

## 「1級リスニングテスト」原稿

ただいまから、1級リスニングテストを行います。これからお話しすることについて質問は受けませんので、よく注意して聞いてください。なお、リスニングテスト放送中に音飛びや騒音があった場合は、発生した問題のトラックのはじめに戻し、やり直します。しかしながら、万が一、教室監督者が気づかない場合は速やかに手を挙げてお知らせ願います。このテストでは、テストの方法と注意事項がすべて英語で放送されます。

The listening test for the Grade 1 examination is about to begin. Listen carefully to the directions. You will not be permitted to ask questions during the test.

This test has four parts. All of the questions in these four parts are multiple-choice questions. For each question, choose the best answer from among the four choices written in your test booklet. On your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer. You are permitted to take notes for every part of this listening test.

Now, here are the directions for **Part 1**. In this part, you will hear 10 dialogues, **No. 1** through **No. 10**. Each dialogue will be followed by one question. For each question, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The dialogue and the question will be given only once. Now, we will begin the Grade 1 listening test.

(★=男性 A    ★★=男性 B    ☆=女性 A    ☆☆=女性 B)

### ☆☆No. 1

★: That was the last interviewee. Looks like we have some decent candidates for the manager position.

☆☆: I'm not convinced we should stop looking yet.

★: But the position has been open for over a month. I've been covering as best I can, but it's a struggle.

☆☆: I know, but the job requires a very specific skill set.

★: Several applicants seem to meet most of our requirements. Perhaps you should adjust your expectations a little. I mean, we could wait forever for the perfect person.

☆☆: I'm not so sure. I don't want to jump the gun.

☆**Question**: What does the man imply?

### ★★No. 2

☆: Frank, will you be available on Friday for a feedback session about last month's sales figures?

★: Friday? I've got two meetings in the morning, and I promised a client I'd visit their office that afternoon.

☆: Frank, you know I've been telling you to delegate more.

★: Believe it or not, I took your advice to heart. But my whole staff is working overtime now, so I can't ask them to do more.

☆: Then you have to ask your boss to bring additional sales staff on board.

★: I wish it were that easy. As you know, the president wants to cut costs.

☆: Yeah, but without a properly functioning sales team, the company's future would be pretty

hopeless. I think you have a strong case, so don't give up so easily.

★★**Question:** What does the woman suggest that the man do?

☆☆**No. 3**

★★: Hi, Lisa. How are you enjoying your violin classes?

☆: They're good but very demanding.

★★: Yeah, I studied with Mrs. Jackson for years.

☆: I've been playing since I was a kid, but she has me working on the basics.

★★: It's just to perfect your technique.

☆: I know, but she's such a slave driver!

★★: You do know that she's the most sought-after teacher in New York, and a virtuoso herself.

☆: That's true.

★★: It'll be tough, but if you stick with Mrs. Jackson, you won't regret it.

☆☆**Question:** What do we learn about Mrs. Jackson?

★**No. 4**

☆: Hey, Patrick, you better watch out for the boss today.

★★: Why? What's up?

☆: She needed to make a bunch of copies this morning, but the copy machine was still broken.

★★: Oh no. I was supposed to call and get the maintenance company to come. It totally slipped my mind.

☆: Don't worry too much. She tends to blow things out of proportion, but she usually forgives and forgets pretty quickly.

★★: Well, I'll get on it now and stay under her radar for the rest of the day.

★**Question:** Why is the man worried?

☆☆**No. 5**

★: So, Janet, did the boss like our ideas for the new TV ad campaign?

☆☆: Actually, he said our budget is going to be halved.

★: That's insane. That won't be nearly enough.

☆☆: Tell me about it. He wants to put more ads on the radio. Thinks it's a more cost-efficient way to reach our target market.

★: Not according to our marketing polls.

☆☆: He also suggested we try another direct-mail campaign and see how that pans out.

★: Well, I guess we'll just have to do what he wants.

☆☆**Question:** What does the boss want these people to do?

☆☆**No. 6**

☆☆: Tom, long time no see. How's everything with your new job at the ad company?

★★: In one word, stressful. The majority of ads I create are for engineers, so I have to get all the technical details right, and that's not easy.

☆☆: And I guess you have a lot of tight deadlines.

★★: Yes, but that's nothing new. The problem is I have to do a lot more research now, too.

☆☆: You always did great work at RCB Graphics, so I'm sure you'll get used to it soon.

★★: Thanks. I hope you're right.

☆**Question:** What is the man's concern?

**★★No. 7**

★: I think I've been tricked!

☆: Tricked? By whom?

★: A salesman came to my door. He was so persuasive I didn't know how to say no.

☆: Oh no, you didn't buy something, did you?

★: Well, he said it was a revolutionary new filing system. But when the package arrived this morning, it was just a plastic box. For \$100!

☆: Have you tried to contact him?

★: I rang the number he gave straightaway, but it turns out there's no such number.

☆: I think you're going to have to chalk this one up to experience.

★★**Question:** What does the woman think?

**★No. 8**

★★: So, what do you think of the office space, Ms. Kato?

☆☆: The location is outstanding, but it's quite a bit more spacious than what we were originally looking for.

★★: I understand that, but given the way your firm has been expanding over the past two years, it might make sense to allow yourself some flexibility.

☆☆: Good point. On a square-meter basis the price is certainly reasonable. And I'd hate to have to think about relocating again, at least not for several years.

★**Question:** What will the woman probably do?

☆☆**No. 9**

★: This is a great apartment. I think it would suit your parents well.

☆: Yeah, the location is great, and it's in the vicinity of the train station. It might need a few modifications for them, though.

★: Well, let's think about what they'll need. Your dad's still fairly strong, so the outside steps shouldn't be a problem for him.

☆: Yeah, but I think a ramp would be better, especially if Mom needs a wheelchair, which is looking increasingly likely.

★: I'm sure a ramp could be added. Maybe even a wheelchair lift, if it comes to that.

☆: There's also no handrail to support them if they were to slip. Mom's going to want to bring her friends over, and they're all in their 70s or 80s.

★: Safety's definitely a concern. And since we're on the subject, there's no outdoor light by the walkway leading to the steps.

☆: I'm thinking we could probably take care of what we've discussed, which would keep costs

down.

★: Maybe, but let's ask the agent if the building's owner could do them first, or even if they're possible. If not, we can look at some other places before we decide.

☆☆**Question:** What is one thing these people say about the apartment?

**★No. 10**

☆☆: Thanks for coming to this meeting. I wanted to catch up on progress with the English program at our affiliated elementary school. Did you get everything sorted out?

★★: Quite the opposite. We observed classes and talked with teachers, and it's the same old story. The two part-timers are doing great in the circumstances, though.

☆: Yes, but one of them told me she may give notice if things continue as they are.

☆☆: You're kidding. Give me some specifics.

★★: Well, curriculum development is so far behind schedule that teachers often have no materials for classes.

☆☆: But that's Helen's job, not theirs. That's the whole reason we sent her out from the university.

★★: Exactly. And that seems to be the heart of the problem. Helen seems to be leaving work early and isn't getting the curriculum done.

☆: I also hear that some of the teachers are afraid to confront her, too, since they think she's their boss.

☆☆: But she's not. Margaret is.

★★: That's not how they see it.

☆: So, what can we do? Are you considering pulling Helen out of the elementary school?

★★: We're not there yet. I suggest we sit down with her and have a frank discussion. We need to set clear goals and then monitor things more carefully.

☆☆: OK, and we also need to make clear that Margaret's in overall charge of the English program and make sure that she's being more proactive.

★**Question:** What is one of the problems at the elementary school?

Here are the directions for **Part 2**. In this part, you will hear five passages, (A) through (E). Each passage will be followed by two questions, **No. 11** through **No. 20**. For each question, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The passage and the questions will be given only once. Now, let's begin.

**★(A) Political Beliefs**

Many people assume that people's political beliefs are the result of choices made based on logical thinking and the observation of reality. Recent research, however, has questioned this assumption. A study by researcher Chris Fraley, for example, has suggested that children raised by strict, authoritarian parents often have conservative views as adults. On the other hand, children who grow up in households where they are given more freedom and allowed to express their opinions tend to identify themselves as liberal when they reach adulthood.

Other researchers have found evidence that the reasons for one's political beliefs are at least partially biological. For instance, a study by two political scientists demonstrated that

conservatives tend to react faster and more intensely than liberals to negative stimuli such as shocking photos. This “negativity bias,” the scientists say, appears to be hard-wired into the brain. Moreover, DNA comparisons in another study also indicated that liberals and conservatives have differences in certain genes that affect how the brain reacts to threats or how open it is to new ideas. It is therefore possible that nature, as well as nurture, shapes our political beliefs.

#### ☆Questions

- ☆No. 11 What did Chris Fraley’s research suggest?
- ☆No. 12 What do the two political scientists believe about “negativity bias”?

#### ☆☆(B) *Households and Marriage*

According to the US Census Bureau, people living in married households in the US are now outnumbered by those living in other types of household arrangements. Various factors are responsible for this change, including the tendency of younger adults to live together before getting married. The senior-citizen demographic is another factor behind the change, because when one spouse dies, a “single-person household” is created. For a number of reasons, including greater wealth, elderly people who lose a spouse are tending to live on their own rather than move in with their families as they may have in the past. What is more, elderly people are less likely to remarry than younger adults are.

Another notable fact is that college graduates tend to postpone marriage until they have greater financial stability. Reduced job opportunities and lower salaries also seem to be making it harder for some people with less education to get married and start a family. Both factors may be contributing to the lower number of married households. Interestingly, however, when college graduates eventually do get married, they are now less likely to divorce, resulting in lower divorce rates overall.

#### ★★Questions

- ★★No. 13 What is one cause of the declining number of married households?
- ★★No. 14 What has been observed among college graduates?

#### ☆(C) *Positive Psychology*

Psychology has traditionally focused on classifying and treating mental illness. In recent years, however, a movement known as positive psychology has been attempting to revolutionize the profession. Rather than focusing on the treatment of mental illness, positive psychology seeks to actively prevent it by helping people build feelings of fulfillment and self-worth. One of its central principles is that one’s circumstances in life play a much smaller role in determining happiness than most people imagine. Accordingly, people who win the lottery, or even suddenly suffer a serious physical injury, will frequently return to their previous level of contentment within a matter of months. Positive psychology therefore seeks to help individuals find peace of mind through altering their attitudes and ways of looking at the world.

Positive psychology, however, is not without its critics. According to noted psychologist Paul Wong, since there are limitations on time and financial resources, changing the focus of psychology to individuals who are currently free of mental dysfunction could have serious consequences. Logically, if more resources are devoted to that group, people with existing mental issues are more likely to be neglected.

#### ★Questions

- ★No. 15 What is one of the main ideas behind positive psychology?

★No. 16 What is one criticism Paul Wong makes of positive psychology?

★(D) *Radium Poisoning*

Radium is now known to be an extremely hazardous substance, but when first discovered, it was actually used as a health tonic. Radium glows in the dark, so it was also used to paint the faces of clocks and dials used by the US military during World War I. The company that made them employed women as they were considered better suited to the delicate work of painting because of their slender fingers. The women would paint with radium all day, frequently inserting the brushes between their lips to ensure they had very fine points.

Eventually, however, the women began dying of radium poisoning. Their employer denied responsibility, claiming that radium was harmless. However, the research that the employer relied on was conducted by the radium industry, whose scientists had a clear interest in claiming that radium was safe. In the years that followed, lawsuits were brought against the company. Eventually, the courts ruled against the company. It was one of the first cases in the US in which an employer was held accountable for its employees' health issues.

☆☆Questions

☆☆No. 17 What is one way the women were exposed to radium?

☆☆No. 18 What does the speaker say about the women's employer?

★★(E) *Technology in Our Bodies*

A technology company in the state of Wisconsin was recently the first in the United States to implant microchips into the hands of some of its workers. Now those employees can unlock doors, operate office equipment, log into computers, and buy items from vending machines at the company with a simple wave of the hand. Supporters of this technology view such implanted devices as cutting-edge, efficient, and inevitable. Some people insist that enhancing human bodies with technology will be necessary for them to be able to compete against machines, robots, and artificial intelligence in the workplaces of the future.

Among critics, the biggest issues are security and privacy. Such technology could eventually contain tracking devices that would allow managers to monitor their workers' movements even outside the workplace. Another concern is that outside parties could access private data. Although the manufacturer maintains the implanted devices are secure, they cannot rule out hacking entirely. Health concerns are another issue. Any device implanted into the body carries the potential for infection or migration away from the implant site. Furthermore, although such devices have been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration, the long-term health effects of implanted devices are unknown.

☆Questions

☆No. 19 What do supporters say about implanted microchips?

☆No. 20 Why are some people against placing microchips into people's bodies?

Here are the directions for **Part 3**. In this part, you will hear five passages, (F) through (J). The passages represent real-life situations and may contain sound effects. Each passage will have one question, **No. 21** through **No. 25**. Before each passage, you will have 10 seconds to read the situation and question written in your test booklet. After you hear the passage, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The passage will be given only once. Now, let's begin.

**Situation:** You are purchasing a diving watch, and the store clerk is telling you about maintenance. You usually go scuba diving five times a year.

**Question:** What should you do?

★(F) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 21**.

☆☆The watch you've chosen is high quality, and with the right care it could last for generations. As a mechanical watch, it doesn't have a battery; a similar quartz diving watch would need a new battery every few years. Since it's automatic, it will remain accurate if you wear it a couple of times a week, as the movement of your arm will wind it. To make sure the parts stay in working order, I recommend having it serviced by a professional. Once every five years is standard, but once every three years is recommended if you go scuba diving four or more times a year. Also, after using this watch while diving, remember to clean it with a soft toothbrush and fresh water. Avoid using any detergents or other cleaners, as they may destroy the waterproofing.

★Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

**Situation:** An airline lost your baggage several weeks ago, and you want to be compensated in some way. You fly on a regular basis. A lawyer gives you the following advice.

**Question:** What should you do?

☆☆(G) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 22**.

★★I know you've called the airline without satisfaction, so hold off on that route. International law requires airlines to provide compensation for the value of your bags and contents up to \$3,400, so they have to do something eventually. You've already submitted an itemized list of the contents and value of your baggage with your claim form. It's a shame you don't have any receipts for the items because that would strengthen your case. It's likely you'll get offered travel vouchers for the airline as compensation instead of cash. You said you want to avoid a lengthy legal battle, so waiting to see if their voucher offer is acceptable makes sense. Otherwise, taking the airline to court is an option. I can file the claim for you, but my fees are likely to exceed the amount of damages you will be awarded.

☆☆Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

**Situation:** You are on a business trip. You listen to a voice mail that a coworker left you over three hours ago. You will be in a conference meeting tomorrow morning until noon.

**Question:** What should you do?

☆☆(H) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 23**.

★Hi, this is Keith from the head office. It's 5:30 p.m. now. Our new client, Bill Fleischman, just called me to discuss the contract we sent him last week. He wants to ask you some questions before he'll agree to sign it. He said he'd be in his office for another two hours. If you can call him before he leaves, that would be great. If not, he'd like you to call him in the morning as he has to head to Brazil on business in the afternoon. If you're not free to talk in the morning, maybe you should e-mail him a response to his questions. He wants to know if he'll be allowed to sell competing products from other manufacturers and if we can revise the contract to specify that.

☆☆Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

**Situation:** You are discussing your investments with your financial adviser. You want to earn at least 3 percent interest on your holdings, but you also want to minimize your risk.

**Question:** What should you do with your money?

★★(I) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 24**.

☆The American money-market account you're in has been earning 4 percent interest, but that'll fall to 2 percent at the end of the month. You've got several options for your holdings. Our top earner is an American real-estate investment trust that delivered 5 percent growth last year. Real estate is cyclical, though, so it's not the safest choice. Another possibility is transferring your money to our Australian money-market account. This guarantees 4 percent interest for six months. Foreign exchange rates do fluctuate, but the Australian dollar is also predicted to remain stable after that guarantee period, too. Or you could shift your money to a Japanese bond-investment fund. That's a low-risk option, but it also means it won't deliver more than 2 percent interest. Anyway, I think those are your best options at present.

★★Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.

**Situation:** You are buying lottery tickets for the first time. You want to increase your chances of winning. The clerk gives you the following advice.

**Question:** What should you do if you do not win on the first drawing?

☆(J) You have 10 seconds to read the situation and Question **No. 25**.

★★The main drawing is held on Saturday, so check the results online or in the newspaper. The process for collecting your winnings varies. If you win under \$600, just take your winning ticket to any lottery retailer and collect the cash. If you win \$600 or more, download a claim form and take your winning ticket and a valid photo ID to a lottery district office. And don't throw your tickets away if you don't win on Saturday, as our state has a second-chance lottery. To enter, create an account on the state lottery website. Some states require you to mail in your tickets, but here you just submit lottery ticket numbers through your account. Your chances on the second drawing actually increase, since a lot of people don't know about it or don't bother to enter.

☆Now mark your answer on your answer sheet.



Finally, here are the directions for **Part 4**. In this part, you will hear an interview. The interview will be followed by two questions, **No. 26** and **No. 27**. For each question, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The interview and the questions will be given only once.

★This is an interview with Emily Lee, who works in investor relations.

**Interviewer (I):** Thanks for tuning in, everyone. Today, we're talking with Emily Lee. Welcome.

**Emily Lee (EL):** Nice to be here.

**I:** So, what is investor relations?

**EL:** Well, many Japanese companies have international investors, and my company makes reports and communicates all the financial and nonfinancial information to these investors so they can decide how they would like to continue investing in the future.

**I:** And what sort of challenges do you face in your job?

**EL:** There are many, many challenges in this job, but one of the main ones is scheduling. So, in Japan, the fiscal year ends in March, which means everything piles up in the summer. When that happens, I sometimes have five or six reports going simultaneously, and that can be a lot of pressure, because you don't want there to be any mistakes. I have seen colleagues stay overnight, through weekends, not sleep, in order to meet deadlines from clients. Because of this, there can be quite high turnover in the IR field. So, many people only last between two to three years before they think they'll move on to a different job, in a different industry altogether, or stay in the IR industry, but not be client-facing. Morale can be a little bit low when you lose some of your favorite, or most competent, coworkers over time, but I feel that it makes the people who stay gel together all the better. And when you have people who are experienced and know what they're doing, it makes the workflow much easier as well.

**I:** So, what are the annual reports aimed at?

**EL:** Their main purpose is to explain the financial situation of a company, because these investors are abroad. They're not on the ground to see what the actual circumstances are, so the report explains to them how a company has done over the past year, and what they're planning to do in the future. That includes midterm management plans, and what their nonfinancial goals are. So, things relating to charity work, or anything that could relate to corporate social responsibility.

**I:** Could you tell us briefly what corporate social responsibility is?

**EL:** Corporate social responsibility is how a company addresses their social responsibility to the planet and to the communities it operates in. So, for example, the social side can be organizing charity events, or art events, in the community for people to participate in for free. Another example is the environmental side, where a company will try to lower its emissions volumes in order to hit certain goals put out by the United Nations.

**I:** And do you think that most companies take CSR seriously?

**EL:** I think most companies do, if only because they must. Certain things have come into law, due to the environmental impact of how companies operate on the planet. There is also something called the SDGs, which is the sustainable development goals put out by the United Nations in 2015. For example, how to promote clean water, how to promote less inequality in the world—and companies will use these goals as guidelines for how they can operate.

**I:** Well, Emily, thanks so much for coming in today. That was very interesting.

**EL:** Thanks for having me.

### ★Questions

★**No. 26** What is one thing Emily implies about working in the investor relations industry?

★No. 27 What does Emily think about corporate social responsibility?

Your time is up. Stop writing and wait quietly until the answer sheets have been collected.

では、時間です。筆記用具を置いて答えの記入をやめてください。これにて試験終了となります。公正なる試験実施にご協力いただきありがとうございました。質問がある方は、ただちに試験監督者にお申し出ください。

試験監督者に連絡いたします。これより最終の受験者数を確認してください。その後、解答用紙を回収し枚数の確認を行ってください。なお、問題冊子は回収しません。受験者数と解答用紙の枚数の一致を確認してから、解散の指示を出してください。

受験者の皆さんは、身のまわりをよく点検し、忘れものがないように注意してください。受験者の皆さんが退室するときは、別の教室が試験中の場合もありますので、声を出さず、会場出口まで静かに退出してください。それでは、解散の指示を出すまで静かにお待ちください。