

平成 23 年 度 ( 第 46 回 )

英 語 検 定 試 験 問 題

# 1 級

平成 23 年 9 月 11 日 (日) 実施

## 注 意

1. 解答にあたえられた時間は 90 分です。試験開始後の途中退場はできません。
2. 問題は全部で 12 問あります。
3. 問題  ~  は「聞き方」の試験です。15 分程経ってから開始されます。余裕があれば、放送が始まる前に問題に目を通しておいてもかまいません。
4. いっさい声を出して読むはいけません。
5. 印刷不明のところのほかは、問題についての質問はいっさいできません。
6. 解答用紙は別紙になっています。答えはすべて解答用紙にマークしなさい。
7. 筆記用具は B または HB の黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いなさい。  
(万年筆、ボールペンは使用不可)
8. 氏名等、必要事項を解答用紙の決められた欄に記入およびマークしなさい。
9. 問題用紙、解答用紙ともに提出してください。

主催 公益財団法人全国商業高等学校協会

解答用紙番号		
受験番号		
年	組	番
氏名		

1 次の各組の語の中に、第2音節（2番目の部分）をもっとも強く発音する語が1つずつあります。その語の番号を選びなさい。

- a. ① col-lar            ② fu-el            ③ re-duce            ④ tem-ple
- b. ① ac-count            ② ex-tra            ③ in-jure            ④ wis-dom
- c. ① con-sum-er        ② mir-a-cle        ③ schol-ar-ship      ④ typ-i-cal
- d. ① ev-i-dent            ② gen-er-ous        ③ in-vest-ment        ④ sym-pa-thy
- e. ① ag-ri-cul-ture      ② in-fe-ri-or        ③ man-u-fac-ture      ④ oc-cu-pa-tion

□2 □ これから a～e の英語の問いがそれぞれ2回ずつ読まれます。その問いに対するもっとも適切な答えを①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

- a. ① My clothes fit me now.  
② I've lost my clothes.  
③ My pants are too loose.  
④ My pants are tight.
- b. ① I'll go after I finish the race.  
② I don't feel like celebrating after I lost.  
③ That's a great idea.  
④ Yes, because you won your race.
- c. ① Do you mind if I have a look?  
② Please allow me to ruin your telescope.  
③ Let me shake it, if you please.  
④ May I try it on?
- d. ① They will soon be ready to eat.  
② They aren't ripe yet.  
③ They are past their best.  
④ They are ripe now.
- e. ① Be careful, someone would steal your wallet.  
② How can I open your bag?  
③ I thought it is closed in a moment.  
④ Your bag is very flat.

□3 □ これから a～e の英文がそれぞれ 2 回ずつ読まれます。その応答としてもっとも適当な答えを

①～④の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

- a. ① It takes me about three hours to get there by car.  
② I've been there with my family.  
③ My teacher told me that's a nice place.  
④ I go there twice a month.
- b. ① I think John should know when her birthday is.  
② I think it's on July 29th.  
③ Why don't you buy her a T-shirt?  
④ Susan might have bought a T-shirt.
- c. ① I've saved a lot of money since last year.  
② It's the best car that I've ever seen.  
③ I haven't seen that one yet.  
④ I've spent so much money on my driver's license.
- d. ① Really? Thank you for your advice.  
② No, he can't have missed the last train.  
③ I believe that he came first.  
④ He seems to be tired of the race.
- e. ① I'm certainly not.  
② No problem. What do you want me to do?  
③ Where do you want to go for a walk?  
④ That's great. Thank you so much.

4 はじめに短い会話があります。次にその内容についての問いの文が読まれます。同じ会話と問いの文がもう1回くり返されます。その問いに対するもっとも適当な答えを①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

- a. He is going to
- ① exchange it for a new one of a different color.
  - ② exchange it for a new one of the same color.
  - ③ exchange it for a less expensive one.
  - ④ return it so he can get the money back.

- b. He wants to know
- ① how much she paid for the vitamins.
  - ② how many days the vitamins will last.
  - ③ if the vitamins improve her health or not.
  - ④ what kind of vitamins she got.

- c. Because
- ① the boss will be angry if they don't contact him tomorrow.
  - ② the boss will be angry if they don't get the money.
  - ③ the company paid the money on a wrong date.
  - ④ the company's sales aren't going well.

- d. Because
- ① they've already finished their report.
  - ② the meeting has been canceled.
  - ③ the office is too crowded.
  - ④ the weather is fantastic.

- e. They will probably
- ① enjoy dinner first.
  - ② go to the movies first.
  - ③ take a day off first.
  - ④ check the weather first.

5 これから英文が2回くり返して読まれます。その内容と一致するものを①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

a. Learning how to give a good speech will

- ① be easy for everyone.
- ② be impossible for shy people.
- ③ give the audience more time.
- ④ lead to your success in social situations.

b. If you aren't confident inside,

- ① you should not pretend to be confident.
- ② then you should try to look confident.
- ③ you should often look at your notes.
- ④ you should listen to the audience.

c. While making a public speech,

- it is better to
- ① keep your finger on your notes.
  - ② speak to one person in the back of the room.
  - ③ look around at different people.
  - ④ read aloud from your notes.

d. When giving the most valuable information,

- you should
- ① use facial expressions.
  - ② use pauses and stress.
  - ③ ask the audience a question.
  - ④ use hand gestures.

e. It is recommended that when making a speech,

- you play
- ① with your voice.
  - ② music to announce your entry into the room.
  - ③ with the audience's beliefs.
  - ④ games with your eyes.

6 Mikeと彼の母が話をしています。その会話の内容について英語で5つの問いが読めます。同じ会話と問いがもう1回くり返されます。その問いに対するもっとも適切な答えを①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

a. It's taking place { ① at the airport.  
② on the beach.  
③ on the plane.  
④ in the restaurant.

b. Because { ① Mike may get on the wrong plane.  
② Mike is too ill to get on a plane.  
③ their flight will be delayed for an hour.  
④ Mike may get lost.

c. Because { ① he heard that his mother was hungry.  
② he thinks they have enough time to eat.  
③ he wants to eat a sandwich in the restaurant.  
④ he knows that the restaurant serves Hawaiian meals.

d. He wants to buy { ① both a sandwich and sweets.  
② either a sandwich or sweets.  
③ sweets rather than a sandwich.  
④ not sweets but a sandwich.

e. He decides { ① to stay with his mother.  
② not to take a trip with his mother.  
③ to ask his mother to buy something for him.  
④ to go to the shop to buy some sandwiches.

□7 次の英文の(A)の内容を要約した英文(B)の①～④の( )の中にはどんな語句が入りますか。もっとも適当なものを①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

(A)

Have you decided what you are going to do after finishing school?  
What about starting and running your own business?

People who do this are called entrepreneurs. They want to control their own time and money. They <sup>\*1</sup>invest in a business even if there are some risks. If the business succeeds, they make a profit. If it fails, they lose money. We are living in <sup>\*2</sup>a free-enterprise system. This means that people can own things of value, such as land, machines, and buildings. They can use these things to help them make goods or provide services. Business owners have the freedom to make most of the decisions as long as they follow certain laws.

How does a person know what kind of business to start? An entrepreneur sees a need that no other business has filled. This is called an opportunity <sup>\*3</sup>niche. Imagine a town where many people have pets. They want someone to take care of their pets while they are away on vacation. If there is no pet-sitting service in town, then there may be a opportunity for a new business.

Entrepreneurs may not have the <sup>\*4</sup>funds to start a business, but that does not stop them. They may borrow money from a bank. They may persuade others to invest in their ideas. In return they may give these people a share of the profits.

Once a business is running, entrepreneurs can make changes to it as they go. They can try again if they lose money. Some entrepreneurs start one company after another. They apply what they learn to each new business.

<sup>\*1</sup>invest : 投資する      <sup>\*2</sup>a free-enterprise system : 自由企業制度

<sup>\*3</sup>niche : ニッチ (市場の<sup>すきま</sup>隙間)      <sup>\*4</sup>funds : 資金



(B)

Entrepreneurs are people who ( a ) businesses. Although there are risks, they can manage their own time and money. They invest in things that will help them produce products or provide services. ( b ), they have the freedom to decide what they will do. In order to start a successful business, they need ( c ).

If an entrepreneur doesn't have enough money at first, he or she may borrow money from a bank or from people who ( d ). The bank or the people who invest in the new business can receive part of the profits. Once the business is running, entrepreneurs will ( e ) and will maybe start new businesses.

a (① start and run      ② take over      ③ manage      ④ imitate)

b (① Following a lawyer's advice      ② Making certain laws  
③ Changing certain laws      ④ Within certain laws)

c (① to notice a demand      ② to employ a lot of people  
③ offices in cities      ④ a large space)

d (① already own companies      ② already started a new business  
③ can persuade others      ④ believe in the idea)

e (① not lose money      ② make improvements  
③ not change anything      ④ sell that company)

8 次の会話文を読んで、(a)～(e)の空所に入るもっとも適当な文を①～⑥の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Jane : Hi, Emi. What are you doing?

Emi : Hi, Jane. I'm planting some seeds.

Jane : Are you going to grow vegetables?

Emi : Yes, but I'm not just growing vegetables. \_\_\_\_\_ (a)

Jane : What's that?

Emi : A Green Curtain is natural shade over the outside of a building window. It's created by growing climbing plants such as *goya*.

Jane : Why are you doing that? I enjoy seeing the mountains from the windows every day. \_\_\_\_\_ (b)

Emi : Maybe it will, but it will also block out the direct rays of the strong summer sun.

Jane : What's the benefit? \_\_\_\_\_ (c)

Emi : It helps to prevent the temperature from rising inside of the rooms and on the surface of buildings. And it cools down the indoor temperature.

Jane : Wow, that's great! We'll use less air-conditioning in the summer. \_\_\_\_\_ (d)

Emi : Yes, that's right. \_\_\_\_\_ (e)

- ① That means we'll be able to save money on electricity.
- ② It'll improve the view.
- ③ I'm also making a "Green Curtain."
- ④ It'll block the view.
- ⑤ Also, it allows us to reduce the amount of CO<sub>2</sub>.
- ⑥ I think it'll just make the rooms dark.

9 次の a～e の英文の ( ) の中に入るもっとも適切な語を①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

a. Please ( ) yourself to the cake.

- ① catch            ② give            ③ help            ④ take

b. The girl who saved the child from drowning has been ( ) with a prize for courage.

- ① concerned    ② charged        ③ covered        ④ presented

c. The theater has a seating ( ) of 1,500 people.

- ① ability        ② capacity        ③ power        ④ talent

d. The boy made ( ) for an old woman in the bus.

- ① air            ② room            ③ peace            ④ light

e. These shoes are expensive, and ( ), they are too small for me.

- ① besides        ② therefore        ③ instead        ④ however

10 次の英文の①～⑤の ( ) の中にはどんな語句が入りますか。①～④の中からもっとも適当なものを1つずつ選びなさい。

Do you know the country which has the most <sup>\*1</sup>camels in the world? The answer is Australia. It is said that there are as many as one million camels there. As you might know, they are animals whose origin is in the Middle East. Why are there so many camels in Australia?

The answer lies in the 19th century. At that time, Australia needed to ( ① ) its land so that people could live there. However, the middle part of the country was very dry and short of water, which was difficult for cattle to live in. ( ② ), many camels, which are tough even when there is little water and food, were brought from the Middle East. They carried a lot of heavy things, so they played an important role as a means of transportation.

Later, however, as cars and trucks ( ③ ) the camels, they were no longer needed. They were set free and started living without being fed. Luckily for the camels, they had no natural ( ④ ), so their number continued increasing.

Now, the situation is causing some problems. These days, Australia sometimes suffers from a shortage of water. It is severe even for camels. Thirsty and stressed camels attack <sup>\*2</sup>reservoirs, houses, and people. The water shortages are natural <sup>\*3</sup>disasters, but if we look back at Australian development, we can say that the camel attacks have been brought about by ( ⑤ ).

<sup>\*1</sup>camel(s) : ラクダ      <sup>\*2</sup>reservoir(s) : 貯水池      <sup>\*3</sup>disaster(s) : 災害

- a (① divide      ② cultivate      ③ purchase      ④ replace)
- b (① Therefore    ② Though      ③ In advance    ④ In addition)
- c (① chased       ② carried      ③ ran over      ④ took the place of)
- d (① food         ② enemies     ③ light          ④ coal)
- e (① cattle        ② rain          ③ people         ④ water)

11 次の a～e の各組の英文の内容をほぼ同じにするには ( ) の中にどんな語句が入りますか。①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

a. May I borrow your pen?

Could you (① lend ② give ③ rent ④ send) me your pen?

b. I call on my uncle in Hawaii every summer.

I (① scold ② telephone ③ visit ④ respect) my uncle in Hawaii every summer.

c. Akiko disagreed with the idea of buying a new TV.

Akiko was (① opposed ② used ③ looking forward ④ up) to buying a new TV.

d. I'm getting fed up with this task.

I'm getting (① through with ② tired of ③ along with ④ satisfied with) this task.

e. I talked John into accepting the offer.

I (① promised ② wanted ③ warned ④ persuaded) John to accept the offer.

12 次の a～e の英文の意味が通るようにするには、( ) の中の語句をどのように並べたらよいですか。正しい順序のものを①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

a. Japan imports almost all of its oil (1. and 2. Korea 3. so 4. does).

[① 1-2-3-4    ② 1-2-4-3    ③ 1-3-2-4    ④ 1-3-4-2]

b. Jiro is disappointed because he (1. his 2. stolen 3. had 4. wallet) on a train.

[① 2-1-4-3    ② 2-3-1-4    ③ 3-1-4-2    ④ 3-2-1-4]

c. I know only one (1. of 2. at 3. present 4. the people) the party.

[① 1-2-3-4    ② 1-3-4-2    ③ 1-4-3-2    ④ 2-4-3-1]

d. "Tom, put away your toys (1. the 2. by 3. time 4. I) come back."  
"Yes, mom."

[① 1-3-2-4    ② 2-1-3-4    ③ 2-4-1-3    ④ 4-1-3-2]

e. You can rest (1. here 2. for 3. being 4. the time).

[① 1-2-3-4    ② 1-2-4-3    ③ 4-1-2-3    ④ 4-2-3-1]