracle crop." Those making this claim often focus on the beans' unique nutritional properties, which make them a promising option in the fight against world hunger. While other kinds of beans lack the full range of amino acids required by the human body, soybeans are a complete protein source on their own. (27), studies have found a link between soy consumption and improved brain function, as well as reduced rates of certain cancers.

In Paraguay, one of South America's poorest countries, soybeans now account for more than half of all exports. This has (28) local farmworkers. Soybeans are far less labor-intensive than other crops produced in the area. Thus, as huge soybean farming operations have taken over more and more farmland, the pool of unemployed agricultural laborers has grown. For all of the soybean's advantages, it seems there is a long way to go before it truly fulfills its promise as a "miracle crop."

- (26) 1 becoming harder to grow
2 relatively new to menus
3 losing popularity with consumers
4 not important to the economy
- (27) 1 Nevertheless
2 Furthermore
3 In other words
4 In exchange
- (28) 1 reduced poverty among
2 been celebrated by
3 increased the workload of
4 caused difficulty for

Harvesting Silk

Spider silk is extremely strong—more so, in fact, than steel. Its strength, combined with its elastic and antibacterial properties, gives it great promise for many applications, including artificial body tissues, thread for microsurgery, and bulletproof fabrics. The problem, however, is how to harvest the silk (29). Spiders tend to attack and eat other spiders that get too close, so raising enough of them to yield a significant output would require a great deal of space. Such an operation would therefore be very expensive to maintain. As a consequence, spider “farms” have proven difficult to establish.

Fortunately, advances in genetic modification have allowed researchers to (30) for producing spider silk. After unsuccessful attempts to cultivate the spider-silk protein in bacteria and plants, Professor Randy Lewis of Utah State University had the novel idea of producing it as part of a mammal’s milk. By inserting the silk-producing genes from an orb-weaver spider into goat DNA, Lewis succeeded in breeding goats whose milk contains spider-silk proteins. After processing, strands of spider silk can be extracted from the milk.

Lewis’s work, however, has met with criticism in the scientific community. One belief among critics is that the spider genes (31) the goats that carry them. They say that the modifications that allow the genes to be bred into goats could actually help them enter the DNA of other organisms. If meat or milk from the goats accidentally found its way into the food chain, there could be harmful effects on the humans who consumed it.

- (29) 1 on a commercial scale
2 in environmentally friendly ways
3 while maintaining its quality
4 without pressure from other industries
- (30) 1 imitate natural processes
2 breed more spiders
3 explore unconventional methods
4 better understand the reasons
- (31) 1 will need to be reintroduced into
2 serve no purpose in
3 could change the appearance of
4 could spread beyond

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.

Braille vs. Speech

The Braille writing system consists of tiny bumps that can be scanned by fingertip, enabling blind and visually impaired people to read without help from others. In the United States, literacy among the blind peaked in the 1960s, when over 50 percent of all blind children were taught Braille in school. This number is now around 10 percent, and educators are debating Braille's usefulness in a world where audio technology appears to offer all the communication tools the blind need.

Many critics point to the fact that a single book printed in Braille on large, heavy sheets of paper can cost more than \$1,000. This is particularly troublesome given that most blind children at some point attend regular, government-funded schools, where Braille textbooks are beyond the reach of shrinking budgets. The majority of American schools therefore rely on lower-cost methods for learning, such as computer software that can convert text to speech.

Moreover, some blind people say Braille has lost its relevance. Laura J. Sloate, blind since childhood, has never learned Braille. As the managing director of a Wall Street firm, she relies on her computer's text-to-speech capability, as well as the help of an assistant, to read articles and dictate memos. Sloate says that when Braille was introduced, "we had nothing else. We didn't even have radio. At that time, blindness was a disability. Now it's just a minor, minor impairment."

Doug Brent, a communications professor at the University of Calgary, in Canada, disagrees. He says people's ability to order and refine thoughts is lost when they abandon written language. Brent and his wife, Diana, a teacher of visually impaired students, studied prose written by blind people who were not readers of Braille. They found that the writing was disordered, and the ideas were seemingly expressed at random. "It just doesn't seem to reflect the qualities of organized sequence and complex thought that we value in a literate society," they wrote.

(32) What is one reason fewer children are learning Braille these days?

- 1 Many schools are facing funding cuts and cannot afford to pay for Braille reading materials.
- 2 Research suggests that the difficulty of learning Braille discourages blind students from reading.
- 3 Braille textbooks have been proven to be less effective learning tools than computer software in classrooms.
- 4 The extra time required to make Braille versions of school textbooks means they quickly become out of date.

(33) According to Laura J. Sloate, Braille is

- 1 useful in certain situations, but is of little use to business professionals because of the time it takes to read.
- 2 only helpful to blind people who also have access to computer software that can help them process information.
- 3 no longer necessary because technology has given blind people better ways to engage with the world.
- 4 less effective for people who lose their vision in adulthood, as they are already used to reading by sight.

(34) What did the results of Doug and Diana Brent's study show?

- 1 Writing prose improves the ability of blind people to present complicated ideas in a clear way.
- 2 Blind people who are never exposed to the written word have difficulty learning to use technology to communicate.
- 3 The ability to organize ideas is less developed among blind people who do not learn to read Braille.
- 4 Blind people who cannot read Braille are able to use spoken language in more-sophisticated ways.

Ash Dieback Disease

Since 1992, a fungal infection known as ash dieback disease has killed millions of ash trees across Europe and infected many more. Although it is unclear how the infection spreads, scientists say the fungal spores, or reproductive cells, on dead leaves are most likely picked up and carried by the wind. These spores land on healthy trees, and the fungus establishes itself in their young leaves before spreading into the branches and trunk. As the fungus takes hold, it prevents the affected tree from absorbing water. Young ash trees die soon after becoming infected. Though mature trees may survive for a few years, almost all infected trees eventually die.

Ash dieback disease was first observed in Europe in 1992, when it began to kill trees in Poland. At the time, scientists had no idea what was causing it. It was only in 2010 that Polish scientists were able to identify the fungus responsible, but by then it had cut a path through much of Europe. Lithuania has lost 99 percent of its ash trees, and in Denmark, up to 90 percent are dead or dying. In Britain, the disease was initially detected in February 2012 on a group of young trees imported from a tree farm in the Netherlands. The government reacted by imposing a ban on further imports. It became apparent, however, that the restriction may have been in vain when authorities discovered the disease in wild trees in East Anglia, an area of England close to continental Europe. They concluded that spores had crossed the English Channel between the land masses, carried either by the wind or possibly by animals or humans.

Britain has burned more than 100,000 trees that were exposed to the disease. Meanwhile, many affected countries have given up altogether. According to Ditte Olrik, a biologist with the Danish Nature Agency, the fungus spreads from leaves only after they fall to the ground. "We can't see any point burning the trees, and you can't burn the air," Olrik says. Moreover, scientists warn that 60 of Britain's rarest insect species rely heavily on ash trees. Ironically, these creatures depend mostly on dead or dying branches for food and habitat, so burning infected trees would have a devastating impact on their populations. It might also destroy the small number of ash trees thought to be resistant to the disease. If these trees do prove strong enough, they could play a critical role in reviving the species.

(35) What is one characteristic of ash dieback disease?

- 1 It acts so rapidly that, in the majority of cases, ash trees die before they display any signs of infection.
- 2 It gets inside the wood of ash trees, where it blocks moisture from spreading throughout the body of the trees.
- 3 It attacks the leaves of the healthiest ash trees first, preventing them from absorbing the sunlight they need to survive.
- 4 It only spreads when the wind is strong enough to carry drops of water containing the fungal spores.

(36) Why might the ban imposed by Britain have been an ineffective measure?

- 1 The ban came after infected ash trees had already been imported from the Netherlands to East Anglia.
- 2 Wild trees in East Anglia were found to be infected with a different fungus that spreads faster than the ash dieback fungus.
- 3 Because the ban only applies to ash trees grown on farms, people can still import infected young trees taken from the wild.
- 4 Banning imports of ash trees does not prevent the fungus from being transported in other ways.

(37) One reason the practice of burning ash trees has been criticized is that

- 1 the trees provide wood that is especially important for the survival of certain insect species.
- 2 it harms or kills many types of rare insects that depend on young, healthy ash trees for survival.
- 3 fungal spores released during the burning process can infect trees in the immediate area.
- 4 there are more healthy ash trees than diseased ash trees in some of the areas that have been chosen for burning.

A Super Solution to Energy Demands

In March 1987, nearly 2,000 physicists gathered in New York City to hear about a discovery that could change the way people lived. A few months earlier, researchers at two American universities had established that superconductivity—the ability to transmit electricity with zero resistance—could be achieved in relatively easy-to-create conditions. Whereas previous superconductive materials had only worked at temperatures around minus 273 degrees Celsius, newly designed materials called high-temperature superconductors displayed similar qualities at just minus 170 degrees Celsius. While still extremely cold, this temperature could be achieved using comparatively cheap and widely available liquid nitrogen. At the New York gathering, the American Physical Society announced that the benefits offered by superconductivity, such as ultrafast computers that never get hot, long-range electric vehicles, and highly efficient power lines, would soon be widely accessible.

Those predictions, though, proved to be too optimistic. More than 25 years later, attempts to make superconductor technology marketable have been largely unsuccessful. Initially, the new superconductive materials were delicate and broke easily, making them unsuitable as a replacement for copper and aluminum wires in curving power lines. What is more, although the liquid nitrogen used to keep the superconductive materials cool was cheap, the cost of keeping the liquid nitrogen itself cool was not. Since the early 2000s, however, concerns about climate change have brought renewed focus on wasteful electrical grids. In the United States, resistance in metal wires causes power lines to lose almost 10 percent of the energy they transmit each year. Even though energy is required to keep superconductive materials cold, the materials waste as little as 0.5 percent of power. If copper and aluminum wires could be replaced with thin strands of superconductive materials surrounded by liquid nitrogen, energy waste would be largely eliminated.

American Superconductor, a company founded in 1987, believes that despite recent breakthroughs in making flexible superconductive wiring, the adoption of superconductor technology still faces hurdles. In the long term it offers major savings, but in the short term it requires substantial investment in new infrastructure. Convincing the U.S. power industry to pay the costs required for

removing old transmission lines and laying down new ones is not easy. Nonetheless, superconducting cables are now in limited use in some power grids in the United States. "The big barrier here, as with any new technology, is that electric utilities are very conservative," says Jason Fredette, a spokesman for American Superconductor. The company is therefore looking overseas for buyers. South Korea, which plans to use the technology to replace its entire electrical grid, has become American Superconductor's biggest customer, having purchased three million meters of cable.

In addition to electrical grid services, American Superconductor has entered into both the wind and solar power markets. As many wind and solar farms are located in remote areas, using superconducting cables would enable the delivery of generated electricity to urban centers without the energy losses that currently keep such efforts from being practical. If South Korea's experiment with superconductors is successful, perhaps more countries will jump on board, initiating a worldwide shift to renewable energy sources.

(38) What did scientists discover about superconductivity in the 1980s?

- 1 Conventional superconductors were more effective if they were cooled first, and then warmed to higher temperatures.
- 2 Some materials could serve as superconductors under conditions that were easier to create than previously thought possible.
- 3 Liquid nitrogen itself could be used as a superconductor if it was maintained at minus 170 degrees Celsius.
- 4 Although superconductors transmitted electricity more freely than previous conductors, they did not do so with zero resistance.

(39) What is one reason that predictions about superconductivity proved to be too optimistic?

- 1 Superconductive materials did not bend easily, so they were not a practical alternative to conventional power lines.
- 2 The substance needed to cool superconductive materials down to very low temperatures was in limited supply.

- 3 The cost of the metals used in electrical power lines fell dramatically, discouraging efforts to find alternatives.
 - 4 Most superconductive materials only generated a small percentage of the power generated by copper and aluminum wires.
- (40) According to American Superconductor, superconductor technology has not been widely introduced in the United States because
- 1 there has been a shift away from electrical power as the main source of energy in technologically advanced countries.
 - 2 the power industry is reluctant to rely on superconductor technology that was developed abroad.
 - 3 power companies are unwilling to make the financial investment to build the necessary infrastructure.
 - 4 American companies that sell superconducting materials tend to focus more on overseas customers than on the domestic market.
- (41) What does the author of the passage say about South Korea's adoption of superconducting cables?
- 1 It could eliminate the need for less effective renewable energy sources such as wind and solar farms.
 - 2 It will only be possible for South Korea to replace its electrical grid if a number of countries provide assistance.
 - 3 It may help lead to a more widespread adoption of energy sources that are now seen as impractical for cities.
 - 4 It shows that superconducting cables can be just as efficient in rural areas as they were in the urban areas where they were first tested.

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

E-MAIL

Dear Tomoki,

I hope you're well.

I read an interesting article in a technology magazine yesterday. It said that thanks to the Internet, more company employees will work from home in the future. Do you think that this is a good idea?

The magazine also had an advertisement for an electric car. Do you think that such cars will become more popular?

By the way, I heard that many Japanese people spend their vacations abroad these days. What do you think is the reason for this?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Matthew

リスニング

Listening Test

There are three 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

※Listen carefully to the instructions.

Part 1 CD 2 2 ~ 14

- No. 1**
- 1 She cannot teach Sunday school this week.
 - 2 Teaching preschoolers is hard work.
 - 3 She will quit teaching the class.
 - 4 The class has too many students.
- No. 2**
- 1 It will help him forget work.
 - 2 He likes historical movies.
 - 3 It is based on a book he read.
 - 4 He heard it got a good review.
- No. 3**
- 1 Go with him to the store.
 - 2 Prepare some emergency supplies.
 - 3 Stay at his house during the hurricane.
 - 4 Buy some new shutters for her windows.
- No. 4**
- 1 Getting a new prescription from his doctor.
 - 2 Starting to eat more healthily.
 - 3 Going to see the woman's doctor.
 - 4 Stopping his prescription medicine.
- No. 5**
- 1 To report her stolen credit card.
 - 2 To cancel her credit card.
 - 3 To say she will use her card overseas.
 - 4 To ask about a purchase on her statement.

- No. 6**
- 1 The regional director made an unexpected visit.
 - 2 Janice did not get a promotion.
 - 3 A customer was rude to the manager.
 - 4 Some clerks acted unprofessionally.
- No. 7**
- 1 He does not jog anymore.
 - 2 He exercises more regularly now.
 - 3 He has just started a new diet.
 - 4 He is too busy to work out these days.
- No. 8**
- 1 Decide which things he does not want.
 - 2 Go to the bazaar with his mother.
 - 3 Wear his sandals more often.
 - 4 Separate his summer and winter clothes.
- No. 9**
- 1 There may be a problem with the washing machine.
 - 2 Steve should have bought a different brand.
 - 3 The warranty may no longer be valid.
 - 4 Steve probably broke the washing machine.
- No. 10**
- 1 Change the return date of the trip.
 - 2 Take his mother on vacation.
 - 3 Try to find good-value flights.
 - 4 Visit his mother another time.
- No. 11**
- 1 Ban staff from driving to the office.
 - 2 Cycle to the office with the woman.
 - 3 Create a new marketing campaign.
 - 4 Ask for showers to be installed.
- No. 12**
- 1 She may stop taking lessons.
 - 2 She wants a different teacher.
 - 3 She has mastered the basics.
 - 4 She does not have time to practice.

(A)

- No. 13**
- 1 The initial investment is low.
 - 2 Chickens provide a good source of income.
 - 3 Financial support is available.
 - 4 Home-produced eggs can be more economical.
- No. 14**
- 1 There is a possibility the chickens will escape.
 - 2 Keeping chickens in cages is cruel.
 - 3 Raising chickens may attract wild animals.
 - 4 The chickens may infect pets with diseases.

(B)

- No. 15**
- 1 To make organic vegetables more easily available.
 - 2 To help people make money from selling used goods.
 - 3 To sell everyday goods at discount prices.
 - 4 To help people exchange goods and services.
- No. 16**
- 1 Agreeing on a deal is sometimes difficult.
 - 2 Deliveries are frequently delayed.
 - 3 Many businesses refuse to participate.
 - 4 They must pay to use the website.

(C)

- No. 17**
- 1 Arrested vendors who make noise.
 - 2 Limited the hours of night markets.
 - 3 Issued fewer construction permits.
 - 4 Created a new government agency.
- No. 18**
- 1 Consult with Taiwanese noise-pollution experts.
 - 2 Train police officers to enforce noise laws.
 - 3 Standardize noise laws nationwide.
 - 4 Abandon efforts to control noise.

(D)

No. 19

- 1 They were banned from working during the training season.
- 2 They could be paid to coach other athletes.
- 3 They were allowed to sell their medals.
- 4 They could get financial support from companies.

No. 20

- 1 Some members donate part of it to athletes.
- 2 Almost no members make more than \$100,000.
- 3 New members receive lower salaries.
- 4 It should be higher because the job is stressful.

(E)

No. 21

- 1 The process does not require pesticides.
- 2 The process is not proving cost-effective.
- 3 The paper is easier to recycle than traditional paper.
- 4 The paper is of better quality than traditional paper.

No. 22

- 1 It is not legal in the U.S.
- 2 Water is not needed to make it.
- 3 It lasts longer than traditional paper.
- 4 Pollution is released during its production.

(F)

No. 23

- 1 Their fear of humans is increasing.
- 2 Their numbers are decreasing.
- 3 Humans should stop hunting them.
- 4 They cannot live alongside humans.

No. 24

- 1 They are less active at night.
- 2 They ignore humans when they meet them.
- 3 They have adjusted their behavior.
- 4 They no longer use pathways.

No. 25 (G)
Situation: Your manager is telling staff about changes to the office. You work in the production department.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Print out the seating plan.
- 2 Label your computer.
- 3 Move your equipment to the first floor.
- 4 Check your e-mail.

No. 26 (H)
Situation: Your credit card has been charged for a purchase you did not make. You call the credit card company and are told the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Submit a written application for a refund.
- 2 Give permission to cancel your card.
- 3 Contact the store that charged you.
- 4 Fill out a form for a new card.

No. 27 (I)
Situation: You want the cheapest direct flight to Milan and can only leave on December 21. A travel agent has called you back and left the following voicemail message.

Question: Which airline should you choose?

- 1 Pacific Air.
- 2 Trans Global.
- 3 Jet Air.
- 4 Asia Blue.

No. 28

(J)

Situation: You are at a hospital. You have been to this hospital before but do not have health insurance. The receptionist tells you the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Proceed to registration.
- 2 Fill out form B.
- 3 Go to the cashier's window.
- 4 Submit your records.

No. 29

(K)

Situation: You are a journalist writing an article. The deadline is March 20. You call a professor who specializes in renewable energy for information and hear the following message.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Leave a message.
- 2 Call extension 2243.
- 3 Call extension 2255.
- 4 Press 0.