

平成 29 年 度 (第 58 回)

英 語 検 定 試 験 問 題

1 級

平成 29 年 9 月 10 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		

学校名 _____

1 次の各組の中に、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 ac-id ② car-riage ③ se-vere ④ wor-thy
- b. ① bit-ter ② in-quire ③ men-tion ④ pay-ment
- c. ① ad-van-tage ② cel-e-brate ③ fu-ner-al ④ pov-er-ty
- d. ① con-fu-sion ② ed-i-tor ③ guar-an-tee ④ sight-see-ing
- e. ① ap-pli-ca-tion ② ec-o-nom-ic ③ in-de-pend-ence ④ tech-nol-o-gy

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 I'm for it.
② I'm not so excited about it.
③ I wouldn't be visiting there.
④ The plan has to be rearranged.
- b. ① Let me hear about you.
② Please introduce yourself.
③ Please allow me to introduce myself.
④ Let me introduce you to the other members.
- c. ① You can manage it by yourself.
② You cannot count on me for help.
③ I'm more than happy to help you.
④ It's very important to avoid trouble.
- d. ① I'll treat you this time.
② I'd love to join you for lunch.
③ Please don't invite me for lunch.
④ Thank you, but I have some other things to do.
- e. ① I have a headache, too.
② Take one to get rid of your pain.
③ This medicine is for a stomach ache.
④ You need to go to a hospital right away.

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ものを
①～④の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

- a. ① We've lived here for five years.
② I've been to Japan three times.
③ It's about 3,300 kilometers long.
④ It takes us three hours by air.
- b. ① My pleasure.
② So far, so good.
③ Can I bring you anything?
④ Anything else?
- c. ① Nice talking to you.
② Yes, my office is near Tokyo Station.
③ Sorry, I couldn't answer your phone call.
④ Here, it's on my business card.
- d. ① Here they are.
② I think he is in the gym.
③ He must be our new principal.
④ He doesn't know anything.
- e. ① Thank you for calling me a taxi.
② Where would you like to go?
③ Please go to the nearest station.
④ No problem. I've already done it.

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. He'll check out { ① on June 1st.
② on June 2nd.
③ on June 3rd.
④ on June 4th.

b. Because { ① she has lost something important.
② she is sick.
③ she forgot to buy a present for her mother.
④ she can't find her purse anywhere.

c. She advised him to { ① shop in department stores.
② buy things on the Internet.
③ search for second hand stores online.
④ buy things at second hand shops.

d. He should go straight { ① on Moonlight Street and turn left.
② on Moonlight Street and turn right.
③ on Sunshine Street and turn left.
④ on Sunshine Street and turn right.

e. He { ① prefers running to riding a bike.
② sleeps well and often runs.
③ sometimes walks to work.
④ eats well and enjoys swimming.

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. Joseph Schooling met Michael Phelps for the first time

- ① before the Beijing Olympics.
- ② at the age of 10.
- ③ at the Beijing Olympics.
- ④ in the United States.

b. Michael Phelps visited Joseph's swimming club

- ① for a competition.
- ② to train.
- ③ to raise money.
- ④ to teach swimmers.

c. When Michael Phelps visited Joseph's club, Joseph

- ① ran up to him with the other kids.
- ② couldn't move at first.
- ③ didn't notice he was there.
- ④ was pushed away from him.

d. In the men's 100-meter butterfly in the 2016 Olympics,

- ① Michael Phelps won a gold medal.
- ② two swimmers won a gold medal.
- ③ three swimmers won a silver medal.
- ④ Joseph Schooling won a silver medal.

e. Michael Phelps was the reason Joseph Schooling wanted

- ① to be a photographer.
- ② to be a good swimmer.
- ③ to give up swimming.
- ④ to be a swimming coach.

6 Shiori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. They are talking about

- ① a newspaper article about the Japanese diet.
- ② people who live to be 100 years old or above.
- ③ books on health.
- ④ medicines they need to take for a long life.

b. ① Elderly people eating less.

② Living to be 100 years old or more.

③ Lots of people studying at universities in the U.S.

④ The fact that life is getting easier than before.

c. ① The number remains the same.

② Not really.

③ Yes, they are.

④ The number goes up and down.

d. People who live a long time

- ① have long-lived relatives.
- ② do lots of exercise.
- ③ don't pay attention to their health.
- ④ tend to study more.

e. It found

- ① people don't want to live that long.
- ② an answer to make people live longer.
- ③ the mystery of long life.
- ④ some very old people smoke, drink, and eat too much.

□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)

Imagine that you are a leader of a weekly meeting of your school's English Club. The meeting is held during lunchtime in a classroom, so students bring their own lunch. After the meeting, plastic bottles and food wrappings are often left behind. You have to clean up every time. Now, you want everyone to take care of their own *¹trash. How would you express yourself to the members? In order to express your thoughts, and for your feelings to be understood, four things are necessary.

The first step is to describe the situation; get everyone to have a common understanding of the problem. You can say, "After our meeting, there's often trash left. I've been cleaning up each week." The important thing here is not to blame anyone, but to get people to see the problem.

The second step is to express your feelings about the situation. You can say, "I know everybody is in a rush to go to their next class, but it's very disappointing having to clean up after everyone leaves. I was even late for my next class last week." The point here is not to blame anyone for the bad behavior, but to say how you honestly feel about the situation.

The third step is to express *²specifically the behavioral change you want. You can say, "We shouldn't leave any trash. I'd appreciate it if each one would double check that nothing is left behind." Specific description of the desired behavior is important.

The fourth step is to express the possible result. You can say, "If we all share the responsibility and clean up, no one will be late for their next class. That way, I'll feel much happier about our weekly meetings." Here, it's important to express a favorable result.

*¹trash : くず、ごみ *²specifically : 明確な (に)

(B)

Four things are necessary to express your thoughts and get people to change their behavior. The first step is to describe the situation. Here, you should (a) anyone, but make people see the problem. The second step is to express your feelings about the situation. You should not blame anyone for their bad behavior, but try to (b) your feelings about the situation. The third step is to express specifically how you want somebody to (c). Here you should clearly describe (d). The fourth step is to express the possible result. What's important here is to express a (e) result.

- a (① not blame ② blame
 ③ not depend on ④ depend on)
- b (① hide ② swallow ③ share ④ accept)
- c (① express their thoughts ② express their feelings
 ③ change their behavior ④ change their way of speaking)
- d (① bad behavior ② good behavior
 ③ your negative feelings ④ how to throw away trash)
- e (① positive ② negative ③ quick ④ harmful)

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。

Clerk : Good evening. How can I help you?

Guest : I'd like to check in, please. My name is Charles Brown.

Clerk : Welcome to Tokyo Zensho Hotel, Mr. Brown. _____ (a)

Put your name, home address, and phone number, please.

Guest : Sure. _____ (b)

Clerk : Yes, here you are. And your room is 205.

Guest : _____ (c)

Clerk : OK, I'll check for you. Just a moment, please.

Guest : Thank you.

Clerk : _____ (d)

Guest : OK. I'll take Room 205, then. Here's the form. I've filled it out.

Clerk : Thank you very much, Mr. Brown. Here's your room key.

Guest : Thank you.

Clerk : You can leave your suitcase there. _____ (e) Enjoy your stay.

- ① Could you lend me something to write with?
- ② I hope not.
- ③ One of our staff members will carry it to your room.
- ④ I'd rather be on the top floor, if possible.
- ⑤ Could you fill out this form?
- ⑥ I'm afraid all the rooms there are full today.

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. Thanks to his (), we could finish our work on time.

- ① sentence ② invitation ③ disappointment ④ suggestion

b. We can't () to buy such an expensive car.

- ① destroy ② afford ③ forget ④ happen

c. We () him as a great leader.

- ① regard ② frighten ③ influence ④ blame

d. While reading a book, she fell ().

- ① alive ② asleep ③ awake ④ abroad

e. Barack Obama is a () President of the United States.

- ① portable ② rapid ③ former ④ delicious

□10 次の英文の①～⑤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。

What will the world of the future be like? Here are three ^{*1}predictions about the world of tomorrow.

When people talk about the future, we like to think that we will be able to use our own personal flying car. We could fly fast, avoiding traffic lights and busy roads. (①), some people point out some disadvantages. They claim that there might be problems with traffic control. Another big problem is mechanical (②). What will happen if the cars break down? Also, if they become popular, there are likely to be air traffic jams.

Another prediction is the possibility of printing out ^{*2}three dimensional objects at home. 3D printers build objects using liquid plastic. Some car companies already use 3D printers to make models of car parts. The process is slow and the quality is low now, but soon it might be possible to see a product on a website and download it to your printer. In the future, we could make our own plates, shoes and toys from designs on our computers. Of course, some people might print themselves a gun.

Also, there are several companies trying to build a practical robot ‘exoskeleton’. This is a suit of robot arms and legs which follows your movements. It will allow (③) to lift heavy objects and walk long distances. There are benefits for people with ^{*3}disabilities. This suit might help people walk again after disease or injury. However, even a simple ‘exoskeleton’ can cost millions of dollars and a suit like this needs a lot of power, but their ^{*4}batteries only (④) about fifteen minutes at the moment. One other problem is that a badly programmed robot suit could injure the wearer.

In the future, (⑤) we might be able to fly, print out a new pair of shoes, and lift a car above our heads, there will be plenty of problems to solve.

*¹prediction(s) : 予測・予想 *²three dimensional : (= 3 D) 3次元の
*³disability(-ies) : 障害 *⁴battery(-ies) : バッテリー・電池

- a) (① However ② Therefore ③ Moreover ④ Thus)
b) (① progress ② convenience ③ observation ④ failure)
c) (① the robot ② the producers ③ the wearer ④ the companies)
d) (① last ② save ③ spend ④ take)
e) (① as ② although ③ because ④ since)

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. My mother talked my father into going to see a doctor.

My mother (① forced ② allowed ③ persuaded ④ advised) my father to go to see a doctor.

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

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

c. Please take off your shoes when you enter this room.

Please (① wipe ② remove ③ wear ④ brush) your shoes when you enter this room.

d. If it were not for water, we could not live.

(① Under ② On ③ With ④ Without) water, we could not live.

e. We don't have any rooms available today. We're fully booked.

All the rooms are (① occupied ② in need of repair ③ empty ④ being cleaned) today.

12 次の a～e の英文の意味が通るようにするには、() 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. It is very kind of you to give (1. me 2. a 3. hand 4. helping).

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

b. He complains (1. not 2. time 3. having 4. of) to read.

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

c. Kate is listening to the music (1. eyes 2. with 3. closed 4. her).

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

d. If you don't know the meaning of a word, (1. up 2. look 3. in 4. it) your dictionary.

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

e. You must (1. mind 2. that 3. keep 4. in) you have to be home by ten.

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

