

2020-3

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

2021年1月24日(日)実施

試験時間

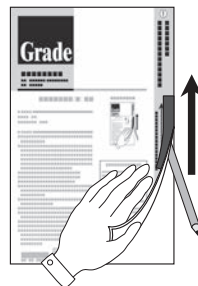
筆記試験 (90分)

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

英検協会が運営する「英ナビ!」サイトと連携した新しい合否閲覧サービスをご案内します。従来のサービスより快適に合否結果を閲覧いただけます。

一次試験の合否結果閲覧は2/8(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。

なお、新サービスをご利用いただくためには「英ナビ!」への会員登録が必要です。英検対策に役立つサービスを提供している「英ナビ!」を是非ご利用ください。

(<https://www.ei-navi.jp>)

【本会場で受験の方】

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。

筆記用具などを使って開けてください

英検

後援：文部科学省



A1-15-1059A

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) Miriam tries to use healthy () when preparing food. For example, instead of using butter to make cookies, she uses olive oil.
1 ingredients **2** attributes **3** perimeters **4** surroundings
- (2) The board members failed to reach a () on how much to pay the new CEO. Some felt the initial figure suggested was too high.
1 ratio **2** preview **3** consensus **4** simulation
- (3) Ellen's apartment was cheap, but living there quickly became (). There was no air conditioning, the roof leaked, and the baby next door often cried.
1 decent **2** crucial **3** gracious **4** intolerable
- (4) The deep ocean is a very () environment with cold temperatures, high pressure, and no sunlight. In spite of this, many creatures manage to survive there.
1 quaint **2** inhospitable **3** dignified **4** confidential
- (5) As his grandmother's physical () became more of a concern, Stuart encouraged her to move into a nursing home.
1 haze **2** canal **3** frailty **4** statistic
- (6) In order to study various organisms, scientists have () them according to differences and similarities. Each species is placed into a specific group.
1 saluted **2** classified **3** personified **4** extinguished
- (7) *A:* James, our supplier said they didn't receive a payment this month.
B: Yes, I know. There was an () by the accounting department. I'll call the supplier and apologize.
1 underdog **2** overhead **3** upheaval **4** oversight
- (8) The man and his friend () to rob a local bank. However, someone else found out and told the police, so they were caught before they could do anything.
1 conspired **2** inhaled **3** diminished **4** identified
- (9) Domingo's boss told him his plan for a new factory was not (). It would cost too much and take too long to finish.
1 feasible **2** fierce **3** inventive **4** eventful

- (10) The new mayor said he was looking forward to his first day in office, when he could begin () some of the problems that faced the city.
1 inserting **2** tackling **3** triggering **4** generating
- (11) When a person has major surgery, () such as infection and nerve damage are possible, so operations are usually performed only when there are no other treatment options.
1 denials **2** domains **3** comparisons **4** complications
- (12) Henrietta is a very () reader. She loves books, and it is not unusual for her to finish several in a week.
1 passionate **2** obscure
3 uncomfortable **4** feeble
- (13) On the trail, hikers may occasionally () wild animals. However, it is important not to get too close to them or to offer them food.
1 scrap **2** propel **3** encounter **4** seal
- (14) Following his () from the company, Todd collected unemployment insurance for a few months until he found a new job.
1 testimony **2** tremor **3** dismissal **4** glossary
- (15) After most of the votes were counted, it was clear the candidate could not win. He decided to () the election to his opponent.
1 concede **2** consolidate **3** foster **4** plaster
- (16) Kelly () upset her host family by taking long showers. She did not realize until her host father told her they were unhappy about her using so much water.
1 sympathetically **2** typically
3 unwittingly **4** diagonally
- (17) One side effect of the medicine is the occurrence of () dreams. About 5 percent of people who take it report having intense, realistic experiences during their sleep.
1 allied **2** vivid **3** stout **4** fluent
- (18) Before a match, the boy always asks famous soccer players for their (). He waits near the locker room entrance hoping they will sign their names in his notebook.
1 telegraphs **2** autographs **3** editorials **4** exhibits

- (19) Many airlines require young children to have the permission of a parent or () if the child is going to travel alone on an airplane.
1 guardian **2** defendant **3** servant **4** commuter
- (20) Many visitors to the theater complained that the stage was so low they could not see the performers. The management decided to have the stage () by a meter.
1 snatched **2** appreciated **3** elevated **4** donated
- (21) In ancient times, some people thought earthquakes were a () warning. They believed God was telling them to change their behavior.
1 divine **2** dutiful **3** sparse **4** lively
- (22) The runner () early from the other runners to lead the race. When she crossed the finish line to win, there was a large distance between her and the next runner.
1 broke away **2** held down **3** bottomed out **4** turned back
- (23) The web developer hired to update the company's website did a terrible job. It took months to () all the problems he had caused.
1 stumble on **2** trade in **3** rip off **4** straighten out
- (24) Marcia went upstairs to () her son, and she was very angry to find him playing video games instead of doing his homework.
1 check up on **2** go through with
3 get away with **4** fall back on
- (25) After the two friends had a terrible argument, they did not speak to each other for a month. Eventually, though, they (), and now they spend even more time together.
1 kept away **2** made up **3** worked up **4** played 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.

The Wallet Experiment

Psychologists have developed various theories about honesty. Among the most well-known is that it (**26**). Recently, however, this idea has been questioned. While it does seem logical that people are more likely to lie, steal, or cheat if they believe they will gain something they desire by doing so, an interesting experiment has shown that this may not be true.

A team of researchers theorized that people would be more likely to keep something valuable when found rather than return it, and to test this they brought wallets to a number of public places, pretending they had found them on the street. Some contained money and some did not, but all contained a key and an e-mail address. The researchers then waited to see if they would get an e-mail informing them that the lost wallet had been found. Surprisingly, they got the most responses when there was a large amount of money in the wallet. (**27**), an even higher number of wallets were returned when the amount of money was further increased. The researchers believe this is evidence to indicate that many people value honesty over money.

Later, the researchers conducted a follow-up experiment in which the wallets all had the same amount of money. This time, though, some of the wallets contained a key—something that would only be important to the person who lost it—while others did not. Return rates for wallets containing a key were significantly higher. The researchers suggest the most likely reason for this result is that people’s honesty was strongly affected by (**28**).

- (26) **1** is related to temptation **2** relies on many connected factors
 3 changes over long periods **4** depends on people’s intelligence
- (27) **1** Alternatively **2** In contrast **3** What is more **4** Nevertheless
- (28) **1** how hard it was to return the wallet
 2 whether they knew the wallet owner
 3 how much they care about others
 4 whether they would receive a reward

An Unusual Relationship

The black rhinoceros once roamed across much of the African continent. Today, however, it has become an endangered species due to illegal hunting. The rhinos are particularly vulnerable because, although their noses are highly sensitive, they have extremely poor vision. (**29**), hunters are able to approach them without being detected, as long as the wind is not blowing their scent in the animals' direction.

Behavioral science researchers investigating how rhinos avoid such situations noticed an unusual relationship with birds called red-billed oxpeckers. The birds have sharp vision and make hissing sounds if they feel threatened by approaching animals. They are drawn to rhinos due to the tiny organisms known as ticks that live on the rhinos' skin, and the oxpeckers often sit atop the animals' backs and peck at them while searching for the organisms. Rhinos with the birds perched on them were observed to be far more likely to detect the presence of approaching threats. The researchers therefore believe the (**30**). This may also explain why the rhinos tolerate the oxpeckers' presence.

In recent years, (**31**), which has been bad news for the rhinos. The ticks that oxpeckers feed on also live on cows, but farmers have been using pesticides to kill the organisms. Many oxpeckers have been killed by eating these poisoned ticks, and as a result, there are fewer and fewer of them, including in areas where the rhinos live. However, ecologists believe that reintroducing oxpeckers may be vital in helping to preserve the populations of the rhinos.

(29) **1** Otherwise **2** Instead **3** Consequently **4** Similarly

(30) **1** rhinos are frightened of the birds
2 birds provide warnings to the rhinos
3 rhinos' survival is threatened by the birds
4 birds are attracting ticks to the rhinos

(31) **1** animal protection laws have become weaker
2 hunting oxpeckers has become legal
3 the ticks have proved useful for crops
4 oxpeckers have been disappearing

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.

Bike Sharing in Seattle

Seattle is an environmentally friendly city whose residents are known for their active lifestyles and love of the outdoors. It was therefore surprising to many when Pronto Cycle Share, Seattle's first bike-sharing service, ended in failure. Designed around docking stations that allowed bikes to be stored when not in use, Pronto was initially provided by a nonprofit company with help from a corporate sponsor. The public's underwhelming response, however, led to the city stepping in to purchase the service. After continued unsatisfactory results, the city announced an enlargement of the service's network to encourage usage but failed to expand it significantly. Finally, following years of criticism and financial issues, Pronto was abandoned in 2017.

The successful introduction of a new bike-sharing service called Spin some months later only raised additional questions about Pronto's demise. The proven success of bike-sharing companies in other US cities known for rainy weather and steep hills meant that Seattle's climate and terrain were not to blame; instead, Pronto's critics pointed the finger at serious issues with the locations of its docking stations. Spin's bikes could be unlocked using a smartphone and left anywhere within an authorized area, and Spin enrolled many users in areas that had lacked access to Pronto when it started operating. Furthermore, Pronto's network had failed to adequately provide service in areas ignored by Seattle's existing public transportation system.

When Spin became successful, similar services started up in Seattle, leading the city to introduce a permanent bike-sharing program in 2018. While this was a positive move for riders, it received a negative response from the companies that were forced to join the program if they wanted to continue doing business. The mandatory costs for the companies, such as permit fees and individual bike fees, proved to be too much. Two of the firms, including Spin, withdrew their services and left the city immediately following the program's introduction, putting the city's decision-making under the spotlight once again.

(32)

According to the passage, what is true of Seattle's first bike-sharing service?

- 1 The city's continuing refusal to provide additional funding for the company made it impossible for it to survive.
- 2 The city finally decided to allow a nonprofit company to manage it after the service failed to gain popularity.
- 3 While the service was popular with the public, low profits forced the city to look for funding elsewhere.
- 4 When the company that operated it was unable to make it successful, the city bought and attempted to expand the service.

(33)

What is one reason given for Pronto Cycle Share's failure?

- 1 Improvements to the city's public transportation system made it less necessary for people to use bikes to get around.
- 2 Gaps in its network meant that it was difficult for some residents to travel around the city easily.
- 3 Riders stopped using the service when many accidents were blamed on the city's hills and poor weather.
- 4 Problems with the smartphone software used to track the location of its bikes caused many riders to quit the service.

(34)

What do we learn about the service provided by Spin?

- 1 The style of the service's bikes was not popular with the public, despite it being far better than that of the previous bike-sharing service.
- 2 The service was unable to compete with better-known companies that decided to introduce their own bike-sharing services in the city.
- 3 A new program introduced by the city caused the service to become too expensive to keep running for the company that was operating it.
- 4 While the public was positive about the service, the company that ran it was criticized by the city for the environmental damage it caused.

Antarctica's Wildlife

Antarctica is a vast, nearly empty continent that is mostly covered in ice. In fact, less than 1 percent of its land is permanently ice-free. This tiny area is indispensable to much of the region's wildlife, including birds such as snow petrels, because it provides the most accessible environment for species that have their young on land. Although Antarctica lacks a permanent human population, features of human presence, such as research stations, tourist camps, and waste dumps, have increasingly been threatening Antarctica's natural environment in recent years. Overall, human activity has had a negative impact on 80 percent of the ice-free area.

Among the harmful consequences of human activities are disturbances to native wildlife and pollution from waste and vehicle emissions. A major ecological concern is the unplanned introduction of foreign plant and insect species that can harm their native counterparts. Furthermore, Antarctica has relatively few species types, so local varieties are highly vulnerable to replacement by nonnative species. Another threat to the environment is oil exploration. While it is currently forbidden under the Antarctic Treaty System, the ban appears likely to be challenged in the future. Technological advances in the oil industry have made it more economical to drill in harsh environments, and oil companies are pushing to expand their operations. For example, drilling is currently under way in Alaska's North Slope, an area of sub-zero temperatures where obtaining oil was once economically impractical.

The Antarctic Treaty System has designated 55 places on the continent as protected areas, but these amount to only a tiny fraction of the ice-free land. And the designation may not mean much either: research by biologist Justine Shaw of the University of Queensland and her colleagues showed that the protections implemented in Antarctica were in the bottom 25 percent in a best-to-worst ranking of the programs designed to safeguard vulnerable areas around the world. The same study also found that all 55 protected zones are located close to areas of human activity, and 7 are considered as being at high risk for biological invasion. According to Shaw, since conserving the continent's biodiversity is essential, areas with the greatest number of species should be prioritized when establishing protected zones. It is time, Shaw warns, to realize that just because Antarctica is an isolated region, that does not mean the continent does not suffer from serious threats to its biodiversity.

(35)

What is said about the significance of Antarctica's ice-free land?

- 1 It has not suffered as much environmental damage as other areas of the continent that are a lot colder have.
- 2 It offers more potential than other areas as a place for humans to introduce new species to the region.
- 3 It is home to animals from other areas of the continent that are escaping from rising human activity.
- 4 It is the easiest place to get to for certain species that need to be on land to give birth to their young.

(36)

The example of the North Slope of Alaska illustrates how

- 1 a protected area designation can easily be removed to allow environmentally damaging activities to occur.
- 2 agreements such as the Antarctic Treaty System are necessary in resource-rich areas of the world.
- 3 innovations in drilling operations have made it more cost-effective to extract oil in areas with severe climates.
- 4 the introduction of outside species can fundamentally change local ecosystems over a short period of time.

(37)

What does Justine Shaw recommend be done to protect nature in Antarctica?

- 1 Areas with the most variety of plants and animals should be given priority when establishing protected areas.
- 2 The emphasis should be changed from areas threatened by invading species to those that are lacking in diversity.
- 3 The animals that live in areas near where there is human activity should be moved to areas covered in ice.
- 4 A larger number of protected areas should be designated in locations that lie outside Antarctica's ice-free zone.

Darwin's Paradox

About two centuries ago, Charles Darwin sailed aboard a ship called the *Beagle* through the Indian Ocean. Although the warm, blue waters seemed like a highly suitable environment for supporting life, Darwin observed that sea creatures were scarce, seeing only the occasional fish in the clear ocean. Yet upon reaching a group of coral islands known as the Keeling Islands, he found an abundance of marine species around them. What was it, he wondered, that caused a coral island to become a fertile oasis amid the nearly lifeless desert of the ocean around it?

This mystery, which became known as “Darwin’s Paradox,” has long fascinated scientists. Since Darwin’s time, they have determined that the very clarity of tropical seas is the reason for their lack of life, as they are not clouded by the tiny organisms known as phytoplankton, which are the main source of nutrition for marine ecosystems. In the Keelings, however, corals and other sea creatures, such as shrimp, have access to phytoplankton. Nitrogen and phosphorus—nutrients required by phytoplankton—are also present in the waters of the Keelings at levels high enough to sustain the reefs and various marine creatures. The factors supporting the growth of phytoplankton are known as the Island Mass Effect, or IME. What puzzled scientists at the time, though, was how nutrients could be maintained within the reef ecosystem rather than being washed out to the waters around them.

Researchers have finally put together all the pieces to show how the IME works. It begins with the formation of a coral reef on a high spot on the ocean floor. Corals need sunlight, so they do well in shallow water, and reef biodiversity is higher when they are located on gradual slopes rather than very steep areas. This is because gradual slopes are important for another key IME factor: upwelling, which is the movement of nutrient-rich cold water from the deep ocean to the nutrient-poor but brighter areas above. This provides food for the phytoplankton that feed corals. Sea creatures known as sponges are another key part of the process, as they suck in the waste products of both coral and phytoplankton, convert the products into substances that marine life higher up in the food chain can consume, and then expel the substances into nearby areas, where they are eaten. This keeps energy and nutrients in the closed loop of the reef ecosystem. Nutrient concentrations in the reef ecosystem are further enhanced by organic matter from the creatures that live and die both onshore and on the reef.

Tropical coral reefs are an important resource for the fishing industry, but they also protect coastal areas, buffering shorelines from the effects of storms and floods. As climate change raises global temperatures and alters the movement of ocean currents around the planet, reef ecosystems will be affected significantly. It will become increasingly vital to better understand the IME and take appropriate action to preserve it so that the harmful effects of future weather patterns on coral reefs can be reduced.

- (38) Which of the following statements best summarizes “Darwin’s Paradox”?
- 1 Coral reefs that do not support much life are generally found in areas of the ocean that are home to a wide variety of marine species.
 - 2 In spite of the lack of life in the open water around them, coral reefs are able to support large populations of sea creatures.
 - 3 Coral reefs that form in cold water are better able to support life than those that develop where temperatures are higher.
 - 4 Sea creatures that live alone prefer to live near coral reefs, while those found in groups prefer parts of the ocean with warmer water.
-
- (39) Scientists were puzzled by the Island Mass Effect because
- 1 although sea creatures do not eat the phytoplankton found in the open ocean, they consume huge amounts of it in areas near coral islands.
 - 2 smaller coral islands seem to be much better able to prevent the loss of phytoplankton than larger coral islands are.
 - 3 although smaller organisms obtain enough nitrogen and phosphorus, larger organisms are unable to get sufficient quantities of them.
 - 4 coral islands appear to be able to sustain levels of nitrogen and phosphorus that are higher than those found in the open ocean.
-
- (40) What role do sponges play in the IME?
- 1 They supply marine organisms with substances necessary for their survival by changing certain materials into a form that can be eaten.
 - 2 Because they absorb a lot of sunlight that enters the water, they are able to provide more nutrients to steep areas around the islands.
 - 3 The waste substances that the sponges produce are an important source of food for both corals and phytoplankton.
 - 4 After feeding on phytoplankton, the sponges pass the nutrients on to the larger marine animals that feed on them.
-
- (41) How might a better understanding of the IME be useful?
- 1 It could help scientists understand more clearly how global warming affects the patterns of storms and floods that form in coastal areas.
 - 2 It might enable scientists to lessen the harmful effects that the fishing industry has had on the ecosystems around coral reefs.
 - 3 It could help scientists to understand how ocean currents can be prevented from warming even though global temperatures are increasing.
 - 4 It might enable scientists to discover ways to protect coral reefs against shifts in ocean currents and temperatures.

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 people should become vegetarians in the future

POINTS

- *Animal rights*
- *Cost*
- *Environment*
- *Health*

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** Phone for a taxi.
 - 2** Walk to the restaurant.
 - 3** Wait for the rain to stop.
 - 4** Take the subway.
- No. 2*
- 1** Cancel his meeting.
 - 2** Take the afternoon off.
 - 3** Wait to see if the pain decreases.
 - 4** Go to the dentist this morning.
- No. 3*
- 1** Scientists often make wrong predictions.
 - 2** Pollution levels do not affect the weather.
 - 3** The high temperatures are nothing to worry about.
 - 4** The heat wave is related to global warming.
- No. 4*
- 1** Change the dates of his business trip.
 - 2** Arrange a picnic for the playgroup.
 - 3** Find a park with a jungle gym.
 - 4** Give her directions to Fairfield Park.

- No. 5*
- 1** She does not want to give their things to charity.
 - 2** She does not want to have another yard sale.
 - 3** She wants to change the moving date.
 - 4** She wants to advertise in the newspaper.
- No. 6*
- 1** That she call his sister.
 - 2** That she ask a friend for help.
 - 3** That she start work later.
 - 4** That she take care of Carol's kids.
- No. 7*
- 1** It will arrive no later than Friday.
 - 2** It is being looked into.
 - 3** It was sent back to the manufacturer.
 - 4** It has not yet been shipped.
- No. 8*
- 1** He is now working as a teacher.
 - 2** He quit his restaurant job.
 - 3** He started a new career.
 - 4** He went back to school.

Listening Test

- No. 9**
- 1** She will soon start work on a bigger project.
 - 2** She prefers her new office space.
 - 3** She wants her staff to hold fewer meetings.
 - 4** She is looking for a new office.
- No. 10**
- 1** The class instructor is likely to fail him.
 - 2** He is concerned he will not meet the deadline.
 - 3** The woman refused to practice with him.
 - 4** He is not used to making presentations.
- No. 11**
- 1** The woman should hire more staff.
 - 2** The new file clerk might be dismissed.
 - 3** The procedure for hiring staff is outdated.
 - 4** The woman is too concerned about Brent.
- No. 12**
- 1** Attempt to sell the car.
 - 2** Stay with their current insurance company.
 - 3** Report the man's accident.
 - 4** Cancel their insurance policy.

Part 2

- (A) No. 13
- 1 It causes the trees to die.
 - 2 It is impossible in dry areas.
 - 3 It requires considerable effort.
 - 4 It can damage the local environment.

- No. 14
- 1 Helped them gain business skills.
 - 2 Found them jobs in cosmetics companies.
 - 3 Located foreign producers for them.
 - 4 Established schools for their children.

-
- (B) No. 15
- 1 It was the first bridge to connect two islands.
 - 2 It was the longest bridge of its kind.
 - 3 It was designed by a woman.
 - 4 It was the first suspension bridge.

- No. 16
- 1 She was familiar with bridge construction.
 - 2 She was best qualified for the job.
 - 3 She was appointed by her father-in-law.
 - 4 She was representing her husband.

Listening Test

- (C) *No. 17*
- 1 They are less common than originally thought.
 - 2 They are only found in cold places.
 - 3 They can be found anywhere on Earth.
 - 4 They can be harder than rocks from Earth.

- No. 18*
- 1 It provides useful information about our solar system.
 - 2 It led to the discovery of a new material.
 - 3 It shows that most micrometeorites are older than predicted.
 - 4 It helped to prove the age of the sun.

-
- (D) *No. 19*
- 1 He was hired to steal it by an art dealer.
 - 2 He wanted to show that the museum had poor security.
 - 3 He thought it should be returned to Italy.
 - 4 He believed it was a forgery.

- No. 20*
- 1 It harmed Italy's reputation.
 - 2 It increased the *Mona Lisa*'s level of fame.
 - 3 It lowered the value of the *Mona Lisa*.
 - 4 It led to changes in Italian laws.

- (E)** **No. 21**
- 1** It can be hard for farmers to take vacations.
 - 2** Government funding is being reduced.
 - 3** Crop farming is becoming less profitable.
 - 4** Keeping animals is more difficult than growing crops.

- No. 22**
- 1** A lack of trust from farm owners.
 - 2** Intense competition for jobs.
 - 3** Convincing farmers to change their procedures.
 - 4** Becoming familiar with operations on each farm.

-
- (F)** **No. 23**
- 1** Improve air quality.
 - 2** Reduce traffic accidents.
 - 3** Help emergency services.
 - 4** Increase security for pedestrians.

- No. 24**
- 1** The technology needed is not yet good enough.
 - 2** The streetlights record people's private information.
 - 3** The remote controls require too much electricity.
 - 4** The streetlights are unsuitable for most cities.

Listening Test

Part 3

(G) No. 25

Situation: You receive the following voice mail after your first interview for a university teaching position in Canada. You are a legal resident of Canada.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1** Send a copy of your passport.
- 2** Contact your previous employer.
- 3** Schedule your second interview.
- 4** Send copies of your recent publications.

(H) No. 26

Situation: You hear the following commercial from SuperBuzz electronics store. You need a new printer for your home office and want the best deal.

Question: What should you do?

- 1** Make your purchase on Thursday or Friday.
- 2** Wait until the weekend.
- 3** Download the store's smartphone app.
- 4** Bring in a coupon from a newspaper.

(I) No. 27 *Situation:* Today, you need to drive to a nearby city for a two-day conference. Your husband has left a voice mail on your cell phone. You must depart within two hours.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Have the snow tires put on.
- 2 Borrow your husband's vehicle.
- 3 Purchase chains tonight.
- 4 Cancel your attendance.

(J) No. 28 *Situation:* You will head your company's new branch office in Japan. The company president tells you the following.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Ask coworkers to take over your work now.
- 2 Begin searching for new clients in Japan.
- 3 Let your clients know you are leaving.
- 4 Identify a suitable person for your position.

(K) No. 29 *Situation:* It is your first day at a new job. You have questions about the tax forms you need to complete. The office manager tells you the following.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Contact Ms. Rodriguez.
- 2 Ask the office manager for an ID.
- 3 Speak with Stephanie.
- 4 Meet Julia about getting an office.

■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25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、2月16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16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2月16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17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21日(日) B日程:2月28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	つばし浦 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 2504	高岡 4202	岡崎 5203	新宮 6503	周南 7502	鳥栖 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 5301	尼崎・西宮 6606	宇部 7506	大分 9401	宮古 9805
室蘭 0107	米沢 1403	前橋 2301	横浜 ②	小浜 4402	高山 5302	豊岡 6608	四国	竹田 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	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	出雲 7203	高知 8401	人吉 9504	
岩見沢 0116	郡山 1602	所沢 2405	東京 ③	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	諏訪 4606	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	湯沢 4101	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 ④	北広島 7404	飯塚 9105	奄美 9704	
大館 1202	日立 2103	鎌ヶ野 2502	柏崎 4106	富士 5105	奈良 6401	(広島県)	佐賀 9201	霧島 9705	

北海道	北海道島部 0199
東京	東京都島部 3199
中国	島根県島部 7299
九州・沖縄	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	海外特別会場 9901
海外本会場	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。