令 和 元 年 度 （ 第 62 回 ）

英 語 検 定 試 験 問 題

1 級

令和元年９月８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 2 ～ 6 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んではいけません。

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 fan-cy　　　② par-cel　　　③ re-duce　　　④ swal-low

b.　① ca-reer　　 ② gar-bage　　③ jour-nal　　　④ wan-der

c.　① ar-gu-ment　② lux-u-ry　　③ min-i-mum　　④ so-lu-tion

d.　① de-ter-mine　② in-no-cence　③ sub-sti-tute　④ typ-i-cal

e.　① ar-ti-fi-cial　② in-ves-ti-gate　③ man-u-fac-ture ④ oc-cu-pa-tion

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当
な答えを①～④の中から１つずつ選びなさい。

a. ① Bite down hard.
   ② Don't close your mouth until I tell you.
   ③ Would you like to clean your teeth?
   ④ Close your mouth if it hurts.

b. ① You and I are both heavy sleepers.
   ② Try not to make any noise when you go to bed.
   ③ I'm going to wake you up tonight.
   ④ I'm going to sleep in the guest bedroom tonight.

c. ① Could you help me to check in, please?
   ② I had a bad accident.
   ③ Would you mind helping me with my bag?
   ④ If you like, I can help you with your bag.

d. ① Would you like to go through?
   ② Go to the back of the line.
   ③ See me after work.
   ④ I'm going to be late.

e. ① You look tired. Go home and relax. I'll clean up.
   ② Your parents can clean up the room before the PTA meeting.
   ③ Let's clean up this area after the PTA meeting.
   ④ Please clean up the room before you go home.

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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 It is on your right.

　　② Turn left at the first traffic light.

　　③ It takes about half an hour from here.

　　④ It's about five kilometers from here.

b.　① I'll miss you.

　　② I appreciate your help.

　　③ I didn't know that.

　　④ Sure, how can I help you?

c.　① Sure, would you like to call back?

　　② Hi, it's nice to meet you.

　　③ Certainly, hold the line, please.

　　④ Certainly, could I leave a message?

d.　① Where is the ticket office?

　　② A one-way ticket or a return?

　　③ Which station is the train from?

　　④ Do I have to change trains?

e.　① I have difficulty in breathing.

　　② When did your headache start?

　　③ You can make an appointment on the phone.

　　④ People speak highly of the one next to the station.

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 asked her
　　① to measure him.
　　② to bring some sweaters in different colors.
　　③ to get him a sweater from his country.
　　④ to take him to a fitting room.

b.　He will probably
　　① book a seat on the 4:30 bus.
　　② book a seat on the 5:30 bus.
　　③ get on the 4:30 bus.
　　④ wait more than three hours.

c.　① It's not very big.
　　② It is close to the station.
　　③ It gets little light.
　　④ It is located on a busy street.

d.　He will
　　① check if there is a free room.
　　② clean the room.
　　③ stay there for three nights.
　　④ go to the lake.

e.　She thinks
　　① Natalie is well-organized.
　　② Natalie is great.
　　③ Natalie isn't very organized.
　　④ Natalie is lazy.

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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.   Pancake Day is a traditional special day
① in the U.K.
② in the U.S.
③ in Japan.
④ all over the world.

b.   In 2020, Pancake Day falls on
① February 3rd.
② February 25th.
③ March 9th.
④ every Tuesday in February and March.

c.   Traditionally, Pancake Day was a good chance
① to have a cooking contest.
② to hope for happiness.
③ to throw beans.
④ to use up some food.

d.   British pancakes are
① thin compared to American ones.
② thick compared to American ones.
③ very similar to American ones.
④ usually eaten with butter on top.

e.   In a famous pancake race, each runner must
① serve a pancake at the end.
② throw their pancake up and down.
③ eat a pancake while running.
④ use eggs and butter at home.

　MihoとDavid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.　Because
- ① lots of people now speak English.
- ② she can find restaurants from all over the world.
- ③ she has friends from Italy, India, China, and Mexico.
- ④ the streets are full of foreigners.

b.
- ① He thought Japan was more international than England.
- ② He thought it was really true, too.
- ③ He didn't agree because many people don't speak English.
- ④ He didn't agree because there are not many foreigners around.

c.
- ① Everywhere in England.
- ② In big towns.
- ③ Around festivals and events.
- ④ Less populated areas.

d.
- ① To have a day for couples.
- ② To chase bad spirits away.
- ③ To encourage people to exchange gifts and cards.
- ④ To get people to try foreign food.

e.
- ① People just enjoy them without considering what they really mean.
- ② She enjoys taking part in them in Shibuya.
- ③ She loves both because she gets presents.
- ④ A strange mix of cultures is what she really loves.

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、ⓐ～ⓔ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)

　Have you ever felt stressed by your mistakes when speaking English? Have you ever wanted to say something, but you didn't know the right words? Probably, everyone has felt stressed when learning another language. However, it is important to remember that the main purpose of communication is not to use correct grammar or *¹vocabulary. The purposes of communication include: learning from and teaching others about the world, solving problems together, and making new friendships.

　Correct grammar is an important part of language learning. However, grammar should be thought of as a tool, not a goal, of communication. Imagine you make the following mistake: "My grandmother teached me a lot about the world." Of course, you should have said, "taught," not "teached." However, people can still understand what you wanted to say. In other words, you communicated effectively, in spite of your grammar mistake.

　A dictionary is a valuable resource for learning new words, but using it too much can slow down a conversation. Therefore, it is a good idea to explain words you don't know. For example, imagine you want to tell somebody what you had for dinner last night, but you don't know the English word for "katsuo." In your dictionary, you will probably find the English *²definition "skipjack tuna." However, it's unlikely that native speakers of English have ever heard of "skipjack tuna." Thus, in this situation, it may be better to say something like this: "I had katsuo for dinner last night. It's a kind of fish. It was really good!"

　In short, using grammar and vocabulary correctly is important, but it is not essential for effective communication. Try not to feel stressed when communicating. Speaking in your second language can be challenging, but it can also be a lot of fun!

　　*¹vocabulary：語彙、ボキャブラリー　　　*²definition：定義

(B)

When learning another language, it is (ⓐ) that everyone has sometimes felt stressed by making mistakes or by not knowing the right words. However, using correct grammar or vocabulary is not the main purpose of communication. Grammar is (ⓑ) of communication. In order to get a conversation going, it is not good to use (ⓒ). Instead, when you have words you can't translate, it is good to (ⓓ) them. Using correct grammar or vocabulary is important, but when speaking another language, we should not feel stressed, but try to (ⓔ) it.

ⓐ　(①　doubtful　　　　　　②　exciting
　　　③　likely　　　　　　　④　strange)

ⓑ　(①　not a goal but a tool　　②　not a tool but a goal
　　　③　both a goal and a tool　④　neither a tool nor a goal)

ⓒ　(①　a dictionary too much　②　correct grammar or vocabulary
　　　③　a wrong word　　　　　④　new words)

ⓓ　(①　imagine　　　　　　②　consult
　　　③　prevent　　　　　　④　explain)

ⓔ　(①　deny　　　　　　　②　translate
　　　③　describe　　　　　④　enjoy)

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。

Tom : Oh, Nick. What were you doing? I've been waiting for you for a long time. The movie has already started.

Nick : I'm so sorry, Tom. ＿＿＿(a)＿＿＿ I had to come by bus instead.

Tom : I see.

Nick : Also, there was a lot of traffic. ＿＿＿(b)＿＿＿

Tom : ＿＿＿(c)＿＿＿ Then I could have changed the tickets to the next showing. All the tickets are sold out now.

Nick : I'm sorry. ＿＿＿(d)＿＿＿

Tom : It's OK, Nick. These things happen sometimes. I changed the ticket date to next Saturday.

Nick : Thanks, Tom. Next Saturday is good for me.

Tom : What are we going to do now?

Nick : I'm starving, Tom.

Tom : All right. ＿＿＿(e)＿＿＿

Nick : That's a good idea. I've wanted to try that restaurant for a while.

Tom : Okay, let's go.

① The trains were stopped due to a power failure.

② You should have called me on the way.

③ Why don't we have dinner at the new restaurant on Market Street?

④ You must have called me on the way.

⑤ It took me twice as long as usual to get here.

⑥ My cell phone died because I forgot to recharge it.

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 is（　　）to reduce our garbage to protect our environment.
　① necessary　② fearful　　　③ harmful　　④ original

b. It's better to（　　）your own feelings in the letter.
　① import　　　② export　　　③ express　　④ intend

c. She couldn't find a good（　　）to the problem.
　① solution　　② reason　　　③ profit　　　④ way

d. My parents didn't give me（　　）to go out.
　① passage　　② payment　　　③ permission　④ policy

e. You should（　　）eating too much if you want to stay healthy.
　① enjoy　　　② avoid　　　　③ continue　　④ begin

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10 次の英文の@〜@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。

Driving is dangerous. Every year, in almost every country in the world, people die in car accidents. In 2013, more than one million people worldwide died because of car accidents. That means one person every 25 seconds, or six or seven deaths (@) you finish reading this page. How can we find an answer to this problem? Many people think that the answer will be computer-controlled, self-driving cars.

In the United States, 81% of road deaths are caused by humans making mistakes. Self-driving cars, however, don't make mistakes. They are not careless, they don't get tired, and they never need to take a rest. They always follow the rules of the road, and they decide what to do thousands of times (ⓑ) than even the best human driver. These computer-controlled cars can talk to both the Internet and other cars around them in real-time, so they always know where they are and how long it will take to get to where they're going.

However, self-driving cars are not (ⓒ) — not yet. For example, tests show that the cars sometimes have trouble when driving at night or in bad weather. Also, although computers don't make mistakes, they cannot think either. Human drivers, when faced with an unexpected situation, can usually think of something to do. (ⓓ), a computer may not be able to decide what to do and may do nothing.

Self-driving technology is getting better and better every day. They will take over one day, but how (ⓔ) will this be? Some people believe that in a few more years most cars on the road will be self-driving. Soon after that, all cars will be self-driving. At that point, driving will become something to be enjoyed only on special roads, like horse riding is today.

ⓐ （① at the time 　　　　　　② each time

　　③ by the time 　　　　　　④ as soon as）

ⓑ （① later 　　② former 　　③ slower 　　④ faster）

ⓒ （① cheap 　　② perfect 　　③ reasonable 　　④ luxurious）

ⓓ （① To begin with 　　　　　② Therefore

　　③ As a result 　　　　　　④ In contrast）

ⓔ （① soon 　　② much 　　③ often 　　④ big）

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

a. Linda made believe that she already knew the story.

Linda（① managed　② happened　③ pretended　④ wanted）to know the story.

b. The mayor has to answer the citizens' questions.

The mayor has the（① ability　② responsibility　③ advantage ④ opportunity）of answering citizens' questions.

c. There's no knowing what Kent will do next.

It is（① impossible　② easy　③ unnecessary　④ natural）to know what Kent will do next.

d. This chair is broken. We should change it for another.

This chair is broken. We should（① remove　② repair　③ purchase ④ replace）it.

e. The project affects all the people living in that area.

The project is（① mysterious　② important　③ boring　④ possible） to the people living in that area.

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. There（1. any 2. is 3. danger 4. hardly）of fire here.
　　［① 2-1-3-4　　② 2-1-4-3　　③ 2-4-1-3　　④ 4-1-3-2］

b. She（1. got 2. mend 3. her sister 4. to）her dress.
　　［① 1-2-3-4　　② 1-3-4-2　　③ 1-4-2-3　　④ 2-4-3-1］

c. This is（1. the 2. far 3. by 4. best）movie of last year.
　　［① 1-4-3-2　　② 2-3-1-4　　③ 3-2-1-4　　④ 3-2-4-1］

d. I make（1. to 2. rule 3. a 4. it）go to bed at eleven every night.
　　［① 3-2-1-4　　② 3-2-4-1　　③ 4-1-3-2　　④ 4-3-2-1］

e. I regret（1. not 2. to 3. written 4. having）my parents for years.
　　［① 1-2-4-3　　② 1-4-3-2　　③ 2-4-1-3　　④ 4-3-1-2］

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