

平成 30 年 度 (第 60 回)

英 語 検 定 試 験 問 題

1 級

平成 30 年 9 月 9 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 H B 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 ar-gue ② cop-per ③ ex-tent ④ o-ral
b. ① dev-il ② in-volve ③ ti-dy ④ vi-rus
c. ① con-clu-sion ② hand-i-cap ③ mu-tu-al ④ sig-na-ture
d. ① as-tro-naut ② cir-cum-stance ③ oth-er-wise ④ sug-ges-tion
e. ① ex-hi-bi-tion ② oc-ca-sion-al ③ pol-i-ti-cian ④ u-ni-ver-sal

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 Don't forget to get a black pen.
② The printer is running smoothly.
③ Please get some black ink for the printer.
④ You should get a new printer because it's out of order.
- b. ① Please let me finish.
② I want you to talk to me faster.
③ Please slow down while you are speaking.
④ Why don't you express yourself more clearly?
- c. ① How can you heat the room?
② Do you mind if I turn up the heat?
③ Could you please turn off the heater?
④ The temperature outside is getting low.
- d. ① Can we use a dictionary during the test?
② Please make sure to bring your dictionary.
③ Could you lend me a dictionary during the test?
④ Does anybody have a dictionary that I can borrow?
- e. ① I didn't like the meeting today.
② I'm glad the meeting finished earlier tonight.
③ Sorry, the meeting lasted longer than I had expected.
④ Will you pick me up after the meeting?

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 You should go and see a doctor.
② Take good care of yourself.
③ That sounds wonderful.
④ Actually, I'm not feeling very well.
- b. ① What name is it under?
② Yes, under the name of Robinson.
③ I reserved a first class seat.
④ Thanks, it was a nice quiet table.
- c. ① It's T-A-N-A-K-A.
② My name is Ichiro Tanaka.
③ I'm Ichiro. Nice to meet you.
④ I named my cat Tama.
- d. ① I don't think so.
② Please turn off your phone here.
③ I do that as well.
④ Neither do I.
- e. ① She's watching TV in the living room.
② She is back working as a nurse.
③ She used to be a police officer.
④ She plays tennis in her spare time.

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めます。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. She wants { ① to see the movie, "Starlight."
② to see the movie in her wheelchair.
③ to know where her seat is.
④ to borrow a wheelchair.

- b. He wants { ① to enjoy cooking on the beach.
② to enjoy their meal at home.
③ to buy some food on their way home.
④ to go to the seaside with homemade food.

- c. It's a good opportunity { ① to realize her dream.
② to sing with professional singers.
③ to become less nervous.
④ to get a big prize.

- d. ① She enjoyed her stay, but is in trouble now.
② She lost her passport but has found it.
③ She often loses things.
④ She'll be back from New York on schedule.

- e. He wants { ① a glass of wine.
② today's special.
③ a big meal.
④ some time before ordering.

5 これから英文が2回くり返して読めます。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. Sholes' keyboard {
- ① is old.
 - ② is new.
 - ③ is not popular.
 - ④ has never been used.

- b. The keyboard we use today was invented in {
- ① 1868.
 - ② 1886.
 - ③ 1913.
 - ④ the 1930s.

- c. Sholes arranged the letters {
- ① without thinking very much.
 - ② with the commonly used letters close.
 - ③ so that users could type quickly.
 - ④ so that users could not type quickly.

- d. Dvorak arranged the letters {
- ① in the same way as Sholes did.
 - ② so that users could type easily.
 - ③ based on his experience.
 - ④ to slow down typing speeds.

- e. Most people nowadays use {
- ① Dvorak's keyboard because it's great.
 - ② Dvorak's keyboard because it is widely used.
 - ③ Sholes' keyboard because it has the best design.
 - ④ Sholes' keyboard even though the design isn't perfect.

- 6 MikeとNaomiが話をしています。2人の会話の内容について英語で5つの問いが読めます。
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. Because { ① she is on a diet.
② she didn't have time to eat.
③ her alarm clock worked properly.
④ she didn't feel like eating at all.

- b. ① She just needs a cup of soup.
② She wants a bowl of rice and miso soup.
③ She wants some bread and milk.
④ She doesn't need anything because she is trying to eat less.

- c. ① Her meals are mostly based on rice.
② She is eating less and less rice.
③ She tries to eat more bread and noodles.
④ Most of her meals include wheat.

- d. The price of rice { ① is going up so people can no longer afford it.
② is rising and people eat less rice.
③ is going down and people eat less rice.
④ is going down and people eat more rice now.

- e. Because { ① she often eats out.
② she wants to protect vegetable farmers.
③ it's easy to cook.
④ she loves its taste.

- 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)

Taking a trip to another country can be a wonderful experience. By traveling abroad we can study other languages, meet new people, and learn about other cultures. We might even gain a more international view while making memories that will last the rest of our lives. By spending money at sightseeing spots, we could also have a positive effect on local economies. However, did you know that tourism can also have a negative effect in some places?

First, there may not be much economic benefit from tourism for many ^{*1}local communities. Tourists can drive up prices. So, everything will become expensive for local people. Also, a lot of money that tourists spend does not stay in local places. When we buy package tours that include hotel and airline expenses, we usually buy them from large companies that are not located in the countries we visit.

Second, tourism can have a negative environmental effect. Many popular sightseeing spots have become overcrowded. This increases pollution. We can even see the effects of pollution at tourist spots in Japan. For example, over the years a large amount of garbage has been left by hikers on Mt. Fuji, which has been very ^{*2}challenging to clean up.

Many people have tried to limit the negative effects of tourism. One type of tourism that has become popular in recent years is “^{*3}volunteer tourism.” People who take part in this kind of tourism may teach English to children in small villages or clean up national parks. It has become especially popular among young people because it is a great way to experience a local culture while spending little money and having a positive effect on the world. Volunteer tourism could even help people in their future careers. People can talk about their volunteer tourism activities in their job interviews. These activities might impress future employers.

^{*1}local community(-ies) : 地域社会

^{*2}challenging : 骨の折れる、きつい

^{*3}volunteer : ボランティア

(B)

Traveling abroad can be a wonderful experience and we can learn a lot of things through it. We can (a) our international views and help local economies improve. On the other hand, tourism also has some disadvantages. It may (b) be good for local economies because tourists can cause an increase in prices. Also, tourism can bring about environmental problems. Overcrowded sightseeing spots can become (c). So, people have tried to limit the negative effects of tourism. Volunteer tourism has become popular especially among the young because they can experience the local culture and can help with environmental (d) without using much money. Also, their volunteer tourism experience could be useful for their future career. It may make (e) their future employers.

a (1) close

2 expand

3 keep

4 still narrow)

b (1) always

2 never

3 not necessarily

4 sometimes)

c (1) changed to national parks

2 cleaned up

3 closed

4 polluted)

d (1) companies

2 destruction

3 improvement

4 industries)

e (1) a suggestion to

2 an appointment to see

3 no difference to

4 a positive impression on)

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。

Richard : Hey, Jessie. I'm going to the supermarket.

Jessie : _____ (a)

Richard : I think we need some extra cups and plates for the party tonight.

Jessie : That's what I was thinking too. Also, I think we need some forks.

Richard : Maybe. _____ (b)

Jessie : Yes. I'm very happy that so many people will come and celebrate my birthday. The more, the merrier!

Richard : You're very lucky.

Jessie : Oh, Richard. Can you get a few things for me as well?

Richard : _____ (c)

Jessie : OK. I'll write down a list.

Richard : That would help.

< One minute later >

Jessie : _____ (d)

Richard : Thanks. So, two dozen eggs, two bags of flour, some apples...
_____ (e)

Jessie : Yes. The more food, the better.

- ① We'll have more people than expected tonight.
- ② What are you going to cook tonight?
- ③ What for?
- ④ I will if you let me know what you want.
- ⑤ Do we need that much?
- ⑥ Here you are.

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. It was () of me to have lost the ticket for the concert.
① careless ② rude ③ clever ④ honest
- b. The () of my flight at Narita was delayed by half an hour because of heavy rain.
① safety ② introduction ③ capacity ④ arrival
- c. We were surprised to know how () she was in French.
① fluent ② evident ③ responsible ④ convenient
- d. Since there was only one table available, I had to () it with other guests.
① trade ② supply ③ decorate ④ share
- e. I've caused a lot of trouble. I have to () to you.
① reply ② apologize ③ lie ④ suggest

10 次の英文の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。

Like the body, the brain needs exercise to stay healthy. How do we exercise the brain? What activities are good for it?

Being involved in social relationships may be the best kind of brain exercise, (①) research. Relationships with friends and family are important for our mental health, but any social activity can exercise and benefit the brain. This means communicating at work or at a party is helpful for the brain.

Scientists have also discovered that laughter can exercise many parts of the brain. We hear a joke, we try to understand what is funny, and then we laugh. Each step of this process makes us use different parts of the brain. Laughter also helps us relax. When we relax our muscles, we feel (②), which is good for the heart. Putting more laughter in our life is easy. One way is to pay attention and find the silly moments in life. Another way is to watch a ^{*1}comedy with family or friends.

Finally, brain research (③) that people should never stop learning because learning is a good brain exercise, too. New, ^{*2}challenging, and fun learning is best. Learning to play an instrument is especially effective (④) it requires the body and brain to work together in new ways. It is not necessary to master any of these activities. However, it is important to do them regularly.

All these techniques of exercising the brain have various benefits. They make the brain sharp and slow down memory loss. (⑤), with techniques like these, exercising our brains can be a lot more fun than going to the gym to exercise our bodies.

^{*1}comedy : 喜劇、コメディ ^{*2}challenging : やりがいのある

- a (① due to ② in addition to
 ③ in case of ④ according to)
 b (① serious ② nervous ③ calm ④ stressed)
 c (① suspects ② suggests ③ desires ④ expects)
 d (① since ② though ③ unless ④ until)
 e (① Mostly ② Moreover ③ Otherwise ④ Instead)

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. I did the job as well as I could.

To the best of my (① ability ② belief ③ judgement ④ memory),
I finished the job.

b. I couldn't understand what Bob was saying.

I couldn't (① carry ② figure ③ find ④ put) out what Bob was
saying.

c. Mary is against the new plan.

Mary (① agrees ② disagrees ③ deals ④ goes) with the new plan.

d. This hotel is superior to that one.

This hotel is (① worse ② taller ③ newer ④ better) than that one.

e. Laura should be angry with Tom.

It is (① natural ② important ③ unnecessary ④ unbelievable) for
Laura to be angry with Tom.

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. Mike is (1. he 2. not 3. used to 4. what) be.

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

b. Such (1. an idea 2. never 3. to 4. occurred) me.

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

c. If (1. not 2. it 3. for 4. were) music, our life would be boring.

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

d. Our teacher made (1. carry 2. us 3. the chairs 4. to) the room.

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

e. Mira was standing (1. hair 2. with 3. her 4. streaming) in the strong wind.

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

