

# 準1級

2017年度第③回

一次試験 2018.1.21実施

二次試験 A日程 2018.2.18実施

B日程 2018.2.25実施

一次試験・筆記(90分)

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一次試験・リスニング(約29分)

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※解答と解説は別冊pp.92~134

※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) Some Olympic athletes complain their sports do not receive any media (      ). However, the large number of events makes reporting on all of them impossible.  
**1** fusion      **2** coverage      **3** nonsense      **4** retreat
- (2) Please (      ) the lower half of the form and send it with your payment in the enclosed envelope. Keep the upper half for your reference.  
**1** degrade      **2** deprive      **3** detach      **4** decline
- (3) As a former construction company president, the mayor was (      ) in choosing the members of the city council. He mainly selected people who had ties to the industry.  
**1** tolerant      **2** classified      **3** vacant      **4** biased
- (4) After the company announced more pay cuts, the supervisor could not remain (      ) about the way workers were being treated. At the next union meeting, he suggested going on strike.  
**1** legitimate      **2** aggressive      **3** furious      **4** indifferent
- (5) **A:** That sure is a big (      ) of food on your plate, Sam! You must be hungry.  
**B:** I am, Lynn. I didn't eat breakfast, and I just finished working out at the gym.  
**1** heap      **2** flaw      **3** nuance      **4** sequel
- (6) The teacher asked the boy nicely to (      ) from chewing gum in class several times. When he refused to stop, the teacher sent him to the principal's office.  
**1** refrain      **2** enforce      **3** scold      **4** curb

- (7) The little girl stood up and made a speech, but her voice was so ( ) that most people in the audience could not hear what she was saying.  
1 dense            2 ethical            3 harsh            4 faint
- (8) In some cultures it is ( ) to ask how much money someone makes. In fact, the topic of personal finances in general should be avoided in conversation.  
1 integral            2 finite            3 improper            4 desirable
- (9) The presidential candidate came from a wealthy family. This hurt his popularity among the poor, who felt his ( ) prevented him from understanding their economic troubles.  
1 pharmacy            2 upbringing            3 conquest            4 spectacle
- (10) During his summer vacation, Frank visited a small tropical island to relax. Having come straight from the loud, busy city, he enjoyed the island's ( ) atmosphere.  
1 serene            2 charitable            3 eerie            4 fatal
- (11) A: Erica, do you want to go out and eat Chinese food tonight?  
B: I love Chinese food, so that's very ( ), but I have to stay in and study for a test.  
1 tempting            2 genetic            3 federal            4 bossy
- (12) The artist's paintings are famous for their ( ) of life in big cities. She is especially well-known for her paintings of families in urban parks.  
1 depiction            2 grain            3 oppression            4 unrest
- (13) Although many of the bones in Drew's hand were crushed in the accident, his surgeon was able to ( ) it. Today, he is able to use it normally, and it looks as if it had never been injured.  
1 drain            2 subscribe            3 propel            4 reconstruct



- (21) People in Japan who are sick with the common cold often wear a mask to avoid ( ) the virus.  
1 transmitting 2 conforming 3 detaining 4 chilling
- (22) A: I've made a list of people to invite to our wedding party, but it's much too long.  
B: Well, let's ( ) the people we don't know so well and invite the ones who are left.  
1 smooth over 2 burn out 3 give off 4 cross out
- (23) Gina's passport was stolen while she was traveling abroad. Talking to the police and applying for a new passport ( ) four whole days of her vacation.  
1 aired out 2 made over 3 ate up 4 ran against
- (24) The new clothing brand was a big success, and soon its stores were ( ) all over the country. Within five years, there was at least one in every major city.  
1 cracking up 2 springing up  
3 falling through 4 evening out
- (25) The train was supposed to arrive at four o'clock, so when it finally ( ) at five-thirty, many of the passengers were very angry.  
1 picked through 2 carried through  
3 pulled in 4 tidied up

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.

## ***Minimalism: Is Less Really More?***

Minimalism is a movement to help people make their life simpler by reducing what they own. Its followers aim to shop less, reduce the number of their possessions, and live in smaller spaces. They say, however, that it is not only about cleaning out one's closet to reduce junk or buying less to help the environment. ( 26 ), they make the bold claim that life is more satisfying when one is not distracted by all the physical objects that most people accumulate. Writer and minimalist Faisal Hoque, for example, claims that "minimalism seeks to clear up time and space so that you may lead life in an organized, joyful manner."

It has been argued, however, that attempts to reduce possessions ( 27 ). Minimalists do have fewer things that may cause them stress, and they are less likely to go into debt. Nevertheless, anxiety about what to get rid of and regrets about things that have been given up can affect people's emotional well-being just as strongly as having too much can.

Critics also point out that living a minimalist lifestyle actually requires substantial financial resources. Poor people, for example, often have no choice but to suffer when they lack a possession that could make their life easier or help them in an emergency. Minimalists, however, ( 28 ). While their homes are fashionably empty, they know that if, for example, they suddenly need a ladder to fix a leaking roof, they can easily purchase one. For this reason, it can be said that, as writer Kyle Chayka argues, minimalism is "not really minimal at all."

- (26) 1 Otherwise  
2 In this way  
3 In fact  
4 As before
- (27) 1 waste valuable resources  
2 have little to do with minimalism  
3 can actually increase them  
4 can be harmful to a person
- (28) 1 are unwilling to help them  
2 do not need to worry about this  
3 refuse to use their wealth  
4 reject this argument

## *Gurugram*

In 1979, the Indian political district of Gurgaon was divided by splitting off a city called Faridabad and its surrounding area from the rest of the district. While Faridabad had well-developed industry and an established local government, Gurgaon was undeveloped and had no local government. As it turns out, this ( **29** ). Gurgaon's lack of development made land cheap, attracting residents from the capital, New Delhi. Then, because Gurgaon had skilled English-speaking workers in an environment free from local-government regulation, many foreign companies chose to locate their offices there.

The area, whose name was changed to Gurugram in 2016, is now one of India's fastest-growing districts. Full of luxury homes and apartment buildings, huge office towers, and fancy shopping malls, it has become a symbol of India's economic rise. ( **30** ), Gurugram lacks reliable basic public services such as electricity and a sewage system, and there are shortages of schools and police. Temporary solutions such as electric generators, private schools, and security guards are being used in place of these services, but unfortunately, only certain businesses and wealthy residents can afford them.

The situation Gurugram now faces ( **31** ). Economists have compared Gurugram to Singapore, which rose from poverty to become a wealthy, world-class city. However, Singapore's economic miracle was the result of significant efforts to develop a healthy, educated workforce and stable public services that are available to both rich and poor residents alike. If Gurugram fails to follow Singapore's example, it seems its economic miracle may not last very long.



- (29) **1** started a nationwide trend  
**2** affected other cities even more  
**3** was actually an advantage  
**4** was being criticized internationally
- (30) **1** In spite of this  
**2** As a result  
**3** Furthermore  
**4** Similarly
- (31) **1** has hurt the government's popularity  
**2** could affect growth in the future  
**3** has come with a hidden benefit  
**4** shows signs of improving

*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.*

## ***New Zealand Pest Control***

In 2016, the New Zealand government announced a plan to eliminate all rats and other invasive mammal species from the country by 2050. These pests threaten numerous native species with extinction and cause a great deal of harm to the agriculture industry. Although it is estimated that the project will cost around US\$6.5 billion, eliminating pests would result in substantial savings in future spending, as well as significantly reducing environmental damage and losses to the agriculture industry. According to ecologist James Russell of the University of Auckland, these reductions in spending and losses would make the project worth the expense.

Standard practice for pest removal today is to spread poisoned food sources across the landscape by helicopter, and then shoot or trap any remaining pests. In 2011, these methods were employed on the islands of Rangitoto and Motutapu, near the city of Auckland. Rats were eliminated in weeks, followed by rabbits and other pests, though efforts were complicated by human settlements, which provided hiding spots. The daily ferry linking the two islands to Auckland has become a cause for concern, however, as hitchhiking pests have to be regularly prevented from sneaking onto the islands, but to date they remain pest-free.

Eliminating pests from all of New Zealand presents a greater challenge, though, and will need to involve standard methods along with new ones currently in development. One concern with standard methods is that the use of a poison called 1080 can harm animals such as deer and birds. However, scientists are currently working on electronic biosensors that can detect chemicals produced by pests. Drones fitted with this technology could be used to locate targets and deposit limited amounts of the poison in an exact location. Targeting individual pests in this way would greatly lessen the risks that come

with widespread distribution by helicopter.

(32) What does James Russell think about the New Zealand government's plan?

- 1 It will cost more than estimated because of the side effects on agriculture and the environment.
- 2 It is too expensive for the government to pay for now but could be introduced several decades in the future.
- 3 It is a good idea, but planned reductions in spending mean it will only be possible in certain areas.
- 4 It will bring financial benefits that would make up for the cost of carrying it out.

(33) The examples of Rangitoto and Motutapu show that

- 1 human settlements can help provide valuable manpower for locating and capturing pests.
- 2 although islands can be successfully cleared of pests, continued efforts may be needed after the project's completion.
- 3 eliminating certain pest species can make it easier to find and kill other pest species that hide in the same places.
- 4 standard pest-control methods can result in some pest species increasing in number after others are eliminated.

(34) New methods to help eliminate pests from the entire country of New Zealand are expected to rely on

- 1 the development of a type of poison that does not harm deer and birds if they eat it.
- 2 a technology that will pose less of a danger to other animals that inhabit areas near the pests.
- 3 drone technology that enables scientists to find and remove pests without killing them.
- 4 a warning system that will keep non-pest species away from areas where poison has been introduced.

## *Operation Site*

In the 1960s, the Chilean government faced a shortage of housing for the poor in the capital city, Santiago. Between 1940 and 1960, the city's population had doubled, creating a situation in which thousands of people were without adequate housing. Initially, the government attempted to address this by building new apartment blocks. However, demand constantly overtook supply, and a new policy became necessary. The result was "Operation Site," established in 1965. Under this new program, the state provided families with a plot of land in the city's outer areas, complete with a simple wooden house, electricity, and running water. After a few years, as demand grew, only a kitchen and bathroom were provided, with residents having to build a house around these. Eventually, families were simply offered plots of land. The program was nicknamed "Operation Chalk" because, in some cases, government officials would arrive at a stretch of empty land, draw rectangles using white chalk, and assign a plot to each family.

The program enabled the government to provide thousands of families with land quickly and cheaply. Likewise, residents could obtain full ownership of land on which to build a home instead of occupying land illegally under the constant threat of being forced out. Moreover, faced with having to build a house by themselves, residents learned skills such as carpentry and plumbing. These skills were passed on to others in the community and used to assist in the construction of neighbors' homes. To supply local needs, some people also established independent enterprises in their area, manufacturing and selling such things as window frames, sewage pipes, and wooden panels.

Operation Site did not prove popular with everyone, however. Many people claimed it was insulting to the poor to provide a mere patch of land without any additional help from the government. Critics also note that it laid the groundwork for class divisions by grouping poor families together, away from Santiago's wealthier areas and the city's commercial center. During the early 1970s, the program fell out of favor with the government and was eventually abandoned. Nevertheless, on balance, Operation Site is commendable despite its critics. Many people still live on the land they were given in the 1960s,

and many communities and homes are well maintained and arranged in an orderly fashion. Thanks to the program, Santiago managed to avoid the expansive, run-down slum areas that have become so problematic for other major South American cities in recent decades.

- (35) What is true of the program known as “Operation Site”?
- 1 It was generally successful in areas where citizens, rather than government officials, decided on property boundaries.
  - 2 It was a two-stage program that had some success between 1940 and 1960 but began to fail after its second stage began in 1965.
  - 3 After it was first introduced, it changed over time to provide people with less and less assistance from the government.
  - 4 From its first planning stages, it aimed to distribute plots of land to the poor rather than provide actual housing.
- (36) What was one result of Operation Site?
- 1 The government was able to provide high salaries for workers who could build and maintain residents’ homes.
  - 2 It required families to earn an income, so communities did not have to rely on financial help from the government.
  - 3 Poor people began learning practical skills at educational institutions, which allowed them to find work all over the city.
  - 4 It created a demand for construction supplies, which encouraged some residents to start new businesses locally.
- (37) What does the author of the passage believe about the overall impact of Operation Site?
- 1 The division of social classes it caused had a bigger impact on Chilean society than the neighborhoods it created.
  - 2 The poor condition of the homes that were built increased awareness of poverty and social inequality in South America.
  - 3 Being provided with only a place to live was not enough to give poor people a long-term sense of stability in Chilean society.
  - 4 It led to the establishment of stable, well-organized housing for the poor, which other large South American cities could not achieve.

## ***3D Printing in Healthcare***

Doctors dream of a day when organs such as hearts and kidneys can be made or grown rather than having to be obtained from organ donors. Currently, the number of patients requiring new organs far exceeds the available supply, and tissue from donors must be carefully matched with that of recipients so that the recipient's immune system does not reject the organ. Even when things go well, recipients must take medications so the transplanted organ can survive in their body. Techniques for growing tissue in labs have achieved only limited success, and the complex structures of major organs make them impossible to grow using simple cellular-reproduction techniques. Using 3D printers to produce organs made from either the patient's own cells or from artificially generated ones, however, has the potential to eliminate these problems.

Medical 3D printers are similar to normal printers that use ink, but they create tissue by spraying cells, proteins, and other materials onto a foundation, building up the object layer by layer. Although significant advances have been achieved, a major obstacle to creating entire organs remains: the mechanisms by which cells interact with one another to form the complex structures in organs require more research before they can be replicated. It will also be necessary to find ways to keep cells alive after the printing process. Cells quickly die without oxygen and nutrients, so structures called blood vessels, which carry blood through the organ, must also be reproduced. Blood vessels must be hollow so that blood can flow through them, and because of their delicate structure, it has been difficult to re-create them using 3D printers.

One possible solution has been found by researcher Jennifer Lewis of Harvard University, who has developed a gel called Pluronic ink. Most types of gel harden when the temperature becomes colder, but Pluronic ink is unique because it is a solid at room temperature but becomes a liquid when cooled. Lewis does a 3D scan of the organ's blood vessels, then prints out a 3D copy of them using Pluronic ink. Next, she prints the new organ cell tissue around the Pluronic ink. Lewis then lowers the temperature so that the Pluronic ink becomes a liquid, which

can then simply be sucked out. Finally, she injects another type of cell into the empty spaces to form the walls of the blood vessels. Lewis has been able to produce printed tissue containing a tube that carries nutrients into the tissue, allowing it to survive for extended periods of time.

Although Lewis's work represents an important step in developing 3D-printed organs, she is concerned about the way current research is being presented. Well-known researchers have given public demonstrations of medical 3D printers, creating, for example, items which appeared to be human organs but which were not functional. This has caused many to believe 3D-printed organs are just around the corner when, in fact, they are probably decades away. Lewis calls this "misleading," arguing that "we don't want to give people false expectations." Although researchers need favorable publicity and funding to support their efforts, Lewis says exaggerated claims could actually have the opposite effect in the long run.

(38) According to the author of the passage, the use of 3D printers in the medical industry could

- 1 allow patients to receive new organs without having to take drugs that prevent their immune system from rejecting the new tissue.
- 2 allow doctors to create new types of cells that would greatly shorten the time needed to grow organs in the laboratory.
- 3 assist in repairing damaged organs received from donors in order to increase the supply of organs available for transplant.
- 4 alter the structure of tissues from organ donors so that the reproduction of cells would occur more efficiently.

**(39)** What is one problem regarding the creation of organs using 3D printers?

- 1** Medical 3D printers are unable to construct objects layer by layer when a patient's own cells and artificially generated ones are used together.
- 2** The foundations the printers create are not strong enough to support all of the blood vessels that supply blood to organs.
- 3** Scientists have not yet been able to fully understand the processes cells use to organize themselves when they form organs.
- 4** Because the layers of an organ grow at different rates, it is difficult to design a printer that can print an entire organ.

**(40)** Why is Pluronic ink useful in the 3D-printing process?

- 1** Adding it to 3D-printed tissue helps researchers see which parts of the tissue might need more nutrients.
- 2** Once it has been used to create a structure that 3D-printed tissue can be built around, it can easily be removed.
- 3** It is capable of flowing to all types of cells in 3D-printed tissue in order to supply them with nutrients.
- 4** Because of its unusual properties, it allows 3D-printed tissue to be frozen and stored safely.

**(41)** What point does Jennifer Lewis make about presenting 3D-printing research to the public?

- 1** Exaggerated claims made in order to increase interest in the research could result in people having a negative image of the field.
- 2** Because artificial organs are so complex and difficult to understand, simpler explanations of their functions are needed.
- 3** Researchers must give demonstrations of the 3D printing of organs so people can see for themselves how important the research is.
- 4** Researchers must remember that people doubt the medical potential of 3D printing because they mainly associate it with nonliving objects.



# 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

*Will humans live on other planets someday?*

## POINTS

- *Cost*
- *Dangers*
- *Situation on Earth*
- *Technology*

# ●一次試験・Listening Test

There are three parts to this listening test.



<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Dialogues:</b>	1 question each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 2</b>	<b>Passages:</b>	2 questions each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 3</b>	<b>Real-Life:</b>	1 question each	Multiple-choice

※ Listen carefully to the instructions.

## Part 1

No. 1



- 1 The other candidates were more qualified.
- 2 He forgot to call the manager yesterday.
- 3 The manager did not like him.
- 4 He missed the interview.

No. 2



- 1 Take the written test again.
- 2 Improve her driving skills.
- 3 Have her vision checked again.
- 4 Practice with a professional.

No. 3



- 1 Revisit a vacation spot.
- 2 Buy each other gifts.
- 3 Take a trip to Hawaii.
- 4 Go on a romantic cruise.

No. 4



- 1 She was not invited to the workshop.
- 2 The man signed her up without asking.
- 3 She forgot to sign up for the workshop.
- 4 The man will not let her attend.

No. 5



- 1 The man's ankle no longer hurts.
- 2 The man has yet to see a doctor.
- 3 The man may need more tests.
- 4 The man is in the hospital.

No. 6



- 1 The neighbors do not like Craig.
- 2 Craig's wife is not very sociable.
- 3 Craig and his wife argue often.
- 4 The neighbors are friendlier than they appear.

No. 7



- 1 Remove some charts.
- 2 Include more graphics.
- 3 Shorten her presentation.
- 4 Add details to her introduction.

No. 8



- 1 He wasted his time camping.
- 2 He has to study during vacation.
- 3 The woman is too demanding.
- 4 The woman complained about Professor Jones.

No. 9



- 1 Roger should talk to his manager.
- 2 Roger has been treated unfairly.
- 3 Roger does not like his current position.
- 4 Roger may have to go back into the hospital.

No. 10



- 1 Todd has been buying less soda.
- 2 Todd has gained weight recently.
- 3 Cost should not be a concern.
- 4 Alternatives to soda may be unhealthy.

No. 11



- 1 What Sally did was wrong.
- 2 Sally will soon realize her mistake.
- 3 The breakup was partly Bill's fault.
- 4 Bill should talk directly to Mario.

No. 12



- 1 Make time to see her family more often.
- 2 Spend more time studying.
- 3 Quit her part-time job.
- 4 Contribute to the cost of her education.

**(A)**

- No. 13**
- 1 There were more high-speed chases.
  - 2 The number of crimes went up.
  - 3 More people died in car accidents.
  - 4 Some police officers lost their jobs.
- No. 14**
- 1 Puncture the tires of escaping vehicles.
  - 2 Treat injured officers more quickly.
  - 3 Locate vehicles without chasing them.
  - 4 Communicate with other emergency services.

**(B)**

- No. 15**
- 1 A way to make a stronger kind of metal.
  - 2 A way to mine metals more efficiently.
  - 3 A type of copper that could not be melted easily.
  - 4 A type of tin that was cheaper to produce.
- No. 16**
- 1 Many people moved to Mesopotamia.
  - 2 There was an increase in trade.
  - 3 Copper became more expensive.
  - 4 Iron became more difficult to find.

**(C)**

- No. 17**
- 1 She taught Arabs how to fight the British.
  - 2 She started an intelligence office in Cairo.
  - 3 She married an Arab tribal leader.
  - 4 She gave advice to the British.
- No. 18**
- 1 Her understanding of Egypt was limited.
  - 2 She contributed to current problems in Iraq.
  - 3 Her actions caused Britain to lose allies.
  - 4 She misjudged the strength of Arab armies.



(D)

No. 19

- 1 Extending their opening hours.
- 2 Offering immigrants better interest rates.
- 3 Making it easier for immigrants to open accounts.
- 4 Spending more money on advertising.

No. 20

- 1 It would be risky to loan them money.
- 2 It was illegal for them to have accounts.
- 3 They generally avoided using credit cards.
- 4 They usually sent money to their relatives.



(E)

No. 21

- 1 Fix road problems before they become serious.
- 2 Help drivers navigate in busy traffic.
- 3 Make the use of pipes unnecessary.
- 4 Monitor the behavior of drivers downtown.

No. 22

- 1 It might put workers in physical danger.
- 2 It might become too expensive.
- 3 It might cause damage to the roads.
- 4 It might result in job losses.



(F)

No. 23

- 1 It could fire more than once without being reloaded.
- 2 It used bullets that were larger than normal.
- 3 It could hit targets at long distances.
- 4 It was less expensive than other pistols.

No. 24

- 1 Many British people wanted to buy revolvers.
- 2 More British people were killed by guns.
- 3 A US gun-control law was made stricter.
- 4 The number of murders went up in the US.



(G)

No. 25

**Situation:** Your wife will give birth next month. You want a family health insurance plan that includes dental insurance for under \$200 a month. You talk to an insurance agent.

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

- 1 Medical Basic.
- 2 Health Plus.
- 3 Premium Care.
- 4 Total Medical.



(H)

No. 26

**Situation:** You are not doing well in your political science class, and you want to get extra credit. Your professor is giving the class some information.

**Question:** What should you do next?

- 1 Complete the supplementary exercises.
- 2 Talk to the department secretary.
- 3 Complete all of the handouts.
- 4 Ask the professor about the paper.



(I)  
No. 27

**Situation:** You need to find an apartment by the end of this month. You want a private parking lot. A real estate agent leaves the following voice mail.

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

- 1 The one on White Road.
- 2 The one on Clay Street.
- 3 The one on Shelly Drive.
- 4 The one on Collins Avenue.



(J)  
No. 28

**Situation:** Your credit card statement shows charges for items you did not buy. You still have your card. You call the card company's security hotline.

**Question:** What number should you press?

- 1 Two.
- 2 Three.
- 3 Four.
- 4 Zero.



(K)  
No. 29

**Situation:** You take your favorite suede leather jacket to your dry cleaner. You are most concerned about the faded color. The manager of the dry cleaner tells you the following.

**Question:** What should you do?

- 1 Buy a new jacket.
- 2 Ask your dry cleaner to dye the jacket.
- 3 Go to the leather store.
- 4 Clean the jacket using a kit.

