

2020-3

# Grade

# 1

## 実用英語技能検定

主催：公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会

後援：文部科学省

# 1 級

2021年1月24日(日)実施

### 試験時間

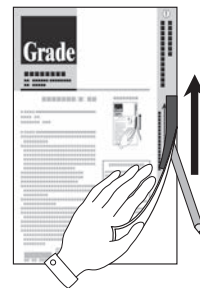
筆記試験 (100分)

リスニングテスト (約36分)

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9. 電子機器(ウェアラブル端末を含む)の使用を禁じます。
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A1-10-1058A

# 英検

後援：文部科学省

Grade 1

→ *Start from the next page.*

## 1

To complete each item, choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

- (1) The new president of RC Computers ( ) several decisions made by the previous president. He believed that they had been mistakes and were hurting the company's sales.  
**1** perpetuated    **2** prefaced    **3** overrode    **4** satiated
- (2) Brendan has been an ( ) supporter of the Greenville Wolves basketball team since he was a child. Every season, he goes to as many of their games as he can.  
**1** elusive    **2** ardent    **3** ornate    **4** apathetic
- (3) After the church began offering weekend religious education programs for children, its ( ) grew steadily, with new families joining every month.  
**1** partition    **2** compilation    **3** inhibition    **4** congregation
- (4) Owing to the sudden ( ) in the value of the currency this year, the prices of imported goods have risen sharply.  
**1** depreciation    **2** rendition    **3** demarcation    **4** extraction
- (5) The new tax was highly unpopular, so the finance minister decided to wait until public criticism had ( ) before introducing any further taxes.  
**1** abated    **2** permeated    **3** corroded    **4** instigated
- (6) *A:* Honey, I want this new house, but what if we can't sell the one we live in now?  
*B:* We'll make the purchase agreement ( ) on the sale of our current house. So if we can't sell it, we won't have to buy the new one.  
**1** plenary    **2** appalling    **3** filial    **4** contingent
- (7) Lucy sustained a mild ( ) in the car accident and was treated at a local hospital. The doctor said her head would hurt for the next couple of weeks.  
**1** conciliation    **2** conurbation    **3** contraption    **4** concussion
- (8) The climb to the top of the tower turned out to be more ( ) than the tourists had expected. By the time they reached the top, most of them felt exhausted.  
**1** arduous    **2** shattered    **3** barbarous    **4** decrepit
- (9) When Tim moved to the city, he could only afford to rent an old, run-down apartment. When his mother visited, she was shocked at the ( ) conditions he lived in.  
**1** colossal    **2** auxiliary    **3** squalid    **4** inadvertent

- (10) Many people were shocked by the new biography of the wartime leader. They accused the author of ( ) a great man by reporting unproven rumors.  
**1** deviating      **2** soliciting      **3** denigrating      **4** incubating
- (11) The president was concerned about the sudden increase of enemy troops on the border. He feared his country could be invaded and ( ) by its powerful neighbor.  
**1** annexed      **2** yielded      **3** vacillated      **4** proffered
- (12) People tend to judge an academic institution by the success of its graduates, but that is not the only ( ) for determining how good a school is.  
**1** allegory      **2** yardstick      **3** exponent      **4** blurb
- (13) As a young politician, Ramesh had been widely ( ) as a future leader. After falling seriously ill, however, he was forced to give up his political career.  
**1** touted      **2** pulverized      **3** fermented      **4** pared
- (14) Many cheeses from Europe are well known for having ( ) aromas, but those who love eating them do not mind their smell at all.  
**1** pungent      **2** truculent      **3** dreary      **4** murky
- (15) *A:* Gina, you look ( ). What's wrong?  
*B:* I spent the whole day taking care of my sister's three kids. I was totally exhausted after just a couple of hours.  
**1** frazzled      **2** awry      **3** insufferable      **4** overt
- (16) The criminal's detailed knowledge of the bank's security led the police to believe that he must have had an ( ) inside the organization.  
**1** electorate      **2** autocrat      **3** extrovert      **4** accomplice
- (17) *A:* Have you seen the latest opinion polls on the prime minister?  
*B:* Yes, he's doing terribly. After that last public debate, his approval ratings have dropped to a ( ) 10 percent.  
**1** candid      **2** virulent      **3** petulant      **4** paltry
- (18) When Roland learned his business partner had been overcharging clients, he quit and ( ) all ties with the company. He did not want to be associated with such activity.  
**1** presaged      **2** instilled      **3** repatriated      **4** severed

- (19) The police concluded that the murder was ( ). It was clear from the evidence that the killer had planned every last detail of the crime.  
1 premeditated 2 embittered 3 threaded 4 gleaned
- (20) Mr. Garcia was shocked when one of his staff members had the ( ) to ask for a pay raise on the same day that she overslept and arrived late for work.  
1 sham 2 wrath 3 gall 4 piety
- (21) Initial attempts to market the new product in creative ways were only ( ) successful, so the company decided to rethink its sales strategy.  
1 heartily 2 marginally 3 vehemently 4 intently
- (22) When the school administrators found out that some students had cheated on their final exams, they were quick to ( ) punishments to everyone involved.  
1 dish out 2 tear off 3 wire up 4 dive into
- (23) Franklin was ( ) by the news that his sister had won \$50 million in the lottery. He never thought that anyone he knew would become so rich overnight.  
1 blasted off 2 blown away 3 bashed in 4 boiled over
- (24) Although young tigers can ( ) themselves by the age of 18 months, they usually stay with their mother until they are around two-and-a-half years old.  
1 skirt around 2 lag behind 3 fend for 4 tangle with
- (25) The news photographer was ( ) by a hotel worker that a film star was vacationing there, so he rushed to the hotel to try to get a picture.  
1 tipped off 2 scrimped on 3 worked over 4 clogged up

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 Mitchell Map

In 1750, John Mitchell, an American doctor living in England, was tasked with creating a map of North America by the Earl of Halifax, a high-ranking British official. Britain's relations with France were tense at the time, with ongoing disputes over control of North American colonial territories, where France was constructing military fortifications. Halifax, in charge of managing these colonies, was determined to rally government support for a campaign to resist the intrusions. The map he commissioned Mitchell to make ( **26** ). Mitchell was a supporter of Britain's claims over North America, and this bias was noticeable in the borders he drew and the numerous annotations regarding British territorial claims in early versions of his map. That sentiment was further apparent in subsequent publications of the map, with even less land being recognized as belonging to France. This helped sway public and political opinion, hastening a series of events that led to the two nations competing fiercely over colonial interests.

While France's defeat in the ensuing conflict resulted in a massive territorial acquisition for Britain, the vast amounts of money it had poured into the war caused British national debt to soar. In an attempt to offset this loss, Britain passed the Stamp Act in 1765, which exacted the first direct tax on the American colonies. Protests erupted throughout the colonies in retaliation, culminating in the American Revolution. With another military conflict so soon after its previous one, Britain's victory against France had clearly ( **27** ).

The Revolutionary War, fought between Britain and its American colonies over eight years, concluded in 1783. It was an auspicious ending for the Americans, who not only broke free from Britain's grasp but also gained possession of a generous amount of land, thanks to the British and American negotiators using Mitchell's map to draw up the new territorial boundaries. Given the contrast between the original intention behind the map's creation and its eventual role in the aftermath of the war, there is little doubt that Mitchell himself—had he been alive to witness the signing—would have disapproved of ( **28** ). Mitchell's map, by playing a key role in helping encourage conflict with the French, ultimately paved the way for American independence from the British.

- |      |  |  |
|------|--|--|
| (26) | <b>1</b> led him to change his mind          | <b>2</b> had been created far too late |
|      | <b>3</b> succeeded in this objective         | <b>4</b> helped the opposite to occur  |
| (27) | <b>1</b> reduced its appetite for war        | <b>2</b> threatened other nations      |
|      | <b>3</b> come at a high price                | <b>4</b> helped it gain new allies     |
| (28) | <b>1</b> the benefits afforded to Britain    |  |
|      | <b>2</b> how American requests were denied   |  |
|      | <b>3</b> the simplifications made to his map |  |
|      | <b>4</b> how his map had been put to use     |  |

## Acting and the Brain

An actor's role is to inhabit a variety of different characters with mind-sets that can differ substantially from their own. It has been suggested, however, that ( 29 ). Crucial to the success of an actor's performance is a phenomenon known as "suspension of disbelief," which involves convincing audiences to cast aside critical thinking and disregard the knowledge that the actor is not, in reality, the character being portrayed. Yet it is the ability of actors to lose themselves in the characters they play that makes suspension of disbelief possible, and many actors claim that the lengths they go to in their attempts to immerse themselves in characters' emotions take a psychological toll. This is said to be particularly true when actors portray individuals in stories dealing with domestic violence or sexual assault.

It now appears that ( 30 ). A research team at a Canadian university monitored actors as they responded to a series of questions under different conditions, including responding as themselves and also "in character" after preparing for a role in a Shakespeare play. The researchers found that when subjects had "become" the character in the play, they experienced a large decrease in activity in areas of the brain associated with the processing of self-related information. This suggests actors do, in fact, run the risk of compromising their own identity when they transform into a character.

The Canadian researchers tested their ideas about self even further by instructing the actors to respond to questions using a foreign accent but without "becoming" someone who would naturally speak in that accent. The brain activity monitored during this experiment suggested that simply talking in an uncommon way could facilitate the weakening of the self. This is supported by another study involving ordinary people, in which subjects were asked questions about their own personality and that of a friend. Later, when asked about their own personality again, the subjects responded in a manner that suggested they had subconsciously shifted perception of their own personality closer to that of their friend's, highlighting how even ordinary people's brains experience a degree of instability when processing identity. The findings, it seems, underline a fragility to people's sense of self that ( 31 ).

- 
- (29)
- 1 only certain types of actors can do this
  - 2 this can sometimes be harmful to actors
  - 3 an actor's true purpose is different
  - 4 this is actually impossible for an actor
- (30)
- 1 this applies more to the least-skilled actors
  - 2 the mind is not that easily influenced
  - 3 this concern should be taken seriously
  - 4 performing strengthens relationships among actors
- (31)
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 can only be understood by some</li> <li>3 may damage relationships</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 is not simply limited to actors</li> <li>4 many actors refuse to accept</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

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.

## *Business and Sustainability*

In 2015, the United Nations unanimously adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—an initiative calling on governments, businesses, and ordinary citizens alike to help realize a more prosperous and sustainable global future by tackling poverty and protecting the environment. While many businesses have seemed to enthusiastically embrace the SDGs, there appears to be a worrying disconnect between what these companies say and what they actually do. According to one study conducted by the global investment management firm PIMCO, the fact that a large number of firms reference the SDGs in corporate reporting indicates a widespread awareness regarding their existence and importance. Fewer than one in ten firms, however, provided figures indicating quantifiable progress toward targets, and the report’s authors concluded that “most companies still lack the expertise to identify activity and targets that can add business value.”

While it is true that the disparity could be the result of the relative newness and unfamiliarity of the SDGs, others have taken a more cynical view. Numerous corporations have been accused of “greenwashing,” a term referring to attempts to deceive the general public into thinking that firms care more about the environment than they really do. A significant number of the 17 SDGs directly address issues like clean energy and the protection and restoration of ecosystems, and critics point out that it is all too easy to take existing practices, as well as projects already in the pipeline, and manipulate them into a form resembling an SDG target, with the ambiguous wording of the SDGs making them highly susceptible to this practice. In addition, some firms have also been accused of double-dealing in the name of SDG compliance by, for example, attempting to beef up their public image with substantial contributions to environmental groups but failing to pay living wages to their employees. Since the SDGs were intended to be catalysts for innovation and transformation that are universally beneficial, these practices are clearly missing the mark.

Accusations against companies suspected of greenwashing often portray SDG reporting in an unflattering light, but there may be a silver lining to the controversy surrounding the practice. Any degree of SDG reporting opens a company up to increased scrutiny of its sustainability practices. In recent years, it has become extremely common for public opinion to spur even the most uncompromising corporation to expand sustainability efforts, yet this inevitably leads to an avalanche of greenwashing accusations. Erica Charles, lecturer at Glasgow Caledonian University London, however, suggests that just a minuscule, public-relations-inspired shift in practices at a multinational corporation can have a significant “impact and ripple effect on the rest of the industry to review their approach to business.” Some would argue that for this reason it is essential that critics exercise a degree of restraint in their accusations against what they perceive as insufficient reporting, since an excessively harsh media backlash could deter corporations from doing anything at all. Even a failed or insincere corporate effort made under the guise of environmental sustainability, it appears, may not be an entirely wasted endeavor after all.



- (32) According to the study conducted by PIMCO,
- 1 the slowdown in progress toward SDG targets set by companies since 2015 indicates that firms fear the targets will negatively affect profits.
  - 2 distrust of the United Nations' motives is the main reason that many companies have been slow to acknowledge the importance of the SDGs.
  - 3 companies appear to be attempting to hide their violations of the SDGs by falsifying the numbers in the reports that they provide.
  - 4 many corporations approve of the SDGs but have been unable to determine how to implement them in a way that is beneficial to their business.

- (33) What is one reason that firms get accused of “greenwashing”?
- 1 The unclear wording of some of the SDGs has caused so much confusion that misunderstandings about their policies are almost certain to arise.
  - 2 Some have been attempting to make it appear that things they were already doing are part of their efforts to comply with the SDGs.
  - 3 The unrealistic targets set in many of the SDGs have forced some companies to pretend that they are meeting every single one of the goals.
  - 4 Companies know that since many of the SDGs are unrelated to the environment, it is easier to focus on those and neglect the environment-related ones.

- (34) How can Erica Charles's comment best be interpreted in the context of the passage?
- 1 Large companies are trying to undermine SDG reporting by influencing other firms in their industry to resist environmental regulation.
  - 2 Rather than focusing on the largest corporations in an industry, it is important for critics to look at all businesses responsible for greenwashing.
  - 3 When large companies implement minor changes that do not appear significant, it may be unwise to be overly critical of them.
  - 4 The majority of SDG reporting at large companies is so poorly conducted that an entirely new system needs to be developed.

## Rent Control

In the face of skyrocketing housing costs in major metropolises throughout the United States, numerous municipalities have imposed rent-control legislation designed to ensure stable access to housing for low-income residents. These laws are generally set by a city-run committee and ensure that housing costs will not rise by more than a very small percentage annually. While on the surface rent control can be seen as shielding vulnerable citizens from economic hardship, these restrictions are almost universally condemned by economists. They argue that since rent control has the effect of limiting landlord income, the laws reduce incentives to construct new properties. Available rental units inevitably become scarcer, and in accordance with the principles of supply and demand, rents for the housing that is exempt from rent control are driven up. In addition, tenants fortunate enough to occupy rent-controlled units tend to stay in them even when their economic circumstances improve, greatly amplifying the negative effect on the housing supply available to people with lower incomes. It is apparent then, economists argue, that rent-control laws aggravate the very issue they are intended to remedy.

On the other hand, rent-control advocates point out that recently constructed housing is generally exempt from rent-control legislation. Studies have, in fact, indicated that most rent-control regulation does not adversely affect new housing construction in cities where it is imposed on preexisting properties in the market. Economists argue, though, that rent control instead pushes landlords to take steps such as converting rental properties into for-sale units, or even selling them to their longtime occupants, further contributing to shortfalls in the rental-housing supply.

Both economists and proponents of rent-control measures agree on one thing: limiting rents lowers the risk of financially disadvantaged people being displaced from their homes. What is more, researchers who examined the addresses and migration histories of residents in San Francisco found that low-income people, and especially minorities, who had lived in a rent-controlled unit were more likely to continue residing in the city even after vacating the rent-controlled unit. While this is a positive finding for a subset of low-income people, economists say the measures do not address the problem of others unable to find housing because of the lack of affordable options resulting from the short supply of rental units.

Often overlooked by economists, however, is the issue of housing stability. US tax laws grant homeowners significant benefits in the form of tax breaks; people lacking sufficient funds to purchase a home are unable to take advantage of these. Without rent controls, low-income renters are therefore at especially high risk of being evicted because of financial hardship. The damaging effect of forced moves on mental and physical health is well documented, and it has been shown to impact women more severely than men. This is particularly concerning given that children of women who experience stress during pregnancy suffer long-term psychological consequences, and children with little residential stability are also less likely to graduate from high school. While the quantitative arguments economists make when decrying rent control do have some validity, city officials must not overlook its broader, more positive implications.

- (35) One common criticism made by economists about rent control is that
- 1 it has been unable to compensate for the sharp rise in rents resulting from building booms in recent years.
  - 2 the city committees that regulate rental apartments can be easily influenced by landlords to force people to leave rent-controlled units.
  - 3 it actually limits the living choices that are available to residents who may not be as economically advantaged as others.
  - 4 although it helps increase the supply of available apartments in a city, it also contributes to reduced demand for them.

- (36) Which of the following statements would supporters of rent control most likely agree with?
- 1 While rent control may be a result of temporary housing shortages, these are balanced out in the long run by an increase in construction.
  - 2 Since many older buildings are not subject to rent control, rental-housing shortages are actually the result of a lack of new construction projects.
  - 3 The measures taken by landlords in response to rent-control laws actually tend to lead to an increase in the availability of housing.
  - 4 Rent control affects the housing market less than economists claim because the laws usually only affect rental properties already available.

- (37) What does the author of the passage imply about rent control in the last paragraph?
- 1 While economists' warnings about rent-control laws make little sense at present, the issue will need to be reconsidered by future generations.
  - 2 Despite any drawbacks of rent-control laws, they play an important role in society that cannot be measured by economic analysis alone.
  - 3 The negative consequences that rent-control laws have on the housing market outweigh the social benefits they can lead to.
  - 4 The benefits that rent-control laws provide for wealthier populations eventually end up being available to society as a whole.

## Nasser and Pan-Arabism

In 1952, a group of army officers seized power from the British-backed monarchy in Egypt, forcing the nation's king, Farouk I, into exile. The rebels were part of a nationalist movement within the military forces of Egypt, known as the Free Officers, which had formed around the anticolonialist ideology of its leader, a young Egyptian officer named Gamal Abdel Nasser. Its official head at the time of the coup was Mohammed Naguib, a senior army officer and war hero, whom Nasser installed as a figurehead. Nasser was taking advantage of Naguib's tremendous renown among the general public to legitimize the new regime since he himself lacked the prestige necessary for the role at the time. When Naguib overstepped his bounds by attempting to defy Nasser, however, he was removed from power and Nasser emerged from the shadows, assuming the country's leadership in 1954.

During his long years in power, Nasser remade Egypt. He instituted a far-reaching modernization program that included free education and medical care, improved housing, and labor reforms. A feudal system of land ownership during the monarchy had created an unequal distribution of wealth, which Nasser addressed with reforms that improved conditions for farmers and limited the amount of land individuals could own. Nasser came from humble beginnings and presented himself as a man of the people. "Nasserism," as his ideology became known, was rooted in socialism and wealth redistribution, and unlike previous rulers, Nasser remained free of corruption.

This is not to say, however, that his rule was benign. Dissent was mercilessly crushed, and Nasser expressed open contempt for democracy. He saw both his egalitarian social programs and

harsh enforcement tactics as essential for attaining his vision of Arab unity, or pan-Arabism, across the Middle East. If Egypt were to take the dominant role in a unified Arab world, it would first have to bolster its economy and improve social welfare domestically while ensuring that any opponents who might undermine Nasser's policies were kept off the political stage.

Anticolonialism was the foundation of Nasser's foreign policy, and he supported liberation movements throughout Africa. Aided by his charisma and public-speaking talents, Nasser not only transformed Egyptian society but also provided a model to which other Arab nations could aspire. Nasser stepped into the international spotlight in 1956, when he nationalized the strategically and economically important Suez Canal. Despite its location within Egyptian territory, it had been jointly owned and operated by Britain

(38)

What can be inferred about the Free Officers?

- 1 Gamal Abdel Nasser believed it would be necessary to break up the group after Mohammed Naguib attempted to alter its leadership structure.
- 2 Though the group's actions received widespread support due to Naguib's reputation, the loss of his position showed he was not an essential figure.
- 3 There was conflict between Nasser and Naguib over the degree of democracy the group would allow after it took power.
- 4 While its principles were based on Naguib's ideas, Nasser felt he himself had to be in control to ensure the coup was peaceful rather than violent.

(39)

According to the author of the passage, what was the primary reason for Nasser's harsh political policies?

- 1 His ultimate objective of uniting the Arab world under Egyptian leadership required that domestic policies be introduced without obstacles.
- 2 He feared the increased wealth and education of ordinary people could lead to the rise of political opponents who favored socialism.
- 3 He feared his humble origins and lack of wealth would lead both the Egyptian public and other politicians to view him as a weak leader.
- 4 His opposition to the monarchy was not shared by most people, who believed their quality of life had been better under the previous government.

and France, but Egyptian soldiers seized control of the canal. Israeli, French, and British forces invaded the country, quickly defeating Egyptian forces in the Suez region and precipitating what became known as the “Suez Crisis.” Egypt enjoyed greater success on the diplomatic front, however. The Soviet Union was courting Egyptian favor at the time with a view to greater influence in the region in the future, and condemned what it saw as an example of Western imperialism. The Soviets even went so far as to threaten a nuclear strike against Western Europe if the invaders failed to withdraw. A horrified United States intervened behind the scenes to avert a confrontation with the Soviets, resulting in a humiliating withdrawal by the European and Israeli invaders. Nasser emerged from the Suez Crisis having not only defied the West but triumphed against long odds, albeit due in part to the fortuitous

intercession of the Americans and Soviets. Nasser’s actions nonetheless resulted in mass displays of public adulation throughout the Middle East and the consolidation of his leadership role within it.

At the height of Nasser’s power, Arab unity seemed a genuine possibility. Having shaken off colonial rule, nations in the Middle East stood together in solidarity and identified as an independent geopolitical bloc. Yet the 1958 formation of the United Arab Republic, a union between Egypt and Syria, was short-lived owing to Syrian dissatisfaction with Nasser-imposed centralization policies. The notion that Arab nations could unify was smashed in 1967, when Egypt led surrounding Arab countries into a disastrous war with Israel, the result of which was not only a significant loss of territory but also a deep, abiding wound inflicted upon the Arab psyche.

Nasser’s popularity waned in

the years before his death in 1970, but he remains an icon to many throughout the Middle East, even though disunity and conflict today have lessened the prospect of pan-Arabism. In post-Nasser Egypt, the gulf between rich and poor continues to fluctuate, and Nasser’s goal of social equality appears unlikely to come to fruition. Despite the nostalgia for Nasser’s rule, however, some commentators insist his charisma made Egyptians blind to his failings, such as the fact that his wealth-redistribution policies encouraged an economic overreliance on the state by the work force which continues to this day. While there is truth in such accusations, in the end, since Nasser’s popularity has always been primarily a product of his ideology rather than his accomplishments, the nostalgia will likely endure for years to come.

**(40)** Which of the following statements best describes the outcome of the “Suez Crisis”?

- 1** What at first appeared as a victory turned out to have done irreparable damage to Egypt’s relationship with crucial Western allies.
- 2** Although Nasser gained a slight advantage near the end of the crisis, Egypt’s military losses demonstrated that long-term success was impossible.
- 3** While Nasser initially appeared to side with the Soviets, his policy change at the end of the crisis demonstrated he was actually allied with the United States.
- 4** Nasser was able to win a significant political victory against Western powers, although it was partly due to factors beyond his control.

**(41)** What explanation does the author of the passage give for the way that many modern Egyptians feel about Nasser and his rule?

- 1** The working class in Egypt has not forgiven Nasser for damage resulting from the war with Israel despite its admiration for him as a person.
- 2** It is influenced more by the philosophy and vision that Nasser represented for Egypt than by the changes that arose from his policies.
- 3** The changes in social welfare and education for all Egyptians that Nasser introduced have had long-term benefits despite subsequent leaders’ failings.
- 4** It has been shaped by people who fail to understand how much Nasser’s personality and charisma inspired Egyptians during his rule.

## English Composition

- Write an essay on the given TOPIC.
- Give **THREE** reasons to support your answer.
- **Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion**
- **Suggested length: 200–240 words**
- Write your essay in the space provided on Side B of your answer sheet.  
Any writing outside the space will not be graded.

### TOPIC

*Agree or disagree: Globalization is a positive force in today's world*

MEMO

# Listening Test

**There are four parts to this listening test.**

<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Dialogues:</b> 1 question each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 2</b>	<b>Passages:</b> 2 questions each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 3</b>	<b>Real-Life:</b> 1 question each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 4</b>	<b>Interview:</b> 2 questions	Multiple-choice

※ Listen carefully to the instructions.

## Part 1

- No. 1*
- 1 The woman should consider improving her skill set.
  - 2 The woman has set her standards too high.
  - 3 He deserves to be considered for the position.
  - 4 He can cover until they find the right person.
- No. 2*
- 1 Consult with his sales staff.
  - 2 Reschedule the feedback meeting.
  - 3 Cut the salaries of his staff.
  - 4 Request additional staff.
- No. 3*
- 1 She plays for the New York symphony orchestra.
  - 2 She just started teaching the violin.
  - 3 She demands a lot from her students.
  - 4 She prefers to work with beginners.
- No. 4*
- 1 He missed an appointment with his boss.
  - 2 He forgot to make copies for his boss.
  - 3 He broke the copier by accident.
  - 4 He failed to get the copier fixed.



- No. 5*
- 1** Change their advertising strategy.
  - 2** Wait for the results of the TV ads.
  - 3** Carry out more marketing polls.
  - 4** Cancel the direct-mail campaign.
- No. 6*
- 1** He does not feel competent yet.
  - 2** His clients at RCB are dissatisfied.
  - 3** He is not used to having tight deadlines.
  - 4** He does not think RCB's products will sell.
- No. 7*
- 1** The man should keep calling the number.
  - 2** The man should use this experience to become a salesman.
  - 3** The man should make use of the filing system.
  - 4** The man should give up hope of getting his money back.
- No. 8*
- 1** Search for a more convenient location.
  - 2** Decide to rent the office space.
  - 3** Look for something smaller elsewhere.
  - 4** Move again within a few years.
- No. 9*
- 1** It is not close enough to public transportation.
  - 2** It would cost them too much to repair themselves.
  - 3** It could be dangerous for elderly visitors.
  - 4** It does not have space outside to build a ramp.
- No. 10*
- 1** The curriculum is the wrong level for students.
  - 2** Helen is not fulfilling her responsibilities.
  - 3** Margaret is too strong and overly bossy.
  - 4** The teachers are creating too many materials.

*Listening Test*

**Part 2**

- (A) *No. 11*
- 1 Children of strict parents are more likely to rebel.
  - 2 Family values have little to do with political beliefs.
  - 3 The way people are raised affects their political views.
  - 4 People try to take different viewpoints from their parents.

- No. 12*
- 1 It seems to be caused by biological factors.
  - 2 It makes people ignore negative stimuli.
  - 3 It only develops in the brain during adulthood.
  - 4 It affects liberals more than conservatives.

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- (B) *No. 13*
- 1 The decreasing proportion of young adults.
  - 2 Senior citizens living alone after a spouse dies.
  - 3 Fewer divorced people remarrying.
  - 4 Greater wealth leading to a higher divorce rate.

- No. 14*
- 1 They struggle to provide for their families.
  - 2 They tend to seek educated spouses.
  - 3 They often have children immediately after marriage.
  - 4 They now get married later in life.

- (C)**    *No. 15*    **1** Mental illness must be treated immediately.  
**2** External factors are not what make people happy.  
**3** People should be less individualistic.  
**4** Mental illness is more common than people think.

- No. 16*    **1** It is more expensive than traditional therapies.  
**2** It takes a long time to be effective.  
**3** It could affect treatment for mentally ill patients.  
**4** It has no effect in preventing mental illness.

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- (D)**    *No. 17*    **1** They were given health tonics that contained it.  
**2** They were required to apply it to their fingers.  
**3** They put radium-covered brushes into their mouths.  
**4** They used it to clean their brushes.

- No. 18*    **1** It proved that radium in paint was not dangerous.  
**2** It showed the women's exposure levels were low.  
**3** It successfully avoided lawsuits.  
**4** It used biased research results.

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- (E)**    *No. 19*    **1** They will improve the utilization of robots.  
**2** They greatly improve security in companies.  
**3** They are essential for human survival.  
**4** They are unavoidable in future workplaces.

- No. 20*    **1** The technology could easily be stolen.  
**2** The safety of such devices is still uncertain.  
**3** The microchips may produce inaccurate data.  
**4** The implants are known to cause health issues.

*Listening Test*

**Part 3**

**(F)** No. 21

**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?

- 1** Have the watch serviced every three years.
- 2** Purchase the recommended cleaner and brush.
- 3** Keep some replacement parts handy.
- 4** Replace the battery every five years.

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**(G)** No. 22

**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?

- 1** Call the airline for a cash settlement.
- 2** Have a lawyer represent you in court.
- 3** Submit a claim form with receipts.
- 4** Wait for an offer of travel vouchers.

**(H) No. 23**

**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?

- 1 Send the client a revised contract.
- 2 Answer the client's questions by e-mail.
- 3 Wait for the client to call.
- 4 Contact the client after he returns from Brazil.

**(I) No. 24**

**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?

- 1 Keep it in the American money-market account.
- 2 Invest it in the American real-estate investment trust.
- 3 Shift it to the Australian money-market account.
- 4 Move it to a Japanese bond-investment fund.

**(J) No. 25**

**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?

- 1 Open an online account and submit your ticket numbers.
- 2 Download a claim form from the lottery's website.
- 3 Send your tickets to the state lottery office.
- 4 Take losing tickets to any lottery retailer.

*Listening Test*

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**Part 4**

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- No. 26**
- 1** People have free time in summer because the financial year ends in March.
  - 2** Excellent teamwork means people change jobs less often than in other industries.
  - 3** Those who can handle the pressures of the job usually become reliable coworkers.
  - 4** New recruits need three years of experience before they work with clients.
- No. 27**
- 1** The United Nations must do more to help companies protect the environment.
  - 2** The majority of companies now feel that it is important to their business.
  - 3** Investors should fund efforts by companies to do work in the community.
  - 4** Many companies ignore it to focus on charity events and art projects.

MEMO

## ■一次試験の結果について■

1) 英検ウェブサイトでの解答速報 (<https://www.eiken.or.jp>) 1月25日 13:00以降

### 2) 結果通知方法

#### ◆個人申込の場合

一次個人成績表に合否結果を記載して、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（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。