

2020-2

Grade Pre-1

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

準 1 級

2020 年 10 月 11 日(日) 実施

■ 試験時間

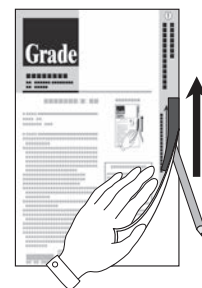
筆記試験 (90分)

リスニングテスト (約30分)

■ 注意事項

1. 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。
2. 試験開始まで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
3. 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。筆記①②③・リスニングの解答欄は解答用紙のA面(表面)、筆記④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。
4. 問題内容に関する質問は一切受けつけません。
5. 不正行為をした場合は、答案は無効となります。
6. 他の受験者に迷惑をかける行為を禁じます。
7. 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。
8. 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。
9. 電子機器(ウェアラブル端末を含む)の使用を禁じます。
10. 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。
11. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
12. 採点結果等については、一切異議申し立てはできません。
13. 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

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一次試験の合否結果閲覧は10/26(月) 12:00から開始となります。合否結果の公開時間は級別に異なります。

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合否結果閲覧には、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、申込時に使用したパスワードです。

※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。

！
合図があるまで
シールを破いてはいけません

筆記用具などを使って開けてください



A1-15-1059A

英 検

後援：文部科学省

Grade Pre-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) **A:** I wish my children were as () as yours.
B: Oh, they're only doing what I tell them because you're here. Usually, they pay no attention at all.
1 obedient **2** immense **3** squeaky **4** wretched
- (2) The politician gave a very brief reply to the reporter's question about the scandal. Although the reporter asked her for more details, she refused to ().
1 terminate **2** elaborate **3** dedicate **4** activate
- (3) Queen Elizabeth I's () lasted from 1558 to 1603. This long period of rule helped to create political stability in England.
1 reign **2** trace **3** slump **4** chore
- (4) After a number of miners died in an accident, the mining company () their families. No amount of money, however, could replace the men whose lives had been lost.
1 compensated **2** deployed **3** amended **4** worshipped
- (5) When shopping for a used car, it is important to find a () dealer. It is easy for dealers to cheat you if you do not know much about cars.
1 compulsive **2** dependent **3** reputable **4** fertile
- (6) **A:** Is everything ready for the restaurant's grand opening tomorrow?
B: I think so. There will () be some problems on the first day, but hopefully nothing major will go wrong.
1 densely **2** remarkably **3** charitably **4** inevitably
- (7) The soldier was given a special medal to () him for the bravery he showed during the battle.
1 evade **2** revoke **3** commend **4** seclude
- (8) Takeshi's () to his school's science competition was a robot that picked up trash. When he entered it, he was confident he would win.
1 circumstance **2** sentiment **3** appliance **4** submission
- (9) After viewing the () caused by the hurricane, the president promised government aid to help rebuild the affected areas.
1 corruption **2** evaluation **3** justification **4** devastation

- (10) Since research shows that a poor diet is one of the () causes of heart disease, the government has said it will do more to teach people how to eat healthily.
 1 underlying 2 hoarse 3 ecstatic 4 miniature
- (11) Management agreed to give workers a 5 percent pay increase as a (), but only if they ended their strike immediately.
 1 disclosure 2 concession 3 depot 4 showdown
- (12) Dr. Stamitts encourages her patients to () long-term goals for weight loss. She wants them to make a plan they can follow throughout their lives.
 1 discard 2 formulate 3 displace 4 illuminate
- (13) The local government has just declared Greenwich Valley a wildlife (). In an effort to protect animal populations, no hunting will be allowed in the area.
 1 baseline 2 detention 3 foresight 4 refuge
- (14) When Gary goes shopping, he () spends more than he planned to. He cannot stop himself, even when he is trying to save money.
 1 lawfully 2 stealthily 3 dreadfully 4 invariably
- (15) The committee's decision to give the prize to the young scientist was nearly (). Only one of the eight members voted against it.
 1 unanimous 2 insane 3 crisp 4 rash
- (16) After the earthquake, experts began () the extent of the damage to buildings. They issued reports about which ones were safe to continue to use.
 1 magnifying 2 assessing 3 overdoing 4 encasing
- (17) A: I finished cleaning my room, Dad.
 B: It looks better, but what about all that () on your desk? Put those things away in your drawers.
 1 collage 2 accordance 3 privilege 4 clutter
- (18) As part of their campaign against drunk driving, the police set up checkpoints during the holidays to stop drivers and make sure they were ().
 1 outgoing 2 cheery 3 sober 4 unstable

- (19) The roses were not growing well, so Sheila decided to () them to another part of the garden. She hoped they would do better if they had more sunlight.
1 transplant **2** conceal **3** interact **4** soak
- (20) Jake has become () with his new video game system. His parents are worried because he spends all his time playing games instead of studying.
1 obsessed **2** spontaneous **3** cowardly **4** verbal
- (21) To prevent the import of illegal goods, all ships are checked at the () before their cargo is unloaded.
1 hurdle **2** slot **3** anthem **4** dock
- (22) When the boxing match started, the two fighters immediately () it with all their energy. As the fight went on, however, they both became tired.
1 went at **2** fell over **3** held off **4** picked through
- (23) Last night, thieves broke into the city's biggest art museum and () paintings worth more than \$15 million.
1 kept ahead of **2** lined up for
3 met up with **4** made off with
- (24) Craig's consulting business grew quickly. He soon found he could not () all of his clients' needs by himself, so he hired an assistant.
1 sell out **2** buy into **3** attend to **4** slip on
- (25) Lex was late for work almost every day, so his boss finally told him that if he did not (), he would be fired.
1 shape up **2** brush off **3** fall through **4** make do

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.

Bus-Route Economics

Since 2010, thousands of bus routes across Britain have been eliminated or privatized due to cuts in funding received from the national government. Local governments still have the right to fund the less popular routes themselves, but at the same time, the national government requires them to spend huge amounts on providing free bus passes for seniors and disabled people. For this reason, many rural districts (26). Although the local governments realize these bus routes are essential for residents to have access to things like jobs and hospitals, these governments have so many other expenses and responsibilities that they are unable to pay for everything.

In contrast, both bus usage and the number of routes have increased in London despite the partial privatization of the bus market. The city maintained its ability to plan all aspects of the bus network, such as routes, frequency, and fares. This has been (27). The degree of control the city has over the bus system enables it to transfer funds from more profitable bus routes. This allows it to subsidize those which generate less revenue but are important for the disadvantaged people who rely on them.

Claire Haigh, chief executive of an association promoting bus travel, believes bus services are crucial to Britain's economic health. According to experts, every pound invested in bus services generates eight pounds' worth of wider benefits to the economy. (28), it seems that local governments must make every effort to restore and even increase their local bus routes.

- | | | | | | |
|------|---|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| (26) | 1 | have created new laws | 2 | have volunteered to help | |
| | 3 | are trying a unique solution | 4 | are in a difficult position | |
| (27) | 1 | adopted by other cities | 2 | essential to its success | |
| | 3 | unpopular with local people | 4 | slowing down reform efforts | |
| (28) | 1 | Therefore | 2 | Nonetheless | |
| | | 3 | Alternatively | 4 | Regrettably |

Samuel Plimsoll and the Waterline

In the nineteenth century, nearly a thousand sailors drowned annually while working on British merchant ships. The deaths were mostly the result of ships being loaded with too much cargo, increasing the chance that the vessels—which were usually in poor condition—would sink in rough seas. These tragic disasters (**29**). Many of these so-called coffin ships were heavily insured, and a ship's sinking would result in a significant insurance payout. Many of the ships were therefore overloaded in the hope they would wind up at the bottom of the sea.

Wanting to save lives, reformers led by a merchant and politician named Samuel Plimsoll began promoting the use of “waterlines,” which were horizontal stripes painted on ships' sides to indicate whether they were overloaded. If the lines were visible, it meant (**30**). This idea had been used successfully on other countries' ships since the Middle Ages. When ships were overloaded, they sank deeper in the water and the waterline would be covered up, so it was immediately obvious if there was a problem.

Shipowners resisted the introduction of the waterline by using their considerable influence in Parliament to block legislation proposed by Plimsoll. (**31**), Plimsoll was sued repeatedly over accusations he made against various members of Parliament and shipowners. He did not give up, however, and by attracting widespread public support for his campaign, he was able to get legislation passed that required waterlines to be painted on all British ships. As a result, Plimsoll is still remembered today as “the sailors' friend.”

- (29)
- 1 could be good news for shipowners
 - 2 generally went unreported
 - 3 were rarer than once thought
 - 4 led to an additional problem

- (30)
- 1 some cargo had to be reloaded
 - 2 another inspection was necessary
 - 3 the ship could be sailed safely
 - 4 the sailors were all aboard

- (31)
- 1 On the other hand
 - 2 Despite this
 - 3 Furthermore
 - 4 In return

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.

Superbugs

A British government study has shown that infections caused by drug-resistant bacteria—those that cannot be controlled by antibiotics—kill about 700,000 people worldwide annually. By 2050, this number could rise to over 10 million. “It’s just a fact of evolution—the more antibiotics that are around, the more bacteria has been exposed to antibiotics, the more opportunity they have to acquire these resistances,” explains Sarah Fortune, a professor of immunology and infectious diseases at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. Although these drug-resistant bacteria, known as “superbugs,” are found around the world, India is considered to have the biggest problem because the factors that encourage superbugs are extensive and widespread in that country.

One cause is the overuse of antibiotics, which are frequently taken for illnesses that do not require them. Additionally, India’s pharmaceutical industry is releasing alarmingly high levels of antibiotics into the environment because the treatment facilities that process the industry’s wastewater do not effectively remove the drugs. Antibiotics also enter soil and water via animal waste because livestock are regularly fed the drugs to promote rapid growth and prevent disease. Poor infrastructure means India’s waterways are already polluted with bacteria, which develop resistance when exposed to antibiotics.

Solving the superbug problem is not as easy as simply restricting the availability of antibiotics, however. These medicines are sold without prescriptions in India because many communities do not have doctors available to prescribe them, and research has shown that lack of access to antibiotics would cause more deaths than infections by superbugs would. Therefore, many people believe minimizing the amount of antibiotics and bacteria in waterways and improving water quality locally are the keys to preventing the spread of superbugs globally. Indian prime minister Narendra Modi has been campaigning to clean the country’s contaminated Ganges River, and in 2017 India announced a plan to regulate antibiotic waste being released into the environment by drug manufacturers.

(32)

What does Sarah Fortune say about “superbugs”?

- 1** The predicted increase in drug-resistant bacteria will be caused not only by antibiotics but by other drugs as well.
- 2** With enough exposure, bacteria will naturally become resistant to the antibiotics that are used to target them.
- 3** The rise of superbugs has resulted in more varieties of antibiotics being made available to patients worldwide.
- 4** Bacteria only develop resistance to antibiotics if their use is spread across a wide population of patients.

(33)

What is one thing that has contributed to the development of superbugs in India?

- 1** Doctors often must prescribe the strongest types of antibiotics because severe bacterial illnesses are common there.
- 2** Pharmaceutical companies are not doing enough to make sure antibiotics are distributed to the public.
- 3** Farmers are using more than the recommended levels of antibiotics when they add them to their animals’ feed.
- 4** Wastewater treatment systems are allowing antibiotics from drug manufacturing facilities into waterways.

(34)

According to the author of the passage, limiting the availability of antibiotics in India

- 1** might prevent the spread of superbugs but would do more harm than good to many communities.
- 2** would result in people both breaking the law to obtain the drugs and further polluting waterways.
- 3** is unrealistic because of the large influence pharmaceutical manufacturers have on the country’s economy.
- 4** should take priority over more long-term tasks such as cleaning up the Ganges River and other waterways.

The Quartz Crisis

In the mid-twentieth century, Swiss companies ruled the international watch market. Their mechanical timepieces, famous for reliability, used a complex system of springs and gears to keep time. Swiss dominance, however, was challenged by a new technology that used an electronic device called an “oscillator,” which was regulated by a quartz crystal, to measure time. This led to battery-powered watches that were cheaper and more precise. Despite quartz technology having been developed with the help of Swiss inventors, Swiss watchmakers looked down on the lower technical skill involved in producing quartz watches. By the 1970s, however, inexpensive quartz timepieces manufactured in both Japan and the United States had flooded the market. Swiss companies were slow to respond, even when it became clear quartz would dominate the global market, and Swiss watch exports fell sharply. World-famous brands were put out of business, and by the end of the 1970s, the industry’s work force had shrunk considerably.

Unlike Japanese and American manufacturers, Swiss watch companies were small to medium-sized businesses and could not compete in terms of both large-scale production and mass marketing. Furthermore, the Swiss were incredibly hesitant to embrace technological innovation. It was not, however, simply a matter of losing to quartz technology: in the 1970s, Japanese watchmakers began manufacturing inexpensive mechanical watches similar to those made by the Swiss. They were able to maintain a high standard of quality by decreasing and continuously refining the range of models. This proved incredibly profitable, allowing them to overtake the Swiss in this market too. Swiss watchmakers faced further trouble when the US dollar lost roughly 60 percent of its value against the Swiss franc, causing a sharp rise in the prices of Swiss imports to the United States.

The 1980s, however, brought two developments that saved the Swiss watch industry. Manufacturers focused on the uniqueness and history of Swiss watches by increasing prices and promoting the art of watchmaking, transforming their products into high-end status symbols. Although successful, this strategy required the manufacturers to reinvest large percentages of their profits back into marketing. At the lower end of the market, restructuring and the adoption of efficient production methods led to the creation of the Swatch in 1983—an inexpensive quartz watch that became an instant hit, selling millions and becoming a fashionable brand in its own right. Although only a fraction of today’s watches are Swiss made, the revival of the Swiss watch industry lies not in the volume of sales but in the reestablishment of the desirability of the Swiss brand.

(35)

What impact did quartz technology initially have on Swiss watch companies?

- 1** It helped Swiss companies increase their market share, enabling them to become the industry leaders.
- 2** While Swiss watches were well made, they were unable to compete with quartz ones in terms of accuracy and cost.
- 3** Although some thought quartz technology was inferior and doubted its appeal, it was quickly adopted by Swiss watchmakers.
- 4** It threatened only lesser-known makers of cheap Swiss watches, and drove them out of the market.

(36)

According to the second paragraph, what strategy did Japanese watchmakers use in the 1970s?

- 1** They produced fewer types of watches in order to better compete with Swiss makers in the mechanical watch market.
- 2** They partnered with Swiss watchmakers so that they could move their production to Switzerland to reduce overall costs.
- 3** They constantly added new models of quartz watches so that Swiss watchmakers could not keep up with the changes.
- 4** They combined quartz technology with traditional Swiss watch technology to appeal to consumers in the mechanical watch market.

(37)

In the 1980s, the Swiss watch industry managed to survive by

- 1** borrowing large amounts of money to cover the costs associated with redeveloping their brand in markets abroad.
- 2** using production methods originally developed for making cheap watches to help reduce the price of high-end ones.
- 3** marketing the Swiss watch brand to consumers who cared more about a watch's accuracy than its appearance.
- 4** using advertising and improved production methods to establish demand for its goods among two different types of consumers.

A Makeover for Hoover Dam

Hydropower has attracted increasing attention in recent years as a renewable type of clean energy. As long as a suitable water source is available, hydropower facilities are usually good investments, producing energy in a manner that generates far less air pollution and CO₂ emissions than fossil fuels do. The most common way to generate hydropower is to trap water at a high elevation behind a dam so it can be released and used to spin turbines below, which, in turn, power electricity-producing generators. However, hydropower has its drawbacks. Droughts and increased water consumption have reduced the flow of many rivers. As rivers become shallower, the necessary volume of water for electricity generation is more difficult to maintain, and power supply and dependability are negatively impacted.

Variability in water levels has particularly affected Hoover Dam, a mega-scale hydropower facility in the US state of Nevada. Built in the 1930s at enormous expense to control the frequently flooding Colorado River and maintain a water supply for farmland irrigation, the dam's hydropower capabilities were seen as a way to recover some of the costs of its construction over the long term. The dam's electricity-generating capacity, however, was challenged from the start by seasonal variability in water flow, and in recent years has been greatly reduced by droughts.

Combining hydropower with other alternative energy sources, though, may offer a solution. Solar and wind plants can produce enormous amounts of electricity, but one serious downside is that the energy they produce is not available when there is little sun or wind. While conventional batteries can help with this issue, storing such tremendous volumes of electricity has long been a challenge. A recently proposed system for Hoover Dam could provide an answer, though. The plan suggests building a new pumping station that would be powered by both wind and solar. It would push water from the river back up to Hoover Dam, refilling the lake behind it. The water could be released anytime to power the dam's generators in order to reliably meet demand for electricity. Kelly Sanders, an engineering professor at the University of Southern California, is enthusiastic about the storage plan, saying, "We don't have anything on the horizon as far as batteries of that magnitude."

Of course, any project as ambitious as this, with its \$3 billion price tag for a pipeline and pump station powered by solar and wind energy, is likely to attract objections. Communities downstream from Hoover Dam fear a further reduction in water levels in the Colorado River could endanger jobs in tourism and recreation, and environmental activists have expressed concern that wildlife populations and wetlands could also be impacted by the project. With the urgent need to secure energy sources that can replace fossil fuels, however, the pressure to use hydropower to supplement solar and wind power sources seems sure to intensify. While the project is still in the planning stages, and various governmental approvals are still required, if everything goes as scheduled, the alterations to the dam could be completed by 2028.

(38)

What is one problem with hydropower as a source of energy?

- 1 Installing generators in dams requires a significantly larger investment of resources than other forms of renewable energy.
- 2 When there is not enough water in rivers to be stored behind dams, it affects the amount of electricity that can be generated.
- 3 Although dams reduce some types of pollution, they negatively affect the quality of water that flows into river systems.
- 4 It is becoming more difficult to construct dams that are large enough to generate the amount of electricity currently required.

(39)

At the time that Hoover Dam was built,

- 1 flooding of the Colorado River suddenly became a much more serious problem than had originally been expected.
- 2 no one was able to predict that it would continue to be used for electricity generation so far into the future.
- 3 the water shortages it created in other areas were thought to be more significant than the benefits from irrigation and flood control.
- 4 it was hoped the money earned by selling the electricity it created could be used to cover some of the costs associated with building it.

(40)

The proposed plan for Hoover Dam would

- 1 require the development of a larger type of battery with enough capacity to store the energy created at the dam.
- 2 use the dam to ensure that the energy from solar and wind power would be available whenever needed.
- 3 provide a more efficient method of transferring energy produced at the dam to areas that are upriver from it.
- 4 allow the dam to compete with alternative energy sources that are currently able to produce more power than it does.

(41)

What conclusion does the author of the passage come to concerning the future of the Hoover Dam project?

- 1 It is likely to replace a number of current projects that focus primarily on generating electricity using solar and wind power.
- 2 The environmental damage it would cause is serious enough that the proposed methods will have to be altered to some degree.
- 3 The current push to find sources of alternative energy will likely contribute to making the project a reality.
- 4 Although it might be beneficial to local communities, the planners will need to find a way to significantly lower construction costs.

4

English Composition

- 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

Agree or disagree: More needs to be done to improve public safety

POINTS

- *Accidents*
- *Crime*
- *Food*
- *Technology*

MEMO

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** Improve his book's story.
 - 2** Change the title of his book.
 - 3** Request feedback from publishers.
 - 4** Hire a professional editor.
- No. 2**
- 1** Reschedule one of the meetings.
 - 2** Complain to his boss.
 - 3** Attend both meetings.
 - 4** Ask a colleague to speak for him.
- No. 3**
- 1** She wants to get into shape.
 - 2** She cannot make dinner.
 - 3** He should get some groceries.
 - 4** He does not need to lose weight.
- No. 4**
- 1** It is not working properly.
 - 2** It is less useful than he had hoped.
 - 3** It is better than his laptop computer.
 - 4** It is making his life easier.

- No. 5**
- 1** She hopes to move to another company.
 - 2** She wants to hire more employees.
 - 3** Her company supports her education.
 - 4** Her company does not pay her for overtime.
- No. 6**
- 1** Stop using air conditioning.
 - 2** Repair the air conditioner.
 - 3** Ask Debbie to be more careful.
 - 4** Ask Debbie to pay the electricity bill.
- No. 7**
- 1** The man enjoys what he is doing now.
 - 2** The man would prefer a different job.
 - 3** The woman has started her own company.
 - 4** The woman is unhappy with her life.
- No. 8**
- 1** He has finished most of his homework.
 - 2** He is going to be very busy.
 - 3** He will not turn in the report on time.
 - 4** He studied hard for tests last weekend.

Listening Test

- No. 9**
- 1** Check the warranty information.
 - 2** Try to get to the mall.
 - 3** Put more oil in the car.
 - 4** Take the car to the dealer.
- No. 10**
- 1** The man does not look good in red.
 - 2** The man does not need another sweater.
 - 3** The sweater is poor quality.
 - 4** The sweater is overpriced.
- No. 11**
- 1** The report will be submitted on time.
 - 2** Glen puts too much pressure on his staff.
 - 3** The man blames the department heads.
 - 4** Glen relies on the woman too much.
- No. 12**
- 1** Selling cakes is not appropriate.
 - 2** Finding a good DJ might be expensive.
 - 3** A talent show will not make money.
 - 4** A car wash would be difficult to arrange.

Part 2

- (A) No. 13
- 1 Abigail did not discuss politics with John.
 - 2 Abigail did not support John's political party.
 - 3 John considered Abigail an equal.
 - 4 John criticized Abigail in his letters.

- No. 14
- 1 They offered advice to other politicians.
 - 2 They encouraged other people to write letters.
 - 3 They described aspects of life at that time.
 - 4 They helped to bring an end to slavery.

-
- (B) No. 15
- 1 Passengers prefer riding in blue taxis.
 - 2 Their color may affect accident frequency.
 - 3 They have few safety inspections.
 - 4 They have fewer accidents than US taxis.

- No. 16
- 1 Design other types of vehicles.
 - 2 Reduce the cost of vehicle maintenance.
 - 3 Create better street signs.
 - 4 Test their ideas on other vehicles.

Listening Test

(C) **No. 17**

- 1** Reaching a broad student population.
- 2** Preparing people for higher education.
- 3** Training future university educators.
- 4** Helping people gain job skills.

No. 18

- 1** They have not replaced classroom-based courses.
- 2** Companies that run them are not yet profitable.
- 3** They are more popular than traditional courses.
- 4** Many universities refuse to accept them.

(D) **No. 19**

- 1** To help people avoid eating harmful substances.
- 2** To increase sensitivity to sweet foods.
- 3** To encourage people to eat more vegetables.
- 4** To help the body destroy poisons.

No. 20

- 1** Add new genes to coffee plants.
- 2** Alter people's genes through food.
- 3** Make products based on genetic needs.
- 4** Replace weight-loss programs.

- (E)** **No. 21**
- 1** They find landfills for different types of waste.
 - 2** They find uses for unwanted products.
 - 3** They donate money to help companies recycle.
 - 4** They help companies to share recycling techniques.

- No. 22**
- 1** They are made of organic materials.
 - 2** They are cheaper than other luxury goods.
 - 3** They last longer than most luxury goods.
 - 4** They make customers feel good about their purchases.
-

- (F)** **No. 23**
- 1** It usually could not be seen.
 - 2** It was too cold to live on permanently.
 - 3** It changed shape every seven years.
 - 4** It sometimes appeared in different places.

- No. 24**
- 1** It was actually a large mass of ice.
 - 2** Sailors confused it with a much larger island.
 - 3** It was a real place that is now under the sea.
 - 4** Locals invented it to scare off outsiders.

Listening Test

Part 3

(G) No. 25

Situation: You and your family are on vacation in Bluehill. You have two young children who love the water. You hear the following report on the local radio.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Check conditions at Wide Palm Beach.
- 2 Visit Mount Meadow Park.
- 3 Go to Garfield Park.
- 4 Play in the rock pools.

(H) No. 26

Situation: You are at the airport and hear the following announcement about your flight, which has been delayed. You have an economy class ticket.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Collect your baggage.
- 2 Pick up your hotel coupon.
- 3 Head to the Voyager Lounge.
- 4 Pick up your meal voucher.

- (I) No. 27** **Situation:** You want a phone line and Internet access in your new apartment. Your budget is \$100 a month. You already have a smartphone contract. You call a provider.
- Question:** Which plan should you choose?
- 1** Triple Hitter.
 - 2** Double Deal.
 - 3** Constant Connections.
 - 4** Freedom.
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- (J) No. 28** **Situation:** Your company sells furniture. You want to increase long-term profits. A marketing consultant tells you the following.
- Question:** According to the consultant, what should you do?
- 1** Make your products unique.
 - 2** Start selling smaller items.
 - 3** Find more first-time buyers.
 - 4** Lower your prices.
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- (K) No. 29** **Situation:** You are a professor arranging a make-up test for students who missed the original. You will be away from August 10th to August 22nd. You receive the following voice mail.
- Question:** What should you do first?
- 1** Resubmit the make-up test form online.
 - 2** Contact Kara to find someone to conduct the test.
 - 3** Mail the tests to the administration office.
 - 4** E-mail the students to decide on a test date.

■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12日 13:00以降

2) 結果通知方法

◆個人申込みの場合

一次個人成績表に可否結果を記載して、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4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）。

◆団体申込みの場合

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8日(日) B日程：11月15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、英検ウェブサイトの【二次試験のA／B日程の区分けについて】をご確認ください。
- ・ダブル受験（隣接した2つの級を一緒に受験）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、【二次試験のA／B日程の区分けについて】のとおり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（希望の受験地を選べます）

- ・下記の二次試験受験地番号表をみて、希望の受験地番号を解答用紙（準会場で受験している場合は志願票）の所定欄に記入・マークしてください。

■二次試験受験地番号表■ ※横浜・東京・大阪は下記、島部・海外は右記参照 ※受験地は周辺エリアを含む

北海道	横手	1203	つばし	2104	館山	2503	南魚沼	4107	名古屋	5201	和歌山	6501	呉	7405	伊万里	9202	沖永良部	9706	
札幌	0101	盛岡	1301	常総	2105	市川・船橋	2504	富山	4201	豊橋	5202	紀伊田辺	6502	山口	7501	唐津	9203	指宿	9707
函館	0102	一関	1302	鹿嶋	2106	習志野		高岡	4202	岡崎	5203	新宮	6503	周南	7502	島栖	9204	那覇	9801
旭川	0103	釜石	1303	取手	2107	松戸	2505	金沢	4301	豊田	5207	神戸	6601	下関	7503	長崎	9301	本島中部	9802
帯広	0104	花巻・北上	1304	宇都宮	2201	木更津	2506	七尾	4302	春日井	5209	姫路	6603	岩国	7504	佐世保	9302	本島北部	9803
釧路	0105	山形	1401	足利	2202	成田	2507	小松	4303	岐阜・	5301	加古川	6605	萩	7505	諫早	9304	八重山	9804
名寄	0106	鶴岡	1402	小山	2203	船・我孫子	2509	福井	4401	各務原		尼崎・西宮	6606	宇都	7506	大分	9401	宮古	9805
室蘭	0107	米沢	1403	前橋	2301	横浜	2606	小浜	4402	高山	5302	豊岡	6608	四国	8101	日田	9402	本島南部	9807
網走	0108	新庄	1404	沼田	2302	横須賀	2606	甲府	4501	多治見	5303	淡路島	6609	高松	8101	日田	9403		
苫小牧	0109	酒田	1405	高崎	2303	川崎	2607	大月	4502	大垣	5304	中国	6609	善通寺	8102	中津	9404		
小樽	0110	仙台	1501	桐生	2304	藤沢	2608	富士吉田	4503	津	5401	鳥取	7101	徳島	8201	佐伯	9405		
北見	0111	石巻	1502	太田	2305	厚木・秦野	2609	長野	4601	四日市	5402	米子	7102	松山	8301	熊本	9501		
稚内	0112	大崎	1503	さいたま	2401	小田原	2610	松本	4602	伊勢	5403	松江	7201	新居浜	8302	八代	9502		
滝川	0113	気仙沼	1504	川越	2402	平塚	2611	伊那	4603	伊賀・名張	5404	浜田	7202	宇和島	8303	天草	9503		
留萌	0114	福島	1601	深谷	2404	逗子	2612	上田	4604	近畿	5404	出雲	7203	高知	8401	人吉	9504		
岩見沢	0116	郡山	1602	所沢	2405	東京	2613	飯田	4605	大津	6101	岡山	7301	四万十	8402	宮崎	9601		
東北	会津若松	1603	春日部	2406	甲信越・北陸	派	2614	近江八幡	6103	津山	7302	九州・沖縄	延岡	9602					
青森	1101	いわき	1604	草加	2407	新潟	2615	東海	彦根	6104	倉敷	7303	福岡	9101	都城	9603			
八戸	1102	白河	1605	飯能	2408	長岡	4102	静岡	5101	京都	6201	広島	7401	北九州	9102	鹿児島	9701		
五所川原	1103	関東	志木	2409	上越	4103	三島	5102	福知山	6202	福山	7402	久留米	9103	薩摩川内	9702			
弘前	1104	水戸	2101	本庄	2410	佐渡	4104	浜松	5103	宮津	6203	三次	7403	大牟田	9104	鹿屋	9703		
秋田	1201	竜ヶ崎	2102	千葉	2501	加茂	4105	掛川	5104	大阪	6401	北広島	7404	飯塚	9105	奄美	9704		
大館	1202	日立	2103	鎌子・鹿沼	2502	柏崎	4106	富士	5105	奈良	6401	(広島県)		佐賀	9201	霧島	9705		

島部・海外

北海道	0199
北海道島部	0199
東京	3199
東京都島部	3199
中国	7299
島根県島部	7299
九州・沖縄	9899
長崎県島部	9399
鹿児島県島部	9799
沖縄県島部	9899
※離島地区は、団体申込書に島部受験地番号がプリントされている団体のみ。個人は不可。	
海外準会場	9901
海外特別会場	9901
海外本会場	9902
ロンドン	9902
ニューヨーク	9903
ロサンゼルス	9904
ホノルル	9905

①横 浜

西区・保土ヶ谷区・瀬谷区およびその周辺……………2601
港北区・鶴見区およびその周辺……………2602
港南区およびその周辺……………2603
青葉区・都筑区・緑区およびその周辺……………2604

②東 京

千代田区・中央区・台東区・足立区・荒川区・江東区およびその周辺……………3101
新宿区・中野区・杉並区およびその周辺……………3102
豊島区・北区・板橋区およびその周辺……………3103
世田谷区・渋谷区・目黒区・大田区・品川区およびその周辺……………3104
武蔵野市・三鷹市・立川市・国分寺市およびその周辺……………3105
八王子市およびその周辺……………3106
町田市およびその周辺……………3107

③大 阪

梅田周辺、阪急京都線・千里線・北大阪急行線沿線……………6301
天王寺周辺、近鉄奈良線・大阪線沿線……………6302
京橋周辺、京阪本線沿線……………6303
堺市周辺……………6304

※申込状況により、近隣受験地の会場へ変更させていただきますことがあります。