

令和 4 年 度 ( 第 68 回 )

英 語 検 定 試 験 問 題

# 1 級

令和 4 年 9 月 11 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-rest                      ② chap-ter                      ③ ho-ly                      ④ prof-it  
b. ① col-lar                      ② lo-cal                      ③ oc-cur                      ④ ra-dar  
c. ① cat-a-log                      ② im-pres-sion                      ③ mir-a-cle                      ④ ox-y-gen  
d. ① ar-gu-ment                      ② dec-o-rate                      ③ i-ni-tial                      ④ mem-o-rize  
e. ① es-ca-la-tor                      ② mis-er-a-ble                      ③ nec-es-sar-y                      ④ va-ri-e-ty

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 You can still get a seat on the 2:00 train.  
② You should have gotten the earlier train that went at 1:15 p.m.  
③ You can go to Sapporo instead.  
④ You can get the next train at 3:00 p.m.
- b. ① You're too good for you.  
② She's not good enough for you.  
③ I'm sorry to hear that.  
④ Congratulations! That's great!
- c. ① Please don't park there.  
② There's a beautiful park for a picnic.  
③ Can I borrow your car?  
④ Parking is allowed here.
- d. ① I'm sorry, I can't.  
② Certainly, that'll be fine.  
③ I'd rather have cash.  
④ Sure, I got a new credit card yesterday.
- e. ① Stay together until class ends.  
② Don't run. Line up as a class outside the school.  
③ Hide under your desk and cover your head.  
④ Clean the classroom before you leave.

- 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 By plane.  
② To study.  
③ Just yesterday.  
④ With my family.
- b. ① I always do that.  
② I'll tell you when you lock the room.  
③ Don't make the same mistake again.  
④ I'm not really sure if she'll lock the door.
- c. ① Is there something wrong with you?  
② When did you go to work?  
③ Is it difficult to find a new job?  
④ Are you going to take a business trip?
- d. ① I need to go there to get some pencils.  
② You should stop by the bookstore.  
③ There's one three blocks ahead.  
④ It reminds me of our old school days.
- e. ① I'm sure he'll win the championship.  
② I can't imagine that he did such a terrible thing.  
③ I know that he'd study abroad next year.  
④ I think he's smart enough to do that.

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. At { ① a restaurant.  
② a bookstore.  
③ a movie theater.  
④ a station.

- b. ① Today.  
② Thursday.  
③ Friday.  
④ Saturday.

- c. ① They are far away from the library.  
② She wants to ask him where he will go.  
③ She already knew where the library was.  
④ He can't read the map well.

- d. ① Five hours.  
② Five and a half hours.  
③ Six hours.  
④ Six and a half hours.

- e. She will probably be { ① stuck at home.  
② standing in the rain.  
③ going to school with her friends.  
④ going hiking with her friends.

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. According to the WHO, due to extreme heat,

- ① about 16,000 people died.
- ② about 116,000 people died.
- ③ about 166,000 people died.
- ④ about 666,000 people died.

b. In order to prevent heat-related problems, you should

- ① pay attention to the temperature but not the humidity.
- ② be careful of both the temperature and the humidity.
- ③ take a rest and cool your body with wet towels.
- ④ have enough sleep and a well-balanced diet.

c. According to the passage, the CDC is an organization that

- ① studies diseases mainly in Europe.
- ② controls domestic opinions about heat-related illness.
- ③ keeps American citizens healthy.
- ④ offers rooms and food for people in need for free.

d. Those who are at high risk of heat-related sickness are

- ① under two or over sixty five.
- ② between two and sixty five.
- ③ under sixty five.
- ④ around sixty five.

e. Heart disease and mental illness

- ① can be prevented with extreme heat.
- ② lead to more risk of heat-related illnesses.
- ③ put a person at greater risk of gaining weight.
- ④ make someone less likely to get more serious diseases.

- 6 NickとSaki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. She went there { ① to do environmental activities.  
② to climb some mountains.  
③ to cut down trees.  
④ to enjoy sightseeing.
- b. Because { ① he liked mountain climbing.  
② he didn't know she was very interested in environmental problems.  
③ he wanted to go there with her.  
④ he didn't know Tokyo has mountains.
- c. ① Climate change is.  
② Human activities are.  
③ The increasing wild animal population is.  
④ Getting too much water is.
- d. ① She was really interested in environmental problems.  
② Her friend asked her to go along.  
③ She liked outdoor activities.  
④ She liked nature.
- e. He will { ① enjoy animal watching in the mountains.  
② join the tour for a forest protection project alone.  
③ join the tour to do a forest protection project with Saki.  
④ cut down trees in the mountains.

〔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)

Do you know when restaurants were invented? The first ones were invented thousands of years ago. However, they were very different from restaurants today.

The first restaurants were in ancient Greece and Rome. They served food in large stone bowls. People didn't order food from a menu. Everyone shared the food from the big bowls. People believe that these places were very popular because most homes in ancient Greece and Rome did not have kitchens. Also, people didn't have to store food at home if they ate their meals at these restaurants.

Later, restaurants began to open in China. In the early 1100s, more than 1 million people lived in the city of Hangzhou, China. It was a very busy city, and people had money. All of these people had to eat. Smart cooks started cooking and selling food along a very big street in the city. Unlike in ancient Greece and Rome, people in China could choose food from a menu. They didn't have to eat the same food as everyone else.

For the next several centuries, there were restaurants all over the world. People could buy food on the street or at small hotels. Then, in the middle of the 1700s, restaurants started opening in Paris. These restaurants were more similar to restaurants we know today. There was a bigger variety of food, and eating in these restaurants was a more enjoyable experience. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, trains made travel much faster and simpler. Soon, this type of restaurant began to appear all over Europe and in other parts of the world.

Now, restaurants are everywhere. You can buy a variety of different types of food. You can have food delivered to your door. But remember it wasn't always like this.



(B)

The first restaurants were invented thousands of years ago and they were ( a ) restaurants today. The first restaurants were in ( b ). People could ( c ) from a menu. In the early 1100s, restaurants began to open in a big city in China. People there ( d ). For the next several centuries, there were restaurants all over the world. Then in the mid 1700s, the restaurants that were more similar to restaurants we know today appeared. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as ( e ) was developing, these restaurants spread all over the world. Now, restaurants are everywhere and we can buy a variety of different foods even from home.

- a ( ① very similar to                      ② almost the same as  
     ③ not similar to                        ④ not much different from)
- b ( ① Asia                                      ② Europe  
     ③ America                                ④ many different countries)
- c ( ① not choose food                      ② choose various foods  
     ③ order food                              ④ take food home)
- d ( ① didn't choose food from a menu      ② chose food from a menu  
     ③ ate the same food as everyone else    ④ cooked food they liked)
- e ( ① public transportation              ② electricity generation  
     ③ telephone communication        ④ the Internet)

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。

Ayako : Zensho company. Ayako speaking. How can I help you?

Sam : Hi, Ayako, this is Sam. Last week, you asked me to find a piano for your office party.

Ayako : Oh, yes. (a) He is a good pianist and we're looking forward to hearing him. Don't disappoint me, Sam!

Sam : I found a grand piano, and it's available for the date you want. (b)

Ayako : What's wrong? Is it too expensive?

Sam : No, it's reasonably priced. That's not the problem. (c)

Ayako : Oh, I see. What do you suggest then?

Sam : Well, maybe we could pay a moving company to lift it up to the second floor. (d)

Ayako : Great. That sounds like it might work. (e)

Sam : Sure, no problem. I'll wait for your call.

- ① But there's a problem.
- ② So, how much would it cost to rent the piano?
- ③ It's too wide to go in through the door.
- ④ My boss would love one.
- ⑤ I'll think about it and call you back.
- ⑥ There's a really big window there.

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. Everyone trusts him because of his ( ).  
① effect            ② honesty            ③ trade            ④ amount
- b. After moving to the country, his family lived in ( ) with nature.  
① attitude            ② signal            ③ instance            ④ harmony
- c. We need to catch the ( ) train in order to get there in time.  
① express            ② fluent            ③ bold            ④ actual
- d. The tax is ( ) in the price.  
① hired            ② included            ③ provided            ④ delivered
- e. Teachers ( ) her excellent essay.  
① slipped            ② folded            ③ praised            ④ supplied

- 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。

Every day of our lives we can see examples of travel and tourism marketing around us — commercials on TV, advertisements in newspapers, magazines, and on the Internet, posters in stations, etc. This is ( ① ) all tourism businesses need to market their products if they hope to be successful. But marketing is not just advertising; it is about researching and identifying the needs of a particular group of customers, and then creating a product that satisfies them.

A large hotel chain, for example, will spend a lot of time and money finding out what its ( ② ) want — what kind of services and <sup>\*1</sup>facilities they need most, which location they prefer, and how much they are prepared to pay. It will then develop a new product that meets its customers' needs. Then, once the company has the right product, it will use different marketing techniques to let people know about it.

Private companies are not the only ones that do this. <sup>\*2</sup>Tourist boards and other public organizations ( ③ ) have products, and it is important that their customers are aware that these exist. From a museum in a country village to the many attractions of a major city like Tokyo, all travel and tourism products need good marketing.

( ④ ), after-services are also important. The marketing process does not end after a product has been sold. Customers might not be happy with it, and of course people's tastes change over time. Because of this, it is essential to keep in touch with how customers feel about a product. With good research and <sup>\*3</sup>analysis, it is possible to ( ⑤ ) your product, and in this way continue to meet your customers' expectations.

<sup>\*1</sup>facility(ies) : 施設・設備

<sup>\*2</sup>tourist board(s) : 観光庁

<sup>\*3</sup>analysis : 分析

- |                  |           |             |                |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| Ⓐ (① when        | ② whether | ③ because   | ④ until)       |
| Ⓑ (① staff       | ② guests  | ③ hosts     | ④ employers)   |
| Ⓒ (① also        | ② never   | ③ seldom    | ④ probably)    |
| Ⓓ (① In contrast | ② Instead | ③ Otherwise | ④ In addition) |
| Ⓔ (① remove      | ② improve | ③ waste     | ④ admire)      |

- 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. They made great efforts to solve their problems with computers.

They worked very hard to (① overcome ② figure ③ inquire ④ prevent) their issues with computers.

b. Grey clouds lie across the Kanto area.

There are grey clouds (① serving ② leaving ③ ruining ④ covering) the Kanto area.

c. He is never appreciated as the best tennis player at the university.

He is (① nothing but ② often ③ far from ④ depending on) being recognized as the best tennis player at the university.

d. Thanks to the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, the Japanese economy developed rapidly.

The 1964 Tokyo Olympics (① delayed ② congratulated ③ advanced ④ spoiled) the economic growth of Japan.

e. Many employees asked the company for higher salaries.

Many employees (① heard about ② questioned ③ doubted ④ requested) higher salaries from the company.

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. China and Japan have (1. strengthening 2. been 3. ties 4. cultural) in recent years.

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

b. He is not (1. so 2. as 3. a scientist 4. much) a doctor.

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

c. The city park was (1. blooming 2. with 3. roses 4. filled) and tulips.

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

d. The old toy is one (1. most 2. of 3. prized 4. his) presents.

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

e. The marriage of (1. what 2. was 3. made 4. their daughter) them happy last year.

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

