

2014-2

一次試験 2014.10.12実施
二次試験 2014.11.9実施

試験時間

筆記：90分

リスニング：約25分

一次試験・筆記	p.14～29
一次試験・リスニング	p.30～35
二次試験・面接	p.36～39

*解答・解説は別冊p.5～48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。

Grade Pre-1

Pre

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) With strict anti-pollution laws being introduced, many factories will have to find new ways to () of the dangerous waste materials they produce.
1 dispose 2 disable 3 dismantle 4 dispute
- (2) Mr. Finch went to a school that () good manners and self-discipline.
1 harvested 2 cultivated 3 blossomed 4 planted
- (3) It was a long and () hike up the hill, but reaching the top and seeing the wonderful view made it all worthwhile.
1 exhausting 2 exalting 3 excelling 4 expiring
- (4) () by the wine he had with his meal, the man revealed to his boss his true opinion of the company's policies.
1 Demoted 2 Fumigated 3 Delegated 4 Intoxicated
- (5) Earl went to the hospital complaining of headaches, muscle pain, and fever. He was () with influenza after being tested for the virus.
1 derived 2 subsidized 3 amplified 4 diagnosed
- (6) When Bill came home late from work again, his wife lost her temper and accused him of () his family in favor of his company.
1 pursuing 2 neglecting 3 abolishing 4 sheltering

- (13) Although Frank was () by his friend's suggestion that they start an editing company together, he decided to stay with his job at the newspaper.
 1 intrigued 2 tainted 3 dejected 4 dispatched
- (14) The nation's () in table tennis is clear from the fact that its players usually place first in international tournaments.
 1 declaration 2 petition 3 dominance 4 resemblance
- (15) A: Honey, I'm concerned about Tommy. His teacher says he isn't () much with his new classmates.
 B: Well, some kids are just shy, Martha. Give him some time and he'll start making friends.
 1 interacting 2 outweighing 3 concealing 4 shoving
- (16) After dangerous chemicals were released from the factory into the town's water supply, authorities warned of health () for local residents.
 1 testimony 2 convictions 3 maturity 4 implications
- (17) A: I think I just heard () coming from Mary's room. Can you go check on her?
 B: She's upset about her breakup with Barry. Maybe it's better to give her some time alone.
 1 ornaments 2 riots 3 numerals 4 sobs
- (18) The little girl who wandered into the forest alone six days ago was found today alive and well. It is not yet clear how she managed to survive her ().
 1 gratitude 2 ordeal 3 murmur 4 rubbish
- (19) Students are not allowed to bring cell phones onto school grounds. This rule is difficult to (), however, because teachers cannot search the students or their lockers.
 1 pluck 2 enforce 3 recollect 4 remodel

- (20) The prize-winning scientist told the audience at the lecture that even apparently () problems can usually be worked out with patience and hard work.
1 insoluble 2 uptight 3 vivid 4 weary
- (21) The day started out sunny and warm, but the sky soon became (). Samuel began to wish he had his umbrella with him.
1 inventive 2 tentative 3 overcast 4 definable
- (22) A: Sorry to leave your birthday party early, Tracy.
B: Do you have to go so soon? At least () until I open your present.
1 pass down 2 strike back 3 make up 4 stick around
- (23) After 15 years of working in a busy office, the manager was (), so he decided to try a different line of work.
1 burned out 2 won over
3 bought up 4 taken through
- (24) A: What are you going to do in Hawaii, Rena?
B: Nothing much. I just want to () and enjoy myself for a week.
1 kick back 2 hold down 3 break in 4 see through
- (25) Everyone had high expectations when the new prime minister was elected, but after his first year in office, public opinion was that he had not () to the job.
1 driven out 2 measured up
3 stood around 4 hammered out

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.

Chaco Canyon

The Ancient Pueblo people were active in an area of the southwestern United States known as Chaco Canyon until about AD 1130. They left behind a number of large buildings, as well as wide, straight roadways that extend into the surrounding region. Archaeologists initially believed the roadways were (26). Items that originated thousands of kilometers away from the canyon, such as cacao, pottery, and marine shells, have been uncovered there. Moreover, chemical analysis has shown that trees used to build the structures came from mountains at least 75 kilometers away.

Chaco Canyon researcher Anna Sofaer, however, believes both the buildings and the roads served only as spiritual symbols. She found evidence that the orientation and architecture of the structures were developed in relation to the cycles of the sun and moon. Sofaer notes that, even today, these cycles play an important spiritual role in the culture of people native to the area. (27), analysis of Chaco Canyon's geography reveals the roadways would not have connected communities in the region in an efficient manner, and so they were unlikely to have served a practical, physical purpose.

Most scholars now accept that Chaco Canyon was reserved for holding religious ceremonies. Indeed, the region would have (28) a permanent settlement. Surrounded by mountains, the canyon is isolated, with short growing seasons and limited rainfall. Additionally, analysis of the buildings shows they were not used for long-term housing. Rather, the Ancient Pueblo people likely made use of them during seasonal journeys to the area to participate in spiritual events.

- (26) 1 a temporary project
2 a means of protection
3 used for transport
4 constructed very quickly
- (27) 1 Despite this
2 In other words
3 On the other hand
4 What is more
- (28) 1 been an unlikely choice for
2 had much to offer as
3 appeared to be a safe place for
4 had a long history as

The Other Side of Germs

The term “microbiome” refers to the millions of bacteria, viruses, and fungi that live in and on our bodies. Until recently, scientists focused mainly on how these organisms cause disease and how they can be destroyed. (29), the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori*, which is linked to certain diseases of the stomach, has been nearly eliminated by antibiotics in developed countries. Martin Blaser, a microbiologist at New York University, says this approach should be questioned. He notes that, from an evolutionary standpoint, *H. pylori*'s long association with humans makes no sense if its only function is to harm us.

Indeed, recent findings suggest *H. pylori* also has a positive role. Studies of mice show that eliminating *H. pylori* from the stomach causes hormonal changes that lead to severe weight gain. In nations where antibiotics have reduced the presence of *H. pylori*, obesity may therefore (30). Further studies indicate that humans without *H. pylori* are more likely to develop diseases such as asthma, which has become widespread throughout developed countries.

Dr. David Relman, a professor at the Stanford University School of Medicine, is convinced that the medical establishment's focus on killing germs (31). The increasing number of allergies in developed countries, he says, is related to the destruction of the microbiome by antibiotics. Relman compares the microbiome to a complex forest ecosystem. He says we should manage it the way we manage wilderness preserves: with the understanding that diversity is key to the overall health of the system.

- (29) 1 Nevertheless
2 For example
3 Surprisingly
4 On the contrary
- (30) 1 be one consequence
2 have one positive effect
3 begin to decrease
4 have little connection
- (31) 1 makes diseases hard to recognize
2 will lead to further advances
3 needs to change
4 has been necessary

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.

Endangered Barns

Barns have long been a symbol of the American rural landscape. In years past, every farm had at least one wooden barn to house animals and store equipment and feed. But over the last century, as agriculture became industrialized, farms became larger and fewer. Many small, family-operated farms tore down their barns and sold their land. The family farms that remain have replaced working animals such as horses, which were once kept in barns, with machinery that can be stored in metal sheds. Livestock such as dairy cows and pigs are now kept in long, low buildings that can house far more animals.

Thousands of barns collapse or are destroyed every year. The National Trust for Historic Preservation, an organization that works to save historic places in the United States, says this represents a significant loss to the nation's rural heritage. Alongside other groups, they are working to raise awareness of the number of endangered barns and how they can be protected. A few states offer financial incentives in the form of tax breaks and small state grants for preservation efforts. Federal officials have also agreed to provide grants for barn preservation, but funding has been slow to materialize, with critics saying such funds should rather be used to assist farmers facing low crop yields.

Some people have been renovating barns for residential living rather than maintaining them as historic structures. Their huge beams and spacious interiors make for an attractive living space. Such conversions are costly, however, as old barns need significant structural work. Even if the framework is solid, installing electricity and plumbing can be difficult. And once converted to a home, a barn's large size and poor insulation make it difficult to heat in winter. Furthermore, although barn-to-home conversions do preserve the buildings, purists argue they do little to conserve their historical character or the agricultural tradition they represent.

(32) What is one reason for the decline in the number of barns in the United States?

- 1 They are often located on land that is unable to be used in industrial agriculture.
- 2 They do not meet the practical needs of farmers as well as they did over a century ago.
- 3 The livestock they were built to house are now raised mainly on small, family-operated farms.
- 4 The need for a large number of farms decreased when the government began importing more crops.

(33) What is true of recent efforts to preserve U.S. barns?

- 1 State officials cannot provide funding to help organizations record the number of barns in each state.
- 2 Critics believe such efforts should not be a main target of federal financial aid.
- 3 Organizations are largely dependent on volunteers to raise funds for barn preservation.
- 4 Such efforts are slowed by higher taxes on farms in states that do not rely on agriculture.

(34) One criticism of converting barns into living spaces is that

- 1 the barns will be used for a different purpose than the one they were originally intended for.
- 2 the process makes use of too many natural resources and so does more harm than good.
- 3 the repairs often made to barns actually result in their structure becoming weaker.
- 4 the level of craftsmanship with which the barns were built is difficult to match these days.

The Inside Story

In 2001, the then president of the United States proposed legislation that would assign public schools greater responsibility for student performance. The legislation went into effect in 2002, and since then, schools have been required to use standardized-test results to prove students are meeting academic targets. For school districts that are falling behind, the pressure to show improvement has led them to design curriculums that focus narrowly on tested subjects. In an effort to boost test scores, many schools are devoting a greater part of the school day to math and reading classes. In the process, they often cut back on physical education and unstructured playtime. One result of the legislation, therefore, is that children are spending more of the school day in the classroom and less on the playground.

Meanwhile, children are spending less time after school in unsupervised physical activity. A 2008 survey found participation in outdoor activities by children aged 6 to 17 had declined 11 percent since the previous year. Parents increasingly depend on television, computers, and video games to keep their children occupied at home. When they do spend time outside the house, children are usually taking part in structured, adult-supervised activities such as soccer practice or music lessons. According to psychotherapist Bob Livingstone, the combination of a test-focused school curriculum and an overly structured after-school life “prevents [children] from developing important survival skills like thinking on their feet and responding capably in unexpected circumstances.”

Author Richard Louv sees these issues as part of a larger trend in which children are growing up disconnected from nature. Louv uses the term “Nature-Deficit Disorder” to describe a group of symptoms—including depression, attention disorders, obesity, and anxiety—that may be the result of being separated from nature, “particularly for children in their vulnerable developing years.” He is one of a group of environmentalists and educators who want to change the 2002 educational reforms so that schools allow students to spend more unstructured time developing a connection with the natural environment. According to Louv, being in touch with nature improves students’ ability to reason about complex causes and effects, and is linked to higher achievement scores on math and

reading tests. The movement scored a victory when President Barack Obama's 2010 education budget included funding for programs that increase students' connection with nature, identifying it as an important part of a well-rounded education.

(35) What has been one result of the educational legislation passed in 2002?

- 1 Teachers are spending less time on subjects that are easy to test so that more time is left for physical education.
- 2 Students are taking a greater variety of classes so that they can meet stricter academic requirements.
- 3 School districts are allowing students to change their class schedules based on their individual needs and interests.
- 4 Learning opportunities that are not directly linked to standardized testing are being limited.

(36) Bob Livingstone suggests that children

- 1 should be encouraged to improve their athletic ability by joining organized sports programs.
- 2 should be able to enjoy electronic entertainment such as video games as a reward for doing well on tests.
- 3 need the help of teachers if they are to gain the confidence necessary to perform well in extracurricular activities.
- 4 must be allowed to encounter unplanned situations so that they can learn how to handle them.

(37) What is one thing Richard Louv believes is true of education?

- 1 Math and reading should be the core of education, but they do not help students improve their reasoning skills.
- 2 Contact with the natural world gives children intellectual skills that help them do better in certain academic subjects.
- 3 Current school programs in environmental studies need to be changed to meet the needs of students with disabilities.
- 4 Using nature to teach math and reading may help students with psychological problems understand concepts more quickly.

A Canal through Nicaragua

As early as the 16th century, nations dreamed of digging a canal across Central America to link the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Such a waterway would allow ships to avoid the dangerous journey around Cape Horn at the southern tip of South America and would save time and money for traders. One route proposed for such a project ran across present-day Nicaragua. Throughout the 1800s, U.S. business leaders and officials entered into agreements with Nicaragua, but concerns about regional politics and the threat posed by earthquakes and volcanos kept them from making a final decision. In 1902, French engineer Philippe Bunau-Varilla was lobbying the United States to back a canal in Panama that had been abandoned, half-finished, by France. To emphasize the risks of digging across Nicaragua, he sent hundreds of U.S. lawmakers a Nicaraguan stamp showing the Momotombo Volcano smoking threateningly near the location of the proposed canal. This convinced them to shift their support to the site in Panama. The resulting Panama Canal has been the link between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for global shipping traffic for the past 100 years.

The idea of a canal through Nicaragua reemerged in 2013, when Chinese businessman Wang Jing was granted permission to build and operate a waterway in the country. Wang's company, HKND Group, has proposed a \$40 billion passage up to 178 miles in length, with two deepwater ports, a railroad, and an international airport. Proponents of Wang's plan note that "Supermax" cargo ships are too large to use the existing Panama Canal. Pointing also to steadily rising shipping traffic, they say a new canal is not only economically sensible, but essential. Nicaraguan authorities estimate the project will more than triple the country's economic growth by 2015, delivering thousands of jobs and lifting its population out of poverty.

There are serious obstacles, however. Workers would have to dig through large areas of rocky land to create locks deep enough to hold cargo ships. Seawater would then have to be pumped into the passage. Furthermore, Lake Nicaragua, the region's most important source of drinking water, would be incorporated into the canal and connected to the Pacific Ocean. Critics of the plan complain the government has not considered how the introduction of salt water

would affect the freshwater lake. As environmental activist Victor Campos comments, "Either you use [Lake Nicaragua] for floating boats or you use it for drinking water, but you can't use it for both things at once."

Other experts are doubtful that global investors can be secured. They say the need for a second canal through Central America is unclear, especially because the Panama Canal is already undergoing a \$5 billion expansion. Moreover, demand for shipping routes across Central America could fall sharply in the future. Commercial freighters have begun attempting to use Arctic shipping routes during the summer. Climate change experts predict an increase in northern sea temperatures, which could eventually mean the Arctic routes will be open continuously. If this occurs, even the current expansion of the Panama Canal could prove unnecessary.

(38) What happened in the early 1900s?

- 1 Philippe Bunau-Varilla tried to keep the U.S. government from learning of the danger posed by Nicaragua's Momotombo Volcano.
- 2 The French government tried to convince U.S. officials to continue constructing the canal they had begun in Nicaragua.
- 3 Philippe Bunau-Varilla persuaded the U.S. government to give up its original plans to build a canal across Nicaragua.
- 4 The Nicaraguan government prevented U.S. business leaders from going ahead with their plans for a canal across Nicaragua.

(39) Supporters of Wang Jing's proposal believe that

- 1 the steadily increasing demand for Nicaraguan goods and services will ensure that the project is profitable.
- 2 if Nicaragua does not take advantage of the opportunity to host the project, another Central American country will do so.
- 3 a canal across Nicaragua would eliminate the need for any other shipping route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
- 4 increases in the size of cargo ships and the amount of cargo being carried mean an alternative to the Panama Canal is necessary.

- (40) What does Victor Campos suggest?
- 1 The Nicaraguan government should use money earned from the canal to improve Lake Nicaragua's water quality.
 - 2 Most of the people living near Lake Nicaragua are opposed to the lake being used for drinking water only.
 - 3 If Lake Nicaragua becomes part of the canal, people in the region will have to find a new source of drinking water.
 - 4 Lake Nicaragua is not deep enough to be used as part of a major international shipping passage.
- (41) What factor may affect future demand for the proposed canal?
- 1 Shipping routes with currently limited availability could become accessible year-round, reducing traffic elsewhere.
 - 2 New types of ships are being developed that will be able to travel safely through shipping routes covered by ice.
 - 3 A general slowdown in international trade is predicted as countries struggle to deal with global climate change.
 - 4 Ongoing delays in the expansion of the Panama Canal will drive shipping away from the area altogether.

- 4**
- Read the e-mail below.
 - Imagine that you are Yasushi. Write an appropriate response to Antonio.
 - 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 Yasushi,

I hope you are well.

I read an article about Japanese education last night. It said that fewer Japanese students are interested in science these days. Do you think it is important for young people to study science?

The article also said that at many Japanese schools, the students have to clean their classrooms themselves every week. Do you think this is a good rule?

By the way, it's my son's 11th birthday next week, and he wants a portable game player. Do you think portable game players are good gifts for children?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Antonio

リスニング

Listening Test

There are three parts to this listening test.

Part 1	Dialogues: 1 question each	Multiple-choice
Part 2	Passages: 2 questions each	Multiple-choice
Part 3	Real-Life: 1 question each	Multiple-choice

※Listen carefully to the instructions.

Part 1 CD 1 2 ~ 14

- No. 1**
- 1 The team's results were unsatisfactory.
 - 2 He refused to listen to the owners' advice.
 - 3 The players did not like him.
 - 4 He demanded too much money.
- No. 2**
- 1 Meet Mr. Blackwell tomorrow morning.
 - 2 Go to the business dinner tonight.
 - 3 Have lunch with Mr. Blackwell today.
 - 4 Change the time of his flight.
- No. 3**
- 1 Her order was not cooked properly.
 - 2 Her waiter was too slow.
 - 3 She did not expect to get tuna.
 - 4 She cannot change her order.
- No. 4**
- 1 Improve his book's story.
 - 2 Change the title of his book.
 - 3 Request feedback from publishers.
 - 4 Hire a professional editor.
- No. 5**
- 1 Throw away the TV.
 - 2 Take the computer themselves.
 - 3 Find a cheaper moving company.
 - 4 Ask the movers to come later.

- No. 6**
- 1 Phone for a taxi.
 - 2 Walk to the restaurant.
 - 3 Wait for the rain to stop.
 - 4 Take the subway.
- No. 7**
- 1 Not being allowed to speak in meetings.
 - 2 A co-worker talking too much in meetings.
 - 3 Their boss being rude in meetings.
 - 4 Having to organize weekly meetings.
- No. 8**
- 1 Give the man her current address.
 - 2 Have the man call her new bank.
 - 3 Make a deposit at her current bank.
 - 4 Find out the address of her new bank.
- No. 9**
- 1 He thinks the meal is not adequate.
 - 2 He thinks the hotel room is expensive.
 - 3 He thinks the airline's service is poor.
 - 4 He thinks the flight delay is unnecessary.
- No. 10**
- 1 She left her purse at the bank.
 - 2 The ambulance arrived late.
 - 3 She was badly injured.
 - 4 Someone robbed her.
- No. 11**
- 1 Go fishing with Ronan.
 - 2 Attend a teaching conference.
 - 3 Take his wife to a movie.
 - 4 Look after the children.
- No. 12**
- 1 Avoid Germany and Switzerland.
 - 2 Travel to more than one country.
 - 3 Ask another friend for advice.
 - 4 Spend more time in Italy.

(A)

- No. 13
- 1 Stores are selling poor-quality fish.
 - 2 Some types of fish are being overfished.
 - 3 Foreign fishing boats are entering U.K. waters.
 - 4 Fish are being affected by chemicals.
- No. 14
- 1 Fishing boats can no longer make money.
 - 2 Throwing dead fish into the ocean is now illegal.
 - 3 Prices for popular fish have risen.
 - 4 More fish species are being eaten than before.

(B)

- No. 15
- 1 They believe the cars will reduce accidents.
 - 2 They are sharing technology with each other.
 - 3 They face strict export restrictions.
 - 4 They are making the cars more fuel-efficient.
- No. 16
- 1 They do not trust foreign-made vehicles.
 - 2 They believe jobs would be lost.
 - 3 They cannot use the cars in rural areas.
 - 4 They think they would lose their privacy.

(C)

- No. 17
- 1 IT and finance provide good job opportunities.
 - 2 Salaries for finance jobs are falling.
 - 3 There is less need for IT specialists today.
 - 4 University degrees are becoming less important.
- No. 18
- 1 Outsourced work is low quality.
 - 2 Many tasks no longer need humans.
 - 3 Indian workers are demanding higher pay.
 - 4 Manufacturing is in decline.

(D)

No. 19

- 1 They exercise more frequently.
- 2 They digest food very slowly.
- 3 They eat at irregular times of the day.
- 4 They are more likely to put on weight.

No. 20

- 1 A lack of sleep is caused by an unhealthy diet.
- 2 Too much sleep is bad for the brain.
- 3 A lack of sleep creates a desire for junk food.
- 4 Too much sleep raises the body's energy needs.

(E)

No. 21

- 1 A foreign snake has entered the ecosystem.
- 2 Power lines are a threat to native birds.
- 3 Snakes are being killed by a disease.
- 4 Tourists are bunting native birds.

No. 22

- 1 Protect the mouse population.
- 2 Provide food for native birds.
- 3 Deliver deadly drugs to snakes.
- 4 Cooperate with animal welfare groups.

(F)

No. 23

- 1 Old parts are used in new products.
- 2 Resource prices are dropping.
- 3 It can harm the environment.
- 4 Some metals cannot be recovered.

No. 24

- 1 Controlling the export of electronic waste.
- 2 Preventing citizens from using electronic goods.
- 3 Ensuring that recycling methods meet standards.
- 4 Providing aid to electronic-waste companies.

- (G)
- No. 25 *Situation:* You are a university student in Japan. You are taking an English-language class. Your teacher tells your class the following.
- Question:* What should you do first?

- 1 Look for a suitable online lecture.
- 2 Find out your classmates' majors.
- 3 Write questions to ask your classmates.
- 4 Ask your professor to approve your topic.

- (H)
- No. 26 *Situation:* You are at the Department of Motor Vehicles to renew your driver's license. You have a speeding ticket. You hear the following announcement.
- Question:* What should you do first?

- 1 Take the written test.
- 2 Wait in the waiting room.
- 3 Schedule an interview.
- 4 Submit a form at Counter B.

- (I)
- No. 27 *Situation:* You are at a health-food restaurant. You are a vegetarian, and you cannot eat eggs or tomatoes. The waiter is explaining the menu.
- Question:* What should you order?

- 1 The spinach lasagna and sauce.
- 2 The organic potato soup.
- 3 The grilled-vegetable pizza.
- 4 The spicy tacos.

No. 28

(J)

Situation: You call the eye doctor because you think you may have an infection. The receptionist tells you the following.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Go to the doctor's office.
- 2 Use some eye drops.
- 3 Throw out your old contact lenses.
- 4 Clean your eyes with warm water.

No. 29

(K)

Situation: During your on-the-job training at a computer company's call center, you get a complaint from a difficult customer. You put him on hold, and your supervisor tells you the following.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Let the customer explain the problem.
- 2 Ask your supervisor to talk to the customer.
- 3 Tell the customer to bring in his computer.
- 4 File a report about the customer.