

# 2014-1

一次試験 2014.6.8実施

二次試験 2014.7.6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.42～57

一次試験・リスニング p.58～63

二次試験・面接 p.64～67

\* 解答・解説は別冊p.49～92にあります。

\* 面接の流れは本書p.10～11にあります。

合格点

68  
99 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。



- (7) In an attempt to avoid a strike by employees, the management of the airline agreed with the labor union to bring in an independent ( ) to solve their dispute.  
1 bachelor    2 tenant    3 mediator    4 physician
- (8) Although he had broken his finger early in the rugby game, Henry carried on ( ). He made no mention of his injury to his teammates.  
1 audibly    2 stoically    3 lawfully    4 crudely
- (9) The new professor's ( ) approach to teaching caused concern among the more conservative teachers at the college.  
1 unorthodox    2 conclusive    3 virtuous    4 victorious
- (10) After her boyfriend said he wanted to end their relationship, Laura became ( ). He tried to calm her down, but she could not stop crying.  
1 hysterical    2 concise    3 drowsy    4 intact
- (11) Enkidu was a character in ancient Mesopotamian ( ). He was said to have been created by the gods and raised by wild animals.  
1 disorder    2 specimen    3 denial    4 folklore
- (12) A: The boss just criticized me in front of the whole department.  
Maybe he's planning to fire me.  
B: Don't be so ( ). He does that to everyone.  
1 courteous    2 redundant    3 paranoid    4 inclusive
- (13) Jamie became ( ) with building a log cabin. He began spending all his time doing research, designing plans, and buying the necessary materials.  
1 synchronized    2 puzzled  
3 tamed    4 obsessed

- (14) People are relying on electronic devices more and more. However, the ( ) of some of the raw materials used to make them may raise prices in the future.  
1 disgrace    2 refuge    3 bundle    4 scarcity
- (15) Michelle gets very nervous when she has to talk in front of large groups, so she ( ) giving presentations.  
1 recalls    2 dreads    3 cherishes    4 idolizes
- (16) The stage actor had gained such ( ) for his bad behavior during rehearsals that many other actors refused to work with him.  
1 backing    2 descent    3 notoriety    4 evasion
- (17) Tommy loves staying at his grandparents' house, as they are much more ( ) than his parents. They let him stay up late and eat anything he wants.  
1 customary    2 lenient    3 disastrous    4 cynical
- (18) The soccer player's fans were ( ) when he suddenly announced his retirement. Everyone had expected him to play for at least two more seasons.  
1 obligated    2 entrusted    3 pardoned    4 stunned
- (19) A: I've never written a formal contract before.  
B: Neither have I. Let's speak to Jolene in the legal department. Her ( ) should be helpful.  
1 expertise    2 prejudice    3 surplus    4 fraction
- (20) Before John began his driver-training course, he read the handbook provided by the Department of Motor Vehicles to ( ) himself with the traffic laws.  
1 institute    2 familiarize    3 disarm    4 embrace

- (21) A: Phil, are you still coming to that wine-tasting event tonight?  
B: Sorry, I can't. I'm taking medicine at the moment, so I'm  
( ) from alcohol.  
1 ensuing      2 deploying      3 sprouting      4 abstaining
- (22) Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for coming. I'd like to  
( ) this wedding celebration with a toast to the new  
couple, Farrah and Jim Swenson.  
1 call on      2 kick off      3 take on      4 grow into
- (23) Harold hates to take sides, so he refuses to be ( )  
arguments between his friends.  
1 shown into      2 relieved of  
3 drawn into      4 modeled on
- (24) After retiring and moving to the countryside, Leroy ( ) to  
write a novel. His goal was to complete it within a year.  
1 marked up      2 stood down  
3 gave in      4 set out
- (25) Anita is a professional artist, but she also works part time at an  
office so she will have money to ( ) if her paintings ever  
fail to sell.  
1 fall back on      2 live up to  
3 go through with      4 look out for

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**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.

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## *Plastic Homes: Then and Now*

In 1957, the “House of the Future” made its debut as an exhibit at Disneyland in California. Every part of the home, from the floors to the furniture, was made of plastic, and its interior space was equipped with newly developed appliances. The attraction proved wildly popular, drawing large numbers of visitors. However, the public’s fascination with the house ( **26** ). While some of the things featured in the home, such as the microwave oven and electric toothbrush, later became mainstream products, the concept of “all things plastic” seemed largely forgotten when the house was torn down in 1967.

Events in recent years suggest that plastic homes could ( **27** ). When an earthquake devastated Haiti in 2010, more than half a million people were left homeless. Since the country requires low-cost housing that can be constructed quickly, volunteers and aid groups have been turning to plastic as a building material for both shelters and permanent homes. Plastic homes are cost-efficient, and they can withstand various natural disasters.

Yet another benefit presented by such homes is that they offer an opportunity to deal with the ever-increasing amount of plastic waste. A Welsh firm has developed a building material made from recycled plastic that can be used like concrete. The material does have some drawbacks, the main one being its lifespan, which can be as short as 50 years. ( **28** ), a low-cost home that reduces the amount of plastic waste put into landfills is a promising start.

- (26) 1 had actually begun much earlier  
2 did not surprise its designers  
3 failed to reach beyond the exhibit  
4 revealed a major problem
- (27) 1 be unrealistic for poor countries  
2 require a big financial investment  
3 pose a serious danger  
4 meet a practical need
- (28) 1 As a consequence  
2 Nonetheless  
3 In addition  
4 Similarly

## *Dog Smarts*

When it comes to displaying humanlike qualities, apes outdo dogs in many areas. For example, they have a ( 29 ) that many other animals seem to lack. When a colored mark is placed on a chimpanzee's nose, the animal notices the mark in its mirror-reflected image and rubs its nose. On the other hand, a dog ignores a mark placed on its nose, likely because it fails to recognize the animal it sees in the mirror as itself.

It seems, however, that what dogs lack in this respect, they may be able to make up for by understanding what humans can perceive. Even after being ordered not to, most dogs will eat food when their owner leaves the room. Surprisingly, though, studies have shown that even when its owner is present, a dog will eat the food if the room is dark. The presence of its owner, therefore, is not what influences a dog's actions. Instead, dogs seem to base their behavior on ( 30 ).

In another study that highlights the intellectual capacity of dogs, biological anthropologist Brian Hare measured animal responses to human communicative gestures. Both apes and dogs were given the choice between two closed boxes, one empty and one containing food. Ignoring cues from the researchers, the apes selected boxes at random. ( 31 ), the dogs closely followed the researchers' body language, and consistently selected the box that was pointed at or even glanced at meaningfully, even when it did not contain food. These results have highlighted the remarkable ability of dogs to interpret social cues from humans.



- (29) 1 capacity for self-awareness  
2 memory for details  
3 curiosity about their surroundings  
4 sense of direction
- (30) 1 signals from dogs near them  
2 how well they know a given area  
3 whether their owner can see them  
4 how often commands are repeated
- (31) 1 In particular  
2 In contrast  
3 For this reason  
4 For instance

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**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.

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## *Something Sweet*

Humans have consumed honey for millennia. Prehistoric societies likely collected honey from wild bee colonies and used it to sweeten food and drink, much as people do today. For the ancient Egyptians, honey also had divine associations. In Egyptian mythology, bees were created from the tears of the god Ra, and “Bee King” was a title given to the pharaohs — Egyptian rulers whom the people considered to be living gods. Honey also played a prominent role in Egyptian religious practices. It was used in preparing the bodies of the dead for burial, and pots of it were placed in the tombs of royalty in the belief that they would consume it in the afterlife.

Archaeologists exploring ancient Egyptian burial chambers discovered that honey left there thousands of years before was still edible. Even though honey is about 80 percent sugar and food-spoiling bacteria thrive on sugars, honey does not go bad. This is because it is highly acidic, making it a hostile environment for bacteria and other microorganisms. Furthermore, although it is a liquid, honey does not contain enough water for such organisms to survive in.

It may be surprising, then, that honey, like all sugars, is “osmotic,” meaning it absorbs moisture from its surroundings. This property enables sugars to prevent infection when applied to wounds because the fluids bacteria need to survive are sucked away. Honey is even more effective than pure sugar in this regard; not only is the moisture absorbed, but it also reacts with a protein in the honey to form a bacteria-killing compound called hydrogen peroxide. The more moisture the honey absorbs, the more hydrogen peroxide it produces. Some studies have indicated that moderate burns heal more quickly when treated with honey than with standard antibacterial medications. Further research is needed, but honey might one day be just as common in the hospital as it is in the kitchen.

(32) What was one ancient Egyptian belief regarding honey?

- 1 If placed near the bodies of people who had died, it would be eaten by them in an existence after death.
- 2 It could bring the dead back to life due to special qualities the god Ra had given it.
- 3 If offerings of it were made to the pharaohs, the people would be rewarded by the gods.
- 4 It should be used only for religious purposes because of its strong association with divine beings.

(33) What is one characteristic of honey?

- 1 It can preserve bacteria for thousands of years as long as it maintains a low acidity.
- 2 It can exist in solid form even in very high temperatures, such as those in Egyptian burial chambers.
- 3 Its high sugar content keeps away certain bacteria that cause foods to spoil.
- 4 Its resistance to harmful microorganisms enables it to stay in a fresh state over time.

(34) According to the author of the passage, honey has the potential to be used in a medical context because it

- 1 can be produced more cheaply than the antibacterial medications commonly used in hospitals.
- 2 offers a greater nutritional benefit to hospital patients than other foods that are high in sugar.
- 3 can form a skin-like barrier when applied to wounds due to its ability to absorb hydrogen peroxide.
- 4 contains a protein that, when combined with moisture, produces an antibacterial compound.

## *Day of the Sea*

Bolivia's annual Day of the Sea seems like an unusual commemoration for a landlocked nation. Every year on March 23, crowds of Bolivians gather in the capital, La Paz, to remember a painful event in Bolivian history—the loss of the country's coastal territory to Chile in 1884. Ever since, the two neighboring countries have been engaged in a bitter dispute over an area separating present-day Bolivia from the Pacific Ocean.

When Bolivia declared independence from Spain in 1825, it established a port on the coastline of the Atacama Desert, a mostly uninhabited region bordered by Chile, Peru, and Bolivia. Chile, which had gained independence six years earlier, had a competing claim to the area, but did not stress the point at first. When the desert proved to be rich in nitrate—a raw material for explosives and fertilizers—Chile pressured Bolivia into signing an 1866 treaty that split the region in half. Anger among the Bolivian public rose as Chile's strong economy, as well as its alliances with British and American companies, allowed it to aggressively exploit the desert's resources. To counter Chile's growing influence, Bolivia taxed Chilean companies working in the Bolivian part of the territory. The dispute escalated into the War of the Pacific, which ended in 1883, when Chile took the entire region by force.

Since then, there have been attempts to resolve the tensions the conflict has created. Hoping to take a greater role on the world stage, Chile is sensitive to being perceived as a bully toward its much poorer neighbor, and so allows Bolivian companies to trade using Chilean ports without paying taxes. A dramatic proposal came in 2009, when Chilean architects suggested constructing a tunnel to connect Bolivia to the sea. Meanwhile, Peru has leased a 1.4-mile strip of its coastline to Bolivia.

For Bolivians, however, who believe their country was unjustly robbed of its coastline, getting back the Atacama Desert is seen as a necessity. Bolivian president Evo Morales has promised to take the matter before the International Court of Justice at The Hague, but the international community is unlikely to side against Chile. At the local level, the Atacama region's inhabitants say they are Chilean. More generally, if Bolivia were to win its case, other long-settled border disputes around the world could be revived. With Bolivian national

pride a central factor, the Day of the Sea is an annual reminder of a painful problem.

(35) Which circumstances led to the current conflict between Bolivia and Chile?

- 1 Bolivia objected to Chile's newly acquired independence, as Bolivia had remained politically loyal to Spain.
- 2 Bolivia signed treaties with Britain and the United States even though those countries were on unfriendly terms with Chile.
- 3 Chile gained increasing economic and political control over a resource-rich area that Bolivia considered its territory.
- 4 Chile heavily taxed companies working in the Atacama Desert, which put a strain on Bolivia's weak economy.

(36) According to the author of the passage, what factor is behind Chile's attempts to ease tensions with Bolivia?

- 1 Chile needs to share some of its ports with Bolivia because of the great expense required to maintain them.
- 2 Chile wants to be seen as treating Bolivia fairly in the eyes of the international community.
- 3 Chile hopes to convince Bolivia to cancel its plans for a tunnel that would give Bolivia access to nitrate reserves.
- 4 Chile wants to prevent an agreement between Bolivia and Peru that would lead to more competition with Chilean ports.

(37) What is one thing that could make it difficult for Bolivia to win its case before the International Court of Justice?

- 1 The president of Bolivia has decided to pursue the case against the wishes of his country's citizens.
- 2 It has not been officially determined whether the inhabitants of the area in question are Bolivian or Chilean.
- 3 A decision in favor of Bolivia could encourage other countries to make similar claims.
- 4 The people of the Atacama Desert have broad support in their campaign for independence.

## *The Automated Future*

The Industrial Revolution brought a new age of productivity, but it also caused unrest among workers whose way of life was upset by technological advances. Agricultural workers displaced by mechanical plows protested in England's Swing Riots of 1830, and a group of English cloth makers rioted, destroying the weaving machines that were making their skills unnecessary. However, over time, most laborers adjusted to the changes. Many farmers, for example, found work in factories, and even benefited from higher wages and safer working environments.

The current information-technology age holds the seeds of another economic revolution: the replacement of workers with robots and computers. A few scientists believe a future in which machines replace nearly all human labor may be on the horizon. Economist Robin Hanson of George Mason University believes widespread automation could have a net positive effect. Hanson's models indicate that "wholesale use of machine intelligence could increase economic growth rates by an order of magnitude or more." While machines would make the value of some work drop significantly, Hanson believes pay for jobs that require human intelligence would increase greatly. Furthermore, he predicts that increased productivity and the rising value of machines will raise the value of stock market and real estate investments. The profits from these investments could, for some people, be sufficient to replace the income lost due to the reduced need for human labor.

Author Martin Ford takes a more pessimistic view, focusing on the economic, social, and political disaster he believes will result from the shift to an automated world. He warns that advancing technology will displace not only low-wage laborers but also educated professionals. Software systems already perform complex tasks that were once the jobs of highly trained experts, such as landing jet aircraft and determining corporate strategies. Ford notes that, unlike laborers after the Industrial Revolution, workers who lose their jobs due to increasingly rapid advances in software will have no place to turn for work and will be unable to buy products and services or pay back loans. Real estate and stock prices will crash. Developing countries will experience a drop in export trade, resulting in financial and political disaster. Ford argues higher education will become

pointless, as it will not lead to employment. Most people will therefore lack sufficient income to support the consumption that drives the free-market system.

Mainstream economists dismiss these predictions, saying there is little objective data supporting them. They claim Ford fears change and, consequently, exaggerates the negative effects of progress. Hanson, too, is often described as overstating the speed with which machines could replace humans and the accelerated economic growth this would cause. Both Ford and Hanson, however, raise possibilities few are willing to face. While Hanson's outlook is more optimistic, both insist the transition from a human labor force to an automated one could create widespread social upheaval, and they conclude that standard economic models need reexamination. As Hanson says, "We might do well not to ignore such a speeding freight train until it actually hits us."

(38) What was one outcome of the Industrial Revolution in England?

- 1 People who made the transition from farm work to factory work came to enjoy an improvement in job conditions.
- 2 Despite initial fears, many farmers found that wages for agricultural work increased due to mechanical advances.
- 3 Cloth makers organized protests that drew attention to their skills and gained them new employment opportunities.
- 4 Cloth makers initially welcomed weaving machines, but their attitude changed as they began to lose their jobs.

(39) In Robin Hanson's view, what is one possible result of a broad shift to automated labor?

- 1 Trouble in labor markets will result in people making less money from investments.
- 2 While robots will replace humans in many fields, the enormous net increase in jobs will eliminate unemployment.
- 3 People will use machine intelligence to enhance their own skills, thereby preserving their value in the labor market.
- 4 Although some kinds of work will be worth less, certain specialized areas will see a large rise in wages.

(40) What is one thing Martin Ford says will lead to the destruction of the free-market system?

- 1 The fact that wage earners will continue to mistakenly associate higher education with earning potential.
- 2 The inability of workers to afford products and services due to their sharply reduced earning power.
- 3 The fact that automation will encourage people to invest too much money in real estate and stocks.
- 4 The tendency of developed nations to encourage large companies to relocate to developing nations.

(41) Ford and Hanson agree that

- 1 the elimination of workers' jobs due to automation will be a slow process that governments will be able to reverse.
- 2 the degree of economic decline that could occur in the near future has been exaggerated by most economists.
- 3 the potential consequences of widespread automation should make economists reconsider their theories.
- 4 the unavoidable reduction in workers' wages will ultimately hurt economic growth around the world.



4

- Read the e-mail below.
  - Imagine that you are Misa. Write an appropriate response to Jerry.
  - Your response should be around 100 words in length.
  - Write your response in the space provided on Side B of your answer sheet.
- Any writing outside the space will not be graded.

## E-MAIL

Dear Misa,

I hope you are well.

I saw an interesting TV program about Japan last night. It said that schoolchildren have to play a team sport, such as softball or soccer. Do you think it is important for children to play team sports?

The program also said that some schools in large cities take their students on trips to rural areas. Why do you think they do this?

By the way, my dad has decided to start doing an online master's degree. Do you think that doing online courses is a good idea?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Jerry

# リスニング

## Listening Test

There are three parts to this listening test.

<b>Part 1</b>	Dialogues: 1 question each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 2</b>	Passages: 2 questions each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 3</b>	Real-Life: 1 question each	Multiple-choice

※ CD では 2014 年度第 1 回リスニングの英語による指示文は省略してあります。

### Part 1 CD 1 38 ~ 49

- No. 1**
- 1 Show the woman how to make a transfer.
  - 2 Direct the woman to another branch.
  - 3 Take the woman to an available clerk.
  - 4 Keep the woman's place in the line.
- No. 2**
- 1 She lacks qualifications.
  - 2 She presents herself poorly.
  - 3 She gets nervous on video.
  - 4 She takes criticism badly.
- No. 3**
- 1 Give a presentation at the conference.
  - 2 Change their flight arrangements.
  - 3 Help her prepare her presentation.
  - 4 Make airline reservations for them.
- No. 4**
- 1 Have his car fixed.
  - 2 Stay home from work.
  - 3 Call the bus company.
  - 4 Get Jan to give him a ride.
- No. 5**
- 1 He will be late for his business meeting.
  - 2 His bags were sent to New York.
  - 3 He left his business clothes on the plane.
  - 4 His bags have not arrived.

- No. 6**
- 1 Visit her family in the summer.
  - 2 Change her vacation time.
  - 3 Take an extra week off.
  - 4 Reschedule her parents' visit.
- No. 7**
- 1 She hopes to move to another company.
  - 2 She wants to hire more employees.
  - 3 Her company supports her education.
  - 4 Her company does not pay her for overtime.
- No. 8**
- 1 Get married.
  - 2 Have lunch.
  - 3 Watch a movie.
  - 4 Look for place mats.
- No. 9**
- 1 He is unlikely to be upset.
  - 2 He has gone away for a few days.
  - 3 He is not very responsible.
  - 4 He should have e-mailed first.
- No. 10**
- 1 Wait for the sale to begin.
  - 2 Buy the top-quality racket.
  - 3 See what is available online.
  - 4 Go to a secondhand store.
- No. 11**
- 1 Hire a clown to make balloons.
  - 2 Take the children to the mall.
  - 3 Invite fewer children to the party.
  - 4 Get balloons from the toy store.
- No. 12**
- 1 He thinks flu shots are effective.
  - 2 He caught the flu last winter.
  - 3 He needs more blood-pressure medicine.
  - 4 He is concerned about his wife's health.

(A)

- No. 13
- 1 Its films were unpopular with Ugandans.
  - 2 It could not show films in some places.
  - 3 Conservation groups would not cooperate.
  - 4 Generating electricity cost too much.

- No. 14
- 1 It has been copied by organizers of other projects.
  - 2 It allows rural people to make movies.
  - 3 It gets audiences involved in the film screenings.
  - 4 It has increased bicycle sales in rural Uganda.

(B)

- No. 15
- 1 They make herbs and spices more flavorful.
  - 2 They have no clear health benefits.
  - 3 They keep fruits and vegetables fresh.
  - 4 They may delay the aging process.

- No. 16
- 1 Cooking methods affect how nutrients act on the body.
  - 2 Turmeric could help prevent brain-related illness.
  - 3 Cancer is becoming more common in India.
  - 4 Turmeric consumption is declining in India.

(C)

- No. 17
- 1 Sales decrease when products are moved frequently.
  - 2 Products placed at eye level sell the fastest.
  - 3 Expensive products sell best on higher shelves.
  - 4 Their method of displaying products is ineffective.

- No. 18
- 1 Shoppers are spending more money on staple foods.
  - 2 Staple foods should be conveniently located.
  - 3 Shoppers buy luxury items at the same time as staple foods.
  - 4 Brand-name goods are becoming more popular.

## (D)

- No. 19**
- 1 Mechanical detectors often break down.
  - 2 Some governments are ignoring the issue.
  - 3 They are a threat to wild animals.
  - 4 They prevent the development of farming areas.
- No. 20**
- 1 They often suffer from tropical diseases.
  - 2 They have a better sense of smell than dogs.
  - 3 They require more training than dogs.
  - 4 They can safely step on landmines.

## (E)

- No. 21**
- 1 To send medical volunteers abroad.
  - 2 To promote affordable health care in the U.S.
  - 3 To ensure the quality of foreign medical institutions.
  - 4 To deal with complaints by unsatisfied patients.
- No. 22**
- 1 U.S. doctors may not want to provide aftercare.
  - 2 Costs can be high once all expenses are included.
  - 3 It may be hard to communicate with hospital staff.
  - 4 They may not be able to keep their medical records.

## (F)

- No. 23**
- 1 It does not focus enough on health issues.
  - 2 It does not get enough funding.
  - 3 It focuses on unexpected results.
  - 4 It is slow to publish study findings.
- No. 24**
- 1 They no longer employ science experts.
  - 2 They make mistakes when reporting on studies.
  - 3 They buy articles from scientific journals.
  - 4 They provide reliable information about health issues.

No. 25

(G)

**Situation:** You are a second-year high school student on a school trip to a science museum. On the way there, a teacher gives the following instructions.

**Question:** What should you do?

- 1 Complete your project at the Bio Station.
- 2 Look at the exhibits on your own.
- 3 Go to the planetarium with Mr. Stein.
- 4 Do your experiments at the open laboratory.

No. 26

(H)

**Situation:** You are at home listening to the 8:30 traffic report. You must be in a meeting in Medford at 9:30. You live next to York Square.

**Question:** What should you do?

- 1 Take Highway 97.
- 2 Take one of the extra buses.
- 3 Take Canal Street.
- 4 Take the train.

No. 27

(I)

**Situation:** You receive the following voice mail from the store where you left your tablet computer for repairs. You can only spend \$70.

**Question:** What should you do?

- 1 Buy a screen cover.
- 2 Wait for the promotion to begin.
- 3 Get a new tablet today.
- 4 Have the screen replaced.

No. 28

(J)

**Situation:** It is Friday at 6 p.m. You have just returned home. Your dog is missing. You hear the following voice mail.

**Question:** What should you do?

- 1 Wait at home.
- 2 Call Brenda Faraday.
- 3 Contact the animal shelter.
- 4 Go to Brenda Faraday's house.

(K)

No. 29

**Situation:** You are at a university's Open Campus Day. You are interested in taking a course on counseling senior citizens.

**Question:** Whose course introduction should you attend?

- 1 Professor Tomlinson's.
- 2 Professor Jones's.
- 3 Professor White's.
- 4 Professor Rodriguez's.