2024-1

Grade 1

2024年度第1回よりライティングテストの出題が2題になります。
忘れずに，2つの問題に解答してください。
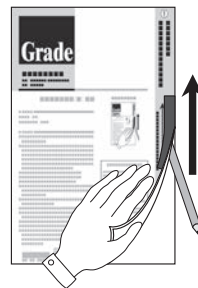
実用英語技能検定

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

2024年6月2日（日）実施

問題冊子の開け方

■ 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 1 2 3 4 ・リスニングの解答欄は解答用紙のＡ面（表面），筆記 5 の解答欄は，解答用紙のＢ面（裏面）にあります。解答用紙以外に記入した解答は，すべて無効となります。問題冊子にはメモをしてもかまいませんが，後で解答用紙に解答を書き写す時間はありません。
4. 問題内容に関する質問は一切受けつけません。
5. 不正行為をした場合は，答案は無効となります。
6. 他の受験者に迷惑をかける行為を禁じます。
7. リスニングテストの準備時間，およびリスニングテスト中に教室外へ出た場合は，その後教室に戻りテストを受けることはできません。
8. 携帯電話などは必ず電源を切ってカバンにしまい，絶対に使用しないでください。
9. 電子機器（ウェアラブル端末を含む）の使用を禁じます。
10. 携帯電話などの着信音・バイブ音，その他試験を妨げる音を発生させた場合は，失格とすることがあります。
11. 試験終了後，問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
12. 採点結果等については，一切異議申し立てはできません。
13. この試験問題の複製（コピー）を禁じます。また，この試験問題の一部または全部を協会の許可なく他に伝えたり，漏えい（インターネット上に掲載することを含みます）することを禁じます。

英検ウェブサイト上での合否結果閲覧について

一次試験の合否結果閲覧は6/24（月）12:00から開始となります。（公開開始時間は級別に異なります。）

なお，合否結果の閲覧には「生涯学習アカウント」が必要です。公開当日は閲覧サイトが混雑するため，事前登録をおすすめいたします。※既にお持ちの方は事前登録不要です。

詳細は英検ウェブサイトからご確認ください。

https://www.eiken.or.jp/eiken/result/lifelong-learner/

【本会場で受験の方】

合否結果閲覧には，生涯学習アカウントと英検IDとパスワードが必要です。

◆英検IDは本人確認票に記載されています。

◆パスワードは本人確認票に記載されています。ネット申込の方は，申込完了メールにも記載されています。

※本人確認票は二次試験でも使用します。試験後も大切に保管してください。

英検

後援：文部科学省

A1-10-1058A

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 software developers were close to launching their new product but needed to fix one more (   ) in the program before it would be ready.

1 garnish   **2** cramp   **3** disciple   **4** glitch

(2) The medical association warned that the (   ) lifestyles of office workers can lead to health problems. It urged them to make time to exercise every week.

1 sedentary   **2** profane   **3** categorical   **4** incensed

(3) Officials at the museum were shocked to discover that one of its most famous paintings was actually a (   ). Analysis revealed it was not old enough to be the original.

1 shard   **2** forgery   **3** chuckle   **4** hardship

(4) After discovering voter fraud in the recent election, officials decided an (   ) of the results was in order. They will have to hold a new election next month.

1 antecedent   **2** annulment   **3** impasse   **4** overture

(5) After a few months, the man began to find life in the village rather (   ). He missed the excitement of living in a big city.

1 ferocious   **2** emblematic   **3** rampant   **4** humdrum

(6) The new CEO attacked the company's budget with (   ) efficiency, eliminating unnecessary positions and cutting some salaries by as much as 40 percent.

1 gauche   **2** esoteric   **3** ruthless   **4** despondent

(7) Some of the students in Kathleen's class are very (   ) and unfriendly. At school, they spend time only with each other and refuse to talk with anyone else.

1 indistinct   **2** cliquish   **3** shrill   **4** lurid

(8) The climbers' efforts to reach the top of the mountain were severely (   ) by the snowstorm. They were forced to turn back and try again the next day.

1 hampered   **2** galvanized   **3** abducted   **4** demonized

(9) After sentencing the teenager to community service, the judge warned him to stop (   ) with criminals. She advised him to find friends who would be a positive influence.

1 vanquishing **2** consorting **3** tampering **4** antagonizing

(10) *A:* Which house did you finally decide to buy, Jeremy?
B: The one on Elm Avenue. It was only (   ) more expensive, but it's much bigger and in a more convenient location.

1 marginally **2** judiciously **3** preemptively **4** deferentially

(11) The issue of the new tax is highly (   ), even within the prime minister's own party. His advisers are strongly urging him to drop the plan for the sake of party unity.

1 delirious **2** contentious **3** droopy **4** austere

(12) The auction house was not sure the painting was genuine, so it called in one of the world's leading (   ) of Italian art to analyze the piece.

1 connoisseurs **2** beneficiaries
3 procrastinators **4** renegades

(13) Local legends say that there is a monster (   ) in the forest near the town, but researchers looking for the creature have never seen any proof of it.

1 abating **2** swilling **3** retorting **4** lurking

(14) Some snakes are so (   ) that they can even kill very large animals, such as horses and elephants, with a single bite.

1 untenable **2** venomous **3** malleable **4** ecstatic

(15) The drawer was stuck, and no matter how hard Carlos pulled, it would not (   ) at all.

1 budge **2** forgo **3** lament **4** usurp

(16) Some of his coworkers were worried that the difficulties they faced were (   ), but Pedro's creative solution eventually convinced everyone that the issues could be overcome.

1 insurmountable **2** bedraggled
3 derided **4** nonchalant

(17)   The strict rules against littering in the park, which include expensive fines, are intended to be a (   ) to visitors who might otherwise leave their trash behind.

1 gratuity   **2** hallmark   **3** specimen   **4** deterrent

(18)   Due to a (   ) of new homes in the city, house and condominium prices have fallen by nearly 10 percent over the past year.

1 hatch   **2** glut   **3** whim   **4** thesis

(19)   The excitement of the crowd began to (   ) as the lengthy awards ceremony went on and on. After four hours, almost no one was paying attention to what was happening on stage.

1 crack up   **2** dash off   **3** fall through   **4** peter out

(20)   *A:* I wish that Philippe would stop (   ) when we're trying to have private conversations.
B: Me too. It drives me crazy when he interrupts us.

1 butting in   **2** clamming up   **3** facing off   **4** knuckling down

(21)   Due to a family emergency, Maria had to ask one of her coworkers to (   ) and give an important presentation for her.

1 act up   **2** stand in   **3** level off   **4** pan out

(22)   Nanako has decided to (   ) a transfer to her company's Tokyo office. If her application is successful, she will be moving there in March.

1 lash out at   **2** make off with
3 put in for   **4** gang up on

2 *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.*

Rogue Waves

For hundreds of years, there have been alleged sightings of "rogue waves," described as gigantic walls of water sweeping the ocean and smashing into unsuspecting ships. These rogue waves were long assumed to (**23**). This changed in the 1990s when an oil platform in the Norwegian North Sea was ravaged by an extraordinarily massive wave that towered over the eleven-meter waves around it. The incident not only helped dispel the notion that rogue waves were a fictitious phenomenon but also confirmed how treacherous they could be. Unlike storms that have a foreseeable pattern, rogue waves are a challenge to predict due to how little is known about what causes them to occur.

Two main theories have emerged regarding the formation of rogue waves. In the first, multiple waves are thought to overlap with each other, eventually combining into a much larger one. The second theory is based on a more complex idea of energy being transferred through waves, with the energy building exponentially to create massive waves. However, researchers have struggled (**24**). Waves produced artificially in a laboratory setting, for example, have not always been reliably proven to behave in the same way as if they had occurred naturally in the vast ocean. This meant that testing either of the aforementioned theories could be inconclusive due to the host of unknown factors inherent in wave and tidal movements.

Now, a new model has been devised that is predicated on (**25**). The researchers behind the model looked to a mathematical algorithm known as large deviation theory (LDT). Instead of trying to understand the circumstances under which rogue waves form as previous theories do, the model applies LDT to calculate the probability of such waves occurring. Rogue waves are, by definition, uncommon occurrences, and the model can use this as a way to estimate when a rogue wave might appear. The researchers behind the model believe that once refined, it could be used by crews of ships and mining platforms to both accurately predict rogue waves and take necessary safety precautions against them.

(23)
1 no longer exist
2 only occur during storms
3 be a thing of legend
4 be deadly to marine life

(24)
1 to find sailors willing to test them
2 with the difficulty of creating waves indoors
3 to understand these theories
4 with how unpredictable the ocean can be

(25)
1 new evidence from ship crews
2 previous rogue wave theories
3 the rare nature of rogue waves
4 where rogue waves usually occur

The "Daisy" Commercial

One of the most controversial moments in the 1964 US presidential election between President Lyndon Johnson and challenger Barry Goldwater was a television advertisement known today as "Daisy." It began with a young girl counting the petals of a daisy but then suddenly transitioned to an ominous countdown followed by a nuclear detonation, ending with the words "Vote for President Johnson on November 3. The stakes are too high for you to stay home." As well as its powerful images, the Daisy commercial is known for being an ad (**26**). Everyone who viewed it, though, was aware that the Cuban Missile Crisis had brought the world to the brink of nuclear apocalypse just two years before, and Goldwater was widely perceived as a radical and perhaps reckless politician with the potential to unleash a nuclear holocaust if elected. The advertisement's implications were more than enough to get its message across.

Today, the Daisy commercial is widely regarded as pioneering a significant trend in political ads; that is, it (**27**). The world of political advertising had traditionally been dominated by policy-focused messages and campaign documentaries. While ads disparaging political rivals were not uncommon, previous efforts had relied exclusively on rational arguments. The firm that created the Daisy commercial, however, believed that people voted mainly based on intuitive impressions, so to persuade the general public to elect Johnson, it played on the public dread of a nuclear holocaust that the ad invoked.

The Democrats aired the Daisy commercial just a single time, yet it provoked an incredible backlash from Goldwater's Republican Party, who accused their opponents of using underhanded tactics to steal votes in the election. Ultimately, some experts argue that the commercial (**28**). An examination of the polls before and after the ad was aired demonstrates this clearly. Goldwater already trailed Johnson by a significant margin prior to the Daisy commercial. Furthermore, in the aftermath of the commercial and other similar Democratic efforts, Goldwater's numbers actually crept up slightly, while Johnson's experienced a dip. The Daisy commercial's true impact came later, as ad agencies began applying its psychology-based tactics to modern political campaigns.

(26)
1 where little was clearly expressed
2 educating people about recent events
3 that focused on families with children
4 with a refreshingly honest approach

(27)
1 was extremely negative   2 mentioned a once-taboo topic
3 appealed to people's emotions   4 targeted specific voters

(28)
1 failed to unite the Democrats   2 was unfair to Goldwater
3 embarrassed many politicians   4 had little effect on the outcome

3 *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.*

Education Spending and Student Achievement

In the mid-1960s, more than ten years after the United States Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* that long-standing racial segregation affecting Black Americans was unjust and illegal, social scientist James Coleman was tasked by the government with examining the consequences that decades of discriminatory treatment had had on Black students. Their academic achievements were markedly inferior to those of their White counterparts, and in those days, the prevailing wisdom was that this reflected substandard curriculums and inadequate educational facilities in impoverished Black communities resulting from segregation. However, Coleman's report contradicted such assumptions. It utilized detailed statistical analysis and concluded that deficiencies in academic attainment were predominantly correlated with students' socioeconomic background, involving factors such as household income and parental education levels.

In the 1970s, frustrated that little had been done to improve the situation in their schools, residents in some poor neighborhoods launched lawsuits based on the ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*, which stated that education was "a right which must be made available to all on equal terms." These lawsuits contended that based on the Supreme Court's verdict, funding disparities preventing citizens in impoverished communities from receiving education on "equal terms" were unconstitutional. In those days, schools were overwhelmingly dependent on local property taxes for their finances, leading to diminished allocations for impoverished communities. Eventually, one of the lawsuits, *San Antonio Independent School District v. Rodriguez*, which claimed that this funding system had led to appalling conditions in the district's schools, made it all the way to the Supreme Court. While the court acknowledged the highly inequitable nature of education funding, it ruled that the current system did not violate the US Constitution. According to the media, Coleman's dismissal of the impact of school funding played a substantial role in shaping the court's ruling.

Despite the defeat at the national level, the majority of US states continued to face litigation over school funding, and various state courts intervened to address funding imbalances between have and have-not districts. This, in turn, though, has led to tremendous disparities among states. Furthermore, while the funding gap has been substantially narrowed in many areas, there are innumerable low-income communities still feeling the effects of a system based on property taxes. There is, however, a new general academic consensus regarding whether school funding impacts academic achievement. By comparing districts where lawsuits led to increased funding with those that continued to rely on property taxes, researchers have demonstrated that funding does matter. Quantitative data now shows that while increased budgets may not always raise standardized test scores, they do correlate with more years spent in school and higher earnings in the working world. Consequently, experts propose not only subsidies that would eliminate discrepancies but also a reevaluation of funding distribution, advocating that resources in excess of those given to wealthy areas should be allocated to low-income districts to help students in these areas catch up academically. This approach aims to address the obstacles stemming from the socioeconomic backgrounds of families residing in these communities.

(29) According to James Coleman's report,

1 long years of racial segregation had had such a negative effect on Black people's education that it lowered their income levels.

2 it was much more important to attempt to improve education for Black people than it was to supplement their income.

3 although Black students did less well than White ones, this had more to do with their personal situations than the quality of their schools.

4 more information was needed to be sure whether the statistics about Black people's education were accurate or not.

(30) What is one thing that is stated about the *San Antonio Independent School District v. Rodriguez* court case?

1 The Supreme Court misunderstood important aspects of Coleman's report, causing it to make a poor decision.

2 The Supreme Court's decision in the *Rodriguez* case was actually more significant than its past anti-segregation ruling.

3 The Supreme Court's definition of "equal terms" seemed very different in the *Rodriguez* case than it did in its past anti-segregation ruling.

4 The Supreme Court decided that although using property taxes to pay for schools leads to unfairness, it would not try to prevent it from happening.

(31) Which of the following statements best summarizes the situation regarding education funding today?

1 Although inequality among districts has been reduced, experts think low-income communities should actually get more money than wealthier areas.

2 The fact that so few state courts have made decisions on education funding is complicating the situation for the Supreme Court.

3 All of the differing state strategies that have been implemented have led to a situation where unifying the policies is nearly impossible to achieve.

4 The fact that funding gaps between high- and low-income neighborhoods have worsened indicates that more-quantitative data should be used when distributing funding.

Avida

In recent decades, so-called digital organisms have emerged as a tool for unraveling the mysteries of life and evolution. One notable development in this realm came in the 1990s when researcher Chris Adami and his team created Avida, a computer program designed to simulate the processes of evolution within a digital environment.

Avida generates billions of smaller programs that interact within a virtual world. These digital organisms are self-contained and independent, undergoing processes such as mutation, reproduction, and competition for limited resources, just as biological organisms do. And while digital organisms lack the cells and metabolisms found in their biological counterparts, the line between organic and inorganic entities can be blurry. There has, for instance, been controversy among scientists about which side of the line viruses fall on since they possess many of the traits of biological organisms, yet they cannot reproduce independently and rely on host cells to replicate. However, their existence on the boundary of what is considered organic life invites consideration of broader criteria when it comes to characterizing life, and Avida's digital organisms also exist within a realm where such distinctions can be difficult to draw. Avida team member Robert Pennock claims that when it comes to applying the definition of life to digital organisms, "More and more of the features that biologists have said were necessary for life we can check off."

When creating Avida, Adami wanted to determine whether the digital organisms could evolve to perform mathematics-related tasks, such as addition or solving complex logic problems. Avida was designed so that, initially, each digital organism consisted of a string of code capable of nothing but copying itself. However, during each replication, there was a random chance that its code would evolve, potentially allowing it to process numbers that Adami had provided for the programs. Avida rewarded programs that made successful calculations with more processor time, which, in turn, increased their replication rates, just as successful biological life-forms are rewarded with energy, increasing their odds of passing down their genes.

However, in the first version of Avida, despite thousands of generations of evolution, the digital organisms were incapable of fulfilling many of their calculation or logic-based tasks. Adami therefore altered the environment so that the digital organisms were rewarded for performing simpler functions. When one became capable of an elementary task, such as reading a number and copying it, for instance, that digital organism would be permitted to replicate more rap-

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(32) Why does the author of the passage mention viruses?

1 To explain that the way digital organisms reproduce is extremely similar to the way that viruses replicate themselves.

2 To make the point that the definition of what is considered to be a living organism may need to be expanded.

3 To argue that programs like Avida may be extremely useful in understanding the way that viruses mutate and spread.

4 To suggest that studying them could reveal more about evolution than the organisms that researchers usually focus on can teach us.

(33) What happened when Chris Adami changed the environment of the digital organisms?

1 Those that could carry out basic tasks became able to reproduce themselves more quickly than others could.

2 They evolved to imitate many of the processes that biological organisms use to obtain energy from their environments.

3 Some of the organisms became much faster at performing advanced calculations than they were at performing very simple ones.

4 Many of the digital organisms began to evolve traits that resembled the functions of cells and metabolisms found in biological organisms.

idly, and the more effective one became at its task, the more this replication was accelerated. This suggests that complex biological organisms evolve through intermediary steps rather than gigantic evolutionary leaps.

Avida may also shed light on why there can be varying degrees of diversity among organisms in different ecosystems. In biological environments, researchers have found that when resources are extremely scarce, only a few specialized species that are able to thrive in those extreme conditions can exist. As resource availability increases to an intermediate level, more species can coexist, each specializing in a particular ecological niche. However, if resource availability becomes too high or exceeds the carrying capacity of the environment, it can lead to intense competition and domination by a single species, reducing overall biodiversity. This pattern played out in a similar way in Avida's experiments. When there were endless supplies of numbers for the digital organisms to process and use to evolve, single types of digital organisms thrived at the expense of others and dominated the ecosystem. Similarly, restricting the availability of numbers to an extreme degree led to intense competition and single-species domination, while intermediate supply levels led to the emergence of multiple coexisting species of digital organisms.

Obviously, utilizing digital organisms such as the ones generated by Avida as a research tool is not without limitations. Due to its artificial nature, Avida is not capable of generating insights into the evolution of individual species, nor will it unravel the mysteries of chemical processes in genes found in nature. Furthermore, detractors accuse Avida's creators of manipulating the experiment's outcomes by intentionally designing the digital environment so it will produce results in line with current theories of evolution. The creators, though, say they are merely replicating the factors that affect the evolution of biological organisms, so there is no manipulation involved.

The creators also contend that Avida's artificiality is a tremendous advantage because their ability to control every factor in an organism's environment and to monitor every step of a digital organism's evolution makes it far easier to determine cause and effect. Researchers studying nature itself cannot readily alter an organism's environment to see which of the numerous possible influences is responsible for the way it is evolving and must rely on fossil or genetic evidence, where there are often gaps and difficulties in determining how elements of an ecosystem are affecting one another. As a result, Avida has become an extremely useful research tool.

(34) What did Avida show about natural and digital ecosystems?
1 Digital ecosystems tend to be more efficient than those in nature because the supply of resources is less limited.
2 The amount of resources available to organisms has a greater effect on natural ecosystems than it does on digital ones.
3 Ecosystems that have more resources available in them will always have more species residing in them than those with fewer resources do.
4 Both shortages and overabundances of resources can severely limit the number of different types of organisms in an ecosystem.

(35) One criticism of Avida is that
1 it fails to stay up-to-date with some of the latest theories regarding the various ways that evolution actually functions in nature.
2 it is possible that the way in which the makers of the software have programmed the simulation will bias the results they get.
3 its creators have purposefully ignored some important fossil and genetic evidence that could have a major impact on their simulation.
4 it tends to focus heavily on individual species' evolution rather than examining general processes related to gene evolution.

4 English Summary

● **Read the article below and summarize it in your own words as far as possible in English.**

● **Suggested length: 90–110 words**

● **Write your summary in the space provided on Side A of your answer sheet. Any writing outside the space will not be graded.**

In the mid-1900s, around a third of the world's population lived in urban areas. By the 2010s, that proportion had risen to more than half, and it continues to grow. The city of Dhaka in Bangladesh had a population of around half a million in 1960, but this had risen to over twenty million by 2020. Similar increases can be seen in other major cities around the world. Experts point to several factors that are driving this rapid urban growth, and one of the biggest is the movement of people from rural areas to cities. Urban areas attract people seeking educational opportunities, jobs, and the chance to improve their lives.

This trend has led to severe problems in cities. Increased population density puts a strain on transportation systems and utility supply networks, which were often not designed to cope with such a swell in the number of people. Rising populations also create a shortage of housing and public facilities such as schools and hospitals. Although building additional housing and infrastructure seems like a practical response, such development is hindered by a lack of available land.

Some cities have found a way to overcome this issue. They have turned to a process known as land reclamation. This involves things like draining the water from a shallow area of the sea and then adding earth, sand, and rock to raise the level of the land. This has provided additional space to build on, but it has a drawback. The new land is created from a mixture of materials, and it is less solid than naturally formed land, so it has a tendency to sink over time. To address this, developers must take expensive steps to stabilize the land and prevent damage to the structures built on top of it.

Continue to the next page.

The writing section consists of two tasks. Please remember to complete both tasks.

MEMO

5 English Composition

The writing section consists of two tasks (④ and ⑤). Please remember to complete both tasks. Write your essay in answer box ⑤ English Composition on Side B of your answer sheet.

● 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
Will governments be able to keep up with increasing energy demands in the future?

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 Doing the repairs on the pipes more quickly.
2 Having the pipes inspected more often.
3 Investing in higher-quality pipes.
4 Replacing some of the pipes.

No. 2
1 By researching the city's history.
2 By learning more about trees in urban areas.
3 By allowing more time for sightseeing.
4 By requesting a larger room for her presentation.

No. 3
1 The work is not regular enough.
2 The hourly rate is not appealing.
3 The man's work does not need editing.
4 The project is not creative enough.

No. 4
1 The information he needs can be accessed online.
2 He must apply for a commercial permit.
3 He does not need to arrange an inspection.
4 The kitchen violates some building safety codes.

No. 5
1 Widen the city's main roads.
2 Plan its construction projects better.
3 Give more warning before construction starts.
4 Encourage people to drive less.

No. 6
1 Try to find a better lawyer.
2 Live with their daughter.
3 Go and see their grandchild.
4 Change their will later.

No. 7
1 The woman is not thinking practically.
2 The woman's new job will be better paid.
3 He would also be a good teacher.
4 His job is not challenging.

No. 8
1 Her company's information will be erased.
2 Her computers will not be accepted.
3 He can replace damaged parts with new ones.
4 He can only take computers that still work.

No. 9
1 Fully repairing the house would be too expensive.
2 Lowering the rent could encourage the tenant to stay.
3 The woman should not sell the house soon.
4 The house is most likely structurally sound.

No. 10
1 It should discuss the expansion's timing.
2 It should focus on the country's natural resources.
3 It should suggest countries to expand to.
4 It should make the risks of expanding clear.

Listening Test

Part 2

(A) *No. 11*   **1** They were often attacked by other primates.

2 They slept for longer periods than other primates.

3 They reduced their sleeping time to survive.

4 They kept moving to new areas to live.

No. 12   **1** Primates learn in a similar way to humans.

2 Primates suffer from fewer illnesses than humans.

3 REM sleep has little influence on mental performance.

4 Humans have developed more-efficient sleep.

(B) *No. 13*   **1** They could help ensure that EVs will not run out of energy.

2 They are being installed throughout the European Union.

3 They have already proven themselves to be cost-efficient.

4 They are being financially supported by logistics companies.

No. 14   **1** Governments are unlikely to provide budgets for research.

2 Vehicle manufacturers will not share their technology.

3 The roads could potentially endanger drivers' lives.

4 There are too many obstacles to construction.

(C) *No. 15*
  1 Some of the cities joined the Persian Empire.
  2 Athens used it to increase its power.
  3 It became too expensive for Athens to fund.
  4 Its members elected a new leader.

No. 16
  1 It was created out of fear of Sparta.
  2 Its true goals were financial rather than military.
  3 It was believed that Sparta would join it early on.
  4 It became a model for leagues formed by other cities.

(D) *No. 17*
  1 Plants that insects rely on commonly grow in cities.
  2 There are more insect species than scientists thought.
  3 City development could be harming insect populations.
  4 Farming practices are the biggest threat to insects.

No. 18
  1 Freshwater insect populations will continue to decrease.
  2 Water cleanup efforts have not been sufficient.
  3 Educators should help change people's image of insects.
  4 Data provided by the public challenges recent studies.

(E) *No. 19*
  1 Treatments for diabetes improved.
  2 The diets of Americans changed.
  3 High-sugar foods became cheaper.
  4 Heart disease became less common.

No. 20
  1 It misrepresented the results of research.
  2 It was funded by the US government.
  3 It contradicted public health policies.
  4 It provided evidence of sugar's health benefits.

Listening Test

Part 3

(F)   *No. 21*   ***Situation:*** Your boss is speaking to team leaders at an emergency meeting about a product your company is developing. You are the leader of the design team. The new design will be ready tomorrow.

Question: What should you do?

1   Consult the marketing team on Friday.
2   Send an e-mail to your boss today.
3   Attend another meeting this afternoon.
4   Go to your boss's office after this meeting.

(G)   *No. 22*   ***Situation:*** You want a new basement floor. You dislike cold floors, and you sometimes get water coming in through the walls. A handyperson is telling you about options.

Question: Which type of flooring should you choose?

1   Carpet.
2   Cork.
3   Porcelain tiles.
4   Engineered vinyl.

(H) *No. 23* ***Situation:*** You are driving with your eight-year-old son and have stopped at a town. You want to do something in town but need to leave by 3:00 p.m. A worker at the tourist information center tells you the following.

Question: Where should you go?

1 Blue Mead Reserve.

2 Big Bob's Bonanza.

3 Crazy Carl's Amusement Park.

4 Bumble Grove Farms.

(I) *No. 24* ***Situation:*** You are a junior sales manager at a health-supplements company. You want a promotion and are willing to move from Chicago. Your department manager is giving you your annual evaluation.

Question: What should you do first?

1 Apply for the middle manager's position in LA.

2 Ensure that CeeLite Trading signs a contract.

3 Work with your team to reengage Zeadoorf.

4 Find ways to boost sales of antiaging supplements.

(J) *No. 25* ***Situation:*** You and your family want to move to a new apartment. You need at least two bedrooms and two bathrooms. Your monthly rent budget is $3,000. A real estate agent tells you the following.

Question: Which apartment should you go to see?

1 The one on South Street.

2 The one on Baker Road.

3 The one on Grove Street.

4 The one on Boulder Road.

Listening Test

Part 4

No. 26   **1**   He was attracted by the salary rather than the work.

          2   He had wanted to do it since he was in high school.

          3   He was rejected at first because he got poor grades.

          4   He found it easy because he used to go diving as a hobby.

No. 27   **1**   It is not something he could do for a long time.

          2   He wants more opportunities to use his mechanical skills.

          3   It is not as dangerous as most people imagine.

          4   Having to live in confined conditions can be difficult.

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） 6月3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，7月2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7月2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7月2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）。

　　7月3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：7月7日（日） B日程：7月14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（14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。

英検 公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会