

令和 7 年 度 (第 75 回)

英 語 検 定 試 験 問 題

1 級

令和 7 年 12 月 21 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 ad-vance ② lec-ture ③ ne-glect ④ pro-vide
b. ① dis-tinct ② in-form ③ mer-it ④ sur-round
c. ① as-tro-naut ② de-ter-mine ③ guar-an-tee ④ re-sem-ble
d. ① ap-point-ment ② con-nec-tion ③ es-sen-tial ④ prin-ci-ple
e. ① cal-cu-la-tor ② ma-jor-i-ty ③ o-be-di-ent ④ ther-mom-e-ter

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 Where are the shirts?
② Do you have any other colors?
③ Can I see how this shirt looks on me?
④ Do you have a bigger one?
- b. ① I'm afraid to fly.
② I'll miss you.
③ I'm ready to take a flight.
④ We'll keep in touch.
- c. ① I might have left it in the classroom.
② I should have left earlier.
③ I have to be careful when going back home.
④ I cannot be too careful when riding a bicycle.
- d. ① When will the next train leave?
② Where am I?
③ Which platform should I go to?
④ Am I allowed to read a book here?
- e. ① You have such a good memory.
② You have so many English books.
③ I was surprised how well you spoke English.
④ I was surprised at your English score.

- 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 He runs every ten minutes.
② You're right. It's already two o'clock.
③ It's no wonder. He is a world record holder.
④ He is twice as slow as the second runner.
- b. ① I prefer watching to playing.
② It was exciting because it was really close.
③ That ball went as far as Yokohama Stadium.
④ It goes without saying that I stopped playing baseball.
- c. ① I don't know which one is the bear.
② I never expected such a thing.
③ One was walking and the other was sleeping.
④ I bought it as a gift.
- d. ① No, you don't mind.
② Of course, thanks.
③ I bought a new smartphone a few days ago.
④ I'm afraid you'll have to go out of the room.
- e. ① Sure, I can see it with my glasses on.
② That's how I explain it to my customer.
③ Sorry, but we haven't finished inside yet.
④ You can't miss it if you go straight for two blocks.

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. ① Black.
② Yellow.
③ White.
④ Green.

- b. At { ① a bank.
② a library.
③ a police station.
④ an airport.

- c. She will { ① go out for dinner.
② go out for business purposes.
③ keep preparing for the meeting.
④ finish preparing for the meeting.

- d. He { ① saw the restaurant every day.
② ate the popular food.
③ worked at the restaurant.
④ watched a TV program.

- e. ① The woman performed the best in the contest.
② The woman won the contest without the man's help.
③ The man practiced a lot for the contest.
④ The man waited for the woman to arrive.

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 passage, health experts use advertising to

- ① prevent health.
- ② sell goods.
- ③ encourage exercises.
- ④ warn people.

b. According to the passage, companies use advertising to

- ① save money.
- ② sell less.
- ③ produce things.
- ④ increase income.

c. In the past, clothing companies advertised their

- ① products.
- ② brand.
- ③ staff.
- ④ income.

d. If more people like one brand, the company can make their products

- ① cheaper.
- ② more expensive.
- ③ more beautiful.
- ④ more available.

e. The idea of advertising a brand

- ① has been popular for a long time.
- ② is an important way to make stock prices decrease.
- ③ is welcomed by company owners.
- ④ has little effect on the company's profits.

6 Daniel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. ① The AI robot he saw yesterday did.

② The TV program he watched yesterday did.

③ His serious sickness did.

④ His broken TV did.

b. AI will { ① solve about half the serious problems with our jobs.
② cause serious environmental problems.
③ take the place of about half of the jobs humans do.
④ take the place of almost all the jobs humans do.

c. He wants to be { ① a pilot.
② a train driver.
③ a teacher.
④ an AI engineer.

d. ① She hasn't decided yet.

② She has decided to be a teacher.

③ She wants to be a train driver.

④ She has decided not to have a job.

e. Because { ① AI cannot teach school subjects.
② AI teachers may not be cheerful.
③ AI teachers may not have faces.
④ AI cannot develop students' personalities.

〔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)

Japanese people are hard-workers. In fact, they work some of the longest hours in the world. Despite a national labor law that limits working time to 8 hours per day, it is not uncommon for employees to regularly work 10 or even 12 hours each day. In many cases, the first 20 to 40 hours of extra work are considered “service overtime” and are unpaid. In addition, though Japanese workers are ^{*1}entitled to 15 paid days off a year, most Japanese only use a few of these. Fortunately, this practice is becoming less common. More and more Japanese are spending less time at work and more time with their families.

Other countries like the U.K., France, and Germany provide their employees with 30 days of paid time off and encourage their workers to use these days to recover and relax. The situation in the U.S. is quite different, however. U.S. workers are only given 10 public holidays, and these are not guaranteed to come with pay. In fact, paid time off is left to the employer’s ^{*2}discretion.

Over 28 million Americans do not receive any paid vacation time or paid holiday. Moreover, of those workers who do receive paid vacation time, more and more are ^{*3}reluctant to take time off. A recent study showed that nearly 50% of workers refused to take the paid time off they were given by employers. They gave reasons like having too much work to do, being ^{*4}unfavorably looked upon by their boss, being unable to afford a vacation, and even loving their job too much.

It may well be that America will soon become the country with the world’s longest working hours. The question must be, “Is that necessarily a good thing?”

^{*1}entitle(d) : 権利を与える

^{*2}discretion : 自由裁量

^{*3}reluctant : ～したくない

^{*4}unfavorably : 好ましくなく

(B)

Japanese people work the longest hours in the world. They often work (a) and use only a few of their paid days off. However, this practice is (b). More Japanese spend less time at work and more time with their families. Some European countries provide their employees with longer paid time off and encourage them to use these days to recover and relax. In the U.S., however, workers are only given 10 public holidays, and these (c) come with pay. Many Americans do not receive any paid vacation time or paid holiday. Also, almost (d) of the workers refused to take the paid time off for various reasons. It is likely that America will soon become the country with the world's longest working hours. We are (e) this is necessarily a good thing.

- a (① 20 hours a day ② 7 days a week
③ unpaid overtime ④ all day and night)
- b (① changing ② continuing ③ surviving ④ remaining)
- c (① always ② don't always ③ usually ④ never)
- d (① none ② 20 % ③ half ④ all)
- e (① thinking ② believing ③ quite sure ④ not sure)

〔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。

Sarah : Hi, Mom. How are you?

Mother : Hi, Sarah. _____ (a) _____ Let's plan a trip.

Sarah : Of course, Mom. That sounds fun.

Mother : Great! Do you know any paths that are suitable for beginners?

Sarah : Yes. _____ (b) _____

Mother : Wonderful! When should we go?

Sarah : _____ (c) _____ The weather's pleasant for hiking.

Mother : Sounds good. _____ (d) _____ I want some new hiking shoes.

Sarah : I've got everything, but I'll help you find a pair of shoes that fits you well. _____ (e) _____

Mother : Absolutely, that's a good idea. Let's look into it.

Sarah : You know, mountain climbing can sometimes be dangerous.

Mother : Very true.

- ① How about this weekend?
- ② We shouldn't go mountain climbing throughout the year.
- ③ Also, it might be wise to join a guided tour for safety.
- ④ We've often thought about going mountain climbing together.
- ⑤ But before we go, is there anything you need?
- ⑥ I know some beautiful ones you'd love.

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. Learning a new language () a lot of time and effort.
① recognizes ② recommends ③ requires ④ replies
- b. If you keep looking (), you'll miss the chances that lie ahead of you.
① afterward ② backward ③ forward ④ up
- c. Subjects such as mechanical engineering and electronics are usually taught at () high schools.
① agricultural ② commercial ③ international ④ technical
- d. My bank () currently gets a very low interest rate.
① account ② amount ③ appointment ④ attempt
- e. The smart dog began to realize that a certain trick is () with food.
① refused ② removed ③ resembled ④ rewarded

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。

In the United States, it is important to be punctual. For an American, being on time means arriving at the exact hour of the scheduled meeting. However, this may not be true in all countries. An American professor discovered this difference at a ^{*1}Brazilian university when many Brazilian students came (①) for his classes.

The professor talked to American and Brazilian students about lateness in both an informal and a formal situation: lunch with a friend and in a university class. He gave them an example, and asked them how they would behave. If they had a lunch appointment with a friend, the average American student regarded lateness as 19 minutes after the agreed time. (②), the average Brazilian student felt the friend was late after 33 minutes.

In an American university, students are expected to arrive at the appointed hour. In contrast, in ^{*2}Brazil, neither the teachers nor the students always do. Classes in the United States also end at the scheduled time. In the Brazilian class, only a few students left the class at noon; many (③) past 12:30 p.m. to discuss the class and ask more questions. Although people often arrive late in Brazil, they don't mind staying late after a class ends.

People from Brazilian and North American cultures have (④) feelings about lateness. Brazilians expect a person with ^{*3}status to arrive late, while in the United States lateness is usually considered to be rude. The professor learned this fact through his research. (⑤), he could feel more comfortable in the new culture.

^{*1}Brazilian(s) : ブラジルの, ブラジル人 (の)

^{*2}Brazil : ブラジル (国名) ^{*3}status : 地位、身分

- Ⓐ (① early ② late ③ punctually ④ immediately)
- Ⓑ (① As a result ② For example ③ In addition ④ On the other hand)
- Ⓒ (① slept ② arrived ③ apologized ④ remained)
- Ⓓ (① positive ② negative ③ similar ④ different)
- Ⓔ (① To begin with ② Unfortunately ③ In the end ④ Otherwise)

- 11 次の a～e の各組の英文の内容をほぼ同じ意味にするには () 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. What do you do for a living?

What is your (① favorite ② occupation ③ nationality ④ opinion)?

b. It was not long before Tom came.

Tom came (① back ② late ③ soon ④ punctually).

c. It doesn't matter what other people think of you.

It is not (① important ② comfortable ③ clear ④ funny) what other people think of you.

d. The mayor is against the idea of building a new station.

The mayor (① compares ② deals ③ agrees ④ disagrees) with the idea of building a new station.

e. The former president of the company was looked up to by many employees.

The former president of the company was (① celebrated ② respected ③ blamed ④ tricked) by many employees.

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. Mary soon (1. used 2. living 3. to 4. got) in London.

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

b. The population of India is (1. than 2. of 3. larger 4. that) China.

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

c. He makes it (1. rule 2. keep 3. to 4. a) a diary every day.

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

d. They (1. talk 2. they 3. if 4. as) knew everything about politics.

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

e. She was happy because she (1. her 2. praised 3. had 4. essay) by her teacher.

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

