

2021-1

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

2021年5月30日(日)実施

■ 試験時間

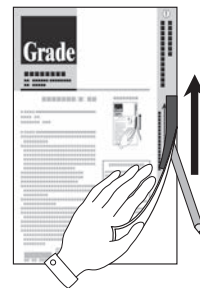
筆記試験 (100分)

リスニングテスト (約36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。
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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



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合図があるまで
シールを破いてはいけません

筆記用具などを使って開けてください



A1-10-1058A

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) Cell phones have become a permanent () in modern society. Most people could not imagine living without one.
1 clasp **2** stint **3** fixture **4** rupture
- (2) Colin did not have enough money to pay for the car all at once, so he paid it off in () of \$800 a month for two years.
1 dispositions **2** installments **3** enactments **4** speculations
- (3) When she asked her boss for a raise, Melanie's () tone of voice made it obvious how nervous she was.
1 garish **2** jovial **3** pompous **4** diffident
- (4) The religious sect established a () in a rural area where its followers could live together and share everything. No private property was allowed.
1 dirge **2** prelude **3** repository **4** commune
- (5) The famous reporter was fired for () another journalist's work. His article was almost exactly the same as that of the other journalist.
1 alleviating **2** plagiarizing **3** inoculating **4** beleaguering
- (6) Now that the local steel factory has closed down, the streets of the once-busy town are lined with () businesses. Most owners have abandoned their stores.
1 rhetorical **2** volatile **3** defunct **4** aspiring
- (7) The ambassador's failure to attend the ceremony held in honor of the king was considered an () by his host nation and made already bad relations worse.
1 elucidation **2** affront **3** impasse **4** ultimatum
- (8) US border guards managed to () the escaped prisoner as he tried to cross into Canada. He was returned to jail immediately.
1 apprehend **2** pillage **3** exalt **4** acclimate
- (9) Anthony enjoyed his first day at his new job. The atmosphere was (), and his colleagues did their best to make him feel welcome.
1 congenial **2** delirious **3** measly **4** implausible

- (10) *A:* I just learned I've been () to second violin in the school orchestra.
I knew I should've practiced more.
B: Well, if you work hard, I'm sure you can get your previous position back.
1 relegated **2** jeopardized **3** reiterated **4** stowed
- (11) After the politician received death threats on social media, many news outlets said that such behavior was () and should be punished.
1 incalculable **2** reprehensible **3** bumbling **4** virtuous
- (12) As an increasing number of vehicles are being designed to operate (), drivers will be free to relax or get some work done while their cars drive themselves.
1 listlessly **2** forlornly
3 autonomously **4** semantically
- (13) The opera singer () in the audience's applause on the final night of the show. She knew she had given the best performance of her life.
1 clamored **2** basked **3** floundered **4** trampled
- (14) It is important to check the expiration date of seeds before planting them. If they are too old, there is a strong chance that many of them will not ().
1 sprout **2** forestall **3** lunge **4** rescind
- (15) *A:* It's such a beautiful night! What's the name of that () over there?
B: That's Orion. You can tell by the row of three stars in the middle.
1 constellation **2** exodus **3** tenet **4** redemption
- (16) The official report said that foreign governments were using the Internet to () democracy. It pointed to fake news stories published on various popular websites to influence voters.
1 salivate **2** hoist **3** placate **4** subvert
- (17) Roderick was in a car accident last year, but luckily he was not () for any of the damage as it was the other driver's fault.
1 impervious **2** redolent **3** impalpable **4** liable
- (18) Guests at the opening of the new national museum had to dress in formal (). A few people who wore jeans and T-shirts were turned away at the door.
1 pageant **2** attire **3** parlance **4** attrition

- (19) From an early age, the child had an () ability to guess what other people were thinking. His schoolteachers said they had never seen anything like it before.
1 impetuous **2** idyllic **3** uncanny **4** odious
- (20) The actor is now at the () of his career, having recently received universal praise and numerous awards for his latest film role.
1 pinnacle **2** figment **3** relapse **4** vortex
- (21) Reza thinks his boss is too (). He finds it frustrating because she always wants to discuss small, unimportant details.
1 unseemly **2** indignant **3** apolitical **4** pedantic
- (22) The meeting was supposed to () by noon, but it was still going at 1:30 p.m. By then, most of the people were very hungry.
1 wind up **2** shell out **3** wear in **4** spill over
- (23) The new prime minister's economic policy focuses on () inflation. He has promised to get prices under control as quickly as possible.
1 sounding out **2** stitching up
3 reining in **4** locking away
- (24) The detective spent several months () the circumstances surrounding the murder before he was able to discover who had done it.
1 tilting at **2** swinging around
3 digging into **4** bracing for
- (25) *A:* Carlos, did you () the dates for your time off this summer? I was hoping we could make our vacation plans soon.
B: Not yet, honey. I'll talk to the boss about it tomorrow and then make a decision.
1 shy away **2** settle on **3** strip out **4** hang back

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.

Jediism

Based on the *Star Wars* science fiction movies, Jediism is a pop-culture philosophy with a substantial worldwide following. Its practitioners seek to emulate a group of spiritual warriors from the movies who are masters of a phenomenon called “the Force,” an energy that underlies all creation and gives the warriors supernatural abilities. Followers see Jediism as a legitimate religion, but as a spiritual practice anchored in fiction it is the focus of frequent ridicule. In response, however, believers point out that many members of other religions (26). Major religions commonly use stories to communicate moral or spiritual lessons, and these often contain fantastical elements—talking animals, for example—which strongly suggest that they do not describe actual historical events. Yet just as this does not necessarily discredit such faiths, so practitioners of Jediism feel its origin in fiction should not affect its validity.

Following a movie-based philosophy can, however, (27). In the case of Jediism, followers are well known for enthusiastically investing substantial amounts of money in costumes, imitation weapons, and other paraphernalia. While it can be argued that many elements in the movies are purposely designed to facilitate the purchase of related merchandise, such behavior appears contrary to the prohibition against excessive ownership of material goods expounded in the movies. Most followers simply ignore the inconsistency, though some do attempt to recycle or take other measures to reduce their possessions.

Gaining official recognition has presented difficulties for Jediism. In the United Kingdom, an application for tax-exempt status was rejected on the basis of Jediism’s lack of both structure and a unifying system of belief. Yet despite its failure to attain official designation, Jediism is evidence of (28) in the West. As Western culture has been influenced by Eastern religions such as Buddhism, which may not have concepts of God that are recognizable to many Westerners or which lack the type of worship found in Christianity, clear lines that could be used to characterize and legitimize religious practices have become difficult to draw. Commentators frequently depict Jediism as exemplifying both the decline in authoritarian, highly structured organizations and the rise of groups focused on their members’ personal fulfillment.

- (26) 1 often claim religious ignorance
 2 are not supportive of wild beliefs
 3 have been persecuted in the past
 4 do not take all their sources literally
- (27) 1 cause many to reject the movies
 2 give rise to ironic situations
 3 place excessive hardship on followers
 4 lead to antisocial attitudes
- (28) 1 new governmental approaches toward religion
 2 a surge in general religious sentiment
 3 a shift in the way religion itself is perceived
 4 society’s influence on older religions

Webster's Third

When the most prominent dictionary maker in the United States, Merriam-Webster, published its *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* in 1961, it expected the dictionary to be received as a groundbreaking reference tool for the modern era. Influenced by recent trends in linguistics, *Webster's Third* took an innovative “descriptivist” approach, focusing on how English is actually written and spoken by ordinary people in everyday life. Critics, however, charged that the dictionary's authors had (29). They argued that dictionaries are meant to be “prescriptive”; that is, their role is to make authoritative pronouncements on correct usage and pronunciation. Some even complained that the abandonment of prescriptivism was sending the English language down a slippery slope into linguistic chaos. They were particularly irate about the alleged endorsement of slang terms like “ain't,” which *Webster's Third* asserted was “used orally . . . by many cultivated speakers.”

It can be said, however, that *Webster's Third* was rooted in (30). From the late 1700s, dictionaries had been embraced just as fully by the lower classes as by the highly educated elite. Marginalized and oppressed minorities used them as a path to attain the literacy forbidden to them, and immigrants to the country viewed dictionaries as indispensable learning tools to aid linguistic and cultural assimilation. *Webster's Third* epitomized this egalitarian mentality, utilizing, for example, sentences not just from Shakespeare and the Bible but from Hollywood actors and other nontraditional sources as well, further reinforcing its accessibility and inclusivity.

Superficially, the uproar *Webster's Third* created among the elite and academics was a conflict about whether words like “ain't” should be labeled with disparaging terms such as “incorrect” and “illiterate,” or with more diplomatic ones such as “nonstandard.” On a deeper level, though, it reflected a radical cultural shift in which absolute ideas about right and wrong were fading and pressures to conform were declining, as exemplified by the growing feminist movement and the rejection of authority by young people that occurred in the 1960s. Therefore, when considered in the context of such movements, *Webster's Third* is a pioneering work in the field of linguistics as well as (31).

- (29) 1 acted in an irresponsible way
 2 misunderstood descriptivism
 3 made things needlessly complicated
 4 fallen behind the times
- (30) 1 a disturbing American tendency
 2 incorrect assumptions about American society
 3 the influence of the American upper class
 4 the American attitude toward dictionaries
- (31) 1 a result of extreme compromise 2 a reflection of social change
 3 an attempt to profit from a trend 4 an extension of academic biases

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.

Conspicuous Consumption

According to the economic law of demand, there is a negative correlation between the price of an item and the demand for it. Significant price increases of a product by a company, therefore, should motivate consumers to switch to a competitor that provides an equivalent product at a more reasonable price. In 1899, however, economist Thorstein Veblen coined the term “conspicuous consumption,” arguing that specific segments of society were unconcerned with the market value of certain products and would spend lavishly on anything that provided opportunities to display their wealth and prominence. These goods—items such as rare and fine wines and handcrafted watches—have subsequently become known as “Veblen goods.” Unlike ordinary consumer goods, the price increase—even a substantial one—of Veblen goods will not have an adverse effect on the volume of their sales to wealthy consumers and may even add to their appeal. Veblen based his theory on observations of American millionaires, such as William Randolph Hearst and Andrew Carnegie, whose opulent concert halls, mansions, and museums appeared to have been built as much to reflect the owners’ affluence as for any practical purpose. Veblen saw such displays as the manifestation of an innate desire that “prompts us to outdo those with whom we are in the habit of classing ourselves.”

Conspicuous consumption, however, has also been observed in other segments of society where visible displays of opulence imply wealth beyond that of the purchaser’s actual status. For such individuals, purchasing luxury goods is seen more as a tool by which they might appear to be a member of a higher social class. Economists point out that to avoid the stigma associated with poverty, people tend to splurge on visible indicators of affluence, regardless of price changes. A case in point is the role emerging economies play in driving the luxury goods market. Consumers in growing markets such as Russia, China, and Saudi Arabia, economists note, have become essential drivers of growth in luxury goods sales in recent decades, despite the fact that average incomes are significantly lower than they are in developed nations, such as the United States or Japan. In fact, it is common, economists say, for less-affluent consumers to spend beyond their means and purchase status symbols in order to emulate wealthy individuals.

Veblen’s theory paints an incomplete picture, however. Recent research shows that wealthy people flaunting their money signifies a phase of economic maturity, and that this visibly extravagant spending tends to fade as the wealth gap narrows. As individuals, classes, or countries begin to enjoy higher levels of affluence, patterns of “inconspicuous consumption” begin to emerge, and access to exclusive services becomes increasingly sought-after and valuable. Luxury goods still retain some semblance of importance as status symbols, but these services begin to account for an increasing proportion of expenditure and prioritize self-improvement and exclusivity. As such, experiences such as having a life coach, joining a boutique health clinic, or attending an invitation-only event become better demonstrators of the economic class to which an individual belongs than simply owning a designer watch.

- (32) What is one thing that we learn about “Veblen goods”?
- 1 Their popularity among some consumers is defined more by the degree of wealth they signify than by the price of the goods themselves.
 - 2 Because they are subject to frequent shifts in demand, manufacturers that produce them often do so at a considerable risk.
 - 3 Consumers looking for bargains are often drawn to them as the goods frequently experience periods where they are lower in price.
 - 4 They are more likely to follow the law of demand than ordinary consumer goods due to their superior quality.
-
- (33) According to the passage, which of the following statements would economists most likely agree with?
- 1 The trend of purchasing luxury goods is strongest among those who have just recently advanced to a higher social class.
 - 2 Luxury goods are more accessible to wealthy people in developing nations than they are to people with similar levels of wealth in developed ones.
 - 3 Despite being unable to afford luxury goods, some people buy them to avoid appearing as though they are from a low-income background.
 - 4 While luxury goods are highly popular among the wealthy at first, they lose their luxury status as they begin to be purchased by poor people.
-
- (34) The author of the passage suggests that Thorstein Veblen’s theory does not account for
- 1 recent cycles of economic downturn, which prohibit people from all segments of society from accumulating greater levels of wealth.
 - 2 the increase of financial prosperity as a result of economic growth, which leads to a decline in the use of luxury goods to represent status.
 - 3 a proportion of people across all wealth groups who are rejecting luxury goods as a means of displaying their wealth and status in society.
 - 4 the promotion of inconspicuous luxury goods affordable to members of lower economic classes becoming a more common occurrence.

Fossil-Fuel Subsidies

A report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) revealed that governments provided \$5.2 trillion in subsidies to fossil-fuel companies in 2017. In light of evidence that fossil-fuel-related pollution causes millions of deaths each year, supporting the use of fossil fuels appears both morally questionable and in direct opposition to government pledges to reduce carbon emissions. However, the subsidy total is misleading in that it includes both pretax and posttax subsidies. The former are what most people associate with the word “subsidy”—things like cash handouts and tax breaks for oil companies that are designed to lower the cost of production, resulting in lower prices for consumers. The vast majority of the subsidies in the report, however, are of the posttax variety. These represent the additional burden on taxpayers that is the consequence of our dependence on fossil fuels—everything from oil-spill cleanup bills to increased traffic congestion and road accidents. Numerous critics contest the IMF’s definition of subsidies, pointing out that there is obviously a high degree of subjectivity with regard to whether such costs should be included in these calculations. When posttax subsidies are excluded, the amount decreases to \$424 billion, a fraction of the original sum.

While the inclusion of posttax subsidies may have been deceptive, a closer look at their societal costs is troubling. Many in society indeed gain an advantage from the economic and lifestyle benefits afforded from consumption of fossil-fuel-based energy, but the approximately 200,000 air-pollution-related deaths recorded annually in the United States reflect the unfortunate price that some are forced to pay. Furthermore, research indicates that there are racial and socioeconomic disparities in the extent to which the consequences of fossil-fuel use have a positive or negative impact on individuals’ lives. Studies show, for example, that White Americans are responsible for 17 percent more air pollution than they are subjected to, while Black and Hispanic Americans are exposed to well over 50 percent more than they cause.

The indirect nature of posttax subsidies, however, makes them much harder to deal with than pretax subsidies. And while pretax subsidies are declining worldwide, their removal could be a double-edged sword. Since they do decrease the direct financial burden on consumers, removing them would add stress to low-income households, and in some cases drive very poor individuals to use cheaper fuels that release even greater amounts of pollutants than fossil fuels do. At the same time, these very households experience a disproportionate amount of suffering and hardship as a result of the activity the subsidies encourage. Experts say a more effective strategy for governments is to focus on the broader societal costs. There can be initiatives, for example, to tax companies that extract and produce fossil fuels on the emissions they release and redistribute the money to those their activities affect the most. This would impose a degree of accountability on the fossil-fuel industry while easing the impacts on low-income households. It would also, and perhaps more importantly, result in higher prices for fossil fuels, mitigating the degree of damage they cause by incentivizing the research and development of energy from cleaner sources.

- (35) According to the author of the passage, the subsidy total reported by the International Monetary Fund is misleading because
- 1 the organization calculates the amounts of pretax subsidies directly based on an estimation of what it believes posttax subsidies should be.
 - 2 the subsidy total does not take into account the future costs of commitments by governments to reduce emissions of harmful greenhouse gases.
 - 3 the organization ignores the fact that pretax subsidies often do not help lower production costs or pass on cheaper fuel costs to the general public.
 - 4 the subsidy total includes a large portion of various costs paid by taxpayers that do not fit the conventional idea of what makes up a subsidy.
-
- (36) In the second paragraph, what does the author of the passage reveal about fossil fuels?
- 1 If current trends in fossil-fuel use continue, the people who consume more of them will suffer the most severe health consequences.
 - 2 The worst of the negative effects on the public that result from the burning of fossil fuels have been discovered to be unrelated to air pollution.
 - 3 There is an imbalance between the benefits minorities receive from fossil-fuel subsidies and the negative effects they suffer from fossil-fuel use.
 - 4 The specific ways in which fossil fuels are consumed by some minorities have little effect on the amount of pollution fossil fuels ultimately cause.
-
- (37) Which of the following would likely be part of the strategy that experts recommend?
- 1 Removing posttax subsidies paid to fossil-fuel companies and redirecting the money to industries that work to improve air quality.
 - 2 Introducing policies that hold fossil-fuel companies directly responsible for the pollution they cause while ensuring low-income households benefit financially.
 - 3 Providing pretax subsidies to companies in clean-energy industries and rewarding them for making clean energy more accessible to low-income households.
 - 4 Ensuring that any cuts to pretax subsidies are carried out at the same rate as reductions in posttax subsidies are.

Plant Intelligence

Taking it for granted that a central nervous system—and a brain in particular—is a prerequisite for intelligence, scientists have long asserted that only humans and animals are capable of thinking. Based on this view, research into intelligence has been defined by IQ tests and other objective measurements of the ability to do things like answering written questions, solving physical puzzles, and demonstrating memory skills through actions.

Proponents of an emerging field known as plant neurobiology, however, have disputed the scientific consensus, arguing that the lack of a central nervous system does not necessarily preclude plants from possessing some form of intelligence. They contend that ordinary biological, chemical, and genetic mechanisms in plants do not adequately explain the wide array of highly sophisticated behaviors that they exhibit. Advocates claim, therefore, that plants

are not simply passive elements in their environment, but are, in fact, capable of sensing and assessing stimuli from multiple environmental factors in order to coordinate appropriate responses. Such assertions, however, have been met with skepticism and even outright hostility in the scientific community.

Research by Monica Gagliano of the University of Western Australia attempted to validate some of plant neurobiology's controversial claims using the mimosa plant, which is known for defensively curling its leaves in reaction to being touched or disturbed. Gagliano's experiment involved exposing over 50 mimosa plants to weekly sessions of controlled, harmless dropping motions. She observed that, over time, some of the plants stopped reacting defensively, indicating they had learned that danger was not imminent. To discount the possibility that the plants' lack of

reaction to being dropped could be attributed to fatigue or something similar, Gagliano exposed some of the plants to a sudden shaking motion. Though the process of adapting to being dropped had been gradual, the shaking motion instantly returned the plants to their normal defensive behavior. When she exposed them to the dropping motions again, the plants "remembered" what they had previously learned, suggesting that they were purposely altering their response to being dropped based on experience.

Research like this supports the growing argument that while plants may not have brains, their behavior in reaction to environmental stimuli is evidence of a brainlike information-processing system. Scientists who support this theory have also noted that, on a biological level, the chemical signaling systems found in the nervous systems of animals have been identified in plants, too.

(38)

Why is plant neurobiology controversial in the scientific community?

- 1 It argues that the very same methods used by scientists to determine a human subject's level of intelligence should also be applied to other organisms.
- 2 It proposes that the biological, chemical, and genetic processes observed in plant behavior operate differently from those in humans and animals.
- 3 It implies that mechanisms previously thought to underlie the human central nervous system do not function as scientists have always believed.
- 4 It makes claims regarding the fundamental mechanisms behind intelligence that are in opposition to the ideas held by a majority of scientists.

(39)

Monica Gagliano's experiment on the mimosa plant suggests that

- 1 since the plant displayed delayed defensive behavior when presented with threats, it is unable to react quickly to danger.
- 2 the plant's ability to act upon what it has remembered is greatly affected by the degree of fatigue that it is experiencing at any one time.
- 3 the plant demonstrates the capacity to distinguish between various types of sensory input as well as exhibit different reactions to them.
- 4 since there were inconsistencies in the ways the plant reacted to being shaken, learning speed is not the same between species.

Despite the mounting research lending support to the concept of plant intelligence, Gagliano and others who advocate for further studies into this field have come under fire from those who doubt the validity of such research. In direct response to Gagliano's experiment, some argue that dropping a plant is not a common occurrence in nature, and thus cannot be considered a reliable trigger for the type of learning Gagliano ascribes to her plants. Instead, they describe the behavior of Gagliano's plants as the result of evolutionary adaptation, an automatic reaction programmed by nature over many generations. In response, Gagliano points out that the stimulus in her experiment was artificial, so it does not make sense that plants could have undergone an evolutionary adaptation to something that does not occur in their natural environment. Her argument that the plants' response could not be in-

nate is further supported by the fact that some of her plants learned faster than others.

Stefano Mancuso, the director of the International Laboratory of Plant Neurobiology in Florence, Italy, approaches the controversy in a different way. His research has revealed unusual levels of electrical activity and oxygen consumption in the roots of plants, possibly hinting at a "root brain." A firm advocate of plant neurobiology, Mancuso believes that plant intelligence is analogous to the distributed intelligence observed in swarm behavior. In bird flocks, for example, birds follow rules for the collective good of the group, such as maintaining appropriate distances between each other when flying. This type of collective behavior, he suggests, is not unlike the manner in which individual roots of a plant act in a coordinated manner to benefit the entire organism.

The contention surrounding plant neurobiology has reignited a broader debate about intelligence. According to Mancuso, our reluctance to apply intelligence to other organisms may be due to psychologically based biases. In his opinion, we are able to accept the concept of artificial intelligence in the machines we build, for example, because they serve us and are our own creations. On the other hand, our hostility to plant intelligence, he believes, could be a manifestation of the somber realization that while a world without plants would be disastrous for humans, the opposite would likely not be an issue for plants. Considering Mancuso's perspective, perhaps the simplification of plant intelligence as just a consequence of electrical signals exchanged between cells could be deemed unfairly dismissive.

(40)

According to the passage, which of the following statements would Gagliano most likely agree with?

- 1 Testing plants with a stimulus they do not experience in nature helps to show that their response is actually based on learning.
- 2 The way plants adapt over generations is actually more similar to the way humans learn than most researchers believe.
- 3 The consensus among scientists that plants are in possession of a nervous system provides enough justification to compare plant behavior with that of animals.
- 4 Though plants' information-processing systems work much more slowly than those of humans, it does not mean they are necessarily inferior.

(41)

What does Stefano Mancuso imply regarding plant intelligence?

- 1 If researchers chose to compare plants to animals other than humans, the field of plant neurobiology would advance far more quickly.
- 2 Despite some similarity between how humans and plants formulate various behaviors, it is irresponsible to assume that this relates to intelligence in the same way.
- 3 Human attitudes toward the concept of intelligence in plants may be related to how we understand and rationalize our relationship with them.
- 4 The fact that electrical-activity levels are similar in plant roots and the brains of birds suggests that they may operate similarly.

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

Are economic sanctions a useful foreign-policy tool?

MEMO

Listening Test

There are four 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
Part 4	Interview: 2 questions	Multiple-choice

※ Listen carefully to the instructions.

Part 1

- No. 1*
- 1 Her back pain became less severe.
 - 2 She was worried about side effects.
 - 3 Her doctor suggested it might not be safe.
 - 4 She heard it was ineffective against back pain.
- No. 2*
- 1 He did not get along with the staff.
 - 2 Employee turnover was high.
 - 3 He had to deal with many complaints.
 - 4 Product quality was better.
- No. 3*
- 1 The declining quality of school meals.
 - 2 The proposal to open a snack shop.
 - 3 The lack of convenient restaurants in the area.
 - 4 The increasing cost of school meals.
- No. 4*
- 1 He is planning to leave the company.
 - 2 He is away on business for much of the year.
 - 3 His current project has become complicated.
 - 4 His boss will not extend the deadline.

- No. 5*
- 1** It is not being advertised well.
 - 2** The location of the house might put buyers off.
 - 3** There are better houses available in the area.
 - 4** The asking price for the house may be too high.
- No. 6*
- 1** She may stop buying organic food.
 - 2** She has reduced her shopping budget.
 - 3** She is committed to helping the environment.
 - 4** She has found a cheaper organic-food store.
- No. 7*
- 1** Contact the insurance company.
 - 2** Renegotiate the payments on the car.
 - 3** Purchase a more fuel-efficient vehicle.
 - 4** Spend less money on other things.
- No. 8*
- 1** The job's salary is not as high as he expected.
 - 2** His wife places too much emphasis on money.
 - 3** The job would force him to change his lifestyle.
 - 4** His family may go further into debt.
- No. 9*
- 1** Replace her car's brake drums.
 - 2** Go to a cheaper garage.
 - 3** Get her car repaired as soon as possible.
 - 4** Pay for the repairs in advance.
- No. 10*
- 1** The agencies have found some ideal candidates.
 - 2** Dan should lower his expectations.
 - 3** Philip Johnson's sales record is not outstanding.
 - 4** Dan should make the final hiring decision.

Listening Test

Part 2

- (A) *No. 11*
- 1 Our brains do not age in the same way as our bodies do.
 - 2 Electrical stimulation may cause serious mental issues.
 - 3 Learning is not connected to other brain functions.
 - 4 Synchronizing brain waves improves memory function.
- No. 12*
- 1 It has potential uses beyond improving memory and learning.
 - 2 It has helped to identify previously unknown conditions.
 - 3 It has demonstrated long-term effectiveness.
 - 4 It has proved unsuitable for treating brain disorders.
-
- (B) *No. 13*
- 1 It was once covered in dense rain forest.
 - 2 It has several distinct ecological environments.
 - 3 It attracted many species from other landmasses.
 - 4 It remains isolated from modern civilization.
- No. 14*
- 1 By comparing it to wildlife on other islands.
 - 2 By recruiting local people as guides.
 - 3 By examining past changes in the climate.
 - 4 By copying methods used in other countries.

- (C)** *No. 15*
- 1** Germany's nuclear program depended on it.
 - 2** It prevents atoms from splitting.
 - 3** German scientists thought it was unsafe.
 - 4** No neutrons can pass through it.

- No. 16*
- 1** Germany had stolen nuclear technology from the US.
 - 2** Britain had not developed a nuclear program.
 - 3** An air attack on Vemork would not have succeeded.
 - 4** The US needed Vemork to produce heavy water.

-
- (D)** *No. 17*
- 1** They would have been more conclusive using x-rays.
 - 2** The imaging technology he used limited their accuracy.
 - 3** They revealed it was made of wood rather than bronze.
 - 4** His analysis differed from that of Roman scientists.

- No. 18*
- 1** It is older than similar ancient devices that have been found.
 - 2** Some of the information it revealed was incorrect.
 - 3** It may not have been the first of its kind.
 - 4** The way it was originally used was not efficient.

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- (E)** *No. 19*
- 1** It was started by homeless people living in the city.
 - 2** Environmental conditions helped it to spread quickly.
 - 3** It did not affect buildings in the business district.
 - 4** Firefighters thought they had brought it under control.

- No. 20*
- 1** The height of new buildings was restricted.
 - 2** Reconstruction resulted in population growth.
 - 3** Famous architects overcharged for their services.
 - 4** Officials ignored fire codes to speed up reconstruction.

Listening Test

Part 3

(F) No. 21

Situation: You have recently started an entry-level job at an automobile parts manufacturer. You work in the legal department. At a staff meeting, the company president says the following.

Question: What do you need to do first?

- 1 Review the standards for manufacturing goods.
- 2 Create a summary of legal requirements for recalls.
- 3 Check the procedures for amending existing contracts.
- 4 Investigate lawsuits the company might face.

(G) No. 22

Situation: You live in the US and need to fly to Canada in one week due to a family emergency. Your Japanese passport expires in two months. A travel agent tells you the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Consult with officials at the airport in Canada.
- 2 Apply for a temporary passport online.
- 3 Go downtown to get a new passport.
- 4 Visit a Japanese consulate after arriving in Canada.

(H) No. 23

Situation: You and your family recently moved abroad. You are enrolling your daughter in a primary school. She completed her vaccinations in Japan. A school administrator tells you the following.

Question: What should you do before the first day of school?

- 1** Submit the signed permission forms.
- 2** Have a doctor give your daughter a checkup.
- 3** Submit proof of immunization.
- 4** Get a letter from your employer.

(I) No. 24

Situation: Your Gold membership with E-Zonia Travel will expire soon, and you would like to renew it. Your total budget for the year is \$3,000. An agency representative gives you the following advice.

Question: What should you do?

- 1** Raise your spending to the E-Zonia minimum.
- 2** Apply for an E-Zonia credit card.
- 3** Book a flight through E-Zonia before the year's end.
- 4** Reserve four nights at an E-Zonia partner hotel.

(J) No. 25

Situation: You are an American citizen living overseas. You want to transfer money from your US bank account to your daughter's account. You call your bank, and a representative tells you the following.

Question: What should you do first to obtain an access code?

- 1** Change your account password.
- 2** Reconfirm your e-mail address.
- 3** Visit a bank branch in person.
- 4** Answer two security questions.

Listening Test

Part 4

- No. 26*
- 1** They do not fully understand the value of their jewelry.
 - 2** They are overly attached to worthless sentimental pieces.
 - 3** They rely too much on market prices for gold and silver.
 - 4** They often neglect to check the reputation of the jeweler.
- No. 27*
- 1** It has led to some jewelry makers leaving the profession.
 - 2** It has reduced his profits, despite the high price of gold.
 - 3** It is similar to destroying a valuable work of art.
 - 4** It is occurring less frequently than it did in the past.

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>) 5月31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、6月22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6月22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6月22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）。

6月23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：6月27日（日） C日程：7月11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。