

2022-3

# 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

2023 年 1 月 22 日 (日) 実施

### 試験時間

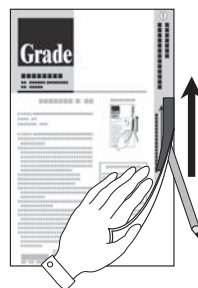
筆記試験 (100分)

リスニングテスト (約37分)

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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。
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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。
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問題冊子の開け方



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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) Following the accident, the driver was ( ) with shock. The police had to wait for three days before she was able to say anything that made sense.  
 1 decadent      2 ecstatic      3 incoherent      4 disgruntled
- (2) Although the professor tried to explain the different theories regarding black holes, his lecture was so ( ) that none of his students could understand it.  
 1 luscious      2 convoluted      3 homogenous      4 exploited
- (3) One reason Margot is such an excellent leader is that she ( ) confidence. This attitude gives her staff a lot of faith in her decisions.  
 1 prevaricates      2 swindles      3 suffocates      4 exudes
- (4) Miki loved her parents' summer house in the countryside. There was a lovely lake nearby, and the ( ) environment provided the perfect escape from the busy city.  
 1 scrawny      2 placid      3 clamorous      4 morose
- (5) Now that Rick is the department manager, he knows that the ( ) will be on him to ensure all sales targets are met. If they are not, he will likely be demoted.  
 1 onus      2 banter      3 mirth      4 caveat
- (6) The power plant's representative ( ) claims that the plant was polluting the local water system. He said there was no reliable evidence to support the charge.  
 1 repudiated      2 appropriated      3 patented      4 breached
- (7) When Mary got back to the office after her holiday, she found a huge ( ) of e-mails waiting for her. It took her the whole day to work through them all.  
 1 backlog      2 updraft      3 outlay      4 precinct
- (8) Although the rival politicians tried to be polite during the TV debate, the ( ) they felt toward each other was clear to everyone watching.  
 1 bravado      2 atonement      3 travesty      4 enmity
- (9) When the movie actor participated in the charity event, many people doubted that her motives were truly ( ). They thought she just wanted more publicity for herself.  
 1 altruistic      2 perplexing      3 volatile      4 imminent

- (10) Maria's ( ) for her great-grandmother was so sad that everyone in the church began crying, so she included some humor to lighten the mood.  
 1 ruse                      2 diatribe                      3 eulogy                      4 fertility
- (11) A: Do you think I should invest my money or put it in a savings account?  
 B: Putting it into an account would be more ( ). The stock market is very unstable right now.  
 1 prudent                      2 culpable                      3 futile                      4 derisive
- (12) On the day of the wedding, the best man ( ) left the rings in his hotel room. When he realized his mistake, he felt very foolish.  
 1 succinctly                      2 genially                      3 formidably                      4 inadvertently
- (13) Even the biggest opponents of the country's leader agreed that nothing could ( ) from his achievement in leading his nation to victory in the war.  
 1 detract                      2 condense                      3 emulate                      4 espouse
- (14) Attempts by officials to ( ) both sides in the labor dispute failed. The workers demanded more money, but management insisted this would require job cuts.  
 1 botch                      2 poach                      3 preempt                      4 conciliate
- (15) Raymond's car broke down 70 miles from the nearest town. He was ( ) for six hours until a passing truck driver finally stopped to help.  
 1 ambient                      2 cogent                      3 encrusted                      4 stranded
- (16) At first, the manager could not understand why so many shipped orders were being lost. It turned out the labels were not being ( ) firmly to the boxes and were falling off.  
 1 permeated                      2 affixed                      3 embroidered                      4 saddled
- (17) Steve found the legal language in the contract for buying his house ( ). He had to ask his lawyer to explain the details in simpler terms.  
 1 inscrutable                      2 unkempt                      3 flippant                      4 frivolous
- (18) The bridge across the waterway was an impressive ( ) of engineering. The project utilized new techniques, and it changed the way bridges were built from then on.  
 1 feat                      2 sanctity                      3 ledger                      4 cessation

- (19) The king valued loyalty above all else, and he rewarded his generals' ( ) by giving them land and money.  
**1** serenity      **2** fidelity      **3** vitality      **4** ubiquity
- (20) Exploration of the ( ) has shown that it is extremely deep, extending for several kilometers beneath the earth's surface.  
**1** cavern      **2** vapor      **3** annex      **4** decoy
- (21) Jordan decided to replace the damaged leg on his old wooden table. After that, he cleaned and ( ) the wood, and the table looked almost new.  
**1** relented      **2** foraged      **3** varnished      **4** disparaged
- (22) There were so many students in the class that it took Mr. Jacobson nearly 10 minutes to ( ) their names one by one when he took attendance.  
**1** settle for      **2** reel off      **3** flunk out      **4** rake in
- (23) Martina and her husband ( ) their daughter. They give her continuous praise and buy her just about anything she wants.  
**1** gear up      **2** lay into      **3** dote on      **4** root around
- (24) Before deciding which house to buy, the couple wanted time to ( ) their options. They told their agent they would contact him soon.  
**1** kick off      **2** scrimp on      **3** mull over      **4** string up
- (25) *A:* Fran, why don't you ( ) some of your delicious chocolate marshmallow brownies for the party?  
*B:* Good idea, Ken. I think we've got everything I need to make them.  
**1** whip up      **2** tamper with      **3** farm out      **4** head off

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.

## Firehawks

According to the creation myths of northern Australian Aboriginal peoples, birds known as firehawks bestowed the gift of fire on humans, teaching them to manipulate it. Firehawks—a generic term for various bird species that include brown falcons, black kites, and whistling kites—do, in fact, appear to be attracted to fire. A team of researchers headed by geographer Mark Bonta claims the birds' behavior may be ( 26 ). Seeking evidence, the researchers have been delving into Aboriginal beliefs regarding these amazing birds of prey, as well as studying both published and unpublished reports. Firehawks, they confirmed, have been observed grasping burning branches and transporting them to other locations. This causes a new fire to start, forcing smaller creatures, such as lizards and insects, to abandon their concealment in bushes and long grasses, making them easy prey as they flee.

There is debate, however, about whether the ( 27 ). Bonta's team combed through various firsthand accounts of the birds manipulating fire. Skeptics have asserted that the birds unwittingly grasp burning branches in their talons when they swoop down in attempts to catch prey. However, the researchers say that, though they lack indisputable evidence such as photos or video recordings, numerous testimonials by firefighters and local indigenous people, as well as their own observations of firehawks grabbing burning sticks and dropping them in different places, have convinced them the birds are purposefully igniting fires. The researchers note that this has wider implications because it challenges the prevailing assumption that only humans wield fire as a tool.

It seems the research could ( 28 ). There have been claims in the past that wildfires that appeared to have been contained were being reignited as a result of firehawks' behavior. Now that this has been better substantiated, it may be necessary to reexamine assumptions about whether barriers such as roads, rivers, and intentionally burned areas known as firebreaks are sufficient to contain wildfires. A single firehawk, it seems, could undermine the usefulness of such barriers and cause catastrophe. The researchers are therefore planning to perform controlled experiments and collaborate with Aboriginal rangers to gain an even deeper understanding of firehawks' habits.

- (26) 1 common to many other species  
2 surprisingly helpful to other animals  
3 evolving in response to human behavior  
4 part of a unique hunting strategy
- (27) 1 fires are started by people      2 birds can be controlled  
3 birds' actions are intentional      4 fires harm the environment
- (28) 1 promote the conservation of firehawks  
2 affect firefighting policies  
3 contain significant errors  
4 confirm that firehawks hunt alone

## The Kuleshov Effect

During the early 1900s, Russian filmmaker Lev Kuleshov pioneered various editing principles and techniques. He held that the way in which individual shots in a film were arranged and sequenced—a technique known as montage—was of greater significance than the content of the shots themselves, eclipsing lighting, camera angles, and even acting prowess in terms of its impact on audiences. Furthermore, he established the principle that montage could ( 29 ). In one demonstration of this principle, Kuleshov sequenced close-up shots of multiple actresses putting on makeup in front of a mirror. His deft arrangement of these individual shots, each showing different parts of the women's bodies, left viewers with the impression they were gazing upon a single female, who was, in fact, an illusory composite of the actresses.

The ultimate expression of Kuleshov's principle is known as the Kuleshov effect. As an experiment, Kuleshov filmed an actor with a neutral facial expression, then placed the shot into brief sequences in which it was followed by either a bowl of soup, a beautiful woman, or a deceased child in a coffin. When shown the sequences, many audience members reportedly marveled at the actor's ability to convey hunger when observing the soup, remarked on his love-filled expression when seeing the woman, or spoke of his tremendous sorrow as he beheld the child. In those days, the medium of film was widely assumed to be a faithful, concrete representation of reality. Kuleshov's principle ( 30 ). In essence, he had demonstrated the subjectivity of the images that audiences were viewing on movie screens.

Many film scholars today believe that when it comes to shaping viewers' understandings of an image, the editing process ( 31 ). Recent attempts at replicating Kuleshov's experiment with the expressionless actor have affirmed that context can provide meanings not inherent in images. However, the meanings derived from the images varied too much among viewers to definitively conclude that editing was solely responsible. Nevertheless, the manipulation of context around individual shots is a widely employed tool in modern cinema and inarguably has a bearing upon the meaning that viewers deduce from those shots as well as their emotional response to them.

(29)

- 1 greatly reduce the influence of images
- 2 cause a single viewer to feel multiple emotions
- 3 fail to be effective under certain conditions
- 4 manipulate viewers' interpretations of images

(30)

- 1 turned this idea on its head
- 2 revealed the power of acting
- 3 demonstrated the truth of this belief
- 4 helped account for this misunderstanding

(31)

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 has made tremendous progress | 2 is not without its limits            |
| 3 has lost its effectiveness   | 4 can be more trouble than it is worth |



*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.*

## *Horses and the Comanche*

The introduction of European horses to the southern plains of the United States by the Spanish had a transformative impact not just on indigenous tribes' cultures but also on the region's economies and power structures. The Comanche tribe, in particular, rose from being an impoverished people to being a military and economic powerhouse.

The Comanche came to wholeheartedly embrace a mounted lifestyle, utilizing horses—obtained through trade with the Spanish and raiding missions—to hunt bison, which were widespread across North America. Native American tribes fought constantly for territory and resources, but by the mid-eighteenth century, the Comanche had become undisputed masters of horseback military tactics, dominating a huge region centered around present-day northwestern Texas. This was in contrast to the neighboring Apache tribe: a similarly powerful but semi-agricultural people who failed to utilize horses or adopt mounted fighting tactics. Radical cultural upheaval was likely more palatable to the Comanche, as they had been subsisting as rudimentary hunter-gatherers with a low social standing among indigenous tribes in the region. The Apache's relative stability, on the other hand, meant there was less incentive for such a radical transformation. And the fact that Apache communities were mostly rooted to one place so they could tend to their farms meant they were highly vulnerable to the Comanche's lightning raids on horseback, which quickly swept the Apache to the edges of the southern plains.

Horses also brought an economic and social revolution to the Comanche. The animals became their primary source of wealth, and the surplus of horses the tribe had slowly amassed allowed them to trade this valuable resource with other groups. A hierarchy formed within the Comanche in which a few men accumulated hundreds of horses, allowing these privileged few to support multiple wives and wield significant economic and political power. A second, much larger tier of men owned fewer horses, likely between 10 and 20, and below these men were the impoverished, who depended on loaned mounts for hunting. Although the Comanche tradition of generosity through extravagant gifts meant that these men usually did not suffer materially, the social distinctions that had arisen meant they often lacked access to marriage and other benefits.

While profitable, the Comanche's horse economy also created a problem. Many indigenous peoples of the southern plains depended on bison for sustenance and lived a nomadic lifestyle in pursuit of bison herds. According to historian Pekka Hämäläinen of the University of Oxford, "The southern plains tribes were balancing between two economies"—one involving subsistence hunting and the other involving sophisticated trading activities. In order for the Comanche to maintain the large horse surpluses necessary for the latter, land for grazing was required on such an enormous scale that the bison struggled to compete for food and water. The Comanche also opened their territory to other indigenous groups in exchange for trade privileges, which resulted in the further depletion of bison herds, causing periodic famines for the tribe. On top of this, the raiding activities enabled by the Comanche's horseback riding created conflict with White settlers that eventually led to this once-powerful tribe's military defeat.



**(32)** What point does the author of the passage make with regard to the Comanche and Apache tribes?

- 1** The Comanche found themselves in a region that was far more suitable for warfare involving the use of horses than the area in which the Apache lived.
- 2** Because the Comanche had always been successful in war, they understood the military advantage horses offered more quickly than the Apache.
- 3** The Apache were quicker than the Comanche to understand the potential that horses offered for everything from hunting bison to helping with agricultural activities.
- 4** The difficult situation that the Comanche had been in meant that adopting a horse-centered lifestyle was likely more acceptable to them than it was to the Apache.

**(33)** How did the Comanche change after they began trading horses?

- 1** It became socially acceptable for women to participate in certain hunting activities, which increased their social standing in the community.
- 2** The accumulation of horses by the tribe transformed their society into one in which dramatic differences in social status emerged.
- 3** People from all levels of the tribe began exchanging gifts with each other on a much more frequent basis than they had in the past.
- 4** The frequent loaning of horses among the tribe members meant that the animals became shared property instead of belonging to an individual.

**(34)** What does the author of the passage conclude with regard to the Comanche's trading of horses?

- 1** The success achieved from the Comanche's economic ventures eventually came to have serious consequences that decreased their ability to secure food.
- 2** It became less profitable for the Comanche because other tribes began to establish relations with White settlers, who provided them with other types of animals.
- 3** The money gained from it caused the Comanche to overlook an opportunity to profit from hunting bison, which were in high demand by other tribes.
- 4** It led to a conflict within the Comanche between those who believed they should trade their large numbers of bison and those who wanted to trade horses.

## *Feeding an Industry*

In recent years, fears concerning the environmental impact of animal-feed production have been growing. Cultivation of the massive amounts of corn and other crops required to sustain livestock has driven deforestation, biodiversity loss, and chemical pollution of waterways. As the agriculture industry searches for alternatives, insect farming has emerged as a contender in the race to develop more cost-effective and sustainable animal-feed solutions. It is facing resistance, though. Businesses often allocate money saved in one area of operations to expand other areas in the pursuit of greater profits, and the agriculture industry is no different in this regard. Using insects to minimize animal-feed costs would simply encourage the further growth of industrial animal farming and intensify its problems. Critics say that insect farming would facilitate the expansion of a system already notorious for the inhumane treatment of livestock and the overuse of antibiotics in animals—a practice that contributes to the development of drug-resistant bacteria that endanger human health. The fact that industrial animal agriculture has also been singled out as a major cause of climate change—the animals' waste is a major contributor to global greenhouse-gas emissions—only underlines an important point: the adoption of expenditure-cutting measures by the animal agriculture industry in the name of sustainability would exacerbate an already dire situation.

There is another reason insect farming is facing pushback. The fact that many animals in the agriculture industry continue to be routinely subjected to unsanitary and cramped conditions, some argue, does little to alleviate concerns that farmed insects would face similar conditions. This is further underscored by studies showing some insects react to stimuli in ways that indicate the existence of complex thought patterns, supporting theories that insects possess a capacity for consciousness and pain perception. And because insects used as feed would need to be reared in immense numbers both to satisfy global demand and to turn a worthwhile profit, some doubt whether corporations incentivized by potential earnings can be trusted to ensure the insects' welfare.

This is not to say the benefits of insect farming should be overlooked. A huge amount of food waste ends up in landfills, releasing harmful greenhouse gases as it decomposes. Many insects, however, thrive on such waste, so using it as feed on insect farms would not only cut costs for insect farmers but also mitigate environmental damage. On the other hand, the variable nature of food waste means its nutritional value can differ wildly between batches, and this would be reflected in the quality and health of the insects that feed on it. The inability to guarantee a consistently satisfactory product would, in turn, cast a shadow on the commercial feasibility of insect farming, and it would also likely force insect farmers to resort to the very type of traditional feed that insect farming is trying to supplant. Lobbyists, though, say insect farming is not intended to be a silver bullet. They insist that any idea that could potentially curb the well-documented environmental effects of animal-feed production, even to a minor degree, should not be dismissed outright. While the effort to displace such production with insect farming is commendable, the reality is a complicated affair.

- (35) In the first paragraph, what is one point that is made with regard to insect farming?
- 1 It would encourage agriculture corporations to use the money saved on animal feed to reduce the environmental impact of animal waste.
  - 2 It could prove to be a cost-effective way of helping smaller farm owners compete with industrial agriculture corporations.
  - 3 By breeding large numbers of insects, there is a risk it could result in insects that can resist the chemicals commonly used on farms to kill pests.
  - 4 By making animal agriculture more profitable, it could actually contribute to environmental harm rather than reduce it.
- 
- (36) According to the author of the passage, what is one reason that “insect farming is facing pushback”?
- 1 The size of the facilities required to both make it profitable and satisfy livestock farmers means the idea is not practical.
  - 2 Even though farming insects is relatively cheap, the extra profits would likely go to corporate executives and not to ordinary workers.
  - 3 Its success would likely come at the expense of the well-being of creatures that may be capable of suffering.
  - 4 The fact that it could cause environmental problems will make many global agriculture companies reluctant to be involved with it.
- 
- (37) Which of the following statements would supporters of insect farming most likely agree with?
- 1 There is no basis for the concern that allowing insects to consume food waste would make them dangerous when used as animal feed.
  - 2 Its merits should be considered in the general context of decreasing environmental harm rather than being seen as a perfect solution.
  - 3 Insect farming would not only help fix problems in the animal agriculture industry but also inspire innovation in the animal-feed business.
  - 4 Demonstrating the positive effects of insect farming on the agriculture industry will be necessary to change the general public’s opinion.

# Financing the American Civil War

Beginning in 1861, the American Civil War saw Northern states fight to force 11 Southern states—collectively known as the Confederacy—to return to the United States following their secession. Most accounts of the war focus on military campaigns and political maneuvering, but economic strategies actually had a decisive impact on its outcome, as the industrializing North and the agricultural South employed contrasting methods to finance their military endeavors.

At the time, the South produced three-quarters of the world's cotton, a crop essential to the textile industry, which was driving the then-flourishing Industrial Revolution. Prior to the Civil War, Southern senator James Henry Hammond proclaimed, "Cotton is king." This reflected the commonly held belief that the North would be reluctant to take up arms against the Confederacy because the

commodity was crucial for northern textile mills. Southern confidence in the economic power of cotton was further reinforced by Northern concerns about what would happen if European nations, whose factories were sustained by Southern cotton, were to ally with the Confederacy in the event of war.

Cotton was the foundation of the Confederacy's economy. The financial savings inherent in slavery meant that the labor-intensive process of growing cotton was cost-effective, making slavery vital to the Confederacy's survival. This had a tremendous influence on the way the South sought to finance the war. Taxation, an oft-employed strategy to raise funds during wartime, was shunned by the South. Interference with states' rights had initially prompted the Confederacy's secession, so the fear of placing too much power in the newly formed Confederate government's hands

fueled its rejection of taxation, including any attempt to create centralized, national banks that could regulate currency. Furthermore, since the South's greatest sources of wealth were land and slaves, wealthy landowners would have had to shoulder most of the burden if taxes had been imposed.

As an alternative to taxation, the Confederacy printed huge amounts of paper currency. Since the notes were merely a promise to pay if the South was victorious and were not backed by gold or silver, they led to skyrocketing inflation that affected all manner of goods and services. Although this strategy ultimately doomed the Confederacy's war effort by effectively causing it to go broke, it was not necessarily irrational. Before the war, the federal government played a minimal part in American affairs, providing little more than a postal service and a small army for national defense.

**(38)** When James Henry Hammond made the statement "Cotton is king," he meant that

- 1 the economy of the United States would likely not change its focus from being primarily agricultural and relying on cotton.
- 2 the North was highly unlikely to wage war against the South because it was dependent on the cotton supplied by the South.
- 3 the South should focus on the needs of its cotton farmers rather than considering what other countries wanted it to do in its conflict with the North.
- 4 farmers in the South should stop planting most other types of crops and grow more cotton in order to reduce expenses during the war.

**(39)** Which of the following statements about the South's attempt to finance the war is true?

- 1 Although the decision by the South not to rely on taxation may have been logical given its circumstances, it also made winning the war impossible.
- 2 The Southern states foolishly ignored the option of establishing an income tax because they were unaware of how effective such a policy could be.
- 3 Although various local taxes existed in the South, many wanted to establish a national tax on the income of slave-owning landholders.
- 4 The South's strategy of backing up its new currency with cotton rather than gold and silver eventually made it necessary to raise taxes on landowners.

The idea that its role should remain limited had become deeply ingrained in the South's conception of government. For Southerners, the "United States" was first and foremost a collection of independent state governments; policies such as a federal income tax were therefore viewed as ludicrous.

Circumstances in the North were different. Initially, the war effort was funded with \$50 million in borrowed gold, but the protracted nature of the war meant the North had to introduce a national paper currency. This was a radical notion in the 1800s; banknotes up until that time had been issued only by local banks, and there was no uniformity in their value nor any guarantee they could be used across state lines. Unlike the Confederacy, the North took steps to back up its paper money. Most of the federal government's meager income had traditionally

come from duties on imported goods. However, the government realized that by levying an income tax on ordinary citizens, its revenue could be boosted to assure users of the new currency that its issuer was creditworthy and financially stable. This prevented the soaring prices that the printing of paper money had caused in the South. The new currency, known as "greenbacks" because of the color of the bills, was supported by a system of national banks instituted by the government.

Furthermore, the North proposed a new economic agenda. Previously, slave-owning representatives in Congress had blocked the United States' efforts to expand into new territories in the West, as the addition of new states would have upset the balance of power in Congress. Since newly admitted states would likely vote against slavery, Southerners feared their admis-

sion would be the end of that institution. In fact, this issue had originally contributed to bringing about the South's departure from the nation. With Southern representatives now absent from Congress, however, the government was free to move ahead with new laws.

The Homestead Act, enacted in 1862, granted free land to settlers in the West, and it also created legislation that laid the groundwork for the creation of a national railroad. As a result of such changes and the new currency, the US government emerged from the Civil War with an economic might and a degree of authority that would have been inconceivable prior to Southern secession. When the defeated Southern states were forcibly readmitted following the North's victory in 1865, they were returning to a nation that had undergone a profound economic and political transformation.

(40)

How did the North and South differ with regard to their paper currencies?

- 1 Because the North was generally an importer rather than an exporter, it faced more challenges in creating a paper currency than the South did.
- 2 The North's greater access to gold and silver meant that its paper currency was worth much more than the South's was.
- 3 The North's insistence that its currency should be issued by local banks raised fears that the bills could become worthless someday.
- 4 Because the North chose to back its paper currency in a specific way, it did not experience the major price increases that occurred in the South.

(41)

What conclusion does the author of the passage make about the United States' economic agenda following the creation of "greenbacks"?

- 1 Although the currency helped the North to win the war, it had long-term negative consequences on the North's agenda.
- 2 Despite being intended to benefit the Western states that were going to be admitted into the nation, the agenda caused a significant degree of conflict among them.
- 3 It would probably not have been possible to put the agenda into place if the Southern states had not decided to leave the nation.
- 4 Political changes that occurred after the war ended had the effect of reducing many of the benefits originally brought about by the introduction of the new currency.

# 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: Industrialization has had an overall beneficial effect on 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** He did not receive training for his current project.
  - 2** He is not keeping up with his workload.
  - 3** His deadlines were suddenly shortened.
  - 4** Many of his colleagues suddenly quit.
- No. 2**
- 1** The pilots are justified in striking.
  - 2** The couple cannot afford an expensive vacation.
  - 3** The couple should arrange a different flight.
  - 4** The strike may not last much longer.
- No. 3**
- 1** Her friend recommended a new diet.
  - 2** She wanted to lose weight.
  - 3** She is trying to save money.
  - 4** She was having health problems.
- No. 4**
- 1** He was not praised for his work.
  - 2** The company was not truthful about his duties.
  - 3** The company asked him to do too much.
  - 4** It was more exhausting than he expected.

- No. 5**
- 1** He should stop using so much supplemental material.
  - 2** He is using outdated information.
  - 3** He should be more considerate to his students.
  - 4** He has published important research recently.
- No. 6**
- 1** The raccoons are a health threat.
  - 2** The neighbors should consult a lawyer.
  - 3** The garbage problem is going to get worse.
  - 4** The neighbors' solution is a bad one.
- No. 7**
- 1** Wine prices are too high at the restaurant.
  - 2** The server made a good recommendation.
  - 3** The woman should worry less about what people say.
  - 4** Beer would be best with the woman's meal.
- No. 8**
- 1** He charges less than most people.
  - 2** His tax knowledge is extensive.
  - 3** He can do the man's taxes quickly.
  - 4** He does not have very many clients.
- No. 9**
- 1** She lacks some necessary academic qualifications.
  - 2** She was asked to leave a previous job.
  - 3** She has not included a letter of recommendation.
  - 4** She has not stayed at any one job for long.
- No. 10**
- 1** Sell some property and invest the money.
  - 2** Sell off their stocks.
  - 3** Get a loan to pay their credit card debt.
  - 4** Increase the rent on their property.

## Listening Test

### Part 2

(A) No. 11

- 1 It is located on top of freshwater rivers.
- 2 It can be dangerous for divers who enter it.
- 3 It occurs where fresh water and salt water meet.
- 4 It is the saltiest part of the caves' water.

No. 12

- 1 They require more sunlight than once thought.
- 2 They rely heavily on plant material for food.
- 3 They drain oxygen from the environment.
- 4 They may provide an alternative source of food energy.

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(B) No. 13

- 1 It was not originally created for medical students.
- 2 It was based on both Greek and Arabic knowledge.
- 3 It was considered too difficult for women.
- 4 It developed as a collaboration between many schools in Italy.

No. 14

- 1 Women make better doctors than men.
- 2 Women's bodies are very similar to men's.
- 3 Men's and women's bodies can both cause pregnancy issues.
- 4 Men have fewer physical problems than women.

- (C) *No. 15*
- 1 They are less active at night.
  - 2 They have complex brains.
  - 3 They stop pulsing during the day.
  - 4 They sleep less than other jellyfish.
- No. 16*
- 1 The jellyfish's neurons prevent them from sleeping.
  - 2 The jellyfish feel no pain when asleep.
  - 3 Sleep evolved earlier than previously believed.
  - 4 Neurons are not necessary for sleep to occur.
- 
- (D) *No. 17*
- 1 It was less severe than originally thought.
  - 2 It was not noticeable in top-level marathons.
  - 3 It has resulted in more-competitive marathons.
  - 4 It was not limited to any specific group.
- No. 18*
- 1 The average age of runners is changing.
  - 2 Overall health and fitness are declining.
  - 3 More amateurs are entering races.
  - 4 Qualifying standards have been lowered.
- 
- (E) *No. 19*
- 1 It keeps them warm during frosts.
  - 2 It protects them from being eaten.
  - 3 It allows them to escape the savannas.
  - 4 It helps them survive fires.
- No. 20*
- 1 Diseases can be more serious for them.
  - 2 They can no longer produce clones.
  - 3 Ordinary trees sometimes harm them.
  - 4 Their habitat is shrinking.

## Listening Test

### Part 3

(F) No. 21

**Situation:** It is one o'clock, and you are waiting for the 1:05 train at your local station. You need to attend a business meeting in Elmwood in two hours. You hear the following announcement.

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

- 1 Catch an express bus.
- 2 Continue waiting for the train.
- 3 Get on a local bus.
- 4 Take a local train.

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(G) No. 22

**Situation:** You manage the IT department of your company. You want to buy virtual conferencing software that is easy to use but has excellent security. A coworker is telling you about options.

**Question:** Which software application should you choose?

- 1 Video Ahoy.
- 2 Talk Afar.
- 3 Face2Biz.
- 4 NetChatter.



**(H) No. 23** *Situation:* You are the new assistant of a university administrator. You have no contact information for staff in other departments. The administrator tells you the following.

*Question:* What should you do first?

- 1 Check the most recent university directory.
- 2 Cross out the names of last year's representatives.
- 3 Speak to three of the department heads.
- 4 Send out an agenda for the first meeting.

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**(I) No. 24** *Situation:* You work in the purchasing department of a computer manufacturer. You are listening to the vice president talk about a new computer your company is developing.

*Question:* What should you do first?

- 1 Send requirements to the research department.
- 2 Wait to receive specifications.
- 3 Prepare a purchase order.
- 4 Contact the accounting department.

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**(J) No. 25** *Situation:* You have mice in your basement. You want the most effective trap that will not harm the mice permanently. A salesperson is showing you some different types.

*Question:* Which trap should you buy?

- 1 The Powell Easy Set.
- 2 The E-Trap.
- 3 The Catch Expert II.
- 4 The Mouse House.

## *Listening Test*

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### **Part 4**

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***No. 26***

- 1** It had to operate within a restricted budget.
- 2** It received a special request from a performance venue.
- 3** It produced plays across a wide variety of genres.
- 4** It borrowed props and lighting from other companies.

***No. 27***

- 1** Receiving adequate support from the theater community.
- 2** Remaining focused on his company's mission.
- 3** Writing a large amount of original content for each play.
- 4** Preventing scripts from being leaked on the Internet.

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>) 1月23日 13:00以降

## 2) 結果通知方法

### ◆個人申込の場合

一次個人成績表に可否結果を記載して、2月14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2月14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2月14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）。

**2月15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：2月19日（日） C日程：3月5日（日）

- ・二次試験の受験日は、A日程・C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、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（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。