

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：100分

リスニング：約30分

一次試験・筆記 p.14～28

一次試験・リスニング p.29～35

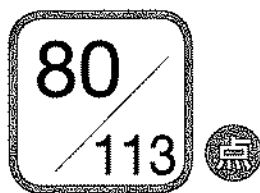
二次試験・面接 p.36

*解答・解説は別冊p.5～56にあります。

*面接の流れは本書p.10～11にあります。

Grade 1

合格点



公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会の発表による
正式な合格点です。

1 To complete each item, choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

- (1) According to police, a member of the South City Gang was shot and killed last night in () for an attack on the North City Gang earlier this month.
1 retaliation 2 compilation 3 reformation 4 combustion
- (2) When some people experienced serious side effects after taking the new drug, the government placed a () on sales until further tests could be conducted.
1 laceration 2 moratorium 3 synopsis 4 cavity
- (3) Sexual discrimination is so () in society that it still remains difficult for women to gain top managerial positions.
1 vanquished 2 sullied 3 entrenched 4 fretted
- (4) Brian used to have a successful business, but its sudden collapse during the recession left him (). He now lives with relatives and depends on them for support.
1 oblique 2 destitute 3 erudite 4 jocular
- (5) With the earth's fossil fuel resources (), NASA is developing new technologies designed to harness the moon's potential for energy production.
1 dwindling 2 fortifying 3 brimming 4 tarnishing
- (6) Martin was initially hesitant about buying the computer, but when the salesman offered him two years' extra warranty and some free speakers, it () the deal.
1 cantered 2 clinched 3 saturated 4 satirized
- (7) The roof of the shed was made of () material, so it was easily torn apart by the strong winds during the storm.
1 trite 2 murky 3 placid 4 flimsy
- (8) Despite his past reluctance to speak up about global warming, the politician was surprisingly () in his recent remarks to the media on the subject.
1 chivalrous 2 squeamish 3 candid 4 furtive
- (9) Steve rarely drank, so the champagne he had at the office party

left him in such a () that a colleague had to help him get home.

1 beist 2 stupor 3 hustle 4 stampede

- (10) The historic theater was scheduled to be knocked down, but thanks to protests by activists, it has been given a temporary ().

1 reprieve 2 scourge 3 quandary 4 propensity

- (11) Wilhelm's parents had serious () about him dropping out of college, but he was determined to pursue his dream of becoming a professional musician.

1 undertakings 2 annotations 3 misgivings 4 accolades

- (12) Simone had always wanted to () her father, who was a doctor, so she was very proud when she graduated from medical school.

1 tabulate 2 modulate 3 emulate 4 accentuate

- (13) The man was () of any wrongdoing after an official investigation revealed he was in no way connected to the crime.

1 subjugated 2 quenched 3 punctuated 4 absolved

- (14) Carol has a () desire to serve the church. Aside from attending services every Sunday, she helps out with cleaning, fund-raising, and event planning.

1 fervent 2 forlorn 3 devious 4 defunct

- (15) Cheryl has been developing her skills as a magazine editor for over 10 years. She is now () at turning an average article into an excellent one.

1 luminous 2 pessimistic 3 scruffy 4 adept

- (16) The investment manager was sent to prison for cheating his clients. After his release, he was a () in the financial community and had to find a different line of work.

1 debutante 2 pariah 3 sidekick 4 denizen

- (17) The politician said ethnic minorities in the U.K. face a () of problems, including poverty, job discrimination, and educational inequality.

1 dearth 2 disposition 3 litany 4 morsel

- (18) Conrad's voice () in the middle of his presentation when he completely forgot one of the points he wanted to make.

1 faltered 2 loitered 3 syndicated 4 hunched

- (19) Although the political scandal dominated the news for a while, the public's interest in it began to () as economic issues became a bigger concern.
1 throb 2 ebb 3 snub 4 lob
- (20) Detectives are conducting a thorough examination of all the evidence from the murder scene to determine exactly what () there.
1 presided 2 abated 3 reverberated 4 transpired
- (21) The politicians exchanged increasingly () remarks throughout the debate. Toward the end, they even shouted personal insults at each other.
1 acrimonious 2 languid
3 magnanimous 4 pastoral
- (22) A: Excuse me, waiter. I'd like to (), please.
B: Certainly. Let me get the check for you.
1 simmer down 2 trip up
3 chime in 4 settle up
- (23) A: This government thinks voters can simply be (). They believe reducing taxes will get people to ignore all the problems and reelect them!
B: Well, it usually is a good way to win votes.
1 flipped through 2 rigged up
3 scaled down 4 bought off
- (24) Jane was () by her boss for getting to work late for the third day in a row. He said that if she did not start arriving on time, she would be fired.
1 spurred on 2 drummed up 3 chewed out 4 played down
- (25) A: What is it, Victor? We're in the middle of a meeting.
B: Sorry to () like this, but the boss says he needs to speak to you urgently.
1 barge in 2 clam up 3 hem in 4 peter 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.

A New Kind of Nuclear Problem

The word “nuclear” is generally associated with power generation and weaponry. Since the 1950s, however, governments have invested in nuclear research reactors to explore additional uses for nuclear technology. One such application is nuclear imaging for medical purposes. This involves tiny isotopes being injected into the body, where they emit radiation that can be traced by diagnostic scanning machines to create images of specific areas or organs. The isotope most commonly used for this purpose, technetium-99m, is ideal because it is easily detectable and decays quickly.

The fact that these research reactors are the world’s main source of technetium-99m, however, is (26) the global supply chain. The facilities have required increasingly frequent shutdowns for maintenance and refurbishing, and the two reactors providing the bulk of the source material for technetium-99m are slated for permanent closure within the next decade. Dr. Thomas Dehn, a radiologist specializing in nuclear imaging, notes the problem is compounded by “a lack of cross-plant coordination of routine maintenance,” which has led to instances where as many as five plants were shut down simultaneously.

Given the existing situation, investment in new production facilities for isotopes would appear to be a lucrative prospect. Nevertheless, private companies have so far been reluctant to get involved. Since technetium-99m production takes place in government-subsidized reactors and is driven by government-backed research, the price at which the isotope is sold to hospitals is artificially low. (27) is therefore seen as essential for attracting commercial investment.

Another issue is that the highly enriched uranium (HEU) used for most technetium-99m production is a key component in nuclear arms. According to Dr. Gordon Edwards, a Canadian nuclear expert, this is “(28) nonproliferation efforts around the world.” As governments can currently produce HEU under the pretext of improving medical technology, Edwards and other scientists are urging conversion to alternative methods of producing technetium-99m, such as particle accelerators, that would not require HEU. When it comes to large-scale isotope production, however, these processes would be unable to meet demand. Research into other technologies is

under way, but progress is likely to be slow until the price of technetium-99m more accurately reflects its real production cost.

- (26) 1 not always a problem for
2 important for the expansion of
3 allowing hospitals to take over
4 compromising the reliability of
- (27) 1 The removal of the subsidies
2 Maintaining the current situation
3 More government regulation 4 Another government facility
- (28) 1 steadily promoting 2 indirectly sabotaging
3 necessary for improving 4 an unexpected result of

Hantavirus

In the spring of 1993, a small number of otherwise healthy people in the southwestern United States began succumbing to a mysterious respiratory disease. Following an exhaustive analysis of tissue samples, virologists were able to determine that the illness had been caused by a previously unknown strain of hantavirus, a rodent-borne pathogen that, until then, had only been seen outside of the United States. Researchers launched investigations to pin down the carrier, which was found to be the deer mouse, a North American rodent species. This (29). If a rodent as common as the deer mouse were the source of infection, the risk of humans acquiring the disease—which scientists dubbed Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS)—should have been much higher than it actually was.

The next step was to determine whether or not the strain of virus in question was newly evolved. A retrospective analysis of preserved rodent specimens turned up antibodies that could only be present in rodents carrying the same strain. Researchers then reexamined human medical records dating back to the 1970s and tested preserved tissues from hospital patients who had exhibited symptoms indicative of HPS. This led to several confirmed cases. The evidence was conclusive: this particular strain of the virus had been (30). Knowing this, researchers began looking for what had

triggered the 1993 outbreak.

Following an analysis of environmental conditions, researchers determined the outbreak had (31). Records showed the regional rodent population had been unusually large in 1993. During the previous two years, heavy precipitation had fallen over the area because of El Niño, a periodically occurring natural phenomenon that causes prolonged warming of ocean waters. A surge in plant growth had followed, providing rodents an abundance of food. Hantavirus carriers would have become far more numerous, increasing human exposure. Based on this data, the researchers hypothesized that the relative human risk of infection with hantavirus could be predicted based on climatic conditions. When El Niño returned in 1997, authorities issued public warnings of increased risk. Although the extent to which these warnings saved lives has not been determined, subsequent years have seen significantly smaller outbreaks of HPS.

- (29) 1 was consistent with victims' accounts
 2 only served to puzzle researchers
 3 required confirmation from overseas
 4 proved to be a mistake
- (30) 1 historically present in the region
 2 causing almost no symptoms
 3 less common in the past 4 spread primarily by humans
- (31) 1 been smaller than previously thought
 2 gone unrecognized because of climate
 3 resulted from a natural chain of events
 4 led to a decrease in predators of rodents

3 Read each passage and choose the best answer from among the four choices for each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

The Zapatista Movement

The 1994 Zapatista rebellion in Mexico is often considered the

first major uprising against globalization. The Zapatista National Liberation Army, an armed group of mostly indigenous farmers, seized control of several towns in Chiapas, Mexico's poorest state. The Zapatistas were protesting government policies they claimed benefited global business at the expense of indigenous peoples. The uprising was timed to coincide with the enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which opened Mexican markets to goods from the United States and Canada. The Zapatistas saw this as a perpetuation of oppressive economic policies. They believed the Mexican government had a history of colluding with powerful private and business interests to appropriate the region's land and resources, pushing indigenous populations out of their traditional territories. The local farmers expected NAFTA to compound the economic rift left in the wake of such actions.

The Zapatistas were not fighting to overthrow the federal government but rather to gain autonomy over their land and resources. They declared three objectives: to establish consensus-based direct democracy; to achieve self-determination; and to foster social and economic justice in order to promote respect for indigenous cultures. Though the Mexican army halted the uprising after 12 days of armed struggle, subsequent negotiations with the government culminated in the San Andrés Accords, which granted the Zapatistas the autonomy they had sought. The conditions agreed upon, however, were never actually implemented into law, and in 2003 the Zapatistas took matters into their own hands. They founded five self-governing zones in and around the Chiapas rainforest, each encompassing multiple municipalities and led by a rotating membership council so as to include the entire community in the political process. Within these zones, they established communal banks and businesses, medical clinics, and schools where indigenous languages are taught alongside Spanish. Thanks to the media savvy of Subcomandante Marcos, the Zapatistas' spokesperson and principal ideologist, the Zapatistas also pioneered the marketing of regional causes to the outside world. Using the nascent Internet to bypass local media, they reached out to independent journalists both within and outside Mexico, making the movement a focal point for a growing mistrust of economic globalization.

The Zapatista uprising is widely hailed as a paradigm of participatory democracy and nonviolent social change, but some commentators question how much the impoverished people of

Chiapas have benefited. Niels Barmeyer, a German anthropologist who has worked in the Zapatistas' settlements, writes that "there is a great gap between the impression that the rebels have managed to create among a worldwide sympathetic audience and the realities on the ground." Poverty is endemic, running water and sanitation systems are still lacking, and schools and clinics are ill-equipped. These problems are rooted in the Zapatistas' unwillingness to compromise their model of self-government in exchange for receiving state assistance. In order to maintain their separation from the government and other agencies that represent private interests, the Zapatistas must secure the resources to support their communities on their own. It remains to be seen for how long, and to what extent, the people are willing to sacrifice their material security to uphold the movement's ideological principles.

(32) Why was the enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement significant to the Zapatistas?

- 1 It meant the economic concerns of indigenous groups would be realized on a larger scale, which would increase their chances of receiving international support.
- 2 It indicated that the Mexican government would continue policies that had left indigenous people in Chiapas economically behind wealthier parts of society.
- 3 It created a political situation in which indigenous farmers could more easily request financial aid from companies and private-interest groups.
- 4 It resulted in the Mexican army being ordered to take possession of land owned by indigenous farmers in Chiapas.

(33) What has been one outcome of the Zapatista movement?

- 1 Media outlets have begun to broadcast in indigenous languages so that more people can learn about local and national political affairs.
- 2 The federal government has shortened the terms of elected officials so more citizens can have the chance to run for political office.
- 3 Indigenous groups throughout Mexico have won the right to establish schools that offer classes in indigenous languages.

- 4 The Zapatistas have instituted a political system that reflects the changes they wanted the government to put into law.
- (34) How can Niels Barmeyer's comment best be interpreted in the context of the passage?
- 1 The international community has misunderstood the economic progress made by the people of Chiapas to be the result of Zapatista policies.
 - 2 The poverty that still affects Zapatista communities should be blamed on the Mexican government's refusal to provide health and education facilities.
 - 3 Critics of the Zapatistas should recognize their wide-reaching achievements rather than focus on living conditions in the zones they have established.
 - 4 The praise the Zapatistas have received for their cause has overshadowed how little they have actually been able to deliver to their communities.

Urban Exploration

The term “urban exploration” has emerged to describe a growing movement in the world's cities: the infiltration—often unauthorized—of abandoned buildings and other spaces for the purpose of exploration and, in many cases, photo and video documentation. Urban explorers speak of finding beauty and truth in these discarded spaces, even amid the deterioration. Many talk of being both fascinated and repulsed by the poignancy and decay of an abandoned building, and say they are drawn back repeatedly by these conflicting reactions.

For some, urban exploration serves as a reminder of historical realities that may be glossed over by the polished, sanitized environment presented not only by buildings presently in use but also by reconstructed or renovated historical ruins and monuments. Official historical sites in particular often serve government interests, despite their claims to promote an understanding of a shared heritage. Management of such sites often prioritizes the generation of revenue from visitors or is driven by political and ideological motivations, such as the desire to smooth over past wrongdoings. Abandoned

structures, on the other hand, are agenda-free. The literature and displays offered at state-restored colonial missionary outposts in California, for instance, make little mention of the murder and enslavement of Native Americans that occurred when the outposts were established, whereas the very presence of a derelict factory testifies to the experience of those whose jobs were lost and whose lives were changed due to economic failure.

Critics like historians Steven High and David W. Lewis dismiss urban exploration as a superficial hobby practiced largely by members of middle-class suburbia who are “more interested in aesthetics than history.” High and Lewis document many of the same buildings urban explorers do. The difference, they argue, is that they delve deeper into the history of the structures, seeking out individuals with connections to the buildings and recording their stories. From their point of view, urban explorers are thrill-seeking trespassers who use historical documentation as a pretext for engaging in illegal behavior. Other detractors draw a parallel between urban explorers’ lack of effort to invest in or connect with the communities in the places they visit and the emotional remove and voyeuristic objectification characteristic of pornography. Indeed, most urban explorers have little interest in cleanups, renovation, or revitalization, feeling such action would efface the elements that make abandoned sites so compelling.

Whether they are selfish petty criminals or archaeologists of the modern age — or some admixture of both — the real question is what lessons the experiences of urban explorers can offer to society. Images of an abandoned insane asylum, for example, could be interpreted positively, as evidence of how far our treatment of mental illness has progressed, or negatively, as a testament to the cruelty humans can inflict on each other. Anthropologist Paul Mullins maintains that the photography, narratives, and material analysis produced by urban explorers offer a unique insight into the way we value our collective heritage, and help reshape our view of abandoned spaces. This, he says, could “provide us an exceptionally powerful way to . . . dissect the concrete social and material forces that create abandonment and ruination.”

(35) The author of the passage cites the example of missionary outposts in California to show that

1 governments are not utilizing profits from historical sites in

ways that benefit the people for whom the sites have historical significance.

- 2 urban explorers have succeeded in persuading government officials to change the content and tone of displays offered at historical monuments.
- 3 the understanding of history that people gain from viewing government-run historical sites may be influenced by political considerations.
- 4 governments have a tendency to prioritize the preservation of historical sites that have no record of human suffering associated with them.

(36) Why do some people criticize urban exploration?

- 1 They feel that the activities of urban explorers only serve to meet their own personal needs and have little academic or historical merit.
- 2 They worry that by trespassing and breaking other laws, urban explorers make it more difficult for legitimate historians to conduct their research.
- 3 They believe the middle-class upbringing of most urban explorers protects them from suffering the effects of urban decay firsthand.
- 4 They question urban explorers' ability to achieve the emotional detachment that would give them an objective sense of a site's significance.

(37) What does Paul Mullins believe is true of urban exploration?

- 1 It has brought to light contradictions in the ways that mental-health disorders have been documented in public archives.
- 2 The attention that it attracts to abandoned spaces can lead to the economic revitalization of surrounding communities.
- 3 It offers viewpoints that could potentially improve society's understanding of the socioeconomic factors that shape history.
- 4 Scholars' opinions of it will become increasingly negative unless urban explorers make a greater effort to change how they are perceived.

Reviving Extinct Species

Extinct species, by definition, are gone forever. However, proponents of a new scientific initiative known as “species resurrection” believe that, within five years, advances in genetic technology may make it possible to resurrect animals that no longer exist. Using DNA extracted from preserved specimens, scientists may be able to clone recently vanished species such as the Chinese river dolphin and the Xerces Blue butterfly, as well as other creatures whose extinction dates back much further.

Supporters believe species resurrection, also known as “de-extinction,” offers an opportunity to reverse the damage mankind has done to nature. A mainstay of the movement is the Long Now Foundation, a nonprofit organization supporting projects that promote long-term thinking. Stewart Brand, the organization’s founder and president, says, “Just the thought of mammoths and passenger pigeons alive again invokes the awe and wonder that drives all conservation at its deepest level.” In his view, resurrected species would be “beacons of hope” that suggest humanity can compensate for the losses it has caused.

Brand particularly argues for the return of “keystone species” — animals whose existence helps shape ecological conditions. The woolly mammoth, for instance, was once the dominant herbivore in the ecosystem called the “mammoth steppe,” on the extreme northern plains of present-day Canada and Russia. When the mammoths became extinct, their absence caused the area to shift from species-rich grassland to the tundra and boreal forests that are now home to a relatively small number of creatures. Brand believes reviving mammoths and other keystone species would “help restore a great deal of ecological richness.”

Supporters envision de-extinction science being applied not only to extinct species but to endangered species as well. Small populations suffering from inbreeding could regain their genetic variability through the influx of new DNA reproduced from cells of deceased specimens. Breeding healthy clones with ailing individuals could also eliminate genetic flaws endemic to a species. For example, a transmissible facial cancer in Tasmanian devils that scientists believe is caused by a single gene could be phased out through selective breeding, making the population immune within a few generations.

Critics, however, believe de-extinction advocates are putting the

cart before the horse. A great deal of money and effort is being put into research on how to clone extinct creatures, but far less consideration has been given to how—or even whether—a resurrected species could survive today in the wild. It is no easy matter to reestablish ecosystems with perfect biological checks and balances, especially when information about extinct animals' environments is uncertain or incomplete.

Stuart Pimm, a conservation ecologist at Duke University, says that species interrelationships and living habits must be considered, such as whether resurrected herbivores subsisted on plants that are also extinct, and what relationships existed between resurrected predators and their historic prey animals. Pimm also stresses that, without a guaranteed ecological niche, resurrected species could be condemned to wildlife preserves and zoos. The cold, arid conditions that supported the woolly mammoth, for example, can now be found in only a few places. With global temperatures on the rise, those locations are likely to become even scarcer.

So far, discussions of de-extinction have focused mainly on large mammals that appeal to the public's imagination, such as the woolly mammoth. However, most of the millions of species wiped out in the last 12,000 years have been microbes, fungi, and tiny plants. The disproportionate focus on charismatic species, called "taxonomic bias," is evident not only in de-extinction efforts, but in conservation biology in general. Impressive animals like pandas and eagles receive much more public attention, and thus greater funding, than endangered species that are more significant ecologically but harder to appreciate, such as fungi and invertebrates.

Many conservation organizations argue that using charismatic icons brings in more donations and that this money is then distributed across conservation efforts according to need. This seems to work better in theory than in practice, however. At present, only 11 percent of conservation research is devoted to invertebrates, in spite of the fact that they comprise 79 percent of the total number of species on the planet. In contrast, 68 percent of conservation research focuses on mammals, even though they make up only 3 percent of all species.

Perhaps the most compelling argument against species resurrection is that it diverts attention from the crisis of rapidly declining species. Human activities are reducing species diversity at an unprecedented rate, and despite the taxonomic bias in their favor, many endangered animals are in ever-greater danger of extinction.

The closest living relative of the woolly mammoth is the severely endangered African elephant, also a keystone species that helps preserve the ecological diversity of the savannas it roams. Rather than focusing on cloning the woolly mammoth, it might be better to dedicate efforts to changing the behaviors that are wreaking havoc on fragile ecosystems in the first place.

(38) Stewart Brand supports species resurrection because he believes

- 1 reintroducing extinct land mammals can be an effective way of protecting ecosystems from the threat of human activities.
- 2 attempts to clone extinct animal species have so far been too narrowly focused on species that have only recently gone extinct.
- 3 conservation organizations could make significant profits from the public's fascination with certain reintroduced species.
- 4 it represents a way to fix the environmental damage done by humans as it will have the effect of returning ecosystems to their former state.

(39) The example of the Tasmanian devil serves to illustrate that

- 1 even though species with severe genetic faults cannot be saved by species resurrection, the idea is worth pursuing to help genetically stronger species.
- 2 species resurrection would allow scientists to study the DNA of once-extinct animals in order to identify disease-causing genes in modern-day animals.
- 3 although some extinct species were nearly identical to their living relatives, species resurrection would not lead to the spread of diseases between the two.
- 4 the technology for species resurrection could be used to improve the health of living species by removing genetic disorders from their populations.

(40) What does Stuart Pimm believe is true of species resurrection?

- 1 The best course of action would be to first focus on establishing wildlife preserves for the animals so they can be protected.
- 2 Some extinct species that were mainly prey animals would

likely become predators once they were introduced into modern ecosystems.

- 3 Before it is carried out, scientists must gain an understanding of extinct animals' former habitats and ensure that such places exist on earth today.
- 4 The restoration of plant species that have disappeared due to animal overpopulation is a bigger priority than the resurrection of animal species.

(41) What has been a result of taxonomic bias within the field of conservation biology?

- 1 Public awareness of the large number of invertebrate species at risk of becoming extinct in the near future has been increasing.
- 2 Populations of some of the most important endangered keystone species have been reestablished in various ecosystems worldwide.
- 3 The number of large mammals in danger of extinction today is greater than it has been at any point in the last 12,000 years.
- 4 The vast majority of animal species on earth are given too little attention by researchers, while a relatively small number of species are prioritized.

-
- 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

Can the global food supply be ensured in the coming decades?

POINTS

- Agricultural practices
- Conflict
- International cooperation
- Climate change
- Eating habits
- Population growth

リスニング

Listening Test

There are four parts to this listening test.

| | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Part 1 | Dialogues: 1 question each | Multiple-choice |
| Part 2 | Passages: 2 questions each | Multiple-choice |
| Part 3 | Real-Life: 1 question each | Multiple-choice |
| Part 4 | Interview: 2 questions | Multiple-choice |

※Listen carefully to the instructions.

Part 1 CD 1 1 ~ 11

- No. 1**
- 1 He reluctantly agrees with it.
 - 2 He wants to consult his mother first.
 - 3 He thinks it is too expensive.
 - 4 He feels there may be an alternative solution.
- No. 2**
- 1 Search for a more convenient location.
 - 2 Decide to rent the office space.
 - 3 Look for something smaller elsewhere.
 - 4 Move again within a few years.
- No. 3**
- 1 He should not have confessed.
 - 2 He should not have been arrested.
 - 3 He will probably go free.
 - 4 He appears to be guilty.
- No. 4**
- 1 She forgot to attend the meeting.
 - 2 She lost her company ID.
 - 3 Her computer has crashed.
 - 4 Her password is no longer valid.

- No. 5**
- 1 There are too many courses to choose from.
 - 2 The man should talk to his advisor soon.
 - 3 The man will get the classes he needs.
 - 4 The professor has no control over class limits.
- No. 6**
- 1 He thinks his wife will be upset about the cost.
 - 2 He thinks the accident was not his fault.
 - 3 His insurance will not cover the repairs.
 - 4 His insurance fees will increase.
- No. 7**
- 1 Wait before taking action.
 - 2 Talk to her manager now.
 - 3 Look for another position.
 - 4 Become a contract worker.
- No. 8**
- 1 Harriett and Jake used to work together.
 - 2 Harriett has chosen not to have children.
 - 3 Jake is finding his new lifestyle exhausting.
 - 4 Jake thinks his wife should look after the baby.
- No. 9**
- 1 The man thinks the diet has gone too far.
 - 2 The woman's doctor ordered her to diet.
 - 3 The man believes he will get used to the diet.
 - 4 The woman's friend has given up dieting.
- No. 10**
- 1 Persuade stores to stock more DVD players.
 - 2 Conduct consumer surveys.
 - 3 Consult with the sales staff.
 - 4 Spend more on publicity.

(A)

- No. 11
- 1 Indoor air pollution is less severe in commercial buildings.
 - 2 Indoor air pollution is a bigger issue than many believe.
 - 3 The health effects of outdoor air pollution are unclear.
 - 4 Outdoor air pollution levels are difficult to measure.

- No. 12
- 1 Employing methods to boost air circulation in buildings.
 - 2 Developing materials that are less harmful to humans.
 - 3 Experimenting with new office-cleaning chemicals.
 - 4 Pushing manufacturers to label their products more clearly.

(B)

- No. 13
- 1 A disease began to affect the tree's fruit production.
 - 2 Its fruit stopped producing fertile seeds.
 - 3 The animal that ate its fruit became extinct.
 - 4 The gomphothere destroyed the forest canopy.

- No. 14
- 1 They have a tendency to steal food.
 - 2 Their size helps them avoid predators.
 - 3 They will fight to protect their food supplies.
 - 4 Their main food source is black palm tree seeds.

(C)

- No. 15**
- 1 Create a unique technique for measuring anger.
 - 2 Prove that stress is linked to physical well-being.
 - 3 Research how different religions preach forgiveness.
 - 4 Determine whether forgiveness has real benefits.
- No. 16**
- 1 To aid research into the deeper causes of conflict.
 - 2 To support those who lost people close to them.
 - 3 To encourage people to join a religious organization.
 - 4 To rehabilitate people who committed violent acts.

(D)

- No. 17**
- 1 Some people's brains are especially vulnerable to injury.
 - 2 Some brain disorders have little effect on brain cells.
 - 3 The brain's functions decline at a constant rate.
 - 4 The brain can replace cells that have died.
- No. 18**
- 1 Earlier studies had produced unreliable results.
 - 2 Psychologists' treatment methods are ineffective.
 - 3 Education may help delay a decline in memory.
 - 4 Crystallized intelligence weakens as people age.

(E)

- No. 19**
- 1 To enable farmers to produce food more efficiently.
 - 2 To help food producers change people's consumption habits.
 - 3 To improve treatments for sufferers of food poisoning.
 - 4 To better identify sources of food contamination.
- No. 20**
- 1 The new system does not have enough funding.
 - 2 The new system is not yet mandatory.
 - 3 The new system does not protect animals' welfare.
 - 4 The new system's technology has not been fully tested.

No. 21

(F)

Situation: You injured your leg playing rugby a few days ago. The injury is not as painful today. You need to recover as quickly as possible. Your doctor gives you the following advice.

Question: What is one thing you should do?

- 1 Have the hematoma drained.
- 2 Stop icing the injury.
- 3 Start taking antibiotics.
- 4 Have an x-ray taken.

No. 22

(G)

Situation: You are at the opening of an art exhibition. You want to take photos to show your family later. The museum director tells you the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Ask the museum director for permission.
- 2 Pick up your photography permit.
- 3 Pay a fee to the staff.
- 4 Get an agreement at the desk.

No. 23

(H)

Situation: You need a car for a yearlong work assignment. You have a budget of \$250 a month. A knowledgeable friend is giving you advice.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Rent a car.
- 2 Lease a car.
- 3 Buy a used car.
- 4 Get a loan for a new car.

No. 24

(I)

Situation: You work as a visiting researcher at a foreign university. You have just agreed to teach a course there. The dean is talking to you about your visa.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Contact your home institution to seek approval.
- 2 Send an outline of your qualifications to immigration.
- 3 Find a faculty member to fill in for you.
- 4 Take a letter from the university to immigration.

No. 25

(J)

Situation: You booked a business-class airline ticket a few days ago. You depart tomorrow. You want to change the return date. You call the airline and are told the following.

Question: What should you do to save the most money for this flight?

- 1 Have the agent rebook the entire ticket.
- 2 Pay the administrative fee before you fly.
- 3 Delay making a change until after your departure.
- 4 Upgrade your frequent-flyer membership.

Part 4 CD 1 24 ~ 25

- No. 26**
- 1 He has trouble creating new ideas for products.
 - 2 He is involved in more projects than he can handle.
 - 3 He now realizes that product manufacturing is complicated.
 - 4 He discovered that cheap replicas are losing their popularity.
- No. 27**
- 1 They are more effective in rural areas than urban areas.
 - 2 They can benefit people who are not directly using them.
 - 3 Large-scale food producers sometimes feel threatened by them.
 - 4 Explaining their benefits to local people can be problematic.

2014年度第2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 |
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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 | |
| | | No.17 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | |
| | | No.18 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | |
| | D | No.19 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | |
| | | No.20 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | |
| Part 3 | E | No.21 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | |
| | | No.22 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | |
| | F | No.23 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | |
| | | G | 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.

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