

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：100分

リスニング：約30分

Grade 1

一次試験・筆記 p.62~76

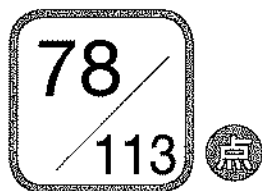
一次試験・リスニング p.77~83

二次試験・面接 p.84

*解答・解説は別冊p.109~160にあります。

*面接の流れは本書p.10~11にあります。

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) After the thrill of their honeymoon wore off, the couple began to work on the more () chores of married life, such as setting up a checking account and delegating the housework.
1 mundane 2 uncanny 3 perverse 4 lethargic
- (2) The host of a popular TV program was arrested last night for drunk and disorderly conduct. Police say the celebrity () punched a taxi driver after an argument about the fare.
1 benevolently 2 crucially
3 credibly 4 allegedly
- (3) After an increase in customer complaints about poor service, the company president () the sales director for failing to train his staff properly.
1 parried 2 pilfered 3 adorned 4 admonished
- (4) Paul is quite (), so he had no trouble making new friends during his first year at university.
1 poignant 2 malevolent 3 obnoxious 4 gregarious
- (5) Mr. Smith had his house () and was surprised to discover that it had nearly doubled in value since he bought it.
1 recited 2 appraised 3 accosted 4 reproved
- (6) Crowded rush-hour trains were the () of Tim's life. He wished his company would introduce flexible working hours to make his commute less stressful.
1 romp 2 pigment 3 aperture 4 bane
- (7) The complicated case of fraud () the new computer-related crimes that police increasingly find themselves having to deal with.
1 typifies 2 infers 3 mollifies 4 imbues
- (8) Critics were unimpressed with the new movie, calling the characters hollow and the plot ().
1 ingenious 2 contrived 3 compelling 4 enchanting

- (9) A: Harold has a lot of ()! He just asked me to loan him another \$100, even though he still owes me \$200.
B: Well, I hope you said no.
1 gall 2 morass 3 piety 4 slur
- (10) After 10 years of doing the same job, Eugene felt his life was (). He decided to look for a different job that would be more stimulating.
1 emanating 2 stagnating 3 relegating 4 instigating
- (11) As Janice is considered a () of modern art, she was asked to be a judge at the town's annual art festival.
1 grouch 2 pagan 3 connoisseur 4 charlatan
- (12) Even after the war between the neighboring countries came to an end, it took many years for them to overcome their () and normalize relations.
1 astuteness 2 enmity 3 solace 4 brevity
- (13) A: How can Joe live in an apartment so close to the airport?
B: I don't know. The noise from the airplanes is (). I would hate having to listen to that all day every day.
1 nonchalant 2 rueful 3 unrelenting 4 susceptible
- (14) Ignoring company (), the employee went into the president's office without an appointment. He was told to leave, as no one was allowed to do that.
1 aggravation 2 strife 3 protocol 4 synthesis
- (15) A: Hi, Hamid. Did you win your soccer match on Sunday?
B: Yeah, it was a (). We won 5 to 0.
1 cinch 2 tinge 3 wrench 4 lag
- (16) The city government's () on crime has been a major success. Within the first year of the campaign, the murder rate decreased by 20 percent.
1 walkout 2 kickback 3 pushover 4 crackdown
- (17) The charity's spokesperson insisted developed nations should not stand () by while people in other countries are starving. "Rich countries must do something to help," he said.
1 coarsely 2 idly 3 gallantly 4 hastily
- (18) A: Has the sales department submitted its budget report yet?
B: No. I'll go up there and give them a (). We can't

afford to wait much longer.

1 lunge 2 splurge 3 nudge 4 hedge

(19) A: I can't believe Dave has taken the afternoon off when he's got an important deadline tomorrow.

B: That's typical of him. He has such a () attitude toward his job.

1 cavalier 2 regimented 3 staunch 4 deferential

(20) Although Ned has been a passenger-jet pilot for over five years, he still cannot believe that his boyhood dream of flying airplanes has come to ().

1 rendition 2 fruition
3 accreditation 4 disaffection

(21) When residents protested against the proposed amusement park, the developers tried to () them by claiming it would provide jobs for local people.

1 baffle 2 trample 3 placate 4 corroborate

(22) A: The service agreement for our new computer is so difficult to understand, Steve.

B: Well, what it () is that we get a free two-year warranty, but we'll have to pay \$50 for extended coverage.

1 boils down to 2 whisks off
3 stands up to 4 pushes back

(23) The new governor said he would () corruption in state law-enforcement services and punish those responsible for it.

1 flare up 2 gloss over 3 tack on 4 root out

(24) Jay thought he would fail his Spanish test, but in the end he just (). If he had gotten one point less, he would have failed.

1 ruffled up 2 thumbed through
3 bottomed out 4 squeaked by

(25) When the store manager arrived at work, he found that someone had () the locks during the night. Luckily, the person had not managed to open the door.

1 tampered with 2 whizzed by
3 wallowed in 4 ratcheted up

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.

Religion and Education

Several studies of religious behavior have shown that, generally speaking, as a country gets richer, the number of people who define themselves as “religious” becomes smaller. There is one country, though, that seems to (26). People in Britain and Japan—countries that enjoy similar levels of wealth—are, on the whole, not nearly as religious as those in less developed countries such as India, Lebanon, and Brazil. Residents of the wealthy and developed United States, however, are much closer to poorer countries in terms of their high level of religious commitment.

With this in mind, researchers at the University of Michigan analyzed the degree to which education affects the religiousness of Americans. Using data gathered over 20 years, they found a strong correlation between college students’ choice of majors and changes in the intensity of their religious beliefs. Some of the results were surprising. For example, physical science is often seen as a direct threat to religious belief. In fact, students majoring in science (27). After four years of college, they were more likely to find religion of diminished importance. Nonetheless, they reported attending religious services more frequently than they had before entering college. The respondents associated with the clearest increase in religiousness were those majoring in education. They were most likely to report both greater religious faith and more frequent church attendance after graduating from college.

The study found that students in the humanities and social sciences were most likely to experience a lessening of religious commitment. To explain this, the researchers suggest that different academic majors (28). For example, many fields within the humanities and social sciences, such as literary criticism and anthropology, have been heavily influenced by postmodernism, a vein of thinking characterized by its skepticism about the idea of absolute moral truths. Perhaps it is this influence which makes it hard for those pursuing humanities and social-science degrees to view themselves as religious. The long conflict between religion and science

notwithstanding, it seems easier for people to reconcile their beliefs with a scientific education than for religious convictions to survive the impact of postmodernist teachings.

- (26) 1 contradict this pattern
2 be responsible for this trend
3 conceal its religious commitment
4 be changing too rapidly to assess
- (27) 1 were reluctant to discuss the issue
2 found their academic performance improved
3 demonstrated a mixed effect
4 felt pressured to quit their studies
- (28) 1 require varying degrees of religious study
2 approach learning from different perspectives
3 involve varying time commitments
4 are offered at different institutions

A Voice from the Past

In 2008, presenters at a conference of the Association for Recorded Sound Collections played a 10-second recording of “Au Clair de la Lune,” a French folksong, to an audience of music archivists, audio engineers, and reporters. What the audience heard was the voice of Parisian bookseller and inventor Édouard-Léon Scott de Martinville singing in 1860—a full 17 years before the invention of the first device capable of recording and reproducing sound. Ironically, though, Scott had himself never intended or expected the recording to be (29).

Scott, who died in 1879, had been inspired by the new technology of photography to attempt to create a purely visual representation of sound. He accomplished this by attaching a needle to a drumhead that vibrated in response to sound. As the needle moved, it scratched lines onto a smoke-blackened sheet of paper. The resulting graphs, which Scott named “phonautograms,” provided a precise visual record of sound waves, and Scott sold many of these to

scientists so that their characteristics could be analyzed. Scott's invention worked on the same general principle as the phonograph, which Thomas Edison would later develop independently in 1877 and which enabled people to listen to recorded music. Scott, however, disdained the very idea of the phonograph when it was invented, and noted that the word "phonograph," which literally means "sound writing," was a misnomer. He often called attention to what he saw as Edison's (30) reproducing audible sound.

When converting Scott's phonautograms into sound, researchers (31) techniques for playing the earliest phonograph records. Although these records are too fragile to be handled, digital scanning technology allows technicians to make digital images of the grooves on the records. Computer software then enables the audio content to be played back without the records themselves being physically touched. By using this software on scans of Scott's phonautograms, researchers were able to recreate the sound waves that had made them. This made it possible for the faint, scratchy recording of "Au Clair de la Lune" to be played nearly a century and a half after Scott sang it into his machine.

-
- (29) 1 played back at all
2 made known to scientists
3 thought of as a failed endeavor
4 useful for future generations
- (30) 1 intelligent approach to 2 misguided goal of
3 better technique for 4 lack of interest in
- (31) 1 accidentally discovered
2 exposed a major flaw in
3 were able to take advantage of
4 improved greatly upon existing

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.

The Hubble Space Telescope

When the U.S. space agency NASA finally launched the Hubble Space Telescope into orbit in 1990, astronomers throughout the world celebrated. The new telescope, considered by many to be the most sophisticated scientific instrument ever created, incorporated an enormous mirror capable of capturing light from the farthest reaches of space. The resulting images were expected to provide a glimpse into distant galaxies and yield information that could be used to reconstruct the early history of the universe. Astonishment was widespread, then, when the first pictures sent by the telescope were fuzzy and indistinct. Investigation revealed that the mirror, which had been designed with very precise specifications, had a tiny manufacturing flaw. In addition to being an enormous disappointment to the scientific community, this failure dealt a serious blow to the status of NASA, which was still reeling from the tragic explosion of the space shuttle *Challenger* in 1986.

The problem with Hubble arose because the optical engineers responsible for producing the mirror — and the company they worked for — had failed to detect a basic calibration mistake during testing. Further analysis revealed, however, that the true source of the problem was not faulty engineering, but a systematic weakness in the organizational culture at NASA, which may also have contributed to the earlier *Challenger* disaster. Managers at NASA had put heavy pressure on contractors to stem ballooning costs and limit deadline delays, discouraging them from spending time checking for errors. This attitude resulted from the organization's desperate desire to avoid alienating Congress, the source of its funding, by going over budget or pushing back deadlines. Ultimately, NASA was stuck in a double bind. To attract support from scientists and the general public, it needed to undertake eye-catching, ambitious projects. Yet it was obliged to expend as little as possible in doing so, and the more costs were cut, the greater the likelihood of failure.

It took three years and millions of dollars to send astronauts to repair the telescope. Only then did the instrument begin to live up to the legacy of its great namesake, Edwin Hubble, the American astronomer who laid the groundwork for contemporary space science by showing that the universe is expanding. In fact, the contributions of the Hubble Space Telescope to scientific understanding have been so noteworthy that a successor is now in the works. NASA

Administrator Charles Bolden believes this new telescope will open “horizons far greater” than those that the Hubble put within the reach of science. Other Hubble comparisons, however, have not been so positive. In his investigative report on the cost overruns and missed deadlines that have dogged the new telescope since its inception, NASA Inspector General Paul Martin identified a “Hubble Psychology” pervading NASA as the source of the problems. He characterized this as “an expectation among NASA personnel that projects that fail to meet cost and schedule goals will receive additional funding, and that subsequent scientific and technological success will overshadow any budgetary and schedule problems.” The agency, it seems, must plant its feet more firmly on the ground if its next-generation telescope is to make it to the heavens.

(32) How did the launch of the Hubble Space Telescope initially affect NASA’s reputation?

- 1 The details of distant star systems transmitted by the instrument, though precise, were considered too insignificant to justify the cost.
- 2 The sophistication and complexity of the instrument gave the agency’s standing a slight boost in spite of a manufacturing error.
- 3 The publicity surrounding the images it sent helped the agency recover from the damage it had suffered as a result of past failures.
- 4 The fact that NASA had let a small but serious error occur reinforced the image of the agency that had begun to form after the *Challenger* accident.

(33) The “double bind” mentioned in the passage refers to

- 1 contractors’ discomfort at having to both ignore quality-control regulations and go against the wishes of Congress in order to comply with NASA’s orders.
- 2 NASA’s attempts to publicize the cost-efficiency of Hubble’s manufacture while having to pay excessively high fees to its contractors.
- 3 the pressure on NASA managers to follow governmental safety guidelines while simultaneously enforcing the agency’s own

policies.

- 4 NASA's need to fulfill public expectations by carrying out appealing projects while limiting spending enough to maintain its political support.

(34) According to Paul Martin, what is at the root of the problems with the new telescope?

- 1 The engineers' tendency to focus too much on Hubble as a point of comparison when conducting tests of the telescope's components.
- 2 A belief among the developers that their inability to control costs and time will be overlooked if the telescope proves to be successful.
- 3 Strong pressure from the public to build on the knowledge revealed by Hubble, regardless of how long it might take or how great the expense.
- 4 A management culture that is overly concerned with avoiding associations between the new telescope and Hubble for fear of not receiving funding.

Ivan Illich and Deschooling Society

Austrian philosopher and radical sociologist Ivan Illich followed an atypical path to prominence as an intellectual. He was ordained as a Catholic priest but soon gave up preaching to found a language-training center for missionaries in Mexico. It was here that the influence of educational institutions became the focus of his critical thinking. Illich wrote several books, but none was more groundbreaking than *Deschooling Society*. Written in 1971, the book reflects Illich's steadfast belief that educational institutions are inherently bad because they dehumanize and control the people who attend them. Only by rejecting them, Illich writes, can society sow the seeds of a "movement for human liberation."

Illich's thesis is that the authoritarian nature of schools makes them unsuitable for a democratic society. He argues that because schools essentially control and restrict knowledge, they stifle creativity and inhibit the capacity for problem solving and free thought—the real purpose of learning. Regardless of their

intelligence or skills, those who drop out of school without a certification are branded as failures by society. "Learning and the assignment of social roles are melted into schooling," Illich claims. To address these problems, he argues for a system of "learning webs" in place of schools. These would enable people of all ages to design their own courses of study and pursue them on a flexible basis. In an example of surprising prescience, Illich envisions a "peer-matching network" based on ideals at the heart of modern-day social media. "The user would identify himself by name and address and describe the activity for which he sought a peer," he writes. "A computer would send him back the names and addresses of all those who had inserted the same description."

Illich's radical ideas appealed to the antiestablishment tenor of the early 1970s, and despite his relative obscurity as a scholar, his thesis drew responses from academics at all levels. Some applauded his unorthodox approach, but many asserted it was the product of intuition as opposed to research, and they characterized it as both hopelessly short on factual information and wildly impractical. While most accused Illich of underestimating the importance of schools, British education academic Ian Lister took a different tack, suggesting Illich had actually overrated the sway of educational institutions, "particularly when compared with the influence of families, television and advertising, and job and housing structures."

By the 1980s, *Deschooling Society* had faded from debates on educational institutions, and Illich had begun focusing on other institutions, such as the medical establishment. Interestingly, however, the advent of the Internet and the accompanying democratization of information have finally brought the "learning webs" he envisioned nearly 50 years ago into practice. With a computer and an Internet connection, people can collaborate and acquire information about any number of topics on websites such as the vast, user-edited encyclopedia called *Wikipedia*. They can also easily participate in structured educational programs for self-directed learning. People interested in the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, unencumbered by institutions, now have the means to fulfill their goals.

(35) According to Ivan Illich, what is one consequence of existing educational institutions?

1 Students are put in a position where attaining academic

- qualifications is emphasized at the expense of developing a sense of independent inquiry.
- 2 Students who lack intellectual maturity are required to make important decisions concerning the academic curricula they should follow.
 - 3 The promotion of an educational model that provides an unfocused, broad-based education as opposed to one that stresses specific courses.
 - 4 The use of an approach to learning that is too slow to incorporate new ideas into course material and teaching methods.
- (36) A common criticism of Illich's proposal for an alternative system of learning was that it
- 1 failed to discuss how young people could acquire the discipline and formal study skills necessary to succeed in an academic environment.
 - 2 focused too narrowly on the influence that families, television, and other major societal factors have on educational institutions.
 - 3 was based on Illich's abstract theories rather than grounded in hard data, and so could not be applied in real-life circumstances.
 - 4 used the fact that Illich was relatively unknown as a way of appealing to radical academics who were unhappy with established institutions.
- (37) What does the passage imply about the relevance of Illich's ideas today?
- 1 Even though *Deschooling Society* has once again become a focus of study in recent decades, educational institutions do not yet reflect Illich's ideas.
 - 2 The availability of "learning webs" online has enabled people attending school to avoid those aspects of schooling that Illich found problematic.
 - 3 The effect that online learning has had on areas of society other than education shows that Illich's model had significant flaws.
 - 4 Although Illich's ideas have little direct influence today, the

development of the Internet has changed learning in the direction that he proposed.

Autism Spectrum Disorders

Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) are a group of neurological conditions that cause difficulties with speaking, interacting with others, demonstrating affection, and learning. The severity of the disorders varies widely: people with profound ASD may be unable to talk or care for themselves, while those with mild ASD may have barely noticeable communicative disabilities. As babies, individuals with ASD are slower to develop social behaviors such as making eye contact or responding to the sound of their own name. As they grow older, they have difficulty relating to others.

The social cues and communicative interactions that come naturally to most people are often alien to those with ASD, who have trouble interpreting facial expressions or decoding jokes and banter. ASD characteristics also include repetitive or obsessive behaviors, such as rocking, and a fixation on particular routines and actions. Even for people with mild ASD, the challenge presented by the disorders can be a barrier to getting an education or holding a job.

The disorders affect a surprising number of people. One in 88 children in the United States has been diagnosed with ASD, and between 1 and 1.5 million Americans are estimated to be living with one of the disorders. The Autism Society estimates that the number of ASD cases there is growing at a rate of 10 to 17 percent annually, and other countries that test for ASD are showing similar increases. This apparent rise seems shocking, but experts attribute it to the fact that ASD is simply being identified more often than in the past, thanks to more-aggressive screening and greater public awareness of the disorders.

Although the causes of ASD are still unknown, it is understood to have a strong genetic component. Some advocates for parents of children with ASD have claimed there is a link between ASD and the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine since many of these children begin to show symptoms shortly after being vaccinated. ASD experts, however, say there is no causal connection between the two, explaining that children receive MMR vaccinations between the ages of one and three, which, coincidentally, happens to be the time when

many ASD symptoms begin to emerge.

Though there is no known cure, therapies have been developed to help people with ASD acquire the skills needed to function in society. If therapy begins at an age when the development of a child's brain circuitry is still incomplete, better comprehension and social skills can be acquired. Not only is early diagnosis critical for lessening the eventual severity of symptoms, but it also provides researchers an opportunity to study how ASD affects patients at its earliest stage, which could lead to the development of more-effective screening procedures and treatments.

A 2004 study, for example, revealed that early, intensive behavioral treatment raised IQ scores of autistic individuals by an average of 20 points. Thanks to early treatment, according to ASD specialist Dr. Catherine Lord, "almost 80 percent of kids with autism now have some speech by age nine, whereas only 50 percent of these kids were talking 20 years ago." As a result, many children with ASD develop coping mechanisms that enable them to attend ordinary schools and interact productively with others.

After completing school, people with ASD face a new set of problems. Even high-functioning individuals with marketable skills confront social challenges that make it difficult for them to get and keep a job. Danish entrepreneur Thorkil Sonne, whose son was diagnosed with autism, notes that "a job interview is about chemistry and people [with ASD] flunk within the first few minutes."

Certain jobs, however, are well suited to ASD-associated characteristics such as fixation on routine and an affinity for repetitive tasks. Sonne founded Specialisterne, an employment agency for people with ASD. The agency places many workers as specialized consultants in the software testing and data management industries—fields where attention to detail and the ability to focus on patterns are prized.

Specialisterne is not the only company to view ASD as a potential asset. In Chicago, a company called Aspiritech trains people with ASD to test software. These companies are not motivated solely by altruism; the very traits that cause people with ASD so many difficulties also enable them to excel at certain jobs. For example, they can spot software bugs and design flaws at a much earlier stage in development than most engineers, which can save millions of dollars—and companies are willing to pay well for it.

Sonne calls his approach the "dandelion philosophy." Much as dandelions can be perceived as a weed in some environments and a

nutritious herb in others, ASD traits can be viewed as a detriment or an asset. “Who decides if something is a weed or an herb?” he asks. “Society does.” By helping those with ASD find environments where their aptitudes are valued, companies like Specialisterne are fundamentally changing society’s perspective on the disorders.

(38) The increase in the number of ASD cases recorded in recent years is most likely due to

- 1 the decline in measles, mumps, and rubella infections, which used to make it difficult for doctors to recognize signs of ASD in young children.
- 2 an increase in the number of infants receiving certain vaccines that can in some cases cause symptoms of ASD to appear.
- 3 the development of a genetic test for the disorders, which allows doctors to identify carriers of the ASD genes before symptoms become recognizable.
- 4 a stronger effort to detect the disorders, along with a more widespread understanding of ASD by society at large.

(39) According to the author of the passage, what is one reason early diagnosis of ASD is important?

- 1 Children who are diagnosed with ASD early will not be subject to treatments that were developed for other, unrelated disorders of the brain.
- 2 Younger children with ASD are better able to learn techniques for managing their symptoms than older children, whose brains are more developed.
- 3 It enables children with ASD to avoid psychological stress later in life by allowing them to come into contact with other children who have ASD.
- 4 ASD screening procedures have proven to be most accurate when the patients being screened are very young children.

(40) What is one thing Thorkil Sonne believes about people with ASD?

- 1 The main social barrier to success they face in the workplace is that their co-workers do not know how to relate to them.
- 2 One reason companies are not eager to hire them is that they

often lack specialized training in the areas where they have potential to excel.

- 3 They are often passed over during the hiring process because they have trouble taking part in social interactions in ways that are necessary.
- 4 Even when they do not serve directly to increase a company's profits, they still tend to have an overall positive effect on the company.

(41) Sonne's "dandelion philosophy" implies that

- 1 employees with ASD become more productive when their co-workers cooperate to help them overcome social difficulties in the workplace.
- 2 if awareness of the number of people with ASD increases, more resources will be dedicated to the prevention and treatment of the disorders.
- 3 companies that employ workers with ASD should make a greater effort to recommend such employees to firms outside the technology sector.
- 4 as the characteristics that set people with ASD apart from others come to be perceived as being beneficial, they will gain greater acceptance.

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

Does the mass media have a beneficial effect on society?

POINTS

- Advertising
- Human rights
- Privacy
- Education
- Politics
- Public safety

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 ① ~ ④

- No. 1**
- 1 He needs to accept that she is his boss.
 - 2 He should pay more attention in meetings.
 - 3 He needs to communicate more with the team.
 - 4 He should consider becoming a manager.
- No. 2**
- 1 She would prefer a younger one.
 - 2 She is glad she voted for him.
 - 3 She thinks he is too conservative.
 - 4 She feels cautious about trusting him.
- No. 3**
- 1 He has little experience directing movies.
 - 2 He got poor reviews for his latest movie.
 - 3 He has never directed for TV before.
 - 4 He could not get good actors for his TV show.
- No. 4**
- 1 He refuses to answer her messages.
 - 2 He broke up with her in a text message.
 - 3 He is lying about their relationship.
 - 4 He did not say why he wanted to break up.

- No. 5**
- 1 She is worried her department will disappear.
 - 2 She expects to be transferred within the company.
 - 3 She is angry with the new CEO's decision.
 - 4 She expects a raise in the near future.
- No. 6**
- 1 Approach the occupants of the house.
 - 2 Ask the city to clear away the garbage.
 - 3 Report the problem to the police.
 - 4 Raise the issue with other residents.
- No. 7**
- 1 He should avoid working for the government.
 - 2 He should get more research experience.
 - 3 He should make a request for more money.
 - 4 He should lower his expectations about the job.
- No. 8**
- 1 Use the copies they have already folded.
 - 2 Apologize to Eric's mother.
 - 3 Ask someone else to check the copies.
 - 4 Make a correction to the program.
- No. 9**
- 1 The car is too damaged to drive.
 - 2 The accident was due to her careless driving.
 - 3 She will pay for the repairs to the car.
 - 4 He should contact the insurance company.
- No. 10**
- 1 Manufacturers are putting fewer additives in it.
 - 2 People who consume it are more likely to feel unhappy.
 - 3 Fewer people are eating it because of the risks.
 - 4 It is not as bad for one's health as people think.

(A)

- No. 11
- 1 He studied the causes of disease in animals.
 - 2 He discovered new diseases while traveling.
 - 3 He recovered from his childhood illnesses quickly.
 - 4 He recorded the effects of his sickness carefully.
- No. 12
- 1 Darwin lived on a diet of wheat and milk.
 - 2 Darwin knew he had Chagas disease.
 - 3 Darwin's sickness did not cause his death.
 - 4 Darwin's symptoms got worse when he felt stressed.

(B)

- No. 13
- 1 They fail to alert authorities when a crime is occurring.
 - 2 They notify police when certain vehicles are spotted.
 - 3 They can be used to help police navigate unfamiliar areas.
 - 4 They function best when attached to a stationary object.
- No. 14
- 1 The data they collect is sometimes inaccurate.
 - 2 The information they gather could be misused.
 - 3 The legislation regarding their use is contradictory.
 - 4 The system is easy for criminals to hack into.

(C)

- No. 15
- 1 To determine the levels of pharmaceuticals in waterways.
 - 2 To measure the efficiency of sewage treatment plants.
 - 3 To explore how drugs affect aquatic ecosystems.
 - 4 To study changes in Oxazepam's chemical composition.

- No. 16**
- 1 A rise in the population of some fish species.
 - 2 Declining numbers of perch-eating predators.
 - 3 The spread of a disease affecting zooplankton.
 - 4 Decreased oxygen content in some areas of water.

(D)

- No. 17**
- 1 It would show other nations the benefits of democracy.
 - 2 It would increase the number of voters in elections.
 - 3 It would motivate young people to become politicians.
 - 4 It would lead to stronger political parties.

- No. 18**
- 1 They think that younger voters may not support them.
 - 2 They may also have to lower the age for military service.
 - 3 The change would not be popular with right-wing voters.
 - 4 The administrative costs would be too high.

(E)

- No. 19**
- 1 The marine environment along the canal will suffer.
 - 2 The new locks may slow down the passage of ships.
 - 3 Shipping companies will be able to make cost savings.
 - 4 It would be more efficient to build a brand-new canal.
- No. 20**
- 1 New ports may be built on the West Coast.
 - 2 U.S. railroad operators may suffer.
 - 3 Panama may reduce fees for ships using the canal.
 - 4 East Coast manufacturers may gain new markets.

No. 21

(F)

Situation: A hotel concierge is explaining an excursion you want to join. Today is Monday. You go home on Saturday morning. You have taken a beginners' scuba-diving course.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Go to a lesson at the hotel pool.
- 2 Make a reservation for the scuba trip.
- 3 Attend the orientation.
- 4 Join the course at the beach.

No. 22

(G)

Situation: You are at an information session for first-time car buyers. You plan to pay in cash, and you know the model you want. The session leader gives the following advice.

Question: What should you do first to get the best deal?

- 1 Purchase the *Auto Buyer's Guide*.
- 2 Avoid using local dealerships.
- 3 Negotiate with a dealer.
- 4 Visit the websites mentioned.

No. 23

(H)

Situation: Today is Thursday. You are on vacation until Monday with your 11-year-old son. He wants to try mountain biking for the first time. A clerk at a recreational park explains the rules.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Return with your son this weekend.
- 2 Show proof of your son's insurance.
- 3 Buy a mountain bike for your son.
- 4 Wait for the weather to improve.

No. 24

(I)

Situation: You want to take a photography course for the minimum cost. You do not have a camera. You are free Wednesday mornings and Saturdays. You call the community center and hear the following recorded message.

Question: Which course should you take?

- 1 Introduction to Digital Photography.
- 2 Taking Better Pictures.
- 3 Portrait Photography.
- 4 Landscape Photography.

No. 25

(J)

Situation: You are at a conference for small-business owners. You plan to open a restaurant and structure it as a sole proprietorship. You hear the following announcement.

Question: Where should you go first?

- 1 Room A.
- 2 The lobby.
- 3 Room C.
- 4 The auditorium.

No. 26

- 1 His business clients appreciate the high-quality product he sells.
- 2 Japanese consumers are mainly interested in product quality and reliability.
- 3 Foreign businesses should join forces with big Japanese corporations.
- 4 Foreign companies need to gain the trust of their clients.

No. 27

- 1 His inability to speak Chinese means clients are reluctant to deal with him.
- 2 He has to import the parts he needs from the Chinese mainland.
- 3 He faces competition from companies selling cheaper products.
- 4 He has trouble meeting the demand for his product.

2013年度第3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	
	Part 3	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	
Part 4	E	No.19	①	②	③	④	
		No.20	①	②	③	④	
	F	No.21	①	②	③	④	
		No.22	①	②	③	④	
	Part 3	H	No.23	①	②	③	④
			No.24	①	②	③	④
		I	No.25	①	②	③	④
Part 4	J	No.26	①	②	③	④	
		No.27	①	②	③	④	

