

平成 26 年 度 ( 第 53 回 )

英 語 検 定 試 験 問 題

# 1 級

平成 26 年 12 月 21 日 (日) 実施

## 注 意

1. 解答にあてられた時間は 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 次の各組の中に、第1音節（1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 a-larm            ② ex-tend            ③ meth-od            ④ ob-serve
- b. ① ab-sence            ② de-ny            ③ in-clude            ④ sur-vive
- c. ① a-gree-ment            ② en-cour-age            ③ ho-ri-zon            ④ pol-i-tics
- d. ① con-cen-trate            ② em-bar-rass            ③ im-pres-sion            ④ re-ceiv-er
- e. ① en-vi-ron-ment            ② mis-er-a-ble            ③ re-spon-si-ble            ④ un-for-tu-nate

□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 It was exactly a year ago.  
② She is going to get married one year from today.  
③ It feels like yesterday.  
④ It's been a long time.
- b. ① Am I making myself clear?  
② Please speak slowly when speaking a foreign language.  
③ Please listen carefully because it's important.  
④ Don't be afraid of making mistakes.
- c. ① I'll come with you no matter what.  
② It depends on the weather.  
③ Sounds great.  
④ Is it going to rain tomorrow?
- d. ① I'll take care of it.  
② Your teacher is responsible for it.  
③ You should ask your sister for help.  
④ I'll ask my sister to help you.
- e. ① Unfortunately, I didn't.  
② No problem.  
③ I hope so.  
④ The lesson was too slow for me.

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切な答えを

①～④の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

- a. ① No, I'm full.  
② No, thank you.  
③ Sure, I'll pour it for you.  
④ Let me show you one.
- b. ① Not at all.  
② I changed my mind.  
③ This computer works very fast.  
④ Yes, you would.
- c. ① Have you ever tried such an expensive computer?  
② It may have a new computer virus.  
③ You haven't used the computer for a long time, have you?  
④ Your computer is easy to carry.
- d. ① It's a lot colder than here.  
② I had a great time with my friends.  
③ English and Spanish are spoken there.  
④ There are lots of high mountains.
- e. ① We usually go there twice a week.  
② It takes us about three hours by car.  
③ We've been there three times.  
④ We'll reply to you within a week.

4 はじめに短い会話があります。次にその内容について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. In a { ① shopping center.  
② public library.  
③ hospital.  
④ company office.

b. Because

- { ① the price of a camera is getting as low as that of a phone.  
② phones now work as cameras.  
③ people stopped buying phones.  
④ their cameras are getting old.

c. She wants to know

- { ① how the new teacher teaches English.  
② what kind of DVDs the new teacher is showing.  
③ how well he speaks English.  
④ if she can watch DVDs in the class.

d. ① He feels it's time for Yoko to stop playing for the team.

② He doesn't think Yoko is a good player.

③ He doesn't want Yoko to stop playing basketball.

④ He feels he has to expect her to play better.

- e. Because { ① she was taking photos, which is not allowed normally.  
② he works for History magazine.  
③ he was a reporter from a TV company.  
④ nobody can enter the museum without the letter.

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. The car was driven at dangerous speeds,

- because {
- ① it was chased by the photographers.
  - ② the driver was familiar with the highway.
  - ③ the car was broken and could not be controlled.
  - ④ it was on a highway.

b. In the crash, there {

- ① was just one survivor.
- ② were no survivors.
- ③ were three people who managed to survive.
- ④ were three photographers who died.

c. Many people got angry with the photographers,

- because they {
- ① sold their photos for a lot of money.
  - ② ran away from the police.
  - ③ didn't help the people in the car after the accident.
  - ④ chased the car just for fun.

d. Photographers are eager to take photos of famous people,

- because {
- ① they want to know more about ordinary people.
  - ② famous people want them to take photos.
  - ③ they want to be friends with famous people.
  - ④ their pictures can be sold for high prices.

e. We love to see {

- ① pictures of ourselves in cars.
- ② photos of famous people.
- ③ photographers in trouble.
- ④ people driving fast.

6 Noriko と John が話をしています。2人の会話の内容について英語で5つの問いが読まれます。同じ会話と問いがもう1回くり返されます。それぞれ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. ① An appointment with his dentist.  
② A meeting on the subject of human bones.  
③ To study with Noriko.  
④ An appointment to fix his dentist's bad tooth.
- b. ① They were worse than the other bones.  
② They were usually in good condition.  
③ They were in poor condition because of too much sugar.  
④ She wanted to study them.
- c. Because { ① he thought that people long ago didn't own toothbrushes.  
② he knew that his own tooth was painful.  
③ he thought that people don't eat sugar now.  
④ she had lied to him before.
- d. Because { ① they made their own toothbrushes.  
② they kept their dental appointments.  
③ they ate food that was low in sugar.  
④ they read scientific books about teeth.
- e. Because { ① he might stay too long at the dentist's office.  
② he might come late to study with her.  
③ he might stay up late studying for the exam.  
④ he might enjoy the book too much and forget to study.

- 7 次の英文(A)の内容を要約して英文(B)を完成させるには、①～④の ( ) の中にはどの語句が入りますか。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)

\*<sup>1</sup>Denmark is one of the most bicycle-friendly countries in the world. Roughly 40 percent of the people in its capital city, Copenhagen, go to school or work by bicycle.

Why are bikes so popular in Denmark? First of all, the government is worried about pollution. Cars pollute the air, and the number of cars is growing. Denmark has a very high tax on cars because the government wants more people to ride bikes instead.

Another reason for the popularity of bicycles is that Denmark is a very flat country. The highest place in the country is only 170 meters above sea level, so it is very easy to ride a bike there. In Copenhagen, there are also special lanes just for \*<sup>2</sup>cyclists. Cars must stop when a bike is crossing the road. Some places have special traffic lights to tell drivers that bikes are going to cross the road.

About 20 percent of people in nearby towns go to Copenhagen on their bikes. However, Denmark wants to double this number. The government is planning to build bicycle “superhighways.” These roads will only be for cyclists. Cyclists will have special places on these highways to stop and rest or put air in their tires.

Denmark is also making traffic lights more friendly for cyclists. Most people ride their bikes at about 20 km/h. On the bicycle superhighways, people going at this speed will only see green traffic lights. They won't have to stop for a red light.

With these bicycle superhighways, Copenhagen may become the most bicycle-friendly city in the world. Many other cities, such as New York and London, are thinking about copying its plans. In fact, there is a new word for making a city more bicycle-friendly: “Copenhagenization.”

\*<sup>1</sup>Denmark : デンマーク      \*<sup>2</sup>cyclists : サイクリスト (自転車に乗る人)



(B)

Bicycles are very popular in Denmark. There are two main reasons. First, the government of Denmark worries about ( a ). So, the government charges a very high tax on cars. Next, the land of Denmark is ( b ). So, it is easy for people to ride bikes. Also, in its capital city, Copenhagen, there are special ( c ) for cyclists.

Now, about 20 percent of people living near its capital city go there by bike. The government wants to increase the number to ( d ). So, it is planning to build special roads for cyclists. Many other cities in the world are thinking about introducing this plan. Even a new word was created: “Copenhagenization”, which means “to make ( e ).”

a (① air pollution      ② traffic accidents      ③ traffic jams  
④ oil shortages)

b (① very expensive      ② very small      ③ very flat  
④ owned by the government)

c (① companies      ② shops      ③ highways      ④ lanes)

d (① 30 percent      ② 40 percent      ③ 60 percent  
④ almost 100 percent)

e (① a city cleaner      ② superhighways  
③ a city more friendly for cyclists      ④ a city without traffic lights)

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

< *On the phone* >

Tourist : Hello.

Travel agent : Hello. Thank you for calling Zensho Travel. This is Mika speaking. May I help you?

Tourist : Yes. I would like to take a Kyoto bus tour next week.

Travel agent : All right. \_\_\_\_\_ (a) One is a half-day tour and the other one is a full-day tour. Which one would you like to take?

Tourist : \_\_\_\_\_ (b)

Travel agent : OK. When would you like to take the tour?

Tourist : Are there any seats available on Wednesday of next week?

Travel agent : Just a moment, please. \_\_\_\_\_ (c)

Tourist : What about Thursday?

Travel agent : Let me see...Yes. We still have seats available on that day.

Tourist : Great! \_\_\_\_\_ (d) My name is John Williams. My phone number is 61-747-5566.

Travel agent : OK, Mr. Williams. The tour will start at 9 a.m. at our office and finish at 1 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_ (e)

Tourist : OK, I will. Thank you very much. Good bye.

- ① Be sure to be here by 8:45.
- ② We offer two types of Kyoto tour.
- ③ I would like to take the latter one.
- ④ I would like to book a seat for Thursday.
- ⑤ I would prefer the former one.
- ⑥ I'm very sorry, but all seats are fully booked on that day.

9 次の a～e の英文の ( ) に入る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. The ( ) from the mountain was great. We could even see ships on the sea.

- ① fog                      ② view                      ③ rock                      ④ snow

b. Her interesting story came from her experience ( ) a nurse.

- ① into                      ② as                      ③ against                      ④ on

c. It was ( ) of me to leave my passport at home.

- ① good                      ② nice                      ③ silly                      ④ evil

d. My big brother is ( ) to me by six years.

- ① anxious                      ② kind                      ③ familiar                      ④ senior

e. This ticket ( ) you to take all the buses in the city all day.

- ① allows                      ② changes                      ③ brings                      ④ pays

10 次の英文の①～④の ( ) にはどの語句が入りますか。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。

As the Internet becomes more popular, the amount of family time has been decreasing. Many parents are concerned about having less time with their children. ( a ) research by the Annenberg Center for the Digital Future at the University of Southern California, from 2000 to 2005, American people spent about 26 hours each month with their families. A few years later, that number ( b ) to about 18 hours. In addition, 28% of Americans said they were not spending as much time with their families as before. Michael Gilbert, a researcher at the Center said, “Most people think of the Internet and our digital future as being wonderful. However, it can’t be a good thing that families are spending less face-to-face time together.”

As technology becomes more advanced, it often changes the ways that families communicate with each other. This is not a new concern. When televisions first became popular in the 1950s, parents worried that their children were watching too much TV and spending too little time talking with their parents. However, there is a big ( c ) between these two activities. Watching TV can be done as a family, while \*surfing the Internet is often regarded as an individual activity. ( d ), there are other things that separate families. Many children today have cell phones, which give them more privacy. Also, as social networks like Facebook and Twitter have been rapidly growing, children can be in contact with their friends night and day, and can find information their parents do not want them to see.

The Internet is here to stay, and ( e ) are cell phones. How will families change in the future as technology continues to improve?

\*surf : (インターネットを) 見てまわる

- a (① According to    ② Because of    ③ In spite of    ④ Thanks to)
- b (① doubled    ② dropped    ③ grew    ④ increased)
- c (① deal    ② difference    ③ match    ④ similarity)
- d (① For example    ② In conclusion    ③ Instead    ④ Moreover)
- e (① neither    ② so    ③ some    ④ they)

11 次の a～e の各組の英文の内容をほぼ同じにするには ( ) にどの語が入りますか。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. Bob often tells lies.

Bob is a (① habitual ② harmful ③ reliable ④ technical) liar.

b. It goes without saying that diligence is a key to success.

(① Curious ② Needless ③ Sad ④ Strange) to say, diligence is a key to success.

c. You need to fill in this form to apply for the job.

You need to (① bring ② collect ③ complete ④ offer) this form to apply for the job.

d. John kicked a ball, and it almost hit his younger brother.

John kicked a ball, and it (① completely ② hardly ③ nearly ④ seldom) hit his younger brother.

e. If you read this passage, you will learn about climate change.

This passage will (① ask ② give ③ make ④ save) you some ideas about climate change.

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. Foreign language learning (1. you 2. get 3. help 4. will) a wider view of world.

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

b. It was (1. that 2. until 3. not 4. yesterday) I heard about the news.

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

c. The man (1. was 2. thought 3. who 4. I) a teacher was actually a student.

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

d. Mike (1. nothing 2. complain 3. but 4. does) about being treated like a child.

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

e. My father is an expert when (1. to 2. comes 3. cooking 4. it) Italian food.

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