

令和元年度（第63回）

英語検定試験問題

1 級

令和元年12月15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 ap-prove ② con-clude ③ hu-man ④ tech-nique
b. ① child-hood ② de-fend ③ ex-tent ④ pro-vide
c. ① com-mit-tee ② hes-i-tate ③ pro-fes-sion ④ rep-re-sent
d. ① a-muse-ment ② em-bar-rass ③ in-ten-tion ④ vic-to-ry
e. ① a-vail-a-ble ② e-mer-gen-cy ③ lit-er-a-ture ④ re-li-a-ble

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 disagree with that idea.
② What else is more important than work?
③ I fully agree with this.
④ Nothing is better than working hard.
- b. ① We learn from our mistakes. Don't worry too much.
② You should have practiced harder.
③ Thanks a lot for your advice. I'll do better.
④ It's very kind of you to say so.
- c. ① Trying hard is the only way to make your performance better.
② You are not working hard enough.
③ Learning to take a break is sometimes necessary.
④ Why don't you give me a break?
- d. ① I don't care as long as we get to where we want to go.
② Let's take whichever is cheaper.
③ Take your time because I love both.
④ Trains are much faster than taxis.
- e. ① Use the phone instead of face-to-face conversation.
② Not making eye contact is polite in some countries.
③ Don't talk on the phone when we are talking.
④ It's rude not to look at someone who is talking to you.

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ものを
①～④の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

- a. ① OK, please put it on this scale.
② Where is the post office?
③ How much did it cost?
④ It cost me 20 dollars.
- b. ① I hope we will arrive soon.
② I arrived in London at 6 p.m.
③ What time are we arriving in London?
④ It said that we will soon arrive in London.
- c. ① I want to travel across Europe.
② No, thanks.
③ I like going traveling on my holidays.
④ That's all right.
- d. ① I didn't know that he was twenty years old.
② I think he is in his twenties.
③ I'm sixteen years old.
④ I'm not as old as my brother.
- e. ① That sounds reasonable.
② It'll cost a lot of money to repair the tower.
③ The adult fare is 50 dollars.
④ You should not work at the cost of your health.

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. She will { ① make a poster.
② go to the airline counter.
③ take him to the airplane.
④ throw away the bottle.

- b. The man was { ① given a bill that was not correct.
② served a glass of wine and an orange juice.
③ served incorrectly.
④ given the wrong change.

- c. They will meet { ① at 10 a.m. this Thursday.
② at 11 a.m. this Friday.
③ at 10 a.m. next Monday.
④ at 11 a.m. next Monday.

- d. ① She wants to drink some coffee right now.
② She may drink some coffee later.
③ She wants the man to bring her coffee later.
④ She doesn't like coffee.

- e. ① The man should go straight and turn right.
② The man should turn left at the corner three blocks away.
③ The theater is three blocks away from the bank.
④ The theater is next to a bank.

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. Traditional businesses are mainly concerned with

- ① protecting the environment.
- ② being famous.
- ③ protecting the rights of minorities.
- ④ making money.

b. The E and S in ESG stand for

- ① effort and skill.
- ② electricity and service.
- ③ environmental and social.
- ④ enjoyment and satisfaction.

c. In 2006, the United Nations urged people to

- ① pay more tax.
- ② employ more people.
- ③ cut costs.
- ④ make responsible investments.

d. A study shows that most ESG investment takes place

- ① in Japan.
- ② in Europe.
- ③ in the U.S.
- ④ across the world.

e. ESG investment is more popular among people born

- ① before the 1950s.
- ② in the 1960s.
- ③ in the 1970s.
- ④ since the 1980s.

6 TomとYuki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 she { ① made one big mistake in the contest.
② cannot go on to the next step.
③ came second at the national finals.
④ didn't practice her speech hard enough.

b. ① She didn't open her mouth very much.
② She just spoke too fast.
③ Eye contact and voice control.
④ Looking at her teacher.

c. ① To find out what the audience wants.
② To win the contest.
③ To make the audience feel good.
④ To deliver your message to the audience.

d. She { ① spoke too fast for Tom to understand.
② looked Tom in the eye and raised her voice.
③ said, "Tokyo Disneyland", slowly without raising her voice.
④ didn't believe him at all.

e. Because { ① she was disappointed at Tom's words.
② she was so happy to have been to Tokyo Disneyland.
③ Tom was speaking very slowly.
④ Tom didn't come to the contest.

□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、a～e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)

Many students around the world take a holiday for a year before entering university or starting to work full-time. This is known as a “gap year” and is meant to help young people learn about the world and themselves.

Western students can do this because they often do not look for a job until after they graduate. Moreover, a gap year does not hurt their ability to get a good job, and may actually be helpful. Companies are likely to be impressed by graduates who have taken a year off to do social work, travel, or follow their dreams. Unfortunately, since students in Japan begin to look for work in their third year of university, and companies hire new graduates at the same time each year, a post-university gap year tradition is unlikely to develop in Japan. Students understand that taking a year off may make it very hard to catch up with other people who are looking for a job.

What about a gap year between high school and university for Japanese students? Some students take a year off during this time, but the reason is usually to study for entrance exams. A year away from their studies will not help these students pass. In contrast, a gap year could be very helpful for American high school graduates who are applying to enter a university, as they can write about their *unique experiences in their application essays.

In this way, until Japan changes its style of entrance exams, its university application process, or its tradition of hiring students while they are still in university, few Japanese students will feel comfortable taking a gap year, no matter how valuable it may be as a life experience.

*unique : 独特な

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。

George : Hi, Linda. How was your club meeting?

Linda : Hi, George. We had a hard time deciding where our orchestra club will go for our winter camp.

George : _____ (a)

Linda : No, not yet. Some members insist that we go to our university's recreation center in the mountains. _____ (b)

George : Which do you prefer, Linda?

Linda : For me, I prefer staying in the mountains because it is quieter there. We'll be able to concentrate on our practice.

George : _____ (c) Not many people go there in winter.

Linda : That's true. _____ (d)

George : Good point. However, you need to be very careful if you choose the mountains.

Linda : Why?

George : _____ (e) Also, it often snows there, so you should drive carefully.

Linda : Thank you so much for your advice. I'll let everyone know about that at the next meeting.

George : Please do.

- ① I think it may be noisy along the beach.
- ② But also, staying at the recreation center is much cheaper because our university owns it.
- ③ Others say they'd prefer staying at a hotel near the beach.
- ④ Have you reached a decision?
- ⑤ The roads up there become icy in winter time.
- ⑥ I don't think it would be noisy along the beach.

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. Our class hopes to win the singing () this year.

- ① trade ② competition ③ contact ④ voice

b. That medicine () the boy's headache.

- ① prayed ② cured ③ afforded ④ shared

c. His mother was very () to her son's health condition.

- ① likely ② lively ③ similar ④ sensitive

d. A labor () is one of the biggest problems in Japan now.

- ① signature ② shortage ③ step ④ staff

e. Don't () to ask, if you need my help.

- ① wander ② confuse ③ hesitate ④ adopt

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①～⑤の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

Many people work forty hours a week. The eight-hour workday has been common since *¹the Industrial Revolution in the 19th Century. Now, however, many countries are looking into shorter workweeks.

Supporters say that working fewer hours would leave people more time for friends and family. They say that most people have no time to take care of things in their personal lives. This is (①) they eat fast food, drive when they could walk, and are disconnected from nature. They are not very *²productive. They get stress-related illnesses, so they have to take sick leave. A shorter workweek would give people time to do things they enjoy. They would be happier at work, too.

(②), there are possible disadvantages to a shorter workweek. One is that less work could mean less pay. Supporters of shorter workweeks argue that workers should be paid the same while working less. They point to Germany, where employees work fewer hours than before for the same pay. They contrast this with the United Kingdom and the United States. Employees there work longer hours but are paid the same as workers in (③) jobs in Germany.

Some countries will experiment before deciding to change working times. The *³Swedish government, for example, has a theory that workers grow tired after six hours, becoming less productive and creative. They will choose one city and allow some employees to work six hours a day while others work the standard eight. After one year, they will (④) the performance of each group and decide whether to shorten work hours.

Shorter workweeks seem suitable in the modern world. If companies shorten the workweek, they might see (⑤) in hourly *⁴productivity. Employees might be happier and more *⁵loyal. It will be interesting to see how this policy develops over the coming years.

*¹the Industrial Revolution : 産業革命 *²productive : 生産的な

*³Swedish : スウェーデンの *⁴productivity : 生産性 *⁵loyal : 誠実、忠実

- a (① why ② because ③ how ④ as if)
- b (① Besides ② Therefore ③ However ④ Thus)
- c (① extra ② different ③ dangerous ④ similar)
- d (① support ② reward ③ reduce ④ compare)
- e (① an increase ② a decrease ③ a dream ④ a need)

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. He doesn't rely on his parents at all.

He is (① proud ② fond ③ short ④ independent) of his parents' help.

b. We had to call off the meeting because of the heavy storm.

The heavy storm forced us to (① delay ② cancel ③ break ④ extend) the meeting.

c. Our plan is perfect.

There's (① no ② much ③ still ④ enough) room for improvement with our plan.

d. Our soccer team will employ Mr. Smith as the manager next year.

Mr. Smith will be (① instructed ② fired ③ hired ④ respected) by our soccer team as the manager next year.

e. She expressed her ideas for a better school uniform.

She made (① sure ② decisions ③ promises ④ suggestions) for a better school uniform.

12 次の a～e の英文の意味が通るようにするには、() 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. Little (1. did 2. expect 3. that 4. we) we would win first prize.
[① 1-4-2-3 ② 4-1-2-3 ③ 4-1-3-2 ④ 4-2-3-1]
- b. That policy had (1. to 2. nothing 3. do 4. with) the increase in our income.
[① 1-3-4-2 ② 2-1-3-4 ③ 2-4-1-3 ④ 4-2-1-3]
- c. Susan should (1. a 2. have 3. look at 4. mechanic) the used car before she buys it.
[① 2-1-3-4 ② 2-1-4-3 ③ 2-4-1-3 ④ 3-1-4-2]
- d. The president showed deep concern (1. lost 2. who 3. for 4. those) their jobs.
[① 3-2-4-1 ② 3-4-2-1 ③ 4-2-1-3 ④ 4-3-2-1]
- e. Our boss (1. clear 2. it 3. made 4. to) us what we needed to do.
[① 1-4-2-3 ② 3-1-4-2 ③ 3-2-1-4 ④ 4-2-3-1]

