

準 1 級

2018年度 第 1 回

一次試験 2018.6.3実施

二次試験 A日程 2018.7.1実施

B日程 2018.7.8実施

一次試験・筆記(90分)

pp.62～77

一次試験・リスニング(約29分)

pp.78～83
CD青-27～52

二次試験・面接(約8分)

pp.84～87

※解答一覧は別冊p.47

※解答と解説は別冊pp.48～90

※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)

- (7) Sue's parents wanted her to continue her college education, but she () their wishes by dropping out to pursue a modeling career.
1 attained 2 empowered 3 defied 4 expanded
- (8) To the teacher's surprise, most students performed () well on the exam. She had expected more of them to struggle with the difficult questions.
1 abruptly 2 humorously
3 exceptionally 4 sarcastically
- (9) The racecar drivers came to a complete () because of the accident. The race started again once the damaged car had been cleared from the track.
1 menace 2 contraction 3 millennium 4 standstill
- (10) The couple found painting their house () at first. However, when they started playing lively music while they worked, it became less boring.
1 mellow 2 eventful 3 tedious 4 primary
- (11) Athletes are advised to drink water frequently during their workouts in order to prevent ().
1 dehydration 2 visibility 3 chatter 4 literacy
- (12) A strong storm hit the small island nation last week. Luckily, there were no (), but 11 people received minor injuries and were treated at hospitals.
1 sculptures 2 boundaries 3 columns 4 fatalities
- (13) Janet () her brother with watching her dog while she was on vacation. She knew he would take excellent care of it.
1 entrusted 2 scraped 3 paved 4 simmered

- (14) **A:** I know this apology is (), but I want to say that I'm sorry for being so rude to you last week.
B: Thank you, but I wish you'd said something earlier.
1 overdue **2** blurry **3** consecutive **4** plural
- (15) Yesterday, Joe () missed being involved in a car accident. Another car suddenly pulled out in front of him, and he had to react quickly to avoid it.
1 shamelessly **2** enviously **3** narrowly **4** frankly
- (16) Mrs. Smith called the police after seeing a man walk up to several homes on her street, but her suspicions were (). He was working for a delivery company.
1 irregular **2** dismayed **3** uneasy **4** unwarranted
- (17) The manager got angry at his staff for being (). He said it was taking them twice as long to complete tasks as it should.
1 inefficient **2** gaudy **3** cowardly **4** cumulative
- (18) Just before takeoff, the flight instructor decided to () his student's training flight because of bad weather. He rescheduled it for another day.
1 abort **2** summon **3** mold **4** stumble
- (19) **A:** Why did you choose to major in psychology, Tara?
B: I became () by it when I took a psychology class during my first year. Every textbook I read made me want to learn more.
1 sheltered **2** intrigued **3** modified **4** dreaded
- (20) From the first time Alice's music teacher heard her play, he knew she was () to become famous. He had never taught such a talented young violinist.
1 scattered **2** wrinkled **3** falsified **4** destined

- (21) **A:** I'm sorry, Becky. I shouldn't have told anyone about your secret date with Marc.
B: How could you () me like that? I'll never talk to you about my private life again.
1 ascend 2 betray 3 cherish 4 uphold
- (22) Wendy thought she was going to () a lot of money when her grandfather died. She was shocked to learn that he had left her almost nothing.
1 come into 2 bring about 3 close in 4 sum up
- (23) When Glen took his car to get a tire fixed, he also asked the mechanic to () the engine. He was pleased by how much better the car ran afterward.
1 call on 2 hang up 3 show off 4 tune up
- (24) **A:** Are you sure you want to go to the protest, Shari?
B: Yes. I can't just () while an important historic building is destroyed. I would feel terrible if I didn't try to stop it.
1 sink in 2 sit by 3 wear off 4 make out
- (25) Kevin realized his long years of service to the company did not () anything when he was suddenly fired as part of a cost-cutting measure.
1 count for 2 go back on
3 sell out 4 do away with

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.

Orange Peels and the Environment

The Central American country of Costa Rica takes pride in its rich, unspoiled environment. Given this fact, it might seem unlikely that a private company would be allowed to dump its waste in one of the country's national parks. However, in 1997, that is exactly what a deal with the government allowed a local fruit juice company called Del Oro to do. (26), the company was required to give the park some nearby land that it owned, which would expand the park's size.

The bargain was actually designed to help the environment by allowing Del Oro to dump peels and pulp from chemical-free oranges in an area of the park where soil quality was poor. Environmental groups said this would enrich the soil, but the project was shut down after only one year because of a lawsuit filed by one of Del Oro's competitors. The lawsuit claimed the project (27). Specifically, it raised concerns that a compound found in citrus peels called d-limonene would enter water supplies. Although the lawsuit asserted d-limonene causes cancer, the substance is now known to be harmless.

Fifteen years later, researchers found that the area where the waste had been dumped was fertile and healthy. Compared with a nearby area where no dumping of orange waste had occurred, the soil was richer in nutrients, the trees were larger, and there was a greater variety of plant species. The outcome demonstrates that private companies, which are often known to cause ecological problems, (28). It therefore seems likely that using agricultural waste to restore forests will become more common in the future.

- (26) 1 In other words
2 In exchange
3 Despite this
4 For instance
- (27) 1 involved illegal access to public land
2 had negatively affected the competitor's sales
3 would influence other companies' actions
4 was a danger to people in the area
- (28) 1 should be kept out of national parks
2 can generate benefits as well
3 must be more strictly regulated
4 have always had enough legal protection

What Happened on Easter Island?

The South Pacific island of Rapa Nui, more commonly known as Easter Island, is famous for the hundreds of enormous stone figures called *moai* found throughout its landscape. The *moai* are a reminder of a sophisticated culture that had almost completely disappeared by the time the first European explorers arrived in 1722. The traditional explanation for this disappearance is that (**29**).

According to this theory, the inhabitants had been making fishing canoes from the island's trees, but eventually all the trees were cut down and people had to depend on farming alone. Because agricultural technology and rich soil were lacking on the island, however, the land could not support everyone, and competition for the remaining food supply turned violent. This is evidenced by thousands of sharp glass objects — thought to be parts of weapons — found throughout the island. (**30**), the population fell from around 15,000 in 1600 to only a few thousand in 1722.

Archaeologists Carl Lipo and Terry Hunt, however, believe the people of Rapa Nui lived sustainably until the arrival of the Europeans. They say the glass objects were likely agricultural tools, and not weapons as generally assumed. Furthermore, analyses of human, animal, and plant remains at two archaeological sites independently show that around half the protein in the inhabitants' diet continued to come from marine sources. This indicates that the people (**31**) growing crops on land. Although exactly what happened to Rapa Nui society is still a mystery, the idea that the inhabitants were to blame now appears doubtful.

- (29) 1 there was conflict over resources
2 climate change caused food shortages
3 the islanders knew they were coming
4 the *moai* attracted dangerous outsiders
- (30) 1 Instead
2 On the other hand
3 Consequently
4 Even so
- (31) 1 had gotten used to
2 had not become skilled at
3 decided to focus mainly on
4 were not entirely dependent upon

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 York City vs. the Car

Over the years, concerns about heavy traffic and the effect of cars on air quality have led New York City officials to make various attempts to reduce traffic on the island of Manhattan. The first was a 1971 proposal by then mayor John Lindsay to ban automobiles from entering a crowded area of Manhattan's business district during the daytime. The plan, promoted as a solution to the air pollution problem, was widely applauded by citizens. Unfortunately, a recession made local businesses worry the no-car zone would keep away potential customers, so the proposal was defeated.

In 1973, Lindsay again attempted to reduce traffic through a strategy in which drivers had to pay tolls for using any of the bridges connecting to Manhattan's business district. The federal government was also involved, as Lindsay's plan was approved as part of national legislation to improve air quality. After Lindsay's term ended, however, the next mayor opposed the plan and began battling the federal government over the issue. Eventually, instead of putting the original plan into place, the city was allowed to meet the national air-quality law's requirements by expanding environmentally friendly public transportation services. As a result, some bridges into Manhattan remained toll-free.

A proposal called Move NY, submitted in 2016, recommends a "congestion pricing" plan that would charge drivers to use currently free Manhattan bridges while lowering tolls on bridges in less busy areas outside Manhattan's business district. Though this would increase costs for people driving to the business district, the money would be invested in public transportation, making subways and buses a more attractive option and potentially reducing road congestion. Because there would be tolls on all of Manhattan's bridges, it would also discourage people from driving far out of their way to use currently

free bridges to the business district — a common practice that adds to the traffic problem. If passed, Move NY could be the traffic solution the city has been seeking.

- (32) Why was the 1971 plan to ban cars from entering Manhattan's business district never put into effect?
- 1 Although officials claimed it would reduce air pollution, it had little effect when tested in other neighborhoods.
 - 2 It only covered a limited area, so critics pointed out it would fail to reduce traffic in Manhattan as a whole.
 - 3 Although it was generally popular, there were concerns it would have a negative economic effect on the area.
 - 4 The mayor stopped promoting it because citizens complained it would force them to shop at inconvenient times.
- (33) How did the national air-quality law affect New York City's traffic policies?
- 1 It made it possible for the city to replace the bridge toll plan with another method of reducing air pollution.
 - 2 It resulted in the reelection of the mayor who had supported the law when it was first passed.
 - 3 It made it cheaper for commuters to take public transportation than to drive over a bridge into Manhattan.
 - 4 It caused legal battles that finally forced the city to remove existing tolls on bridges into Manhattan.
- (34) What is one advantage of the Move NY plan?
- 1 Changing the tolls on bridges so they are based on the total distance driven would discourage people from driving.
 - 2 Having tolls on all of Manhattan's bridges would help to prevent people from taking indirect routes.
 - 3 Replacing some roads with public transportation services would enable the city to make a larger income.
 - 4 Making Manhattan's less crowded bridges free would reduce traffic in the business district.

Airplane Graveyards

When airlines or militaries upgrade their aviation fleets, the outdated planes are sent to “airplane graveyards.” The largest such graveyard in the United States is the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base in Arizona, known to local residents and military personnel as the “Boneyard.” More than 4,400 military aircraft, ranging from cargo planes to fighter jets, are lined up in orderly, gravelike rows in the desert there, and their usable parts are removed and recycled for use in active-duty planes at air bases around the world. Some Boneyard planes are even fixed up and used again. For example, a B-52 bomber laid to rest in 2008 was upgraded and returned to military service in 2015. Others have been upgraded but are kept on standby for use as needed.

The University of Southern California (USC) has a different sort of plane graveyard. It houses just 11 military and civilian aircraft, but they are in thousands of pieces spread across an enormous warehouse. This serves as a classroom for aviation-industry investigators, including manufacturers, insurance agents, and crash investigators, to study causes of aircraft accidents. Many planes are equipped with a flight data recorder intended to help investigators determine the cause of a crash, but these devices are sometimes too severely damaged to be useful or are not even recoverable, so the USC facility is an invaluable resource. Every year, nearly 800 trainees visit the USC facility and study clues in the wreckage using old-fashioned detective work. The condition of the plane’s body, discolored areas, and evidence of how the plane hit the ground can all help determine whether a crash was caused by pilot error, fire, weather, or machinery problems.

One significant accomplishment of plane graveyards like USC’s has been to save lives. Six of the ten worst years for plane crashes occurred in the 1970s. Since then, civilian and military aviation agencies across the globe have studied the remains of downed planes to analyze malfunctions and accidents and share their conclusions. As a result, engineers have made changes to plane design, such as the addition of fireproof materials, and systems that allow pilots to do things like stopping the flow of fuel if engines catch fire. Moreover, inspection and

analysis of failed parts have reduced the number of mechanical problems that occur. Investigation has also led to new evacuation procedures that increase the chances people will survive crashes. The results are impressive: despite several high-profile plane incidents, 2016 was the second-safest year on record for air travel worldwide.

- (35) What is true of planes in the “Boneyard”?
- 1 They have been sent there because their parts are too outdated to be useful in modern planes.
 - 2 They have their weapons removed and are converted so that they can be used for nonmilitary purposes.
 - 3 They are taken apart so that certain parts can be installed in military planes that are currently in use.
 - 4 They are kept there so that members of the military can have easy access to them to use for flight practice.
- (36) The aircraft graveyard at the University of Southern California is important because
- 1 the analysis of most data collected in flight requires experts from various fields and specialized equipment.
 - 2 its facilities enable the analysis of a much wider variety of aircraft than the facilities of other aircraft graveyards do.
 - 3 the device placed on an airplane to collect information during a flight may be unreliable or missing.
 - 4 constructing aircraft models that can be studied by pilots and aviation officials requires a huge warehouse space.
- (37) According to the author of the passage, what is one way the aviation industry has changed since the 1970s to make air travel safer?
- 1 Rules limiting the number of years that aircraft can remain in service have resulted in fewer accidents.
 - 2 Aircraft manufacturers have created an international agency to ensure the reliability of mechanical parts.
 - 3 Additional exits are now required on aircraft so that people can escape more quickly if there is an accident.
 - 4 Aircraft pilots now have better options for responding to emergencies so that potential harm is reduced.

The Zoot Suit Riots

During the late 1930s and early 1940s, a fashion trend in the United States caused such controversy that it led to violence and rioting. The zoot suit—an oversized and colorful suit, accompanied by a long keychain and fedora-style hat—was initially worn by young African-Americans, and was subsequently adopted by second-generation Mexican-Americans known as *pachucos*. According to Mexican writer Octavio Paz, the pachucos adopted the zoot suit out of a desire to distance themselves from mainstream America, which they felt had rejected them. It not only gave them a distinct identity but also signified their rebelliousness. Instead of trying to fit in, as their parents had, the pachucos sought to stand out, both in their choice of clothing and in the way they behaved. As the pachucos' opposition to authority sometimes crossed the line into minor crimes and drug use, the zoot suit began to be associated with criminal behavior. This in turn strengthened the anti-establishment status of those who wore it, increasing the zoot suit's popularity to the point where working-class white men and even teenage girls began to adopt it.

US involvement in World War II led to a fabric shortage, and the government introduced tailoring restrictions that effectively outlawed the manufacture of zoot suits. Demand remained strong, however, and underground tailors continued production. In the eyes of the public and the authorities, zoot suits became not only morally and socially questionable but also unpatriotic, as wearing them represented a refusal to obey laws that were meant to help the United States win the war. Matters came to a head in Los Angeles in 1943, when tensions between uniformed military servicemen and gangs of zoot-suit-wearing pachucos exploded into violence. During weeks of rioting that spread to other cities, zoot suit wearers were routinely hunted down and attacked by servicemen, who forcibly removed the offending suits and often beat the wearers.

The pachucos, unsurprisingly, fought back, and it was their part in the violence that was emphasized in the press. Newspapers described their beating and stripping by soldiers as fair punishment for their rebellious behavior, and failed to report the arrests of servicemen.

Reporters also largely ignored the number of women and white men among those wearing zoot suits, implying zoot suit wearers were either Mexican-American or African-American males trying to avoid military service.

Little attempt was made to look into the circumstances behind the riots, and both the low economic status of the minority youths and the fact that they were viewed by many as second-class citizens were overlooked as causes. While the social, economic, and racial elements of the riots are now widely accepted, few Americans at the time were ready to acknowledge them. The zoot suit may have been as much a fashion as a political statement, but there is no denying the significant effect the zoot suit riots had on the attitudes of an entire generation of socially disadvantaged youths. The political awareness and discontent caused by the conflict helped make possible the activism of minorities in the civil rights movement of the 1960s, which eventually led to greater equality and opportunity for all.

(38) According to Octavio Paz, the reason *pachucos* adopted the zoot suit was that it

- 1 helped the mainstream population accept them in spite of their reputation for committing illegal acts.
- 2 demonstrated that they were unwilling to adopt conventional standards of American culture.
- 3 enabled them to identify with the working-class white people who were also rebelling against the mainstream.
- 4 expressed the negative feelings they felt toward their parents for failing to help them become accepted in American society.

- (39) What is true of the zoot suit after the United States entered World War II?
- 1 The government encouraged servicemen to use force against companies that manufactured zoot suits.
 - 2 The zoot suit came to be seen as an indication that the individual wearing it did not support the war effort.
 - 3 People who continued to wear zoot suits did so mainly to express their belief that Mexican-Americans should refuse to serve in the military.
 - 4 A fabric shortage led to changes in the design of the zoot suit, which made it even more offensive to servicemen and other groups.
- (40) One example of bias in the media coverage of the zoot suit riots was that the newspapers
- 1 claimed the pachucos deserved to be punished even more severely for their activities than they had been.
 - 2 made an effort to convince authorities not to arrest servicemen who were participating in fights with the pachucos.
 - 3 criticized zoot suit wearers because their fashion was based on clothes traditionally worn by members of the lower classes.
 - 4 disregarded the fact that not everyone who wore zoot suits was an African- American or Mexican-American male.
- (41) Which of the following statements best describes the American public's reaction at the time of the riots?
- 1 Most people failed to link the riots to the disadvantaged backgrounds of minority youths and their unequal status in society.
 - 2 People on both sides of the riots chose to give the zoot suit a political significance which it did not, in reality, possess.
 - 3 The riots were widely regarded as arising from anger over treatment of minority groups in the United States.
 - 4 The riots were thought to be occurring because disadvantaged youths lacked the political awareness necessary to change their situation peacefully.

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

Is it acceptable to keep animals in zoos?

POINTS

- Animal rights
- Educational value
- Endangered species
- Living conditions

● 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 Snow has been forecast for today.
- 2 He does not like cold weather.
- 3 The trails might be dangerous.
- 4 His leg is still sore.

No. 2



- 1 Discuss the issue with Adam.
- 2 Take away Adam's computer games.
- 3 Take Adam to see a doctor.
- 4 Make Adam go to bed earlier.

No. 3



- 1 She does not have much time to chat now.
- 2 The traffic signals were not working properly.
- 3 She might not have survived without her seatbelt.
- 4 The other driver was injured worse than she was.

No. 4



- 1 Her husband may have difficulty without her.
- 2 Her husband forgot to pay for the training camp.
- 3 Billy usually misbehaves while she is away.
- 4 Billy does not like her husband's cooking.

No. 5



- 1 Contact her Internet service provider again.
- 2 Purchase some antivirus software.
- 3 Hire a technician to fix her problem.
- 4 Research the problem online with Dan.

No. 6



- 1 Tell Jeremy he will not be at the meeting.
- 2 Tell Jeremy to contact him about the meeting.
- 3 Tell Jeremy the meeting time has changed.
- 4 Tell Jeremy to find a new meeting place.



No. 7



- 1 The regional director made an unexpected visit.
- 2 Janice did not get a promotion.
- 3 A customer was rude to the manager.
- 4 Some clerks acted unprofessionally.

No. 8



- 1 He has to meet his friends.
- 2 He has to practice for a play.
- 3 He is helping Bev rehearse.
- 4 He is going to watch a play.

No. 9



- 1 He has never enjoyed flying.
- 2 He wants his wife to retire sooner.
- 3 He is sorry he will miss the conference.
- 4 He might travel less often in the future.

No. 10



- 1 Marilyn thinks lotteries are a waste of money.
- 2 The lottery has caused José financial trouble.
- 3 Marilyn wants Jose to buy her a lottery ticket.
- 4 Jose does not intend to buy a lottery ticket.

No. 11



- 1 Invite their friends to the beach house.
- 2 Meet the man's sister at the beach house.
- 3 Invite Omar to stay with them at the beach house.
- 4 Take only their kids to the beach house.

No. 12



- 1 Visit another dentist for a second opinion.
- 2 Get her wisdom teeth removed.
- 3 Speak to Dr. Joyce directly.
- 4 Get more x-rays taken.

**(A)****No. 13**

- 1 They have too many tasks to complete.
- 2 They do not want to spend money on travel.
- 3 They feel discouraged from doing so.
- 4 They do not get paid for them.

No. 14

- 1 Government regulations need to be changed.
- 2 Taking time off can improve employee productivity.
- 3 Employees want to save money for other things.
- 4 Employees think too much about work during vacations.

(B)**No. 15**

- 1 Internet security for it has been improved.
- 2 People do not need to use banks for funding.
- 3 Crowdfunding websites are cooperating with banks.
- 4 Investors have made big profits from it.

No. 16

- 1 Cancel their contracts with new companies.
- 2 Report illegal company websites to the government.
- 3 Demand progress reports from the companies.
- 4 Research companies before giving them money.

(C)**No. 17**

- 1 To test new road-building materials.
- 2 To promote cars as a form of transportation.
- 3 Because other highways were dangerous to drive on.
- 4 Because train travel was very expensive.

No. 18

- 1 It did not connect to their cities.
- 2 The vehicles that used it were too noisy.
- 3 It took too long to construct.
- 4 They had to pay to drive on it.



(D)

No. 19

- 1 Improve postal workers' salaries.
- 2 Change the methods used to transport mail.
- 3 Reduce the number of postal clerks needed.
- 4 Create a system to send letters overseas.

No. 20

- 1 People wrote more private information in letters.
- 2 Stamps became more expensive.
- 3 Envelopes were no longer free of charge.
- 4 Businesses used letters to advertise their services.



(E)

No. 21

- 1 Their gods did not have hearts.
- 2 The heart was where the soul was found.
- 3 Paradise was shaped like a heart.
- 4 The heart was an organ of little value.

No. 22

- 1 It was created in the twelfth century.
- 2 It used to be a symbol of good luck.
- 3 Its use was banned in the Middle East.
- 4 Its meaning has changed over time.



(F)

No. 23

- 1 It was promoted by experts.
- 2 It was used instead of tests.
- 3 It was often too difficult.
- 4 It was often considered harmful.

No. 24

- 1 Large amounts of it can lower academic achievement.
- 2 It is not linked to physical health.
- 3 Children are spending less time on it than before.
- 4 Doing it helps children communicate with each other.





(G)



No. 25

Situation: You are at Weatherford State Park and want to go hiking on a challenging course. A park guide tells you the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Hike to Whalers' Cove.
- 2 Climb from the beach to Ridgetop Path.
- 3 Take Overlook Trail to get to Spyglass Hill.
- 4 Go up Ridgetop Path starting from Whalers' Cove.

(H)



No. 26

Situation: You are a college student. You are talking to a career adviser about doing an internship. You have not decided which field you would like to work in.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Send your résumé to some companies.
- 2 Ask for advice from your economics professor.
- 3 Take a personality test.
- 4 Join the interview-skills workshop.



(I)
No. 27

Situation: You would like to buy a TV but want to avoid shopping in a crowded store. You hear the following advertisement on the radio.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Pay in full on Friday.
- 2 Call the store on Friday.
- 3 Line up early Saturday morning.
- 4 Get the store's Priority Shopper Card.



(J)
No. 28

Situation: You are a new student taking a walking tour of your university campus just before your department orientation. You are going to major in chemistry.

Question: Where should you go next?

- 1 The administration building.
- 2 The Colton Hall auditorium.
- 3 The main lecture room in Jackson Hall.
- 4 The Peterson Hall central theater.



(K)
No. 29

Situation: You consult a contractor about remodeling your kitchen before you sell your apartment. You do not want to make any structural changes.

Question: What should you do to add the greatest value to your apartment?

- 1 Change the wooden floor to tiles.
- 2 Change the kitchen lighting.
- 3 Install a new countertop.
- 4 Paint the kitchen walls.