

2020-2

## Grade

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

1 級

2020 年 10 月 11 日(日) 実施

## ■ 試験時間

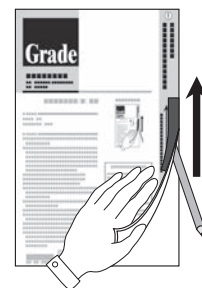
筆記試験 (100分)

リスニングテスト (約35分)

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問題冊子の開け方



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筆記用具などを使って開けてください



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A1-10-1058A

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 ( ) between the neighbors over property lines grew more intense each day. Eventually, they stopped talking to each other, and the matter had to be settled in court.  
 1 patronage      2 gadget      3 dexterity      4 feud
- (2) Coach Lawson warned her team not to become ( ). She told them that even though they were in first place in the league, they still had to train just as hard as always.  
 1 ostensible      2 complacent      3 exemplary      4 intrinsic
- (3) When Nigel left the restaurant, he was shocked to be ( ) by an aggressive drunken man who demanded money from him.  
 1 accosted      2 implicated      3 alienated      4 insinuated
- (4) **A:** If Joe wants to give up studying Spanish, let him.  
**B:** Honestly, I think you give him too much ( ). He's not old enough to decide that kind of thing himself.  
 1 cavern      2 latitude      3 derision      4 arrogance
- (5) In order to ( ) the success of its antismoking campaign, the government hired researchers to find out how many people had really quit smoking.  
 1 upend      2 span      3 gauge      4 slouch
- (6) Some scientists believe it may one day be possible to turn the ( ) surface of Mars into a green environment that is livable for human beings.  
 1 flagrant      2 succinct      3 desolate      4 discrete
- (7) Joanne's new boss is the ( ) of her old one. Her previous boss used to constantly make rude demands, but her new boss is always polite and respectful.  
 1 antithesis      2 prophet      3 protagonist      4 interlude
- (8) Duncan's antique pocket watch means everything to him. It was ( ) to him by his grandfather when he passed away five years ago.  
 1 garnished      2 chastised      3 bequeathed      4 precipitated
- (9) In court, the bank robber's sister was sentenced for ( ) him in the crime by helping him hide after the robbery.  
 1 agonizing      2 remonstrating      3 abetting      4 disseminating

- (10) *A:* As soon as we walked into the store, the staff started trying to convince us to buy things. They wouldn't leave us alone!  
*B:* That type of ( ) sales pressure is the reason I hate going shopping.  
**1** relentless      **2** incumbent      **3** morose      **4** auspicious
- (11) The teacher introduced a reward system in her classroom. She hoped that it would serve as a ( ) that would motivate her students to learn.  
**1** precept      **2** catalyst      **3** pallor      **4** crux
- (12) *A:* Everything on the menu is so expensive, Ben. Are you sure we can afford this?  
*B:* We have to ( ) ourselves now and then, Jane. Let's enjoy dinner tonight and worry about money another time.  
**1** abstain      **2** indulge      **3** exasperate      **4** deluge
- (13) Rongal was tired of the ( ) tasks he was doing, so he asked his boss if he could do some work that required more thought and skill.  
**1** subliminal      **2** cerebral      **3** menial      **4** genial
- (14) The detective ( ) pursued her cases until she solved them. She would not give up until she found the criminals responsible.  
**1** brusquely      **2** sheepishly      **3** daintily      **4** tenaciously
- (15) Although he did not make any direct criticisms, Mayor Chapman's speech contained a considerable amount of ( ) about the previous mayor's policies.  
**1** cove      **2** innuendo      **3** placebo      **4** allegiance
- (16) In an effort to promote child welfare, medical experts advise parents who smoke not to do so in the ( ) of their children.  
**1** shackle      **2** vicinity      **3** morsel      **4** rubble
- (17) *A:* Were you upset when your husband forgot your wedding anniversary?  
*B:* Yes, I was ( ). I didn't talk to him for three days.  
**1** livid      **2** anecdotal      **3** fervent      **4** putrid
- (18) After Wesley used his laptop for 10 hours straight, his eyesight began to ( ). He decided to take a break and finish his work the next day.  
**1** drool      **2** coalesce      **3** blur      **4** chip

- (19) In ( ) for the missile attacks on his country last week, the president ordered the air force to bomb selected military targets in the enemy's capital city.  
**1** retaliation      **2** adulation      **3** combustion      **4** modulation
- (20) The author's latest book ( ) deep into the origins of the industrial revolution. It contains an astonishing amount of research.  
**1** blurts      **2** parries      **3** jiggles      **4** delves
- (21) Sajid is well known in the office for his ( ) manner. He is always the first to welcome new staff, show them around, and help them relax.  
**1** abominable      **2** dank      **3** affable      **4** bereft
- (22) The champion wrestler has never been defeated, so most experts think it is unlikely the challenger can ( ) a victory in the final.  
**1** pull off      **2** burn out      **3** ease off      **4** shoot back
- (23) **A:** Mom, I'm going to ask Dad to let me go to the concert on Sunday.  
**B:** You should wait until he has ( ) a bit. He's still furious about your brother's poor grades.  
**1** simmered down      **2** tapered off  
**3** boxed up      **4** cranked out
- (24) The painters made good progress on the building at first, but then a bad storm ( ) the work by several days. They were not able to finish on schedule.  
**1** hinged on      **2** cleaned out      **3** set back      **4** pulled away
- (25) Sylvia used to play a lot of video games, but her interest in them has been ( ). Now, she only plays them occasionally.  
**1** blowing up      **2** harping on  
**3** brimming over      **4** petering out

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.

## Reforming Prisons

Recidivism rates in the United States are staggeringly high, with approximately 68 percent of ex-convicts facing rearrest within three years of being released. The huge number of repeat offenders not only reflects poorly on the nation's penal system but also causes significant concerns for the communities former prisoners are being released back into.

Sociologist William R. Kelly believes the recidivism crisis is a consequence of the mistaken assumption that ( 26 ). Logically, of course, incarceration, or the threat of it, should reduce the likelihood that an individual will offend again. However, Kelly argues that criminals tend to be individuals whose "circumstances and experiences typically differ in fundamental ways from the non-offending population." He points out that the majority suffer from mental illness or substance-abuse disorders, and are therefore unlikely, and often unable, to weigh the consequences of their actions.

What is more, critics argue that programs to treat mental health and addiction issues at prison facilities have ( 27 ). Inflicting punishment, it often seems, has become a fundamental part of the criminal justice system, and critics claim that even when reform opportunities exist, they tend to be viewed as an exception rather than the norm. Given this situation, the gap between inmates' rehabilitative needs and the harsh reality of the US penal system's response is hardly surprising.

This is particularly apparent in a widespread, but controversial, form of behavioral correction utilized in many US prisons: solitary confinement. This nearly unbearable isolation in a small, cramped cell for up to 23 hours a day can go on for months or even years. The practice was first advocated in the United States in the eighteenth century by religious groups with the well-intentioned view that inmates should be given time to reflect on and repent for their crimes. Studies have shown, however, that inmates subjected to such conditions are, conversely, more likely to return to criminality after their release from prison. In light of both this and the psychological harm these conditions can inflict, the practice is undoubtedly ( 28 ). Recidivism seems to be fueled not only by the lack of appropriate resources in prisons but also by the means employed inside them.

- (26) 1 law enforcement unfairly targets ex-convicts  
 2 prison is effective for preventing crime  
 3 most criminals have psychological problems  
 4 everyone in prison is actually guilty
- (27) 1 not been sufficiently implemented  
 2 brought unreasonable financial burdens  
 3 created a new set of problems  
 4 been unpopular with prisoners
- (28) 1 punishing the wrong people  
 2 effective only for repeat offenders  
 3 contrary to the original intention behind it  
 4 dependent upon prisoners' cooperation

## The Surveillance Economy

Digital technology is often considered the modern equivalent of Gutenberg's printing press, yet people today seem as blind to the ramifications of the current upheavals in society and economics as those in the 1400s were. Some consequences are already emerging, though, and one highly concerning aspect of the digital revolution is the tendency of tech companies to ( 29 ). A new style of capitalism is arising wherein the raw material that generates revenues takes the form of behavioral data based on the analysis of billions of actions occurring on free digital services, such as posts on social media sites. The monetization of this digital gold mine begins with data gathering, which is generally conducted without users' awareness or consent. Algorithms are then employed to analyze the data and generate behavioral predictions about shopping habits, for example, which are eventually traded on new types of digital marketplaces.

This economic model is called "surveillance capitalism," and the strategies employed by the tech firms involved are often said to be based on the idea that it is more effective to ( 30 ). For example, technology firms have been known to scan millions of copyrighted materials and make profits from them. Should a scandal over their unauthorized use of the data threaten to damage their reputation, the firms will attempt to smooth things over with the general public while paying off any fines with their enormous profits.

Experts such as Harvard University's Shoshana Zuboff see the attitudes of tech firms toward behavioral data as unreasonable. In Zuboff's view, they consider data to be ( 31 ). Even in cases in which companies have been explicitly denied permission to use certain data, it is common for them to extract or infer what they want through the use of sophisticated algorithms and other analysis techniques. And it is this same sense of extreme entitlement that, ironically, often leads them to patent the very data extraction and analysis techniques that they utilize. Every product branded as "smart," "personalized," or a "digital assistant," warns Zuboff, has the sinister potential to be used as a tool in the surveillance economy.

- 
- |      |  |                                  |
|------|--|----------------------------------|
| (29) | 1 merge with other firms               | 2 overprice their services       |
|      | 3 steal other firms' technologies      | 4 profit from people's ignorance |
| (30) | 1 confuse than to clarify              | 2 ignore facts than to deny them |
|      | 3 ask for forgiveness than permission  | 4 avoid than confront            |
| (31) | 1 a resource free for the taking       |                                  |
|      | 2 something that never contains errors |                                  |
|      | 3 an extremely heavy burden            |                                  |
|      | 4 less valuable than it once was       |                                  |



*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.*

## *Psychology's Replication Crisis*

Reproducibility is a cornerstone of science, yet a growing chorus of researchers have claimed that numerous experiments, even ones carried out by esteemed psychologists and reported in prestigious journals, cannot be successfully replicated. One notable example is a widely cited piece of psychological research claiming that completing word puzzles designed to evoke images associated with old age caused the experiment's subjects to walk more slowly afterward. However, it has never been successfully confirmed by other researchers. Defenders of studies that came under fire when they could not be replicated, however, presented a host of possible explanations for the inconsistencies, alleging that the researchers who attempted the replications lacked the necessary competence, or claiming that sample sizes in the follow-ups had been insufficient. In response, a project was undertaken under the direction of University of Virginia researcher Brian Nosek in the 2010s that put nearly 100 celebrated psychology studies to the test by attempting to reproduce them. Every effort was made to ensure the experiments were as reliable as possible, including increasing the number of subjects from that of the original sample sizes. The results were startling: only about half the studies investigated made the grade, highlighting what has been dubbed psychology's "replication crisis."

While there have been cases of outright fraud and complaints that journals tend to favor studies that confirm the researchers' hypothesis, perhaps the most disturbing trend revealed in the wake of Nosek's study is what is known as "p-hacking." This is coined from the statistical term "p-value," which is calculated by researchers to show the probability that their experimental results are actually being produced by the effect they are studying rather than by random chance or some other factor. In their quest to obtain an acceptable p-value, researchers have been accused of omitting undesirable data, choosing statistical tests that are more likely to confirm their desired results, and being selective about which observations are compared with each other. In one survey, over 40 percent of psychology researchers admitted to some form of p-hacking, and, astonishingly, the majority felt their research methods were defensible because they were carrying out practices that are well established, and even taught, in the profession. This is what makes p-hacking so insidious. The combined effect of fraud, publication bias, and p-hacking has caused many to question the validity of psychology studies appearing in well-known textbooks and journals.

While some researchers worry the crisis will reduce their field to the status of pseudoscientific nonsense, others have noted that it could be beneficial. The follow-up testing conducted in Nosek's study that brought the validity of psychological research into question actually demonstrates that lab experiments, when conducted to the highest standards of practice, are a valid method of studying human behavior. In addition, the reproduction of some original findings helps validate the theories behind them. Nosek says studies like the ones in his project are usually overlooked because "the incentives for individual scientists prioritize novelty over replication." He suggests that enticements such as publication and funding should be geared equally toward rewarding both new discoveries and the substantiation of previous ones.



(32)

One feature of the project coordinated by Brian Nosek was that

- 1 the replication studies were carried out by researchers with better academic reputations than the researchers who had published the original studies.
- 2 it attempted to address accusations that had been made by people who believed that earlier replication studies had not been conducted properly.
- 3 around half of the original experiments that were chosen to be performed again had not been the subject of any previous replication studies.
- 4 it focused only on replicating the results of studies that the original researchers had expressed uncertainty about when they were first conducted.

(33)

What does the author of the passage say about “p-hacking”?

- 1 Although more attention is paid to the practice, it is actually much less serious than more common problems, such as fraud and bias in journals.
- 2 Since it is so hard to be certain whether a “p-value” is accurate, it is almost impossible to prove that a researcher is guilty of p-hacking.
- 3 Although the practice is harmful to the validity of research, manipulating data is considered by many in the field of psychology to be acceptable.
- 4 Since journals have actually been proven to encourage the practice, they should not pretend that it is not extremely common in the field of psychology.

(34)

According to the passage, how could the replication crisis actually be beneficial?

- 1 By increasing awareness of the need for novel ideas in psychology, the crisis is likely to lead to the development of various new theories.
- 2 The studies that cause doubt about the original psychology experiments are themselves an indicator that psychology experiments can be reliable.
- 3 By casting doubt on famous researchers’ work, it could create opportunities for lesser-known researchers to get unusual findings published.
- 4 The results of many studies that were once discredited have since been shown to be among the most reliable in the field of psychology.

## *The Treaty of Versailles*

The Treaty of Versailles officially ended World War I in 1919, after more than four years of bloodshed between the Triple Entente of France, Russia, and Britain, and the Central Powers, made up of Germany and its allies. The actual fighting, however, had ceased with an armistice agreement signed in 1918. This came about when German leaders recognized that enemy offensives had brought the German military to its knees, leading them to make massive concessions to halt the fighting and prevent an invasion of their borders. Nevertheless, the success of Germany's wartime propaganda campaign, including reports of fictional victories on the front lines, meant civilians were unaware German forces were being crushed. When the fighting ended, German chancellor Friedrich Ebert made the deceptive declaration that German troops had returned "unconquered from the field of battle." Though intended to maintain national pride, this statement contributed significantly to the widespread delusions about the result of the war, and these helped give rise to a betrayal myth known as the "stab in the back." According to this notion, since Germany had not been defeated militarily, it must have been betrayed from within. As a result, nationalists were able to blame labor organizations, socialists, and the country's Jewish population for the seemingly disadvantageous terms the Treaty of Versailles imposed on Germany.

The most infamous section of the treaty was Article 231, commonly known as the "war guilt clause." It established Germany's responsibility for its actions as a basis for surrendering territory and making financial reparations. Nationalists, bitter from the German defeat, however, condemned it and claimed the reparation costs demanded by the Triple Entente were so excessive that they impoverished the nation. When read in context, though, it becomes evident that, rather than condemning Germany for the outbreak of hostilities, Article 231 primarily served to establish that Germany was legally obligated to abide by the demands for reparations laid out in other articles of the treaty, one of which actually limited Germany's responsibility mainly to paying for damage incurred by civilians. The clause is therefore more accurately viewed as part of a concession to Germany by the victors.

When Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party took power in the 1930s, it claimed Germany, as a victim of the terms imposed by the Treaty of Versailles, had become an international outcast. Playing on the notion of Article 231 as a war guilt clause, the Nazis fanned the flames of German resentment. Their claim was adopted in many historical narratives and taken as fact by influential individuals, like Britain's wartime prime minister David Lloyd George, who joined in laying much of the blame for Germany's renewed postwar militarism on the legacy of the Treaty of Versailles. In fact, this interpretation is still commonly cited as a key cause of World War II. It can be argued, however, that the Nazis had it entirely backwards. Their illegal rearmament and seizure of territory, which violated the Treaty of Versailles, were the true impetus for Germany's exclusion from the international community. Perhaps it is time to relegate Article 231's label as the "war guilt clause" to simply a footnote of history.

(35)

The “stab in the back” myth originated because

- 1** the actions of Germany’s chancellor immediately following the signing of the armistice caused his relationship with the army to worsen greatly.
- 2** German leaders misled the public about the war’s outcome, causing misunderstandings about why the country had accepted the Treaty of Versailles.
- 3** errors made by German commanders in the war’s early days weakened the country’s bargaining position when the Treaty of Versailles was proposed.
- 4** enemy propaganda that had been intended to influence German civilians instead caused the military to turn against the country’s government.

(36)

In what way was Article 231 misinterpreted?

- 1** Despite many people thinking it did not mean Germany had to pay for damage caused during the war, it had other economic effects that were even more serious.
- 2** Despite its language being thought of as similar to that used in other treaties, its penalties were actually more severe than even nationalists claimed.
- 3** Although it was seen as giving in to the demands of German leaders, it contained wording that accused Germany of committing various war crimes.
- 4** Although it was seen as severely punishing Germany for starting the war, it mostly gave a legal basis for terms that were relatively favorable for the country.

(37)

What was one effect of the Nazis’ interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles?

- 1** By arguing that the treaty was intended to encourage Germany to expand its military and increase its territory, the Nazis were able to gain more power.
- 2** Partially admitting that Germany was guilty of starting the war helped the Nazis to improve their image in the international community.
- 3** Causing people to ignore Article 231 and focus on other parts of the treaty helped the Nazis negotiate the return of territory that had been lost in the war.
- 4** Though the treaty came to be blamed for Germany’s problems, it was really the Nazis themselves who were causing them.

## Peru's Guano Boom

When Peru achieved its independence from Spain in the 1820s, it was beset by economic woes. The hard-fought war for freedom had damaged the trade in silver between the two countries, leading to the collapse of the silver mines that had been the backbone of Peru's economy. The conflict had also put the country in massive debt to British bankers, from whom the Peruvian government had borrowed heavily to fund its war effort. Struggling unsuccessfully to develop its economy for two decades following independence, Peru was eventually handed a glimmer of hope in the form of an unlikely resource: seabird manure.

This waste product, known as guano, had accumulated in enormous mounds on the Chincha Islands off the country's coast. Its shores, drenched in nourishing waters flowing from the Pacific Ocean and teeming with various marine species, attracted a large

predatory bird population. The combination of cool ocean currents and warm tropical air created an exceedingly arid environment, ensuring that the abundant nutrients naturally present in the guano were not dispersed by precipitation. The particularly high nitrogen content in guano, in fact, is what made the waste material an ideal fertilizer. Indigenous peoples had been using the guano sustainably as such for centuries, carefully timing its extraction from the islands so as not to disturb the seabird populations and penalizing anyone who harmed the birds during mating season with death.

Guano was not widely appreciated in Europe, however, until 1838, when two businessmen in Peru sent samples to Britain, where farmers soon noted its effect on depleted soil. The surge in demand for food caused by an enormous population boom had led to unsustainable farming

practices, while the population shift from rural to urban areas driven by industrialization meant human waste wound up in cities rather than being returned to farmland to be used as fertilizer, as had previously been the case. Guano proved a magic bullet to invigorate the degraded soil. By 1841, trade in the product between Peru and Britain was well underway, ushering in the Guano Age.

The Peruvian government enjoyed a monopoly over the Chincha Islands' guano, but the country lacked both the capital and the expertise to effectively manage international shipping and sales. Consequently, these were consigned to British merchants, who received a substantial commission for their efforts. Furthermore, payment was not rendered to the Peruvian government until transactions were finalized—a rather lengthy process considering that loading one ship could

(38)

What was true of the guano on the Chincha Islands?

- 1 The ocean current in the area of the islands carried large amounts of nitrates to the guano mounds, making them resistant to the effects of the islands' arid air.
- 2 The guano that was richest in nitrates was difficult to access because it was trapped in the inner sections of the huge mounds that had been formed.
- 3 Its effectiveness as a fertilizer was due to the particular climatic conditions on the islands, which enabled the preservation of its key component.
- 4 Indigenous peoples who inhabited the area did not realize guano had potential as a fertilizer until the seabirds that produced it had already disappeared.

(39)

The demand for guano in Britain in the mid-1800s was the result of

- 1 Peruvian businesses spreading false rumors about guano's benefits and taking advantage of British farmers' desperation to boost their failing crops.
- 2 a desire to revitalize farmland damaged by excessive amounts of human waste accumulating in rural areas that lacked the resources to manage it.
- 3 trends toward urban farming that had developed due to the highly wasteful farming practices carried out in rural areas.
- 4 a serious agricultural problem that had developed due to the drastic change in waste-usage practices that had accompanied urbanization.

take well over a month. This drove Peru to borrow further from British creditors—who, in many cases, were the very same companies entrusted to ship the product—and pay them back with interest using money earned from the sales. The benefits of drawing out this process were not lost on the merchants, who were soon profiting more from granting advances to the Peruvian government than from their commission on guano sales.

Nevertheless, the partnership bolstered Peru's standing with international creditors. Its record of defaulting on its payments had made potential lenders hesitant to risk their capital on loans to the government. The control over Peru's guano revenue exercised by the wealthy, reputable British merchants, however, instilled confidence that the country could be trusted to make good on its debts, opening up Peru's access to capital markets abroad.

By the late 1850s, the export of hundreds of thousands of tons of guano annually to foreign countries was contributing over three-quarters of Peru's national revenue, yet the country remained in perpetual debt. In order to gain better loan terms and to stem outflows of revenue from the country, the Peruvian government encouraged domestic companies to compete in the guano market by granting them special business concessions. British companies maintained their large degree of control, however, by simply entering into partnerships with Peruvian firms, resulting in the continued flow of capital out of Peru.

Spurred on by the access to loans afforded the country on the basis of the seemingly constant stream of guano revenue, the Peruvian government fell into a ruinous habit of unrestrained borrowing. Rampant corruption among the ruling class only made matters worse, and although

much money had been poured into various public projects, little had been spent on efforts to diversify and stabilize the economy in the long term.

The guano-driven “prosperity” Peru enjoyed eventually proved painfully finite. Ravaged by the guano trade, the Chincha Islands' once-gigantic mounds of manure that had formed over thousands of years were almost depleted by the 1870s, and the seabirds relied on for replenishing the supply had been largely driven away or killed after decades of incessant extraction. The shortage spelled economic disaster for Peru, whose lack of economic prudence left it no better off after the guano boom than it had been before it. Swedish historian Magnus Mörner, echoing the opinion of many scholars, stated that, for Peru, “guano wealth was, on the whole, a developmental opportunity missed.”

(40)

Why did British merchants delay the sale of guano?

- 1 Negotiations with Peru for financial assistance to deal with shipping and marketing problems were taking longer than they had initially expected.
- 2 The longer the Peruvian government had to wait for the money earned from guano sales, the more the merchants could earn from the interest on loans.
- 3 The merchants were upset because the Peruvian government would only pay them their commission at times that coincided with the receipt of loans from abroad.
- 4 Taking the time to negotiate guano sale prices with overseas buyers was essential for the merchants, allowing them to maximize their profits.

(41)

What is one reason Peru did not benefit economically from its guano industry in the long term?

- 1 The high cost of extracting guano from the Chincha Islands caused the government to mismanage its budget in ways that hurt domestic industries.
- 2 The boost in its ability to obtain credit that had resulted from its foreign partnerships caused it to take on an excessive amount of debt.
- 3 The end of regulation on guano extraction in the 1870s led wealthy Peruvians to remove much of it for private gain without regard for the seabirds' welfare.
- 4 The inefficiency of forcing Peruvian and British firms to cooperate with each other caused a significant decline in the industry's profits.

# 4

## English Composition

- 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

*Agree or disagree: Global overpopulation is a serious threat to the future of humankind*



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** By transferring the woman to a regional office.
  - 2** By reducing the woman's need to travel.
  - 3** By getting someone to help with the woman's children.
  - 4** By offering the woman a different position.
- No. 2**
- 1** Leave the office early to get Clive.
  - 2** Drive her mother to the airport.
  - 3** Pick Clive up after work.
  - 4** Buy dinner on her way home.
- No. 3**
- 1** Threaten to resign from the board.
  - 2** Advise the president to step down.
  - 3** Gather the support of others.
  - 4** Talk with Margaret about her attitude.
- No. 4**
- 1** He has little experience directing movies.
  - 2** He got poor reviews for his latest movie.
  - 3** He has never directed for TV before.
  - 4** He could not get good actors for his TV show.

- No. 5**
- 1** The man will not let the woman buy the product.
  - 2** The man is doubtful of the advertisement's claims.
  - 3** The woman's father has the same product.
  - 4** The woman prefers to shop at regular stores.
- No. 6**
- 1** The equipment is outdated.
  - 2** The man needs to save more money.
  - 3** The man should not exercise so much.
  - 4** The man paid too much for his membership.
- No. 7**
- 1** She always wanted to design furniture.
  - 2** Design offers greater earning potential.
  - 3** She is no longer interested in sculpture.
  - 4** Fine art was more challenging than she thought.
- No. 8**
- 1** The woman should have done her paper sooner.
  - 2** He does not have time to go to lunch.
  - 3** The woman should not go to Jim's party.
  - 4** He cannot meet the woman later.
- No. 9**
- 1** His wife's sister expects too much.
  - 2** His wife should make the trip alone.
  - 3** His wife's sister sometimes tells lies.
  - 4** His wife may hurt Judy's feelings.
- No. 10**
- 1** Preventing the Japanese staff from quitting.
  - 2** Preventing employees from suing the company.
  - 3** Finding a local company to take over current clients.
  - 4** Protecting the company's image as a good employer.

## *Listening Test*

### **Part 2**

**(A)**    *No. 11*

- 1** They are only available to a few students.
- 2** They focus primarily on the highest-paying jobs.
- 3** They do not affect employment rates.
- 4** They have helped students avoid high debt.

*No. 12*

- 1** They may limit participants' job options.
- 2** Employers take unfair advantage of participants.
- 3** They make it harder for high school students to graduate.
- 4** High school students are too young to decide on a career.

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**(B)**    *No. 13*

- 1** They are not harmful to the ozone layer.
- 2** They are made by recycling old petroleum-based products.
- 3** They are less reliant on fossil fuels.
- 4** They are easier to turn into useful products.

*No. 14*

- 1** They can only be reused once.
- 2** They require special processing to be recycled.
- 3** The methane they produce harms recycling systems.
- 4** The plants used to make them are disappearing.

- (C) *No. 15*
- 1 She would quit the US Navy in protest.
  - 2 She would not be able to complete the assigned task.
  - 3 She would damage the computer system.
  - 4 She would not need to ask for a later deadline.
- No. 16*
- 1 Convincing the US government it needed fewer warships.
  - 2 Ensuring that submarines would be safer to operate.
  - 3 Discovering a new way to fight sea battles.
  - 4 Changing how modern naval vessels are designed.
- 
- (D) *No. 17*
- 1 They lay more eggs than any other marine species.
  - 2 The females are larger than the males.
  - 3 They change sex to aid reproduction.
  - 4 The females are sometimes eaten by the males.
- No. 18*
- 1 By converting carbon into waste matter.
  - 2 By absorbing CO<sub>2</sub> directly from the air.
  - 3 By helping algae reproduce more quickly.
  - 4 By keeping algae from sinking.
- 
- (E) *No. 19*
- 1 Their lungs were larger than previously believed.
  - 2 They had developed rare types of cancer.
  - 3 Their lungs had been affected by air pollution.
  - 4 They had been treated for diseases that are common today.
- No. 20*
- 1 They especially affected wealthy Egyptians.
  - 2 They played an important role in preserving mummies.
  - 3 They were first identified by ancient Egyptians.
  - 4 They affected a wide range of people in ancient Egypt.

## Listening Test

### Part 3

(F) No. 21

**Situation:** You live in Japan. You plan to study full-time at a university abroad for three years. You call the university's foreign-student adviser to ask about healthcare coverage.

**Question:** What should you do to secure the least expensive healthcare option?

- 1 Apply for free coverage using your student visa.
- 2 Pay a fee when applying for your student visa.
- 3 Obtain travel health insurance for your full stay.
- 4 Apply only for private medical services for the first year.

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(G) No. 22

**Situation:** You want to get a bank loan to buy an apartment. You are still paying your student loan. A friend who works at a bank gives you some advice.

**Question:** Which kind of loan should you choose?

- 1 A 30-year fixed-rate loan.
- 2 A 20-year fixed-rate loan.
- 3 A 30-year adjustable-rate loan.
- 4 A 20-year adjustable-rate loan.



**(H) No. 23**

**Situation:** You are a customer marketing manager at a health-food company. You are listening to your boss talk about the company's new products at a staff meeting.

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

- 1** Promote the 20% discount to customers.
- 2** Prepare a digital campaign.
- 3** Identify events with promotional potential.
- 4** Recruit people to help during the marathon.

**(I) No. 24**

**Situation:** You are moving out of a 100-square-meter, two-bedroom apartment. You would prefer not to move your belongings yourself. Your budget is \$900. A truck-rental representative tells you the following.

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

- 1** The 3-meter truck without movers.
- 2** The 4.5-meter truck with movers.
- 3** The 6-meter truck with movers.
- 4** The 7-meter truck without movers.

**(J) No. 25**

**Situation:** You are returning home after a two-year working holiday abroad. You ask an adviser about getting back the pension payments you have made, which total \$6,000.

**Question:** What should you do first to claim back your pension payments?

- 1** Complete the online application immediately.
- 2** Complete the online application after your visa expires.
- 3** Submit a paper application after leaving the country.
- 4** Submit a paper application before returning home.

## *Listening Test*

### **Part 4**

**No. 26**

- 1** Growth in the German solar power market helped China become the industry leader.
- 2** Chinese demand for solar power has helped boost Japan's exports.
- 3** Japanese technology has been copied by Chinese and European rivals.
- 4** China now supports Japanese companies wishing to do business in Germany.

**No. 27**

- 1** Companies that build power plants are reluctant to stop using fossil fuels.
- 2** Demand for ecofriendly energy is forcing companies to change their policies.
- 3** Renewable energy is set to surpass fossil fuels in terms of cost efficiency.
- 4** Companies are not able to supply enough solar panels in the long term.

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12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】のと通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（11都市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。