

平成 21 年 度 (第 42 回)

英 語 検 定 試 験 問 題

1 級

平成 21 年 9 月 13 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 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		

1 次の各組の語の中に、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 an-gle ② con-nect ③ hu-mid ④ prof-it
- b. ① a-larm ② fail-ure ③ meth-od ④ voy-age
- c. ① ben-e-fit ② ef-fec-tive ③ im-i-tate ④ the-o-ry
- d. ① dec-o-rate ② har-mo-ny ③ oc-cu-py ④ re-li-gion
- e. ① cer-e-mo-ny ② ob-ser-va-tion ③ ther-mom-e-ter 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 Let me take you down.
② Where did you get this heavy suitcase?
③ Will you carry this suitcase for me?
④ Let me give you a hand.
- b. ① You should brush your teeth.
② How about going to the dentist's tomorrow?
③ You should stay away from chocolate for a while.
④ What about giving up meals instead?
- c. ① I can't afford it.
② I want to stop using my phone.
③ I wouldn't like a phone like that.
④ I can replace mine with it.
- d. ① For here or to go?
② The weather looks nice, doesn't it?
③ For you or somebody else?
④ Would you like a bag?
- e. ① What shall we wear to the party?
② How many soft drinks do we need?
③ How did you enjoy the party?
④ What kind of music shall we play?

- 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答えを
①～④の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

- a. ① It's in my bathroom.
② Sure, follow me.
③ Please go ahead.
④ My brother is in the bathroom.
- b. ① I learned it from a guidebook.
② I'm very busy.
③ I really like it.
④ I'm fine, thank you.
- c. ① No, thank you.
② It's not so cold.
③ Please call me Jeff.
④ Tell them to call back.
- d. ① You're welcome.
② Thank you so much.
③ Just forget about it.
④ I'm so mean.
- e. ① No, I won't.
② I don't think so.
③ I didn't go anywhere.
④ I can't meet you there.

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. Because { ① she is busy selling ice-cream.
② she can't speak English.
③ she used to live there.
④ she is new in town.

- b. ① Behind the shopping mall.
② Inside the park.
③ In front of the station.
④ Inside the shopping mall.

- c. Because { ① he failed in some exams.
② he has to sell the tickets for the festival.
③ he has to practice with the brass band.
④ his teacher wants him to come.

- d. ① She couldn't find her way back to the station.
② She got lost.
③ She had her purse stolen.
④ She couldn't find a taxi.

- e. ① She needs to go to the post office.
② She has to send cassette tapes.
③ She has to get some cassette tapes.
④ She needs some stamps.

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. It is important { ① to help only one customer.
② to please our customers.
③ not to help the other companies.
④ not to please our employees.

b. The main purpose of business is to { ① control the free market.
② control customers' needs and desires.
③ make people happy.
④ make customers selfish people.

c. A person who is not selfish can { ① sell bad products.
② succeed in business.
③ not take a great chance.
④ not influence their customers.

d. It is necessary to find the maximum { ① price customers will pay.
② energy customers will consume.
③ money customers will earn.
④ attention customers will pay.

e. Company owners should { ① take in money while fully satisfying themselves.
② make money while fully satisfying their customers.
③ get small profits while partly satisfying their customers.
④ get maximum profits while partly satisfying their employees.

6 JohnとLizが会話をしています。二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切な答えを①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

- a. ① The song her host father sang for her.
② The last night's party for her.
③ The day when she is leaving Japan.
④ Her days in Japan.

- b. ① They bought her a nice guitar.
② They gave her a sayonara party.
③ They gave her a CD of her favorite songs.
④ They bought her a nice dinner.

- c. Because { ① her host father sang a beautiful song for her.
② she couldn't remember what she had done.
③ she didn't understand Japanese.
④ John wasn't at the sayonara party with her.

- d. Because { ① the song was sung in English.
② everybody was crying when they heard the song.
③ the melody of the song was so beautiful.
④ she could understand the meaning of the words.

- e. Because { ① the Japanese tend to say things that mean the opposite.
② it is the Japanese way of being polite.
③ the Japanese like telling jokes.
④ the present was actually no good.

7 次の英文(A)の内容を読み、その要約文(B)を完成させる時、(B)の(a)~(e)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。

(A)

How often do you go shopping? How much time do you usually spend shopping? Our attitude toward shopping depends on what kind of products we buy.

Consumer products are usually divided into three groups. They are *convenience*, *shopping*, and **specialty* products. Each group is based on the way people buy products.

Convenience products are products that a consumer needs but that he or she is not willing to spend much time or effort shopping for. *Convenience* products are usually inexpensive, frequently purchased items. Some common examples are bread, milk, newspapers and gasoline. Buyers spend little time planning the purchase of a *convenience* product. Also they do not compare **brands or sellers.

The second group, *shopping* products, is those products that customers feel worth the time and effort to compare with ***competing products. Furniture, refrigerators, cars, and televisions are examples of *shopping* products. Because these products are expected to last a long time, they are purchased less frequently than *convenience* products.

The last group is *specialty* products. *Specialty* products are consumer products that the customer really wants and makes a special effort to find and buy. They are also purchased less often than *convenience* products. Buyers actually plan the purchase of a *specialty* product. They know what they want and will not accept a substitute. A high-tech camera, a pair of skis, and a haircut by a certain stylist are examples of *specialty* products. In searching for *specialty* products, buyers do not compare with competing products.

Next time you go shopping, please think about what you are going to buy and check if this applies to you.

*specialty products : 専門品 **brand : 銘柄・ブランド

***competing : 競合する

(B)

Consumer products can be divided into three groups according to (a) people buy different types of products. When people buy *convenience* products, they (b) to spend much time and effort. When people buy *shopping* products, they (c) them with other products. If they do not find the *specialty* products, it will be (d) for them to accept other products instead. Among these three groups, (e) products are most frequently purchased.

a) (1) for whom (2) how (3) when (4) where)

b) (1) like (2) tend (3) try (4) don't like)

c) (1) combine (2) compare (3) purchase (4) mix)

d) (1) easy (2) necessary (3) hard (4) good)

e) (1) *convenience* (2) *shopping* (3) *specialty* (4) *shopping* and *specialty*)

8 次の会話文を読んで、(a)～(e)の空所に入るもっとも適当な文を①～⑥の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

〈On the phone〉

Alison : *World Computer*, customer service. This is Alison speaking. May I help you?

James : Yes, my name is James Scott. I saw your ad in Friday's paper and I would like to get your latest catalog.

Alison : Thank you very much for calling, Mr. Scott. _____ (a)
One is for personal computers and the other is for office computers. Which one would you like, sir?

James : _____ (b) I'm thinking of buying a new computer for my son. And also there is a computer in my office that doesn't work well.

Alison : Is the one in your office one of our products?

James : Yes, it is. _____ (c) We bought it only three years ago.

Alison : O.K. _____ (d) So we can fix it for free if it is within the period of guarantee.

James : Oh, that's nice! I'd forgotten about that. Tomorrow at my office, I'll check the exact date we bought it.

Alison : By the way, how can we send the catalogs to you? Shall I send them by express mail or door-to-door delivery service?

James : _____ (e)

Alison : Well then, we'll send them by express mail. Now, could you give me your address, please?

James : Yes, my name is James Scott, at 46 Central Road, New York, NY, 96807 U.S.A.

Alison : All right. I'll send them out to you right away.

James : Thank you very much.

- ① Either way's fine with me.
- ② It's too old to fix.
- ③ That model was sold with a three-year guarantee.
- ④ Both, I suppose.
- ⑤ The model name is WC-PC 7.
- ⑥ We have two kinds of catalogs at this moment.

9 次の a～e の英文の () の中に入るもっとも適当な語を①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

- a. On my birthday, 15 of my () — grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins — came to my house.
① relatives ② recipes ③ reserves ④ responsibilities
- b. Parking is limited, so please use public (), such as buses and trains.
① travel ② traffic ③ transfer ④ transportation
- c. It's () to speak with your mouth full. You're still eating!
① polite ② rude ③ splendid ④ strict
- d. Please () me to introduce myself.
① allow ② apologize ③ forgive ④ let
- e. She had her car () at a garage.
① expected ② inspected ③ respected ④ suspected

- 10 次の英文の(a)~(e)の () の中にはどんな語が入りますか。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。

One hundred and fifty years ago, the position of women in U.S. society was very different from their position today. In those days, women's lives were completely (a) by men. Society did not encourage women to have a (b) outside the home. Although they received an education at elementary school and high school, they were not allowed to attend college or university. Even when a married woman did work outside the home, she could not keep the money that she (c). The law required her to give the money to her husband! Society expected women to do the housekeeping, to raise the children, and to (d) their husbands. That was their role in society. They did not have the right to vote. In many ways, they had no freedom at all.

This situation began to change slowly after the first women's rights group was organized in 1848. After that year, small groups of women began to fight (e) the lack of equal rights and justice in U.S. society. Progress was slow; for many years, their attempts to improve women's social position ended in failure. Slowly, however, more and more people began to share their ideas and support their demands until, in 1920, women were given the right to vote in a national election.

a)(① appreciated ② celebrated ③ purchased ④ ruled)

b)(① relief ② hobby ③ religion ④ career)

c)(① earned ② counted ③ found ④ begged)

d)(① obey ② deny ③ neglect ④ involve)

e)(① for ② against ③ with ④ off)

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. Robert was against his mother's proposal.

Robert (① accepted ② disliked ③ praised ④ disturbed) his mother's proposal.

b. The professor researched the history of France.

The professor (① judged ② investigated ③ repaired ④ chased) the history of France.

c. The actor passed away three months ago.

The actor has been (① dead ② ill ③ injured ④ tired) for three months.

d. I wish I could fly like a bird.

I am (① sorry ② satisfied ③ happy ④ delighted) I cannot fly like a bird.

e. Whenever Tom sees the picture, he remembers his school days.

Tom never sees the picture (① after ② before ③ without ④ with) remembering his school days.

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. Show (1. have 2. me 3. you 4. what) in your hand.

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

b. She is (1. best 2. far 3. by 4. the) musician in our city.

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

c. The population of China is (1. than 2. larger 3. of 4. that) Japan.

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

d. Please (1. a 2. close 3. take 4. look) at the process.

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

e. Tim's help (1. me 2. solve 3. to 4. enabled) my problems.

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