

# 2級

## 2017年度第②回

一次試験 2017.10.8実施

二次試験 A日程 2017.11.5実施

B日程 2017.11.12実施

一次試験・筆記(85分)

pp.108～122

一次試験・リスニング(約24分)

pp.123～127

CD赤-1～32

二次試験・面接(約7分)

pp.128～131

※ 解答一覧は別冊 p.99

※ 解答と解説は別冊 pp.100～130

※ 別冊の巻末についている解答用マークシートを使いましょう。

### 合格基準スコア

● 一次試験…1520

(満点1950/リーディング650, リスニング650, ライティング650)

● 二次試験…460(満点650/スピーキング650)

# ◎一次試験・筆記

1

次の(1)から(20)までの( )に入れるのに最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選び, その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

- (1) **A:** Janet, what do you think about getting a sports car?  
**B:** Well, sports cars are nice. But they use a lot of gasoline and don't have much room, so they're not very ( ).  
1 practical    2 complex    3 informal    4 minor
- (2) Susan bought a large ( ) of paper towels at the supermarket because they were on sale. However, she did not have enough space for all of them, so she gave some to her sister.  
1 movement    2 operation    3 benefit    4 quantity
- (3) **A:** Thank you for coming to this job interview, Mr. Philips. Could you tell us about your work experience?  
**B:** Yes. I ( ) worked at Miller Steel. I was the sales manager there for five years.  
1 gradually    2 consequently  
3 electronically    4 previously
- (4) Before visitors enter the museum, their bags are ( ) by security officers. The officers check to make sure visitors are not carrying any dangerous objects.  
1 translated    2 inspected    3 illustrated    4 transformed
- (5) The advice book said that communication was an important ( ) of marriage. The book said that it is a basic part of every relationship.  
1 surface    2 bargain    3 element    4 loan

- (6) The two companies had many discussions about building a new factory together. They finally came to an ( ) that they would each pay half of the cost.  
1 illusion      2 agreement      3 origin      4 essence
- (7) In 1964, the African countries of Tanganyika and Zanzibar ( ) to form a single country, which is now called Tanzania.  
1 complained      2 breathed      3 fascinated      4 united
- (8) When Mary had her car stolen, John could ( ) with her because the same thing had happened to him once.  
1 sympathize      2 betray      3 concentrate      4 persuade
- (9) Denise used her computer to calculate the ( ) of all the money she had spent in March. The total was over \$1,000.  
1 text      2 sum      3 era      4 fuel
- (10) Mark started a coffee farm in Hawaii. He was not able to sell many coffee beans in Hawaii, but he has made a lot of money since he started ( ) them to other countries.  
1 shortening      2 observing      3 exporting      4 decorating

- (11) Ralph has a large stamp collection. Some of his stamps are very hard to ( ) by, so they are worth a lot of money.  
1 come      2 stand      3 go      4 drop
- (12) George took the train into town to visit the art museum, but it was closed. He was disappointed at having traveled all that way for ( ).  
1 anything      2 nothing      3 everything      4 something
- (13) **A:** Here's the bill. Shall we each pay half, Samantha?  
**B:** I'll pay, Larry. You bought lunch last week, so this time it's ( ) me.  
1 with      2 on      3 behind      4 over
- (14) Both of Elliot's parents work, so Elliot is ( ) being home alone after school. He does not mind waiting for them for a few hours.  
1 cautious of      2 similar to  
3 ashamed of      4 accustomed to
- (15) The school is going to ( ) the old system of exams. Instead, students will be required to write a report at the end of each term.  
1 do away with      2 fit in with  
3 get used to      4 give rise to

- (16) **A:** Oh no! The post office closes in five minutes, and I need to mail these letters.  
**B:** If you use my car, you might be able to (        ) it in time.  
**1** make            **2** have            **3** go                **4** show
- (17) On April Fool's Day, Nancy decided to (        ) a trick on her husband. She filled the sugar bowl with salt so that he would put salt in his tea.  
**1** bring            **2** play            **3** lead            **4** prove
- (18) Last week's summer festival was a huge success. (        ) many as 2,000 people came.  
**1** Like            **2** As                **3** For                **4** By
- (19) The train left the station while Tim and Janet (        ) some coffee for the journey. They had to wait 30 minutes for the next one.  
**1** were buying **2** buying        **3** might buy      **4** buy
- (20) Marlene wanted her son to get no (        ) than 80 percent on his math test. She was proud when he got a perfect score.  
**1** few            **2** fewest          **3** less            **4** least

次の英文[A], [B]を読み、その文意にそって(21)から(26)までの ( ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

[A]

## *A Solution for Two*

The world's population is steadily increasing and is expected to reach 9 billion by 2038. At the same time, global warming has led to dramatic climate change in many parts of the world. Hot, dry summers in many areas where crops are grown have made farming more difficult. Therefore, many people are worried that they will not be able to ( 21 ) for all the people in the world. However, there may be a simple solution to this.

According to one British study, over 40 percent of crops grown on British farms are wasted. One of the main causes of this is that supermarkets have strict requirements for farmers. Farmers agree to provide a certain amount of fruits and vegetables every year. However, most shops will only accept fruits and vegetables that are a certain shape, color, and size. In order to ( 22 ), farmers have to produce more crops than necessary. In the end, the fruits and vegetables that do not match the shops' requirements go to waste.

The Gleaning Network, an organization in the United Kingdom, is trying to reduce this food waste and solve farming problems. The organization contacts farmers who have extra crops in their fields. If the farmers agree, the organization sends volunteers to help pick the crops for them. ( 23 ), the organization receives the unwanted fruits and vegetables for free. It then donates this food to charities and low-income families. The Gleaning Network believes that this system can provide a long-term solution to our food problems.

- (21) **1** provide safe homes  
**2** find clean water  
**3** produce enough food  
**4** make enough energy
- (22) **1** make their products healthier  
**2** satisfy these rules  
**3** improve the taste  
**4** change these requirements
- (23) **1** For example  
**2** In exchange  
**3** Nevertheless  
**4** By then

## *The Killer Whale's Meal*

Orcas, also known as killer whales, are large animals that live in the world's oceans. Despite their nickname, they usually do not attack humans. ( 24 ), like dolphins and other whales, orcas in the wild are friendly towards humans. Also like these creatures, orcas locate objects in their environment using sound. When an orca makes a sound, the sound echoes off objects in the sea. When the echo comes back to the orca, the animal can sense the distance and shape of those objects. Using sound in this way is called echolocation.

Orcas eat salmon, and scientists have long known that orcas use echolocation to hunt them. Recently, however, a team of scientists has discovered something new. Orcas have an amazing ability to ( 25 ). The scientists knew that orcas prefer chinook salmon to other types of salmon. What they noticed, however, is that orcas can find chinook salmon even when chinook salmon are swimming with other salmon of the same size. This made the researchers wonder how orcas can tell the difference between different types of salmon.

The scientists found that the salmon's "swim bladder" — an organ inside the fish — allows orcas to do this. At the beginning of their study, the scientists ( 26 ). Then, they played back the sounds at three different kinds of salmon. Depending on the size of the swim bladder, the echo changed. Since the chinook salmon's swim bladder is a different size, orcas are able to find the food they want using echolocation.



- (24) 1 Even so  
2 As a result  
3 At least  
4 In fact
- (25) 1 find their favorite food  
2 hunt in groups  
3 use tools to catch fish  
4 see fish in the dark
- (26) 1 compared the colors of the fish  
2 located the salmon's home  
3 took pictures of the orcas  
4 recorded some orca sounds

次の英文[A], [B], [C]の内容に関して、(27)から(38)までの質問に対して最も適切なもの、または文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

## [A]

From: Frank Klessmer <[fklessmer@diplowhigh.edu](mailto:fklessmer@diplowhigh.edu)>

To: Mira Cohen <[mira-star@myemail.com](mailto:mira-star@myemail.com)>

Date: October 8

Subject: Letter of recommendation

Dear Mira,

In your last e-mail, you mentioned that you needed a recommendation letter for the colleges that you are applying to. I enjoyed having you in my music class last year, and I would be happy to write one for you. You still have one year of high school left to go, and I know that this year will be very busy for you. I'm sure you will do well and that you'll be able to get into any college that you want to attend.

Anyway, before I write the letter, I need some information from you. First, please give me a list of the colleges you're applying to. Also, I'll need to know the deadline for each school. Most colleges ask teachers to send the letters of recommendation through an online form, but some still want paper letters to be sent through the mail. Let me know what each school requires.

Also, I'd like to know what you would like me to include in the letter. Of course I'll write about what a good student you are, but if there's anything special you would like me to point out, such as your singing ability, please let me know. I'm writing letters for some other students too, so a list of these things will help me make sure what I write is specific to you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Klessmer

(27) Mira

- 1 asked for advice about choosing a college.
- 2 recommended Mr. Klessmer as a teacher.
- 3 took Mr. Klessmer's class last year.
- 4 graduated from high school recently.

(28) What is one thing that Mr. Klessmer wants to know?

- 1 The website for each school Mira is interested in.
- 2 The address of each college Mira will apply to.
- 3 What date he should write at the top of each letter.
- 4 When each college will need the letter from him.

(29) Why does Mr. Klessmer want a list from Mira?

- 1 Other students want to see what he will write about her.
- 2 He does not know if she is a good student or not.
- 3 So that he can write about things Mira wants him to.
- 4 Because he cannot remember her favorite hobbies.

[B]

## ***Homes First***

In many cities around the world, the number of homeless people has become a big problem. U.S. cities are no exception. Indeed, it is estimated that on any one night, around 600,000 people are living on the streets of American cities. However, a majority of these people are only homeless temporarily while they look for new homes. Some, though, have been without a place to live for many years. These people often suffer from serious illnesses, such as mental illnesses or HIV.

In 2010, an organization named Community Solutions began a campaign to help these long-term homeless. The organization called this the 100,000 Homes Campaign. The aim of the campaign was to find such people and immediately provide them with a home. According to Community Solutions, in the past, homeless people were often required to participate in job-training programs or receive treatment for their illnesses before they would be given a home. The 100,000 Homes Campaign decided to adopt a different approach. The organization would first give them somewhere to live and after that help them change their lives.

In around 230 cities across the United States, volunteers interviewed homeless people to find out how long they had been homeless and what health problems they had. The organization then used this information to decide the order that people received homes. These homes were funded by local governments. Many of these governments agreed to do this because providing the homeless with a place to live actually saves money in the long run. This is because homeless people are more likely to need expensive medical treatment involving long stays in the hospital, which governments end up paying for.

The organization achieved its aim of providing 100,000 homes by July 2014. It says that, although a few of the people it helped later became homeless again, the great majority managed to change their lives, becoming healthier and finding work. Having accomplished its original aim, Community Solutions has set a much higher goal. The organization hopes to find homes for all homeless people in the United States. In addition, it plans to help other countries introduce similar campaigns to reduce homelessness.

- (30) In the United States, the problem of being homeless
- 1 has not been solved with temporary housing programs run by the government.
  - 2 has not been as common a problem as it is in other countries around the world.
  - 3 is often not a long-term situation but rather something that lasts for a short period.
  - 4 is often not a problem for large cities but is more common in smaller cities.
- (31) How is the 100,000 Homes Campaign different from traditional methods for helping the homeless?
- 1 Homeless people are offered job training and given new jobs.
  - 2 Homeless people are provided with homes without any requirements.
  - 3 It supports people who have trouble paying for medical treatments.
  - 4 It helps people who have recently lost their home find a new one.
- (32) What is one reason that local governments agreed to pay for homes for the homeless?
- 1 Hospitals asked the government to find a way to reduce the number of patients.
  - 2 People living in cities want to find a way to help the homeless.
  - 3 It is cheaper than covering other costs that are caused by being homeless.
  - 4 An organization offered to help build homes if the government paid for them.
- (33) Community Solutions
- 1 thinks that it does not have to help the homeless in the United States any more.
  - 2 believes its program was not successful because many people became homeless again.
  - 3 has started to provide the homeless with the healthcare and work that they need.
  - 4 has reached its original goal and plans to expand its services to homeless people in other places.

## ***The Navajo Lifestyle***

The Navajo are a Native American tribe that lives in mountainous desert regions in the southwestern part of the United States. The center of the Navajo lifestyle is the *churro*, a type of sheep which was first introduced to North and South America by the Spanish in the 16th century. The *churro* is strong and well adapted to the climate, so it quickly became valuable to the Navajo. Not only did it provide an important food source for them but its wool could also be used to make blankets. These blankets became an important source of income.

This traditional lifestyle was nearly destroyed in the 1930s when the U.S. government decided that the Navajo's sheep were damaging the environment. Many of their sheep were killed, and many Navajo had no choice but to find jobs in cities. By the 1970s, there were only 400 of the sheep left. Then, Lyle McNeal, a professor at Utah State University, together with some local Navajo people, began working to save the sheep. There are now about 6,000 of them.

Many Navajo shepherds who look after the sheep today are also weavers who make blankets. These shepherds follow the traditional way of life, leading their sheep up to the mountains in the summer and bringing them back for the winter. Now, some of these shepherds have started offering cultural tours. By paying a small fee, tourists can travel with them as they move the sheep. The tourists can also learn Navajo cooking and weaving skills. In this way, the shepherds can earn extra income and also share the traditions of their tribe with others.

However, some Navajo people are concerned about the effect tourists have on their traditions and their privacy. In the past, some tourists have failed to respect Navajo culture — taking pictures without permission, entering religious sites, or behaving badly during religious ceremonies. In response to this problem, the Navajo leaders have created rules that visitors must follow if they wish to visit Navajo lands. It is hoped that with these rules, the Navajo people will be able to benefit from tourism without it causing any harm to their culture.

- (34) Why is the *churro* popular with the Navajo?
- 1 It can easily live in a difficult climate and provides food and money to the Navajo.
  - 2 It has the warmest wool and is able to move quickly in desert regions.
  - 3 It is easy to take care of and was sold for a low price by the Spanish.
  - 4 It is very strong and can carry the blankets that the Navajo make across great distances.
- (35) Because of a U.S. government decision,
- 1 a professor from Utah State University found a way to help the Navajo find new jobs.
  - 2 the number of sheep living on Navajo lands increased from only 400 to 6,000.
  - 3 the Navajo's sheep began to cause more damage to the environment than before.
  - 4 many Navajo lost their traditional source of income and had to find new types of work.
- (36) How are some modern Navajo shepherds able to make money?
- 1 By selling their sheep to the tourists that visit in the summer.
  - 2 By showing their traditional lifestyle to tourists and teaching them skills.
  - 3 By cooking traditional Navajo foods and serving them in local restaurants.
  - 4 By carrying goods such as Navajo blankets up the mountains in the winter.
- (37) Navajo leaders have made rules to reduce
- 1 the number of Navajo people who behave badly during religious ceremonies.
  - 2 the number of accidents caused by tourists taking pictures.
  - 3 the negative effects that tourists have on Navajo culture and traditions.
  - 4 the negative effects that the old rules had on the way people were living.
- (38) Which of the following statements is true?
- 1 The Spanish brought the *churro* with them to North and South America.
  - 2 Tourists are not allowed to attend Navajo religious ceremonies.
  - 3 Navajo shepherds sell wool to tourists who want to weave blankets.
  - 4 Lyle McNeal believes sheep cause too much damage to the environment.

# 4

- 以下のTOPICについて、あなたの意見とその理由を2つ書きなさい。
- POINTSは理由を書く際の参考となる観点を示したものです。ただし、これら以外の観点から理由を書いてもかまいません。
- 語数の目安は80語～100語です。
- 解答は、解答用紙のB面にあるライティング解答欄に書きなさい。なお、解答欄の外に書かれたものは採点されません。
- 解答がTOPICに示された問いの答えになっていない場合や、TOPICからずれていると判断された場合は、0点と採点されることがあります。 TOPICの内容をよく読んでから答えてください。

## TOPIC

*It is often said that people today use too much electricity. Do you agree with this opinion?*

## POINTS

- *Convenience*
- *Cost*
- *The environment*



# ●一次試験・リスニング

## 2級リスニングテストについて



①このリスニングテストには、第1部と第2部があります。

★英文はすべて一度しか読まれません。

第1部……対話を聞き、その質問に対して最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選びなさい。

第2部……英文を聞き、その質問に対して最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選びなさい。

②No. 30のあと、10秒すると試験終了の合図がありますので、筆記用具を置いてください。

### 第1部

No. 1



- 1 It wasn't interesting.
- 2 It was too expensive.
- 3 Her son already had it.
- 4 Her son didn't like it.

No. 2



- 1 The salad it sells is tasty.
- 2 It sells more fruit than other stores.
- 3 Its vegetables are good quality.
- 4 He was impressed with the staff.

No. 3



- 1 It is full on weekends until July.
- 2 It is newer than the Westgate Hotel.
- 3 It is the largest hotel in the area.
- 4 It is close to the airport.

No. 4



- 1 He left his ticket at home.
- 2 He is not old enough.
- 3 It is sold out already.
- 4 It is not being shown at the theater.

No. 5



- 1 Park the moving truck.
- 2 Unpack some boxes.
- 3 Prepare some food.
- 4 Clean the counter.

17年度第2回

英作文リスニング  
No. 1  
No. 5



No. 6



- 1 Order some Silky Wash soap.
- 2 Look for a different present.
- 3 Come back to the store in a few days.
- 4 Plan a birthday party.

No. 7



- 1 She has never studied design.
- 2 She has too many assignments.
- 3 She is too busy with her job.
- 4 She is worried about next year.

No. 8



- 1 Save his work.
- 2 Clean his computer.
- 3 Make his paper longer.
- 4 Let her use the computer.

No. 9



- 1 Help her catch fish.
- 2 Plan a family vacation.
- 3 Show her his work schedule.
- 4 Go on a school fishing trip.

No. 10



- 1 He does not like art galleries.
- 2 He is not an art expert.
- 3 He is moving soon.
- 4 He owns a lot of artworks.

No. 11



- 1 He has to work.
- 2 He has a meeting with his boss.
- 3 He is going on vacation.
- 4 He is feeling sick.

No. 12



- 1 He has not tried cooking before.
- 2 He has not made enough food.
- 3 He does not know how to drive.
- 4 He does not have any milk.

No. 13



- 1 They will buy her something at the mall.
- 2 They will make her something.
- 3 They will take her to dinner.
- 4 They will give her flowers from the garden.

No. 14



- 1 A new bus station was built near his home.
- 2 Something is wrong with his car.
- 3 The buses are always on time.
- 4 It costs less than driving.

No. 15



- 1 She has to buy a magazine.
- 2 She has to help Luke on Tuesday.
- 3 She has to go to swimming practice.
- 4 She has to write a magazine article.

## 第2部



No. 16



- 1 They went on an overseas trip.
- 2 They visited a culture museum.
- 3 They listened to teachers from foreign countries.
- 4 They made posters about different countries.

No. 17



- 1 To make more people take his class.
- 2 To get money for the university.
- 3 It was popular with his students.
- 4 It could help other professors.

No. 18



- 1 Give it to an artist.
- 2 Sell it on the Internet.
- 3 Put it up in her living room.
- 4 Return it to the market.

No. 19



- 1 Local shops will be closed.
- 2 There might not be many customers.
- 3 Some tourists might not like her restaurant.
- 4 Her restaurant might run out of food.

17年度第2回

リスニング  
No. 6  
5  
No. 19



No. 20



- 1 She became a manager at another restaurant.
- 2 She was planning to take a night class.
- 3 She wanted to work during the day.
- 4 She needed more time to study.

No. 21



- 1 It is used as a source of water.
- 2 It is bad for people's skin.
- 3 It does not have any important vitamins.
- 4 It does not need any water to grow.

No. 22



- 1 Extra buses will run tomorrow.
- 2 There are no tickets left for today.
- 3 Passengers can ride with a train ticket.
- 4 The road will be closed this afternoon.

No. 23



- 1 A news article that was not true.
- 2 A research paper for his school project.
- 3 Some new brands of coffee.
- 4 Some exercises for losing weight.

No. 24



- 1 Work picking fruit.
- 2 Travel overseas.
- 3 Manage his uncle's farm.
- 4 Study at graduate school.

No. 25



- 1 The ATM is not working.
- 2 The building is being repaired.
- 3 Computers will be on sale tomorrow.
- 4 Customers cannot use credit cards today.

No. 26



- 1 They did not grow any tomatoes.
- 2 They did not get any sunlight.
- 3 The leaves were too small.
- 4 Insects ate all the leaves.

No. 27



- 1 People can feed the rabbits.
- 2 Children must not play with the ponies.
- 3 An expert on monkeys will visit.
- 4 There is a new animal this month.

No. 28



- 1 Some researchers live there.
- 2 There is a city inside of it.
- 3 It is ideal for watching stars.
- 4 It is the world's largest national park.

No. 29



- 1 He takes her to the supermarket.
- 2 He orders groceries on the Internet for her.
- 3 He buys food on his way home from work.
- 4 He cooks meals for her at home.

No. 30



- 1 They need water to lay eggs.
- 2 They are mostly born in August.
- 3 They like the warm weather in Africa.
- 4 They sometimes swim in the ocean.

17  
年度  
第2回

リス  
ニング

No. 20

3

No. 30

