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シールがあるまで  
シールを破いてはいけません

2025-2

# Grade 1

ライティングテストの出題は2題です。  
忘れずに、2つの問題に解答してください。

## 実用英語技能検定

主催：公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会

後援：文部科学省

1級

2025年10月5日(日)実施

■ 試験時間

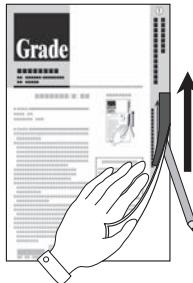
リーディング・ライティングテスト（100分）

リスニングテスト（約37分）

■ 注意事項

- 合図があるまでシールを破いてはいけません。ミシン目に沿って丁寧に破いてください。問題冊子が破れても交換できません。
- 試験開始まで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 解答は、HBの黒鉛筆かシャープペンシルを使用して解答用紙（マークシート）に記入してください。リーディング・ライティング[4]・リスニングの解答欄は解答用紙のA面（表面）、ライティング[5]の解答欄は、解答用紙のB面（裏面）にあります。解答用紙以外に記入した解答は、すべて無効となります。問題冊子にはメモをしてもかまいませんが、後で解答用紙に解答を書き写す時間はありません。
- 問題内容に関する質問は一切受けつけません。
- 不正行為をした場合は、答案は無効となります。
- 他の受験者に迷惑をかける行為を禁じます。
- リスニングテストの準備時間、およびリスニングテスト中に教室外へ出た場合は、その後教室に戻りテストを受けることはできません。
- 携帯電話などは必ず電源を切ってカバンにしまい、絶対に使用しないでください。
- 電子機器（ウェアラブル端末を含む）の使用を禁じます。
- 携帯電話などの着信音・バイブ音、その他試験を妨げる音を発生させた場合は、失格とすることがあります。
- 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
- 採点結果等については、一切異議申し立てはできません。
- この試験問題の複製（コピー）を禁じます。また、この試験問題の一部または全部を協会の許可なく他に伝えたり、漏えい（インターネット上に掲載することを含みます）することを禁じます。

問題冊子の開け方



英検ウェブサイト上での合否結果閲覧について

一次試験の合否結果閲覧は10/27(月) 11:00から開始となります。（公開開始時間は級別に異なります。）

なお、合否結果の閲覧には「生涯学習アカウント」が必要です。公開当日は閲覧サイトが混雑するため、事前登録をおすすめいたします。※既にお持ちの方は事前登録不要です。

詳細は英検ウェブサイトからご確認ください。

[https://www.eiken.or.jp/eiken/  
result/lifelong-learner/](https://www.eiken.or.jp/eiken/result/lifelong-learner/)



【本会場で受験の方】

合否結果閲覧には、生涯学習アカウントと英検IDとパスワードが必要です。

◆英検IDは本人確認票に記載されています。

◆パスワードは本人確認票に記載されています。ネット申込の方は、申込完了メールにも記載されています。

※本人確認票は二次試験でも使用します。試験後も大切に保管してください。

↑  
筆記用具などを使って開けてください



A 1 - 1 0 - 1 0 5 8 A

英検

後援：文部科学省

Grade 1

→ *Start from the next page.*

**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) The company accountant was arrested for ( ) after it was discovered she had stolen almost a million dollars from the company over five years.  
**1** embezzlement      **2** notoriety  
**3** fortitude      **4** cessation
- (2) The film has received much ( ) for its excellent storytelling and its cinematic beauty. In fact, it has already won two major awards.  
**1** clatter      **2** acclaim      **3** bigotry      **4** dogma
- (3) It was widely known that the government was ( ) with corruption. It was common for officials to demand money before performing even the simplest of services.  
**1** gaunt      **2** meager      **3** rife      **4** virile
- (4) While one might expect to be tired following a workout, many people find that they actually feel ( ) after moderate exercise.  
**1** invigorated      **2** provincial      **3** contiguous      **4** tenuous
- (5) Leilani thought it was useless to ( ) her current financial situation, so instead of complaining, she decided to look for a higher-paying job.  
**1** collate      **2** revoke      **3** bemoan      **4** thwart
- (6) After two workers were injured on the job, safety took on ( ) importance at the factory. Huge sums of money were spent to ensure all the latest safety standards were met.  
**1** paramount      **2** haphazard      **3** pristine      **4** heedless
- (7) Although Jackie's parents ( ) her not to quit school, Jackie ignored them and began working as a yoga instructor.  
**1** implored      **2** purged      **3** reverted      **4** grafted
- (8) Although he feared the champion, the boxer made a show of ( ) at the media conference by saying he would knock him out in the first round.  
**1** demeanor      **2** discretion      **3** congeniality      **4** bravado

- (9) The bank's high-tech safe-deposit boxes are thought to be (      ). "We are 100 percent confident no one can break into the boxes to steal our customers' valuables," said the manager.
- 1** enervating    **2** jarring              **3** impregnable    **4** precocious
- (10) Astronauts bravely risk their lives in order to explore space. The reward for these (      ) people, though, is a view unlike any other.
- 1** diminutive    **2** superficial          **3** tedious            **4** intrepid
- (11) After being (      ) for nearly a decade, it was difficult for Brian to adjust to life outside of prison.
- 1** proclaimed    **2** quenched          **3** incarcerated    **4** synthesized
- (12) Relations between the two countries are in a state of (      ), and neither side is willing to sit down to work out a solution.
- 1** discord        **2** heresy              **3** credence          **4** germination
- (13) The politician was caught on camera attempting to pay off a reporter (      ). He thought no one would see him, but the camera's zoom lens revealed everything.
- 1** deferentially    **2** sequentially        **3** slenderly        **4** discreetly
- (14) A: Have you received the (      ) of tools we ordered?  
 B: No, but the supplier says it should arrive within the week.
- 1** liaison        **2** entreaty              **3** levity            **4** consignment
- (15) The candidate's campaign was undermined by the (      ) of her character through persistent rumors and lies spread by her opponents.
- 1** buttressing    **2** assassination        **3** digression        **4** coup
- (16) The journalist was fired for publishing (      ) articles. His claims were often based on little to no evidence.
- 1** spurious        **2** ailing                **3** overt            **4** magnanimous

- (17) *A:* I can't believe I was ( ) into buying such a bad car. It was a total waste of money!
- B:* I told you to get a second opinion before making the purchase.
- 1** jilted      **2** duped      **3** slanted      **4** scampered
- (18) When the man lost his job, he had no choice but to ( ) his watch. It was a last-ditch effort to raise enough money to pay his rent.
- 1** scrawl      **2** percolate      **3** pawn      **4** sully
- (19) With the final exams just a month away, now is the time for students to ( ) and study hard. There will be plenty of time for relaxation after school is finished.
- 1** pony up      **2** buckle down      **3** foul up      **4** cast down
- (20) An increase in drunk drivers has caused police to ( ). They are setting up roadblocks and giving random breath tests.
- 1** breeze in      **2** branch off      **3** crack down      **4** lop off
- (21) When his friend from another town suddenly arrived, Rick had to ( ) some food and drink quickly. Luckily, he had some snacks and soda in his refrigerator.
- 1** dwell on      **2** reel off      **3** rustle up      **4** haul off
- (22) When unexpected problems ( ), it is important to remain calm and think logically about how to solve them.
- 1** fritter away      **2** rip off      **3** sound off      **4** crop up

**2**

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

## The Osage Orange

For countless millennia, Earth's ecosystems teemed with colossal animals, such as mammoths and mastodons, until these megafauna were driven to extinction through what is generally believed to have been a combination of climate change and human hunting. However, scientists suspect that ( 23 ). Extinct megafauna evolved alongside other species, such as the Osage orange tree. It dispersed its seeds by creating fruit so enormous it is thought they could be consumed only by megafauna, and it grew spiky thorns high in its branches, which could have deterred megafauna from consuming its leaves. Today, however, the tree continues to expend tremendous energy to produce a fruit that is unappetizing to modern animals, and its thorns are largely ineffectual as a deterrent. Therefore, scientists believe the seeds and thorns are artifacts from an era when megafauna shaped the tree's existence.

Though once widespread in North America, the Osage orange's geographic range was drastically curtailed following the megafauna extinction until it was confined to a single region in the proximity of a single river in the southwestern United States. However, its survival ( 24 ). It is speculated that following the megafauna's extinction, the tree's seeds were being spread primarily by Native Americans who prized its wood for making bows. That is, the same humans that seemed to have been at least partially responsible for the demise of the megafauna it once relied on had become essential to its reproduction.

The Osage orange is sometimes referred to as an "evolutionary anachronism"—the biological equivalent of a typewriter in a modern office. According to biologists, the trees have ( 25 ). However, this may not actually be surprising. While the thirteen thousand years that have elapsed since the megafauna extinction may seem like a long time, it should be kept in mind that lifespans of a quarter of a millennium are not unusual for Osage orange trees. For them, the upheaval from the megafauna's extinction was a mere fifty or so generations ago. In evolutionary terms, this is a mere blink of an eye, and the development of a different mechanism for dispersing its seeds could require millions of years.

- 
- |      |  |
|------|--|
| (23) | <b>1</b> the cause was not as simple as that<br><b>2</b> they left an observable legacy<br><b>3</b> their food sources also disappeared<br><b>4</b> this could have been prevented |
| (24) | <b>1</b> is now highly uncertain<br><b>2</b> creates an even deeper mystery<br><b>3</b> causes problems for some humans<br><b>4</b> has an ironic aspect                           |
| (25) | <b>1</b> failed to make new adaptations<br><b>2</b> recently increased in number<br><b>3</b> actually changed their ecosystem<br><b>4</b> returned to an old behavior              |

## Nostalgia

In the late 1600s, the Swiss physician Johannes Hofer described a condition he observed in Swiss freelance soldiers who were fighting abroad. Symptoms included high fever, heartbeat irregularities, insomnia, and anxiety. Hofer believed the condition was psychological and rooted in intense feelings of homesickness—a result of the mercenaries having been uprooted from their alpine homeland. While the condition was observed by other scientists, not everyone believed ( 26 ). The basic view that the brain was somehow affected, however, persisted through the eighteenth century. The physician J. J. Scheuchzer attributed the condition to physical changes in the brain brought about by differences in atmospheric pressure between the Swiss Alps and the areas the mercenaries were fighting in. Others hypothesized the constant dinging of cowbells in the Alps had caused the condition by damaging the sufferers' brain cells.

By the early 1800s, most scientists considered the condition, which Hofer had termed “nostalgia,” as a type of depression—essentially, a debilitating homesickness. In the late 1900s, however, the sociologist Fred Davis found that unlike homesickness, which people generally associate with sadness, nostalgia had come to carry positive connotations—people associate it, for example, with words such as “old times” and “childhood.” The understanding of the two concepts as ( 27 ) persists today. Current dictionaries describe nostalgia as a longing for the past rather than a longing for one’s home. The modern experience of nostalgia—for example, longing for a childhood friendship—is a far cry from the suffering of the Swiss mercenaries observed by Hofer.

Recent research suggests nostalgia ( 28 ). Studies have found that nostalgic experiences are often triggered by negative emotions, such as sadness or loneliness; moreover, they often involve a memory in which an unfortunate or negative incident gave rise to something positive—for instance, how the death of a loved one brought family members closer together. The researchers discovered strong nostalgic experiences correlated with high scores in measures of happiness and self-esteem. Other findings suggest nostalgia reduces people’s anxiety about their own mortality and leads them to perceive greater meaning in life. Researchers expect future studies will further the view of nostalgia as a strength rather than a weakness.

- |      |   |  |
|------|---|--|
| (26) | <b>1</b> its cause was emotional in nature<br><b>3</b> it could be effectively treated  | <b>2</b> the symptoms were serious<br><b>4</b> its sufferers were being honest |
| (27) | <b>1</b> more harmful than they seem<br><b>2</b> nearly impossible to define<br><b>3</b> distinct from one another<br><b>4</b> likely to affect people only temporarily   |  |
| (28) | <b>1</b> affects some people more strongly than others<br><b>2</b> can be harmful if not properly managed<br><b>3</b> often occurs without people realizing it<br><b>4</b> can improve psychological well-being |  |

## 3

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

## Digital Afterlife

When grieving the loss of a loved one, it is common for people to utilize remnants of the deceased's life—things like photographs, voice recordings, and former personal possessions—to retain memories of that person. Recent innovations in artificial intelligence (AI), however, have led to the possibility of digital “resurrections,” which allow people to go a step further and interact with AI-generated versions of their deceased loved ones. These avatars can engage in conversations, offering a lifelike simulation that allows the grieving to maintain an ongoing and dynamic sense of connection with the deceased. This can be effective in helping users cope with loss in cases where the grieving process has been complicated by sudden deaths or other circumstances that leave people unable to communicate thoughts that were left unspoken. However, while some see this technology as a helpful way to preserve memories and facilitate grieving, the blurring of life and death challenges the traditional understanding of mourning and grief and raises questions about privacy, authenticity, and the long-term emotional effects on users.

Several companies now offer AI resurrection services, often called “digital afterlife” services, that utilize data such as emails, texts, and even social media interactions to create an avatar of the deceased and generate responses that simulate the way these people would likely have answered in real life. This raises concerns about consent and ownership of one's digital identity, particularly when such avatars are created without prior approval of the deceased or without thorough consultation with surviving family members. Additionally, there are concerns about whether the avatars might fail to reflect the deceased's true personality, resulting in an inadvertent misrepresentation of the person. Moreover, the high cost of these services means digital immortality is currently an exclusive privilege for the wealthy.

The impact of AI-generated versions of deceased individuals on the grieving process itself has drawn the attention of mental health experts, who warn that conversing with an AI avatar could impede emotional healing by preventing individuals from fully accepting the reality of their loss. Psychologists argue that constant interaction with a digital version of the deceased might foster emotional dependency, hindering individuals from processing their grief and moving forward. Jason Rohrer, the founder of a company that uses AI to enable people to have conversations with avatars of the deceased, points out that a lot of the people who use the technology “are willing to try anything because their grief is so insurmountable and so painful to them.” This suggests the emotional vulnerability of users could lead to an unhealthy attachment to these digital avatars, which could prolong the grieving process. Interactions with the deceased could also take a negative turn, resulting in distress or anxiety for the user. However, some experts argue that, when used appropriately, AI resurrections offer a path to closure, particularly in controlled, therapeutic environments. As AI evolves, society must balance the potential benefits with the ethical and emotional risks it presents and ensure these technologies are used responsibly to avoid exacerbating the challenges of grief.

- (29) In the first paragraph, the author of the passage illustrates the usefulness of digital “resurrections” by mentioning cases where
- 1 a person has been left without the opportunity to share their thoughts with the deceased.
  - 2 a person has convinced themselves that the grieving process is doing them more harm than good.
  - 3 the possessions or other objects that have been left behind by the deceased trigger negative feelings in a person.
  - 4 the relationship a person had with the deceased was characterized by frequent communication.
- (30) What is one concern the author of the passage cites with regard to companies in the “digital afterlife” industry?
- 1 They may be unable to maintain and update the deceased individual’s digital avatar in the long run.
  - 2 The digital avatars they create from data may not accurately reflect the personality of the deceased individual.
  - 3 It is possible that traditional memorials or ceremonies could be completely replaced by the digital avatars they create.
  - 4 They could use digital avatars as tools to create artificial social media trends to influence public opinion.
- (31) How does the author interpret Jason Rohrer’s comment?
- 1 Since the grieving process can vary among people, the digital afterlife industry should ensure avatars remain in users’ lives in the long term.
  - 2 While people should avoid interacting with deceased loved ones’ digital avatars at first, the avatars can be emotionally beneficial at a later time.
  - 3 Interaction with the digital avatars of deceased loved ones could eventually lead people to suffer emotional distress.
  - 4 The anxiety some people experience after the death of a loved one makes digital afterlives a necessary and positive tool for them.

# Reexamining the Mongol Invasions

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, Asia and Europe experienced a turbulent period of invasions that brought vast territories on both continents under the dominion of the Mongol Empire. Swift-moving Mongolian cavalry swept like wildfire into China and then across Central Asia, later taking parts of modern-day Russia and eventually penetrating deep into Eastern Europe.

In both historical texts and mainstream culture, the Mongols have been portrayed as barbaric raiders who brought ruin and devastation wherever they roamed. According to such interpretations, the civilizations they subjugated were devastated by decades of slaughter and oppression. And though an elaborate political structure was eventually established in the Empire, its development was attributed mainly to the competence of conquered bureaucrats rather than the Mongols themselves. Finally, according to this interpretation, it was not until the sophisticated civiliza-

tions of Western Europe were able to liberate the subjugated peoples of the Empire that the devastated civilizations embarked on the road to recovery.

Recent scholarship, however, suggests that these assumptions are fundamentally flawed. First of all, while it is true that numerous massacres and extensive plundering occurred during the conquests, the Mongols' goal was not annihilation but integration. Political institutions and economic systems remained relatively intact, while labor forces and militaries were incorporated into the Empire. Though the Mongols had supreme authority in the assimilated regions, former officials continued to carry out bureaucratic duties. Relying on an intricate balance of suppression and incentives, shrewd Mongol administrators imposed a political structure from above that facilitated prosperity through diversity and order.

Modern scholarship also emphasizes that commerce, rather than

conquest, constituted the Empire's lifeblood, particularly in later years. The Mongols originated on the Asian steppe, an expansive, sparsely populated grassland. Unable to generate wealth through the taxation of vast peasant populations, they exploited natural resources, such as spices and silk, to generate wealth through commercial exchange. Furthermore, while the flourishing of international trade during the period of Mongol domination has frequently been viewed as owing to the prowess and ingenuity of European merchants, contemporary scholars, such as historian Marie Favereau, contend otherwise. They highlight achievements such as the *Pax Mongolica*, a term denoting the period during which the Empire's formidable military prowess and adept governance suppressed armed hostilities, permitting the secure transit of merchants and trade commodities throughout the Empire. This, combined with ingenious business arrangements, such as limited liability for merchants and

(32)

What is one thing that we learn about the way the Mongols ruled captured territory?

- 1** Because their conquests were so destructive, it was possible for them to completely transform the societies they ruled.
- 2** By relying on local bureaucrats, the Mongols were able to make up for their lack of political sophistication.
- 3** While massacres and destruction were less common than once thought, the threat of such things caused people to submit to Mongol control.
- 4** The Mongols cleverly found ways to absorb diverse peoples without destroying the societies they conquered.

(33)

What is one thing that some historians believe about trade in the Mongolian Empire?

- 1** Due to the Mongols' constant focus on warfare, trade with the West never developed to its full potential.
- 2** Rather than being the result of Western influences, its success came about through the peaceful and progressive environment created by the Mongols.
- 3** Although the products traded by the Mongols were less valuable than those coming from the West, the Empire compensated by heavily taxing European goods.
- 4** The cooperation between Mongolian and European merchants was not only profitable, but it decreased warfare as well.

payment contracts called bills of exchange, laid the groundwork for expanded intercontinental commerce.

Furthermore, according to revisionist historians, the Mongols utilized trade to entice groups such as the Bulgarians and Lithuanians into political and economic relationships, gradually gaining the allegiance of various peoples, some of whom had been vanquished and some who had not. The Rus, the forebears of modern Russians, were also deeply affected by contact with the Mongol Empire, and modern Russians have long viewed the Mongolian occupation as a period of humiliation and oppression. However, scholars such as Favereau argue that contrary to narratives that portray the Mongols as fragmenting a people that had once been culturally and politically homogeneous, they merely catalyzed a process of disintegration that was already well underway.

These scholars assert that the true significance of the Mongols' intervention was that it fostered the

economic vitality of an obscure region called Muscovy while simultaneously suppressing regions that had formerly attained greater influence, eventually leading to Muscovy's ascendancy in the territory. In the wake of the Mongolian Empire's demise, Muscovy became the foundation of the modern Russian state. Had it not been for the Mongols, therefore, a key player in modern history might never have come into existence.

Eventually, military setbacks, a plague, and internal disputes led to the Empire's decline, and today, the Mongols are more likely to be regarded as a vanquished threat that jeopardized the cultural and political achievements of other societies than as a great civilization in their own right. One reason is that a common criterion for evaluating a civilization is its architectural legacy. As a nomadic society whose dwellings consisted of simple, highly portable structures, however, the Mongols tended not to leave behind the tow-

ering monuments and palaces that contemporary sedentary societies did.

At the same time, though, it is crucial to keep in mind that the Mongols' nomadic culture was one of resilience and self-reliance that permitted it to adapt and thrive in diverse environments. Unencumbered by the constraints of a sedentary society, the Mongols were open to assimilating technologies, intellectual achievements, and societal innovations from the peoples they encountered, and Mongol society was characterized by an unprecedented degree of religious toleration and an emphasis on stability through mutual economic interdependence. In fact, in many ways, they bear a greater resemblance to contemporary human civilization than their European counterparts, who tended to dismiss or belittle the Mongols' achievements. Indeed, Favereau argues that "Mongol imperial successes came not in spite of nomadism but because of it."

(34)

What does Marie Favereau believe about the Rus?

- 1** The rise of the modern Russian state is the result of the Rus's efforts to unite and throw off the Mongols.
- 2** Their economy was actually much better before the beginning of their relationship with the Mongols.
- 3** Their economic relationship with the Mongols started very differently from that of the Bulgarians and Lithuanians.
- 4** The Mongols were not responsible for their downfall but merely sped up a phenomenon that was already in progress.

(35)

Which of the following statements about Mongolian society being nomadic would Favereau most likely agree with?

- 1** Although their nomadic architecture was simple, the Mongols were a major influence on famous buildings constructed in the West.
- 2** In many respects, the Mongols were more modern than other groups who had more sophisticated architecture.
- 3** Their attitudes toward religion and economics were more similar to those of Europeans of the time than many people realize.
- 4** Because the Mongols were less united than other societies, they were more affected by the environments that they inhabited.

**4****English Summary**

The writing section consists of two tasks (4 and 5). Please remember to complete both tasks.

Write your summary in answer box 4 English Summary on Side A of your answer sheet.

- Read the article below and summarize it in your own words as far as possible in English.
- Summarize it between 90 and 110 words.
- Write your summary in the space provided on Side A of your answer sheet. Any writing outside the space will not be graded.

In the United States, drug patents provide pharmaceutical companies with the exclusive right to sell a new medicine for a set period. These protections often result in increased drug prices due to the lack of competition during the patent period. This period, typically twenty years, helps the companies recover their significant investment in research and development. This system is intended to promote medical innovation. Without such a system, drug manufacturers say, it would be more difficult to finance the creation of new medicines.

However, the system also creates a serious issue. The profits that can be obtained from the patent system create incentives for pharmaceutical companies to find ways to exploit it. It has become common for US firms to apply for new patents on existing drugs that have undergone only minimal changes. This often takes the form of slightly altering the ingredients or dosage, or in one case, even a new type of packaging. While this strategy helps companies maintain their market dominance, it means that patients must continue to pay higher prices for the medicines that they need.

In light of the challenges posed by the existing patent system, some US lawmakers are pushing for change. They would like to create stricter legal standards for what kinds of innovations qualify for a new patent. Revising the law in this way could reduce the number of monopolies maintained by minor modifications. Ideally, it would also encourage companies to invest in making significant medical advancements instead. However, lawmakers' attempts to institute reforms face significant resistance. The pharmaceutical industry possesses vast wealth and influence. It has effectively utilized these to influence decisions and create obstacles to reform. Reform supporters have fewer such resources, indicating that successfully changing the law will be a difficult task.

→ *Continue to the next page.*

The writing section consists of two tasks. Please remember to complete both tasks.

MEMO

# 5

## English Composition

The writing section consists of two tasks (4 and 5). Please remember to complete both tasks.

Write your essay in answer box 5 English Composition on Side B of your answer sheet.

- Write an essay on the given TOPIC.
- Give THREE reasons to support your answer.
- Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion
- Suggested length: 200–240 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

*Should the Japanese government give more money as aid to foreign countries?*

MEMO

# Listening Test

**There are four 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
<b>Part 4</b>	<b>Interview:</b> 2 questions	Multiple-choice

※ Listen carefully to the instructions.

## Part 1

- No. 1**
- 1** He recently moved to a new house.
  - 2** He will enter a retirement community.
  - 3** He needs some help at home.
  - 4** He cannot walk by himself.

- No. 2**
- 1** An employee was rude to her.
  - 2** She failed to receive a promotion.
  - 3** She made a serious mistake.
  - 4** A deadline was moved forward.

- No. 3**
- 1** Its staff have to work very hard.
  - 2** Its staff are not always cooperative.
  - 3** Its computers are difficult to use.
  - 4** Its computers need updating.

- No. 4**
- 1** They are given a certain amount of freedom.
  - 2** They do not always get along with each other.
  - 3** They have become more creative lately.
  - 4** They are not good at meeting deadlines.

- No. 5**
- 1 She does not think an exterminator will be effective.
  - 2 She is worried about the landscaping in their yard.
  - 3 She is reluctant to harm the moles.
  - 4 She does not think the moles are a problem.
- No. 6**
- 1 She wants to borrow a guidebook.
  - 2 She is not interested in trails.
  - 3 She is not confident about her fitness.
  - 4 She does not agree with the man.
- No. 7**
- 1 It only occurs in the office.
  - 2 He first noticed the symptoms outdoors.
  - 3 It is not worth worrying about.
  - 4 He is taking medication for it.
- No. 8**
- 1 She had trouble installing it.
  - 2 She thought it would save her money.
  - 3 It is not suitable for property owners.
  - 4 It may not offer enough guidance.
- No. 9**
- 1 Discussing the possible significance of their findings.
  - 2 Deleting some of the repeated information.
  - 3 Reversing the order of two of the slides.
  - 4 Replacing some of the survey data.
- No. 10**
- 1 The mayor should not run for reelection.
  - 2 The leaked documents were fake.
  - 3 The accusations should be looked into.
  - 4 The city's housing project was a failure.

## Listening Test

### Part 2

(A) No. 11

- 1 He did not have much experience relevant to his journey.
- 2 He learned his climbing skills while in the army.
- 3 He should have purchased a more reliable aircraft.
- 4 He left the army to avoid fighting in World War I.

No. 12

- 1 He was unable to find guides prepared to accompany him.
- 2 He was forced to make changes to his original plan.
- 3 He requested a British mountaineer's help to climb Mount Everest.
- 4 He sold his aircraft to fund the final stage of his adventure.

(B) No. 13

- 1 It was published by mistake.
- 2 It suggested genetically modified corn was harmful.
- 3 It was used to promote genetically modified corn.
- 4 It proved milkweed was poisonous to butterflies.

No. 14

- 1 It failed to represent real-life conditions.
- 2 It only used data from the US.
- 3 It was funded by an environmental group.
- 4 It only included monarch butterflies.

- (C) No. 15**
- 1 Parents spending more time in the workplace.
  - 2 An increase in a certain type of crime.
  - 3 Parents' growing concerns about economic opportunities.
  - 4 The rising level of difficulty in schoolwork.
- No. 16**
- 1 Feeling powerless in their lives has harmed it.
  - 2 It can suffer if their activities are not monitored.
  - 3 It is not declining as severely as in previous decades.
  - 4 Health-care professionals hesitate to address it.
- 
- (D) No. 17**
- 1 They had more complicated genes than dinosaurs did.
  - 2 They lived longer than they do now.
  - 3 They grew more slowly than modern mammals.
  - 4 They had babies at a young age.
- No. 18**
- 1 Genes that help them see when it is dark.
  - 2 Genes that help them heal skin damage.
  - 3 Genes that make their teeth strong.
  - 4 Genes that make them into predators.
- 
- (E) No. 19**
- 1 Many of them opposed the Nazi government in Germany.
  - 2 They were assured they would be released soon.
  - 3 It was clear many of them had sold secrets to Germany.
  - 4 They were told they would be forced to fight for Britain.
- No. 20**
- 1 The administrator feared internees would attempt to escape.
  - 2 Many internees refused requests to take part in cultural activities.
  - 3 The activities helped internees cope with the strains of camp life.
  - 4 Families were sometimes permitted to visit internees.

## Listening Test

### Part 3

(F) No. 21

**Situation:** You are going to paint the outside of your house. You want a very long-lasting paint and the best value for your money. You are talking to a salesperson at a paint store.

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

- 1 KD ColorMax.
- 2 Bradley Luminous.
- 3 Aurora's Formula 9.
- 4 Jenson's Swiftcoat.

(G) No. 22

**Situation:** You are waiting for the southbound E Train at Carringford Station. Your final destination is Revolution Plaza. You want to arrive as quickly as possible. You hear the following announcement.

**Question:** What should you do?

- 1 Get a taxi.
- 2 Remain on the platform.
- 3 Go to Level 3.
- 4 Go to the station office.

**(H) No. 23** *Situation:* You work in the human resources division of a publishing company. You work remotely four days a week and want to continue doing so. At a meeting, the company director says the following.

*Question:* What do you need to do?

- 1** Contact the IT department.
- 2** Register for the workshop.
- 3** Arrange a meeting with your manager.
- 4** Complete a self-evaluation.

**(I) No. 24** *Situation:* You need to hire a caterer for a company event next month. You will have over two hundred guests and want to impress them with the fanciest food possible. An acquaintance is giving you advice.

*Question:* Which company should you choose?

- 1** Domingo's Delicacies.
- 2** Food Sensations.
- 3** Northland Catering.
- 4** Gourmet Plus.

**(J) No. 25** *Situation:* You rent out a house that your tenant is leaving next month. You are considering selling the house but want the best financial return possible. A real estate agent tells you the following.

*Question:* What should you do?

- 1** Contact a builder to improve the interior.
- 2** Offer to lower the current tenant's rent.
- 3** Renovate the house in order to sell it soon.
- 4** Reduce your asking price for the house.

## Listening Test

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### Part 4

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#### No. 26

- 1 Stopping construction work from interfering with the natural flow of rivers.
- 2 Identifying areas on rivers where preventative measures are needed.
- 3 Making the public aware of the dangers associated with rivers.
- 4 Finding ways to reduce damage to riverbanks caused by freight ships.

#### No. 27

- 1 Determining the overall cost of restoration work.
- 2 Completing the office work that is required for projects.
- 3 Finding engineers with specialist knowledge of rivers.
- 4 Explaining the importance of projects to clients.

MEMO

## ■一次試験の結果について■

1) 英検ウェブサイトでの解答速報 (<https://www.eiken.or.jp>) 10月6日 13:00以降

### 2) 結果通知方法

#### ◆個人申込の場合

一次個人成績表に合否結果を記載して、11月4日までに送付します（合格の場合は、一次個人成績表の右上部分が二次受験票になります）。未着の場合は11月5日以降に英検サービスセンター03(3266)8311（平日9:30～17:00）までお問い合わせください（お問い合わせの際には個人番号もお知らせください）。

#### ◆団体申込の場合

一次個人成績表は11月4日までに申込責任者あてに送付します（個人あてには送付しません）。

11月5日までに二次受験票を受け取っていない場合は、申込責任者へお問い合わせください。

## ■二次試験について（一次試験合格者のみ）■ ※試験日程は必ずご自身で事前にご確認ください。

### 1) 試験日 A日程：11月9日（日） B日程：11月16日（日）

- ・二次試験の受験日は、A日程・B日程のうち、申込方法・希望受験地等に基づき協会が指定します。試験日・受験会場・集合時間は二次受験票（一次個人成績表の右上部分）で通知します。これを切り離して受験会場にお持ちください。
- ・いかなる場合も二次受験票で指定された試験日・受験会場・集合時間での受験となり、変更はできません。
- ・日程区分については、英検ウェブサイトをご確認ください。
- ・ダブル受験（隣接した2つの級と一緒に受験）の場合、それぞれの級について二次受験票に記載の日程での受験となり、級により異なる日程での受験となる場合があります。
- ・年齢は申込時に申請した生年月日に基づいて算出します（一次試験の答案に異なる生年月日を記入されても反映されません）。
- ・申込情報に不備がある場合、協会が指定した日時での受験となり、英検ウェブサイトのとおりの日程とならない場合があります。
- ・一部特別会場（海外・離島等）、障がい等のある方に関する受験上の配慮にて受験する場合はA日程です。

### 2) 受験地（14の受験地から選べます）

- ・解答用紙（A面）「二次希望受験地」の中から選び、マークしてください。