

# 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：100分

リスニング：約30分

## Grade 1

一次試験・筆記 p.38~52

一次試験・リスニング p.53~59

二次試験・面接 p.60

\*解答・解説は別冊p.57~108にあります。

\*面接の流れは本書p.10~11にあります。

## 合格点

78  
113

点

公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会の発表による  
正式な合格点です。

**I** 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) Although the priest's appearance was unimpressive, he showed such ( ) when delivering his sermon that the congregation was moved to tears.  
1 lunacy      2 vanity      3 zeal      4 deceit
- (2) A: I don't want to ( ) into your personal life, but may I ask if you're married?  
B: That's none of your business.  
1 pry      2 wince      3 slog      4 drone
- (3) Mary had a distinct ( ) to fish, and so her heart sank when she saw that the meal would begin with smoked salmon.  
1 dissipation      2 derision      3 aspiration      4 aversion
- (4) The rescued hiker was placed on an ( ) drip immediately in order to replace lost fluids.  
1 antiseptic      2 extraneous      3 apathetic      4 intravenous
- (5) The mayor promised to improve the city's worst neighborhoods by restoring ( ) buildings and making them fit to live in.  
1 derelict      2 capricious      3 obstinate      4 euphoric
- (6) Last night's TV debate was a complete ( ). The candidates hurled insults at each other the entire time and avoided addressing any serious issues.  
1 libel      2 farce      3 caucus      4 boon
- (7) Junko has an ( ) interest in Japanese history, especially the Edo period. She is constantly asking her history teacher about how people lived back then.  
1 irascible      2 erratic      3 avid      4 austere
- (8) After spending 30 years working his way up in the company, Rob reached the ( ) of his career when he was appointed CEO. "This is a dream come true," he said.  
1 sojourn      2 pinnacle      3 charade      4 grimace
- (9) The virus began to mutate into new ( ) for which no

medicines were available.

1 pageants    2 strains    3 pillars    4 forays

(10) Edward is hardworking and reliable, but his (       ) appearance tends to make a bad first impression with clients.

1 eminent    2 unfounded    3 omniscient    4 unkempt

(11) A: What a (       ) child Jamie's little sister is!

B: Yeah, I can't believe a 10-year-old was able to join in our discussion about the pros and cons of nuclear energy.

1 reclusive    2 tepid    3 precocious    4 fickle

(12) The new principal insisted that all students follow the school's dress code. He warned that anyone who (       ) the code would be punished.

1 marshaled    2 flouted    3 devoured    4 effused

(13) The engineer said he was being (       ) at work because he had refused to join the recent strike. Colleagues he used to work closely with now ignore him.

1 exonerated    2 coalesced    3 ostracized    4 kindled

(14) The river was not very deep, so the hikers decided to take off their boots and socks and (       ) across rather than walk to the nearest bridge.

1 mingle    2 ruffle    3 elude    4 wade

(15) No one could deny the athlete's (       ). Even after having surgery to repair damage to his leg from a car accident, he managed to regain the top ranking.

1 resilience    2 cessation    3 ingenuity    4 periphery

(16) With the nation's currency so strong, a record number of people are expected to travel abroad this summer to (       ) on their increased spending power.

1 ransack    2 capitalize    3 retract    4 engender

(17) Lamar works outdoors, so on hot days he makes sure he drinks (       ) amounts of water to keep from getting dehydrated.

1 neurotic    2 insidious    3 copious    4 verbose

(18) The mayor asked the federal government for funds to upgrade the city's (       ) subway system. He said the current system falls far below modern standards.

1 presumptuous    2 rudimentary

- 3 superfluous                      4 immaculate
- (19) A: Doctor, what's my (            )?  
 B: Well, there's a slight chance you'll need surgery in the future, but with a few changes to your eating and exercise habits, you should be fine.
- 1 transgression                      2 hubris  
 3 complexion                        4 prognosis
- (20) Religious issues have been a (            ) theme in the author's works. His early books dealt with Hinduism, while his most recent ones are about the Catholic Church.
- 1 reprehensible                      2 recurrent  
 3 palatable                            4 luxuriant
- (21) Diana regretted skipping breakfast when her stomach began (            ) so loudly in the meeting that all her colleagues noticed.
- 1 rumbling    2 ambling    3 squabbling    4 babbling
- (22) The cartoonist decided to (            ) the popularity of her characters and allow fast-food chains and convenience stores to use them in advertisements.
- 1 come in at                          2 cash in on  
 3 chip away at                        4 wriggle out of
- (23) The teacher was usually very patient, but last week his students behaved so badly that his anger (            ), and he found himself shouting at them.
- 1 muddled through                      2 knuckled down  
 3 dusted off                            4 boiled over
- (24) Following an increase in gang-related crime in the city, the police decided to (            ). They began by arresting suspected gang leaders.
- 1 crack down    2 scoot over    3 spout off    4 foul up
- (25) Kathy did not like living in Tokyo at first. However, the city soon began to (            ) her, and now she cannot imagine living anywhere else.
- 1 hinge on    2 tower over    3 grow on    4 gloat over

**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.

## *Birth of a Language*

In the northern Australian village of Lajamanu, a unique linguistic situation has been unfolding over the past few decades. While Lajamanu's 700 or so inhabitants have traditionally spoken an aboriginal language known as Warlpiri, the village youth have taken to communicating in a language that is entirely their own. Known as Warlpiri Rampaku, or Light Warlpiri, it combines elements from Warlpiri, English, and Kriol, an English-based creole widely spoken by Australian aboriginal peoples. The emergence of a language combining the grammar and lexical items of two or more identifiable languages is a well-known phenomenon in multilingual communities. Light Warlpiri, however, ( 26 ). It includes new grammatical constructs, including a "present or past but not future" tense, which are not found in any of the source languages. These elements change communication mechanisms to such an extent that Light Warlpiri constitutes a new language, rather than just a variant of the source languages.

Carmel O'Shannessy, a linguist at the University of Michigan who has been documenting Light Warlpiri, believes the development of the language ( 27 ). In the 1970s, many community members were working on nearby cattle ranches, where the primary mode of communication was English. When the workers returned to the village, they began code-switching, or using a mixture of words and phrases from both Warlpiri and English, when speaking to one another and to children. The children likely processed the input as a single system and added innovations, which resulted in the new language.

In fact, Light Warlpiri seems to be ( 28 ). O'Shannessy notes that the children who first began using it are now young adults who are teaching it to their own children. This has resulted in the language becoming more entrenched in the community. Although the older generations still use Warlpiri, those aged 35 and under choose to speak Light Warlpiri almost exclusively. It has, as O'Shannessy says, "become a marker of their identity as young Warlpiri from the

Lajamanu community.” While this can be construed as a positive development, Light Warlpiri may actually pose a threat to the traditional language. If the current trend continues, Warlpiri could fade within a few generations.

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- (26) 1 appears to be especially vulnerable  
2 can be traced back even farther  
3 lacks features common to many languages  
4 has aspects that set it apart
- (27) 1 was a two-step process  
2 was carefully planned by villagers  
3 has faced serious obstacles  
4 has been stressful for young children
- (28) 1 more than a means of communication  
2 influencing children outside Lajamanu  
3 losing its original speakers  
4 a temporary phenomenon

## *A Therapeutic Controversy*

Does mental illness lie in the mind or in the brain? This distinction has resulted in two very different paradigms for mental-health treatment. Proponents of psychoanalysis, who fall into the “mind” camp, assert that past experiences and life events are what determine one’s mental state, and promote talk therapy to effect behavioral change. Biopsychiatry, on the other hand, attributes mental illness to chemical imbalances in the brain, and purports to correct them with medication. It was largely the psychoanalysts who held sway for the first three-quarters of the twentieth century. In recent years, less consideration has been given to ( 29 ). In the 1950s, with the discovery that certain mental disorders, such as schizophrenia, were relieved by specific drugs, biopsychiatry began gaining ground, and pharmacological treatment has become the prevailing method of treating mental illness.

Biopsychiatry has obvious benefits—psychiatric drugs have

saved innumerable patients from institutionalization and allowed people to function smoothly in society. Many mental-health professionals, however, believe relying on medication alone ( 30 ). Psychiatrist David Kaiser acknowledges the significant palliative effect that psychiatric drugs can have, but notes that, in the case of depression, for instance, “once medications lessen the symptoms, I am still sitting across from a suffering patient who wants to talk about his unhappiness.” Psychologist Alvin Pam notes that while “biological factors enter into all behavior, including symptoms,” in the vast majority of cases a patient’s behavior is not biologically driven.

The consensus among most professionals today is that psychiatric drugs and psychoanalytic approaches should be used in conjunction. Nonetheless, the role of the pharmaceutical industry in biopsychiatry is ( 31 ). In 1917, just 59 diagnosable mental disorders were recognized by the American Psychiatric Association; there are now almost 400, including “Internet addiction” and “gambling disorder.” In spite of the fact that biological causes for many disorders have yet to be identified, vast numbers of drugs are being prescribed to treat such hard-to-quantify conditions. In fact, psychiatric drugs accounted for \$14.6 billion in profits in the United States alone in 2012. Some commentators allege the increase in diagnoses has been economically driven, further fueling the biopsychiatry debate.

- 
- (29) 1 mental illness in general  
2 the advantages of medication  
3 environmental and sociological influences  
4 the role of genetics
- (30) 1 leaves root causes unaddressed  
2 is unique to psychiatry  
3 could lead to side effects  
4 is clearly a safer approach
- (31) 1 now considered in a positive light  
2 being called into question  
3 smaller than people realize  
4 deserving of more credit



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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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## *The Career of Terence Rattigan*

Alongside Noël Coward, Terence Rattigan was one of the most popular playwrights in Britain in the 1940s and early 1950s. The two shared astounding technical ability—their works were known for their brilliant craftsmanship and wit—as well as similar subject matter, which focused on the repressive, rule-bound, “stiff-upper-lip” world of the British upper class. As Coward and Rattigan socialized in the narrow, privileged circle of the country’s gentility, they were in an ideal position to portray the elite social sphere they wrote about. Still reeling in the aftermath of World War II, the British public flocked to such plays, perhaps as a distraction from their own circumstances—certainly, few in the audience were familiar with those rarefied levels of society.

Rattigan’s plays in particular were psychological studies rife with subtle yet potent dramatic tension. Inhibited by the restrictive rules that governed the upper echelons of society, his characters concealed their sufferings, frustrations, and personality flaws behind dispassionate formal speech and behavior. Rattigan showed little interest in portraying the lives of ordinary working people or using his voice to bring about social change. Instead, he wrote for his archetypal audience—middle-class with conventional tastes.

London theatergoers, lulled by the world in which Rattigan’s plays took place, got a jolt when *Look Back in Anger*, a work by the young, unknown playwright John Osborne, opened in London in 1956. Its protagonist, Jimmy Porter, was an articulate university graduate, but one who had emerged from the harsh reality of working-class life and who scorned the emotional reserve typified by Rattigan’s characters. Indeed, Osborne purposely made emotions brutally explicit in his play, stating his theatrical mission was to “make people feel, to give them lessons in feeling.”

*Look Back in Anger* captured a new mood that had overtaken Britain during the postwar era. Crippled by debt, wartime destruction, and the dissolution of its empire, the nation underwent years of hardship. At the same time, its rigid class structure was beginning to



dissolve, and people were growing far less willing to defer to their upper-class “betters.” The popularity of Osborne’s work, and the unabashed, confrontational acting style it demanded, both reflected and contributed to this change in sentiment, and a new generation of socially aware working-class playwrights emerged in its wake. With this, Rattigan’s subjects began to appear antiquated, and his later work attracted neither the attention nor the critical acclaim his previous plays had.

It was not until 1993, with the London revival of Rattigan’s play *The Deep Blue Sea*, that the pendulum of popular taste began to swing back in his direction. Critics acknowledged his precipitous fall from grace had been unjust, based as it was on shifting preferences rather than artistic merit, and a string of revivals followed. In 2011—just over 20 years after Rattigan’s death—the restoration of his reputation reached its zenith: exhibitions were curated in celebration of his life and work, people poured in to watch his plays, and an organization was founded to carry on his legacy.

(32) What is true of both Noël Coward and Terence Rattigan?

- 1 Their plays satisfied upper-class British audiences’ appetite for characters and situations set in the context of World War II.
- 2 They gained popular appeal in Britain by creating comical upper-class characters that are forced to handle unrealistic social situations.
- 3 Their plays portrayed Britain’s upper class from the point of view of outsiders who were not familiar with that level of society.
- 4 They were able to convey the inner lives of the British upper class to audiences that had little knowledge of that world.

(33) What was one consequence of the success of *Look Back in Anger*?

- 1 Theatergoers began to question the accepted opinion that working-class playwrights were incapable of producing commercially successful plays.
- 2 The public’s attention shifted to playwrights whose opposition to the established British class system echoed their own.
- 3 Many earlier plays lost popularity with actors who felt that

portraying lower-class individuals offered them a greater opportunity to be creative.

- 4 Members of Britain's upper class stopped attending theater performances because the plays no longer reflected their perspective.

(34) Recent reactions to Rattigan's work can be seen as

- 1 a sign that his plays, which critics once thought lacked artistic merit, were actually just too advanced for their time.
- 2 a renewed appreciation for a playwright who contemporary critics believe was unfairly dismissed by critics in the past.
- 3 a response to audiences' growing fondness for the British elite coupled with their wish to escape from the boring aspects of ordinary life.
- 4 a part of a broad trend of reviving mid-twentieth-century plays in a way that highlights their characters' interpersonal connections.

## *The Water Wars of Southern California*

Writer and environmentalist Marc Reisner said Los Angeles was established "where common sense dictated that [a city] should never be." In fact, the growth of Los Angeles was made possible by two powerful figures who, in the early twentieth century, secured a stable and ample water supply for the city. The way they accomplished this, however, caused a storm of controversy.

The two men were William Mulholland, the head of the Los Angeles Water Department, and his friend Frederick Eaton, a former mayor of Los Angeles. Eyeing the Owens Valley, a relatively poor agricultural area 200 miles to the north, as a water source, Eaton and Mulholland began buying up land in order to gain control of water rights throughout the valley. The local farmers had an agreement among themselves to pay collectively for the maintenance of their shared irrigation system. However, as Eaton and Mulholland acquired property and water rights, and membership in the collective dwindled, outlays for irrigation rose to unsustainable levels. Faced with impossible expenses, most of the farmers were forced to abandon their properties and livelihoods. By 1913, most of the flow

of the Owens River was being diverted to Los Angeles.

For decades, historians have framed this as a clear-cut case of government corruption. Reisner says Eaton and Mulholland “employed chicanery, subterfuge, spies, bribery, a campaign of divide-and-conquer, and a strategy of lies” to achieve their ends. Before the two began buying up land, the federal government had actually initiated a project to increase irrigation potential in the Owens Valley, which would have benefited farmers there. Eaton allegedly posed as a representative of this project when seeking to purchase land from farmers. He also used his friendship with a highly placed federal-government official to gain inside information on water rights in the valley, which enabled him to strategically purchase areas of land that rendered the project impossible to carry out. Mulholland, for his part, spearheaded a propaganda campaign exaggerating the scarcity of water available to Los Angeles, thereby whipping up public support for the aqueduct that would transport the water to the city.

There are some mitigating voices among the critics who vilify Eaton and Mulholland. Economic historian Gary Libecap argues the farmers were treated fairly, especially considering their land was not particularly fertile. To Libecap, the aqueduct represents an efficient market operation: the farmers made more by selling than they would have by continuing to farm, and the city gained the resource it needed to grow. Climate change researcher Kenneth Frederick concedes that the benefit the water rights bestowed upon Los Angeles ultimately eclipsed any advantage the Owens Valley farmers would have gained by keeping them. He maintains, however, that Eaton and Mulholland should have instead pursued a proposed reservoir in the Owens Valley that would have enabled local farming to prosper even while some water was diverted to Los Angeles. The idea had been abandoned, however, when the owner of the site capable of holding the reservoir—none other than Frederick Eaton—refused to sign over the land to the city for a reasonable price.

(35) How were farmers in the Owens Valley pressured to comply with Frederick Eaton and William Mulholland’s plans?

- 1 They were told they would be unable to get water from their land once control of their irrigation system was transferred to the Los Angeles Water Department.

- 2 After gaining control of their land, the Los Angeles Water Department set such high rents that they were unable to continue farming.
  - 3 The City of Los Angeles threatened to suspend financial assistance if they refused to help maintain the land they had sold.
  - 4 Those who did not initially sell their land had to pay so much to keep their irrigation system functioning that they eventually could not afford to stay.
- (36) One reason the federal government's project in the Owens Valley was unsuccessful was that
- 1 Mulbolland managed to persuade local farmers that their land would be more profitable if it were used for purposes other than farming.
  - 2 Eaton and Mulholland used false data to convince public administrators that the Owens Valley was not in need of a large supply of water.
  - 3 Eaton engaged in political maneuvering in order to acquire knowledge that enabled him to block the project's progress.
  - 4 Eaton and Mulholland were able to generate opposition to the project among local farmers by misrepresenting it to them.
- (37) Which of the following statements would Kenneth Frederick likely agree with?
- 1 Any advantages that Los Angeles gained from Eaton and Mulholland's actions were outweighed by the losses experienced by Owens Valley residents.
  - 2 The construction of a reservoir in the Owens Valley would have resulted in a small group of people having to sacrifice their economic security for the benefit of many.
  - 3 Eaton's decision not to allow his land to be made into a reservoir was justifiable considering how much it helped the growth of Los Angeles.
  - 4 Water from the Owens Valley should have been supplied to Los Angeles in a way that allowed the valley's farmers to continue farming.

## *How the Black Death Changed England*

In 1347, as Italian merchants made their way back from the Crimean Peninsula on the Black Sea, rats aboard their ships slipped out into the port cities along the Mediterranean. The devastating plague the animals carried, known today as the Black Death, ravaged Europe for the next five years. In England alone, historians estimate that up to 40 percent of the population of about six million people perished as a result. Even after the initial outbreak, periodic waves of the plague continued to decimate communities, wiping out any population growth for more than 100 years.

Many historians view the pandemic as a catalyst for the end of England's feudal society, in which most land—the chief signifier of wealth—was owned by a powerful ruling class that included kings, nobility, the church, and the rural aristocracy. Under this feudal system, peasant laborers were allowed to live on and cultivate land but had virtually no political or economic power. They were forced to cede a large percentage of their harvest to the landowners. This, along with onerous taxes imposed by the king, kept laborers trapped in subsistence poverty.

As the Black Death swept across the country, however, it evened the playing field, striking down rich and poor alike. It devastated entire towns, families, and religious institutions, and left in its wake vast amounts of untended land. As the agricultural labor pool diminished, surviving landowners found themselves competing for the labor of peasants, who began to demand cash wages and better working conditions. Many rural workers abandoned their agrarian lifestyles to roam the land as hired hands, offering their services to the highest bidder. Still others improved their standard of living by taking up skilled labor in urban areas. In England, wages rose between 12 percent and 28 percent in the first few post-plague years. By the 1360s, they were up 40 percent, sometimes spiking higher at peak harvest season. According to historian David Routt, “A recalcitrant peasantry, diminished dues and services, and climbing wages undermined the material foundation of the noble lifestyle, jostled the aristocratic sense of proper social hierarchy, and invited a response.”

Indeed, a response followed. In an attempt to maintain the pre-plague status quo and contain rising wages, members of the elite class resorted to coercion. Peasants were kept in their place—literally and figuratively—by a statute that confined them to their landowners'

holdings and prohibited wage increases. Additionally, exorbitant fees were demanded in exchange for freedom. In other cases, rural lords focused less on maintaining control of peasants and more on adapting to changing circumstances. Some landowners, for example, shifted to industries that depended less on labor, such as sheep and cattle grazing. Sales of raw wool burgeoned into a full-fledged textile industry, setting the stage for the industrial revolution.

Peasant women, widowed or orphaned by the plague in astounding numbers, also experienced new levels of wealth and independence. Before the plague, they had enjoyed equality of function, if not status; they were able to farm land, and they made up a large portion of the workforce in trades such as spinning and textiles. Thus, they naturally shared in the rise in wages that followed the plague. Because skilled labor was in short supply, they were also able to find employment as smiths and carpenters—jobs that had traditionally been reserved for men.

Noblewomen, however, did not gain the same degree of independence. After the plague tore through England, there were many unskilled and unprepared female orphans left with estates of considerable value. They quickly became the target of unscrupulous suitors who sought access to their rich dowries. Marriage rates soared. Predatory exploitation of wealthy orphans was so widespread, in fact, that authorities introduced laws requiring a relative's consent for a female orphan to marry.

Some historians even attribute the rise of the English language to the Black Death. For three centuries, English had been relegated to commoners, while the clergy spoke Latin, and the ruling classes mostly used French. When the plague hit, the sick typically sought out the clergy for spiritual guidance, and often infected them in the process. Church leaders began to induct laymen to top up their shrinking numbers. As these new priests were drawn from the mostly illiterate masses, the church was forced to conduct business in the language of the people.

As the peasant class gained power and influence in society, the use of their language became more prevalent, and in 1362 English replaced French as the official language of England. The Black Death had changed the country forever: a society that had been strictly divided into three distinct groups—the nobility, the clergy, and the peasants—was turned on its head, opening the way for the enormous social, religious, and political changes that followed.



(38) According to the author of the passage, what is true of the fourteenth-century feudal system that existed in England?

- 1 Peasant laborers were more severely affected by the plague than landowners were due to the land-cultivation practices the feudal system encouraged.
- 2 Peasant laborers had to give up such a large share of their crops to landowners that it was impossible for them to accumulate wealth.
- 3 Ruling-class members did not believe peasant laborers made a notable contribution to their wealth and therefore felt justified in not paying them.
- 4 Landowners tried to avoid sharing any of the profits from crops harvested by peasant laborers with other members of the ruling class.

(39) In the years following the outbreak of the Black Death in England,

- 1 there was a sharp rise in crime as the poor in both rural and urban areas rose up against the nobility, which had mistreated them.
- 2 many noble families lost so much money from neglected farmland that they were forced to sell it cheaply to newly rich laborers.
- 3 the threat posed by the upwardly mobile peasant class prompted the nobility to utilize the judicial system as a means to repress them.
- 4 many former landowners were turned down from jobs in rising industries because they lacked the skills necessary to be efficient laborers.

(40) How did the Black Death transform life for English women?

- 1 The shortage of skilled tradesmen enabled peasant women to take on a range of jobs that had previously been off-limits.
- 2 Authorities granted peasant women the right to rent and farm land in situations where all of their male relatives had died.
- 3 As the old social order broke down, many noblewomen were forced to marry peasant men because their families could no



longer provide for them.

- 4 Noblewomen, most of whom had no prior work experience, had to depend on their husbands to teach them skills that would make them employable.

(41) What was one effect that the Black Death had on the church across England?

- 1 Large numbers of the clergy deserted their posts in an attempt to avoid the disease, causing the church to lose numbers and influence.
- 2 Monetary support from the noble class was lost, which drove many of the clergy to seek work elsewhere rather than accept lower wages.
- 3 An increasing number of commoners attempted to join the clergy with hopes that a post in the church would help protect them from the disease.
- 4 The number of members of the clergy was significantly reduced, forcing church leaders to recruit commoners to take their places.

- 
- 4**
- Write an essay on the given TOPIC covering three of the POINTS below.
  - Structure: Three or more paragraphs, including an introduction and conclusion
  - Length: Around 200 words
  - Write your essay in the space provided on Side B of your answer sheet. Any writing outside the space will not be graded.
- 

## TOPIC

*Do the benefits of free trade outweigh the disadvantages?*

## POINTS

- Competition
- Economic growth
- International relations
- Consumers
- Environmental concerns
- Tradition and culture

# リスニング

## Listening Test

There are four 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
<b>Part 4</b>	Interview: 2 questions	Multiple-choice

※Listen carefully to the instructions.

Part 1 CD 1 26 ~ 36

- No. 1**
- 1 She always wanted to design furniture.
  - 2 Design offers greater earning potential.
  - 3 She is no longer interested in sculpture.
  - 4 Fine art was more challenging than she thought.
- No. 2**
- 1 Advertising is aimed at specific audiences.
  - 2 She would like to work in advertising.
  - 3 Ads should focus on how well a product works.
  - 4 Men should make ads for vacuum cleaners.
- No. 3**
- 1 The woman broke the photocopier.
  - 2 The woman did not do her job properly.
  - 3 He is worried about his wife.
  - 4 He found out he is sick.
- No. 4**
- 1 Threaten to resign from the board.
  - 2 Advise the president to step down.
  - 3 Gather the support of others.
  - 4 Talk with Margaret about her attitude.

- No. 5**
- 1 The original plan violates city building codes.
  - 2 The property line should be moved.
  - 3 Part of the existing building needs to be torn down.
  - 4 City zoning ordinances were changed last year.
- No. 6**
- 1 Ask the new clinic about its prices.
  - 2 Ask their vet about payment options.
  - 3 Put off their cat's injections.
  - 4 Take their cat to the new clinic.
- No. 7**
- 1 The characters were boring.
  - 2 The clues were too obvious.
  - 3 The plot was not complex enough.
  - 4 The ending was not appealing.
- No. 8**
- 1 He was not able to purchase the new house.
  - 2 He spent more than he wanted on the new house.
  - 3 He could not get a loan to buy the new house.
  - 4 He regrets selling his old house.
- No. 9**
- 1 They realize the importance of public transportation.
  - 2 They pay too much attention to younger voters.
  - 3 They do not spend enough on road construction.
  - 4 They allow industry to influence their decisions.
- No. 10**
- 1 Hold off payment on any more orders.
  - 2 Demand a lower price for orders.
  - 3 Suspend all orders for the time being.
  - 4 Continue negotiations with Mr. Wallace.

(A)

- No. 11
- 1 They were considered unimportant.
  - 2 The required technology was unavailable.
  - 3 Analyzing them was too time-consuming.
  - 4 Mice rarely produce them.
- No. 12
- 1 How their songs compare to birds' songs.
  - 2 Why they release chemical signals when singing.
  - 3 Why females do not respond to their songs.
  - 4 Whether their songs are genetically programmed.

(B)

- No. 13
- 1 Global CO<sub>2</sub> levels have not been accurately measured.
  - 2 Indigenous peoples have overfished the Arctic Ocean.
  - 3 Marine animals may migrate to warmer waters.
  - 4 Food may be harder to come by.
- No. 14
- 1 The ice cover is naturally acidic.
  - 2 Melting ice is making the seawater colder.
  - 3 Cold air can hold more CO<sub>2</sub>.
  - 4 Smaller oceans become acidic more easily.

(C)

- No. 15
- 1 Introduce stricter anti-smoking laws.
  - 2 Use social groups to improve public health.
  - 3 Challenge the findings of Harvard Medical School.
  - 4 Raise the quality of public-health advertisements.
- No. 16
- 1 Bad habits spread more easily than good ones.
  - 2 Leaders are less influential in certain situations.
  - 3 Drug-prevention programs are likely to succeed.
  - 4 Older students are reluctant to take drugs.

(D)

- No. 17**
- 1 An area's native plant variety affects sensitivity to allergens.
  - 2 Native plants tend to cause stronger allergic responses.
  - 3 Allergies are often accompanied by skin diseases.
  - 4 Rural environments contain more harmful bacteria.
- No. 18**
- 1 By promoting the development of vaccines against allergies.
  - 2 By advising people to spend more time exercising.
  - 3 By recommending that people keep their homes cleaner.
  - 4 By pushing for greater protection of biodiversity.

(E)

- No. 19**
- 1 Their poor quality does not justify the price.
  - 2 Consumers often feel the premium is too high.
  - 3 Sales of them do not always help workers.
  - 4 Demand for them often exceeds supply.
- No. 20**
- 1 To penalize plantation owners who mistreat workers.
  - 2 To ensure banana quality for U.K. consumers.
  - 3 To monitor Fairtrade producers more closely.
  - 4 To protect food producers from price wars.

No. 21

(F)

*Situation:* You are taking a week off. It is late Wednesday night, and you listen to this voice mail from a colleague. You will return to the office next Tuesday.

*Question:* What should you do?

- 1 E-mail the corrected file tonight.
- 2 Ask to delay the deadline until Friday.
- 3 Take your corrections to the office on Tuesday.
- 4 Wait to receive the printer's draft by e-mail.

No. 22

(G)

*Situation:* You are planning a camping trip in the summer. You want to fish for sea bass. A friend gives you the following advice.

*Question:* When should you go fishing?

- 1 At dusk or dawn.
- 2 In the early afternoon.
- 3 When there is cloud cover.
- 4 When the tide is high.

No. 23

(H)

*Situation:* You had a minor car accident this morning and missed a flight. You want to rebook as cheaply as possible and keep your business-class upgrade. An airline agent tells you the following.

*Question:* What should you do?

- 1 Pay \$50 to rebook and fly tomorrow.
- 2 Book the last seat on Friday's flight.
- 3 Pay the fare difference and fly on Saturday.
- 4 Book a seat on Monday's flight.

No. 24

(I)

**Situation:** You live in Bloomfield. You want to take your seven-year-old daughter to Wildlands Amusement Park for two days in June. You hear the following radio advertisement.

**Question:** What should you do to get the best price?

- 1 Buy passes at the ticket office.
- 2 Get passes for the anniversary celebrations.
- 3 Order passes on the website.
- 4 Get summer season passes.

No. 25

(J)

**Situation:** You want a TV for your living room, which gets a lot of sunlight. Picture quality is your top priority, but you are also concerned about price. A salesperson explains your options.

**Question:** Which TV should you choose?

- 1 A plasma TV.
- 2 An LED TV.
- 3 A projection TV.
- 4 An LCD TV.



No. 26

- 1 Cargo ships have replaced trains as the main mode of commodity transportation.
- 2 The use of trucks has made most railroads uncompetitive.
- 3 Railroad efficiency means trains are a good option for commodity transportation.
- 4 The coast-to-coast railroad takes too long to reach New York.

No. 27

- 1 President Obama should have invested more money in it.
- 2 Few American engineers have the technical knowledge to build it.
- 3 President Obama is right to put his support behind it.
- 4 Geographical obstacles may prevent it from ever being introduced.

# 2014年度第1回 英検1級 解答用紙

【注意事項】

- ①解答にはHBの黒鉛筆(シャープペンシルも可)を使用し、解答を訂正する場合には消しゴムで完全に消してください。
- ②解答用紙は絶対に汚したり折り曲げたり、所定以外のところへの記入はしないでください。

③マーク例

良い例	悪い例
●	○ × ●

これ以下の濃さのマークは読めません。

解 答 欄					
問題番号	1	2	3	4	
1	(1)	①	②	③	④
	(2)	①	②	③	④
	(3)	①	②	③	④
	(4)	①	②	③	④
	(5)	①	②	③	④
	(6)	①	②	③	④
	(7)	①	②	③	④
	(8)	①	②	③	④
	(9)	①	②	③	④
	(10)	①	②	③	④
	(11)	①	②	③	④
	(12)	①	②	③	④
	(13)	①	②	③	④
	(14)	①	②	③	④
	(15)	①	②	③	④
	(16)	①	②	③	④
	(17)	①	②	③	④
	(18)	①	②	③	④
	(19)	①	②	③	④
	(20)	①	②	③	④
	(21)	①	②	③	④
	(22)	①	②	③	④
	(23)	①	②	③	④
	(24)	①	②	③	④
	(25)	①	②	③	④

解 答 欄					
問題番号	1	2	3	4	
2	(26)	①	②	③	④
	(27)	①	②	③	④
	(28)	①	②	③	④
	(29)	①	②	③	④
	(30)	①	②	③	④
	(31)	①	②	③	④

解 答 欄					
問題番号	1	2	3	4	
3	(32)	①	②	③	④
	(33)	①	②	③	④
	(34)	①	②	③	④
	(35)	①	②	③	④
	(36)	①	②	③	④
	(37)	①	②	③	④
	(38)	①	②	③	④
	(39)	①	②	③	④
	(40)	①	②	③	④
	(41)	①	②	③	④

リスニング解答欄						
問題番号	1	2	3	4		
Part 1	No.1	①	②	③	④	
	No.2	①	②	③	④	
	No.3	①	②	③	④	
	No.4	①	②	③	④	
	No.5	①	②	③	④	
	No.6	①	②	③	④	
	No.7	①	②	③	④	
	No.8	①	②	③	④	
	No.9	①	②	③	④	
	No.10	①	②	③	④	
Part 2	A	No.11	①	②	③	④
		No.12	①	②	③	④
	B	No.13	①	②	③	④
		No.14	①	②	③	④
	C	No.15	①	②	③	④
		No.16	①	②	③	④
Part 3	D	No.17	①	②	③	④
		No.18	①	②	③	④
	E	No.19	①	②	③	④
		No.20	①	②	③	④
Part 4	F	No.21	①	②	③	④
		No.22	①	②	③	④
	G	No.23	①	②	③	④
		No.24	①	②	③	④
		No.25	①	②	③	④
Part 4	H	No.26	①	②	③	④
		No.27	①	②	③	④

- ・指示事項を守り、文字は、はっきり分かりやすく書いてください。
- ・太枠に囲まれた部分のみが採点の対象です。

## 4 English Composition

Write your English Composition in the space below.

	5
	10
	15
	20