

準1級

2016年度 第**3**回

一次試験 2017.1.22実施

二次試験 2017.2.19実施

一次試験・筆記(90分)

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一次試験・リスニング(約30分)

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CD録-27～52

二次試験・面接(約8分)

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※解答一覧は別冊p.223

※解答と解説は別冊pp.224～266

※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…1792

(満点2250/リーディング750, リスニング750, ライティング750)

●二次試験…512(満点750/スピーキング750)

◎一次試驗・筆記

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) Good dental () is important, so most elementary schools have programs to teach children how to take care of their teeth.
1 grief 2 hygiene 3 pledge 4 static
- (2) A: Are those strange-looking berries ()?
B: Yes, they are. In fact, they taste delicious.
1 edible 2 inevitable 3 vicious 4 wicked
- (3) When Aaron moved to Tokyo, he was completely () by the subway system, but after a few weeks he understood it well enough to get around.
1 inflated 2 reconciled 3 bewildered 4 adored
- (4) The doctor told Amanda her skin () was caused by the soap she was using. After she switched to a new soap, her hands no longer became dry and red.
1 irritation 2 attendant 3 context 4 coherence
- (5) The windows in the apartment were (). In fact, it was almost impossible to see through them to the street outside.
1 filthy 2 cuddly 3 floppy 4 solitary
- (6) The government is revising the tax law to close a () that has allowed some people to avoid paying all the tax they should.
1 holdup 2 setback 3 loophole 4 downfall

- (7) A: Erica beats me every time we play tennis. She's an outstanding player.
B: Yeah, and she knows it, too. She's always () about how good she is.
1 boasting 2 grumbling 3 kneading 4 wavering
- (8) Robert paid no () to his doctor's warnings about his unhealthy lifestyle, continuing to smoke, drink, and eat junk food every day.
1 blister 2 heed 3 crumb 4 fluke
- (9) With the nation facing a shortage of electricity, the government is () plans to increase the number of wind and solar farms.
1 mystifying 2 trespassing 3 misplacing 4 accelerating
- (10) Donald often () with anger when his co-workers disagreed with him. His boss warned him he would be fired if he could not keep his temper under control.
1 jumbled 2 revolved 3 wandered 4 erupted
- (11) Most radio stations prefer to play only () music, as many listeners would rather hear songs that are popular than those by lesser-known artists.
1 cowardly 2 mainstream 3 feeble 4 dutiful
- (12) A recent study of surgeons found a significant () between age and knowledge of the latest surgical techniques. Younger surgeons seem to be much more familiar with new techniques.
1 reptile 2 summit 3 curse 4 correlation
- (13) The ancient Greeks believed Mount Olympus to be a () place. They considered it to be the home of their gods.
1 petty 2 coarse 3 sacred 4 willing

- (14) **A:** James is so rude. Today, he walked right past me without saying hello.
B: I'm sure he didn't do it (). He probably just didn't notice you.
1 intentionally **2** divinely **3** foolishly **4** brilliantly
- (15) The factory was forced to close down when authorities discovered that it had been () harmful chemicals into the atmosphere.
1 emitting **2** appointing **3** restating **4** instigating
- (16) The doctor said Marlene's diet was () in iron and other minerals, and that this was causing her to tire easily and have poor health.
1 transparent **2** deficient **3** modified **4** pessimistic
- (17) After one of the airplane's engines failed, it began to lose () rapidly and had to make an emergency landing.
1 procedure **2** altitude **3** expertise **4** trickery
- (18) Although the novel was written more than a hundred years ago, readers today will probably be surprised at how () the characters seem.
1 contemporary **2** tremendous
3 sinister **4** simultaneous
- (19) The country was on high alert for terrorism, so four extra police cars () the visiting prime minister from the airport to his hotel.
1 carved **2** scattered
3 escorted **4** restructured
- (20) Some of Professor Kimble's co-workers at the university consider teaching to be a duty, but she thinks of it as a (). She feels honored to help young people learn.
1 component **2** boundary **3** privilege **4** pillar

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.

Pleistocene Rewilding

Rewilding, or reintroducing species to their former habitats, has been practiced since the 1990s in efforts to restore wilderness areas and revive animal populations. One example is the reintroduction of beavers, which were hunted to extinction in the United Kingdom around 400 years ago, into an area of Scotland. By cutting down trees and building dams on streams, beavers create habitats for numerous other animals. Not surprisingly, then, reintroducing them has (26) the area.

Ecologist Paul S. Martin, who died in 2010, was a proponent of a more controversial idea called Pleistocene rewilding. He believed descendants of large mammals, such as lions and camels, should be reintroduced to areas where their ancestors roamed during the Pleistocene epoch, which ended roughly 11,700 years ago — a time when populations of many large mammals were in decline. In cases where such animals had become extinct, Martin proposed reintroducing their close ecological equivalents — for example, elephants in place of mammoths. According to Martin, these mammals played a key role in the evolution of most plant and animal species. Consequently, ecosystems where these mammals are no longer found (27).

Some scientists, however, say Pleistocene rewilding could have significant drawbacks. Programs to monitor interactions among species would need to be established, and secure fencing would be required to protect people and livestock from potentially dangerous animals. Both of these steps would involve major economic costs. (28), since the end of the Pleistocene epoch, many ecosystems and species have evolved dramatically. Reintroducing species into such altered environments could have a destabilizing effect.

- (26) 1 boosted species diversity in
2 had only a slight effect on
3 led scientists to stop studying
4 kept people away from

- (27) 1 are more difficult to access
2 have been recreated elsewhere
3 are not worth saving
4 have become unbalanced

- (28) 1 What is more
2 As a result
3 Instead
4 In comparison

Gender Equality in the Workplace

American women have made great progress toward achieving workplace equality, both through societal changes and government regulations that ensure equal opportunities for advancement. (**29**), male managers still greatly outnumber female ones. This is partly because there is a common stereotype of women as being “loyal,” while expectations of men lean toward “protection” and “competence.” Men are therefore perceived as better suited for leadership roles.

When women do get promoted, it seems they (**30**). Victoria Brescoll of Yale University asked volunteers to evaluate a fictional police chief (typically a “man’s job”) and the fictional president of an all-female college (typically a “woman’s job”). Both make the same error — failing to send sufficient police officers or security staff to a protest. In half the situations, the police chief or president making the error is male, and in the other half, female. The study’s participants were far more critical of the female police chiefs and male college presidents. This is a more serious problem for women, who have a higher chance of ending up in a “man’s job” than vice versa.

Some companies attempt to get more women into leadership roles by establishing targets for the percentage of these roles to be filled by women. Economist Herminia Ibarra says this (**31**). Ibarra claims that companies often make it hard for women to acquire leadership skills to begin with. For example, men are more likely to be assigned to positions on the “leadership path” and so obtain more experience relevant to being a manager. If women were given the same chances to acquire leadership skills, Ibarra says, it would promote workplace equality.

- (29) 1 In other words
2 For instance
3 Despite this
4 Moreover
- (30) 1 are criticized less often
2 face another challenge
3 tend to hire more women
4 judge people more harshly
- (31) 1 has had many positive results
2 is not sufficient
3 has made companies stronger
4 puts men at a disadvantage

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.

Twinning Towns

The idea of establishing friendly relationships between individual cities and towns across Europe, known as town twinning, became popular following World War II. It was originally hoped that creating connections at a local level would be effective in undoing some of the harm that had been done to international relations by six years of conflict. Since then, many thousands of twin-town pairings have been established, and their relationships have expanded to include more than just student and cultural exchanges or tourism campaigns. In particular, technology sharing and business-promotion plans have become common to twin-town relationships. In recent decades, for example, the city of Nottingham, England, has received extensive technical support from its twin, Karlsruhe, Germany, in the modernization and expansion of its streetcar network.

Recently, however, a growing number of critics have been arguing that town twinning no longer plays the essential role in European society that it once did, since social media and online information enable individuals and businesses to establish and maintain relationships with people abroad. In addition, many relationships between twin towns have become inactive as volunteers and supporters retire, and young people do not think getting involved is worthwhile.

Advocates of town twinning, however, counter that the relationships that develop between twinned towns still bring unique benefits in the modern age. For example, the longstanding link between Deventer in the Netherlands and Tartu in Estonia led the two cities to hold extensive meetings involving public officials in order to deal with social welfare issues in Tartu. These, in turn, led to training sessions for Estonian healthcare professionals and the introduction of new policies regarding care for the elderly. Similarly, these types of relationships can be important following natural disasters, when a damaged town's

twin is often among the first places to send aid. If the rich, long-term community connections enabled by town twinning are lost, such important examples of cooperation may become increasingly rare.

(32) Why did town twinning first become popular in Europe?

- 1 Governments of towns and cities believed they could gain influence in technology industries if they shared more information.
- 2 Governments thought cultural-exchange programs should be handled by towns and cities rather than by countries.
- 3 Creating relationships between towns and cities was seen as a way to repair damaged relations between countries.
- 4 It was thought that business partnerships between towns and cities could improve economic conditions after World War II.

(33) What do critics say about town twinning?

- 1 Young volunteers who know how to use social media effectively are needed to improve the relationships between towns.
- 2 Although online communication between twin towns is useful, there is a need for more face-to-face meetings.
- 3 Twin-town relationships focus too much on young people and should make an effort to also include older people.
- 4 It has become less relevant because of technological advances that have improved methods of communication.

(34) The twinned cities of Deventer and Tartu are an example of

- 1 how the depth of the relationships between twinned towns offers unique advantages in dealing with local problems.
- 2 the importance of considering the needs of local citizens before entering into a town-twinning relationship.
- 3 a way to encourage twinned towns to solve disagreements by getting local people involved in meetings.
- 4 the benefits of using the experience of elderly citizens when discussing issues between twinned towns.

The Costa Rica-Nicaragua Border Dispute

In 2010, Costa Rica brought two complaints to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the UN court that deals with territorial disputes between countries. First, it said its neighbor Nicaragua was illegally occupying a three-square-kilometer area of land near where the San Juan River flows into the Caribbean Sea. Called Isla Portillos, it is officially part of Costa Rica, but Nicaragua argues that it has historic rights there. In an aggressive move, Nicaragua had sent armed troops in to claim and occupy the territory. Furthermore, Costa Rica accused Nicaragua of harming the ecologically fragile wetlands around Isla Portillos by digging out three artificial waterways in an attempt to create better access from the San Juan River to the Caribbean.

In response, Nicaragua filed a suit in the ICJ in 2011, claiming that Costa Rica was causing costly damage to the San Juan River by building a road alongside it. According to Nicaragua, the construction of a 160-kilometer road on the Costa Rican side of the San Juan River — a natural border between the two countries which is under Nicaraguan control — had been pushing large amounts of dirt and other material into the river. Nicaragua claimed that between 190,000 and 250,000 tons of material was being released into the San Juan River every year, continually reducing the depth of the water, making navigation increasingly difficult, and leading to high maintenance costs in order to keep it accessible to commercial traffic.

The ICJ eventually ruled that, under existing international treaties, it was Costa Rica that had ownership rights over Isla Portillos and that Nicaragua's occupation of the territory was therefore a violation of Costa Rica's authority. Furthermore, the ICJ ruled that the unauthorized creation of artificial waterways had indeed caused environmental damage to Costa Rican territory. In a further blow to Nicaragua, the ICJ said the evidence failed to demonstrate that Costa Rica had caused environmental damage to the San Juan River by constructing the road, though it did acknowledge that Costa Rica should have carried out an environmental impact study before beginning the project. While the ICJ cannot actually enforce its decisions, both Costa Rica and Nicaragua agreed to accept the court's

ruling before having their cases considered. It is now up to the two countries to negotiate a settlement and move toward a more peaceful coexistence.

- (35) What was one complaint that Costa Rica made against Nicaragua?
- 1 Nicaragua was encouraging its citizens to move to Isla Portillos illegally and live there permanently.
 - 2 The Nicaraguan military had done environmental damage to Isla Portillos during a historical battle over a border area.
 - 3 Nicaraguan soldiers had been sent into an area of Costa Rican territory to take it over by force.
 - 4 The Nicaraguan government was forcibly preventing Costa Rican river traffic from accessing the San Juan River.
- (36) Nicaragua claimed that a road being built by Costa Rica along the San Juan River
- 1 was releasing toxic materials into the river and so was affecting the health of people living along it.
 - 2 had caused changes to the natural environment that needed to be dealt with in order for economic activities to continue.
 - 3 was leading to large amounts of water being taken out of the river for construction purposes.
 - 4 had changed the natural border between the countries, resulting in a small area of land being taken away from Nicaragua.
- (37) What is one reason the International Court of Justice ruled in favor of Costa Rica?
- 1 Costa Rica had carried out sufficient environmental checks before constructing the road along the San Juan River.
 - 2 Even though Costa Rica's ownership of Isla Portillos was unclear, Nicaragua should not have used its military to claim ownership.
 - 3 Costa Rica had carried out its road construction long before Nicaragua began its engineering projects.
 - 4 Nicaragua's construction of artificial waterways had resulted in negative environmental consequences for Costa Rica.

The Inuit Paradox

A basic guideline for good physical health is to eat a balanced diet made up of food from different sources, such as fruit, vegetables, grains, meat, dairy products, and fish. This ensures an intake of nutrients which, if lacking, can lead to serious health conditions. For example, a shortage of vitamin C, found in fruit and vegetables, can cause scurvy, a disease resulting in symptoms including muscle weakness and tooth loss. Eating one particular kind of food in excess can be harmful to one's health as well. Diets high in red meat contain large amounts of saturated fat, which has been linked to heart disease. Most experts recommend limiting fat consumption to 20 percent of one's daily calories.

According to biochemist Harold Draper, however, "There are no essential foods — only essential nutrients." This principle is demonstrated by the Inuit peoples of northern Canada and Greenland. They have one of the most restricted diets in the world owing to climatic conditions that make agriculture impossible, but they are able to take in the vitamins, minerals, proteins, and other nutrients they need to stay healthy. They survive largely on the meat of animals such as seals, caribou, and fish. Greens and berries are only available briefly in the summer, grains are in short supply, and the amount of fat in their diet is much higher than in other cultures. Based on this, one might expect the Inuit to suffer high rates of scurvy, heart disease, and other nutrition-related illnesses, but they do not. In fact, residents of the Nunavik villages of northern Canada suffer half as many heart attacks as other Canadians, even though more than half of the Inuit's calories come from fat. The term "Inuit paradox" has been used to describe these findings.

The absence of scurvy, upon investigation, turns out to be fairly straightforward. Raw organ meats such as caribou liver, regularly consumed by the Inuit, contain enough vitamin C to prevent the disease. The low rate of heart disease, however, is less easily explained. In the 1970s, researchers analyzed blood samples from Inuit adults and found that the level of omega-3 fats — a type of fat found in oily cold-water fish — was unusually high. The researchers

proposed that omega-3 fats might be a factor in the Inuit's heart health. Medical authorities used these findings to create guidelines suggesting that consuming foods high in omega-3 fats could help prevent heart attacks. Sales of supplements containing fish oil greatly increased in response, and have remained steady for the past few decades.

Studies of the effectiveness of these supplements have been inconclusive, however. Meanwhile, recent research on the Inuit genome suggests another factor may explain the mystery. It appears genetic adaptations that evolved in response to their consumption of omega-3 fats allow Inuit peoples to process them more effectively than other peoples do, lessening the dangers posed by a high-fat diet. As University of California, Berkeley, geneticist Rasmus Nielsen commented, "The same diet may have different effects on different people." Rather than trying to ensure heart health by eating as the Inuit do, a wiser course would seem to be eating a balanced diet.

- (38) Harold Draper's statement is supported by the fact that
- 1 whether Inuit peoples receive enough nutrients to stay healthy depends largely on the geographical area they inhabit.
 - 2 the red meats that make up the majority of the Inuit diet have both a harmful and a beneficial effect on the health of Inuit peoples.
 - 3 Inuit peoples are able to meet important nutritional requirements by consuming a limited range of foods.
 - 4 the quantity of fresh fruit and vegetables in the Inuit diet in warm months is enough to guarantee Inuit peoples' health year-round.

- (39) How can the “Inuit paradox” best be defined?
- 1 Although Inuit peoples’ consumption of foods associated with heart disease is high, they suffer comparatively few heart attacks.
 - 2 Inuit peoples develop nutrition-related diseases that, in other peoples, are caused by a lack of animal fat in the diet.
 - 3 In spite of their diet of mainly meats, fish, and greens, Inuit peoples suffer from high rates of nutrition-related diseases.
 - 4 A disease known to be caused by a lack of vitamin C tends to occur in Inuit peoples who consume relatively little fat.
- (40) People began taking fish-oil supplements because medical experts suggested that
- 1 the longer life expectancy of Inuit peoples is linked to the low amounts of certain types of fats in their diet.
 - 2 there is an association between the health of one’s heart and one’s intake of omega-3 fats.
 - 3 certain types of fish are a healthy source of protein because they do not contain significant amounts of omega-3 fats.
 - 4 if Inuit peoples consumed a greater amount of fatty fish, their overall health would improve.
- (41) What does recent research suggest about Inuit peoples?
- 1 Certain genetic factors that allow their bodies to process large amounts of fat also make them more likely to get certain diseases.
 - 2 Being forced to adapt to foods typically consumed by other peoples has led to genetic changes that have affected their health.
 - 3 Their diet may have enabled them to evolve a protective genetic response that is lacking in other peoples.
 - 4 Their genetic makeup prevents them from experiencing the benefits of supplements that contain omega-3 fats.

4

- Write an essay on the given TOPIC.
- Use TWO of the POINTS below to support your answer.
- Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion
- Suggested length: 120-150 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 you think that the government should provide more support for unemployed people?

POINTS

- Cost
- Job training
- Motivation to work
- Poverty

●一次試験・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

No. 1



- 1 He has never liked sweets.
- 2 He is determined to lose weight.
- 3 He has given up on his diet.
- 4 He goes diving to get exercise.

No. 2



- 1 There was little interest in her company's booth.
- 2 Visitors were not impressed by her company's products.
- 3 She and her co-workers could not answer some questions.
- 4 Her company's promotional materials were poorly designed.

No. 3



- 1 She is tired of walking.
- 2 She can hear the waterfall.
- 3 They brought the wrong map.
- 4 They should ask for directions.

No. 4



- 1 Reserve him a seat on tomorrow's flight.
- 2 Arrange a flight with another airline.
- 3 Find out the reason for the delay.
- 4 Get him on the flight today.

No. 5



- 1 His roommate is not tidy.
- 2 His dormitory is too noisy.
- 3 His roommate criticizes him.
- 4 His dormitory's rules are strict.

No. 6



- 1 Wait in line.
- 2 Watch the fireworks.
- 3 Look at the arts and crafts.
- 4 Listen to the band.

No. 7



- 1 She will find it hard to get the money.
- 2 She barely knows the bride.
- 3 She can no longer attend the wedding.
- 4 She already bought a gift.

No. 8



- 1 Buy a new computer.
- 2 Contact a computer expert.
- 3 Call Bill at home.
- 4 Purchase new software.

No. 9



- 1 The woman is looking for a new job.
- 2 The man will organize a yard sale.
- 3 The woman has just moved to the area.
- 4 The man will buy the woman's things.

No. 10



- 1 He is taking time off to be with his family.
- 2 He is moving to a different department.
- 3 He is hoping to work on a new project.
- 4 He is trying to spend less money.

No. 11



- 1 Get the supplies at Office Ware.
- 2 Order the supplies online.
- 3 Open an account with SmartShop.
- 4 Search for a store that is close-by.

No. 12



- 1 The software she used was out-of-date.
- 2 The project has not been finished yet.
- 3 Her boss was unable to help her.
- 4 She found some errors at the last minute.



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リスニング
No. 1
No. 12



(A)

- No. 13**
- 1 The first toy soldiers were sold in France.
 - 2 Companies began to make toy soldiers out of lead.
 - 3 Britain banned imports of toy soldiers.
 - 4 Toy soldiers became cheaper to produce.
- No. 14**
- 1 They were unpopular with real soldiers.
 - 2 They encouraged young people to join the army.
 - 3 They were used by armies to make battle plans.
 - 4 They helped boost the British economy.



(B)

- No. 15**
- 1 Develop networks with other investors.
 - 2 Invest money in the publishing industry.
 - 3 Write articles about their experiences.
 - 4 Read widely to improve their creativity.
- No. 16**
- 1 They do not understand the factors affecting the stock market.
 - 2 They invest too much money at once.
 - 3 They do not listen to their colleagues' advice.
 - 4 They rarely attend seminars.



(C)

- No. 17**
- 1 He designed the first railroad in the US.
 - 2 He managed to put together a locomotive.
 - 3 He wrote a manual for locomotive operators.
 - 4 He taught the British about railroad construction.
- No. 18**
- 1 The John Bull needed modifications to work properly.
 - 2 The John Bull could not pull enough cargo.
 - 3 American engineers lacked the skills to repair the trains.
 - 4 People were afraid to ride on early trains.



(D)

No. 19

- 1 It could not live long without water.
- 2 It originally came from Africa.
- 3 It was smaller than they expected.
- 4 It was found to have a hump.

No. 20

- 1 They developed for walking on snow.
- 2 They get damaged in cold weather.
- 3 They evolved before camels' humps did.
- 4 They are similar to those of other desert animals.



(E)

No. 21

- 1 It would lead to more illegal purchases.
- 2 It would allow consumers to buy more goods.
- 3 It would be inconvenient for small businesses.
- 4 It would help the government collect taxes.

No. 22

- 1 Reduce taxes for the wealthy.
- 2 Stop monitoring large payments.
- 3 Print only smaller bills for daily use.
- 4 Promote international trade.



(F)

No. 23

- 1 It had a better appearance.
- 2 It could be produced more quickly.
- 3 It was sold in uniquely shaped bottles.
- 4 It could be made more cheaply.

No. 24

- 1 She began producing champagne in Russia.
- 2 She offered free champagne to French soldiers.
- 3 She sent some of her champagne abroad.
- 4 She named her champagne after Napoleon.



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リスニング

No. 13
No. 24



(G)

No. 25



Situation: You are an undergraduate student and want to take a graduate-level writing class. You have completed English 303. You attend the first class to see if you can still register.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Talk to your academic adviser.
- 2 Go to the administration office.
- 3 Ask the writing-class professor for approval.
- 4 Register for another class.

(H)

No. 26



Situation: You are driving to Palmia Mall to meet a friend. You become lost and ask a local resident for directions.

Question: What should you do first to get there the quickest?

- 1 Go north on Interstate 6.
- 2 Turn left onto Maple Avenue.
- 3 Turn right onto Baxter Avenue.
- 4 Head to North Broadway.



(I)

No. 27

Situation: You call the Park Hotel to rent a room for an all-day, 30-member conference. Your maximum budget is \$1,000. A hotel clerk tells you the following.

Question: Which room should you reserve?

- 1 The Madeira Room.
- 2 The Grand Room.
- 3 The Vista Room.
- 4 The Regency Room.



(J)

No. 28

Situation: You have been golfing casually for several years, but this year you plan to join a competitive league. Your clubs are 10 years old. You are talking to a salesperson.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Buy a standard set.
- 2 Buy a pro-endorsed set.
- 3 Buy a custom-made set.
- 4 Get your current clubs restored.



(K)

No. 29

Situation: You are a student in a business-studies class, and you have just given your first presentation. Your teacher is giving you feedback.

Question: What should you do to improve?

- 1 Add more facts to your presentation.
- 2 Use fewer visual aids in your presentation.
- 3 Reduce unnecessary body movements.
- 4 Make more eye contact with the audience..



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リスニング

No. 25

No. 29