

平成 27 年 度 ( 第 54 回 )

英 語 検 定 試 験 問 題

# 1 級

平成 27 年 9 月 6 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		

- 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 an-gle            ② chap-ter            ③ in-sist            ④ se-ries  
b. ① ac-count            ② both-er            ③ short-age            ④ ur-gent  
c. ① ab-so-lute            ② con-fi-dence            ③ hon-es-ty            ④ re-sem-ble  
d. ① ap-pli-cant            ② es-ti-mate            ③ in-vest-ment            ④ med-i-cal  
e. ① ag-ri-cul-ture            ② ca-pac-i-ty            ③ gen-er-a-tion            ④ pol-i-ti-cian

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 Could you lower the heat in this room?  
② Could you check my temperature, please?  
③ This water is too hot to drink.  
④ I would like to avoid taking medicine if possible.
- b. ① I'm sorry to say that I will be late for the meeting.  
② Could I get together with you tomorrow?  
③ I will be there right on time in fifteen minutes.  
④ It's OK for you to be late.
- c. ① The computer needs your password.  
② The CD is running fine in the computer.  
③ The computer is now reading the files from the CD.  
④ The CD won't come out of the computer.
- d. ① The digital camera doesn't seem to work.  
② Could you make the room brighter?  
③ Could you make the room darker?  
④ The screen is big enough for you to see.
- e. ① Let me buy you an energy drink.  
② You should be taking less sleep to stay awake.  
③ You should play games for as long as you like.  
④ It is not good for your health to sit up late every night.

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 Probably with Mary.  
② He is my brother.  
③ I'll bring my guitar with me.  
④ It's held in the city hall.
- b. ① Since my childhood.  
② For two hours.  
③ Because I broke my racket.  
④ Only when my uncle visits.
- c. ① I'm sorry. I have no idea.  
② OK, I'll bring it tomorrow.  
③ I can't reach it. I'll ask Emily.  
④ That's OK. I don't want any salt.
- d. ① He called in sick.  
② Nobody answered my call.  
③ Sure, go ahead.  
④ Let's see. Yes, I have it.
- e. ① I could almost win the match.  
② Thanks. What beautiful flowers!  
③ Don't worry. It was a good experience.  
④ Well done. You played very well.

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 show him {
- ① a smaller green sweater.
  - ② a bigger green sweater.
  - ③ a smaller gray sweater.
  - ④ a bigger gray sweater.

- b. They are talking about {
- ① their personal wartime memories.
  - ② their mistakes in the exam.
  - ③ their last history exam.
  - ④ the value of learning history.

- c. Because he is going to {
- ① have a holiday.
  - ② have an interview.
  - ③ stay at an expensive hotel.
  - ④ look for a new manager.

- d. She thinks reading is like {
- ① a collection of a lot of words.
  - ② reaching a goal.
  - ③ a journey to a different world.
  - ④ a time-wasting journey.

- e. She is going to {
- ① cook a healthy meal for dinner.
  - ② go to cooking school.
  - ③ go on a diet.
  - ④ go out for dinner.

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. Elephants and other big animals are being

- ① exported alive to Asian nations.
- ② killed mainly for their meat.
- ③ protected well by laws.
- ④ hunted for their long teeth or horns.

b. The number of African elephants is

- ① not being paid attention to.
- ② increasing rapidly.
- ③ decreasing dramatically.
- ④ recovering slowly.

c. It is estimated that around

- ① 100
  - ② 1,000
  - ③ 10,000
  - ④ 100,000
- } elephants were hunted from 2010 to 2012 in Africa.

d. In some Asian nations, rare animal parts are made into

- ① name stamps.
- ② modern medicines.
- ③ meat products.
- ④ postage stamps.

e. In order to end this kind of trading,

- ① all the products should be free.
- ② demand for the goods should go down.
- ③ more animal products should be sold.
- ④ the number of consumers should increase.



6 大学生のJohnと高校生のYuka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 Yuka is allowed to speak Japanese in her English classes.  
② her new English teacher speaks English all the time.  
③ Yuka is a native English speaker.  
④ John has helped Yuka improve her English.

b. ① Math and science should be taught in Japanese.  
② History is important because it is all about who we are.  
③ They should also be taught in English.  
④ They are also great because teachers use English.

c. He's studying { ① Japanese Art.  
② World History.  
③ Political Science.  
④ about language.

d. ① 3,000 languages are going to disappear by the end of this century.  
② 6,000 languages will disappear in about 90 years.  
③ 6,000 languages are being lost every ten days.  
④ New languages will never be born.

e. ① The importance of speaking English.  
② The importance of protecting one's own language.  
③ Why people should speak English.  
④ Why English should be taught at school.

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)

There are two ways to borrow large amounts of money: go to a bank for a <sup>\*1</sup>loan, or get money from a group of individuals.

It is very common for a business to get a loan from a bank. The bank is asked to provide some money, and the bank decides how much money to give, and how it will be paid back. After the loan is made, the business uses the money to start a new project or continue to operate during a slow business period. The business then prepares to pay back the original loan amount, known as the principal, and the interest, which is the bank's charge for using its money.

Instead of borrowing money from a bank, a business or a government can borrow a large amount of money from individuals by selling bonds. A bond is a record that describes a loan <sup>\*2</sup>contract between the borrower and the lender of the money. So, if you buy a bond, then you are lending money to a business just like a bank would.

A big difference between a bank loan and a bond is the number of people involved. Bank loans usually involve one bank and one loan. On the other hand, companies or governments can sell thousands or millions of bonds to individuals or businesses. Using bonds, they can raise the large amounts of money needed for big projects. Asking a single bank for such large sums of money would only result in the answer "No." However, if many individuals lend a company or a government a small amount of money each, then the total amount borrowed can become extremely large.

<sup>\*1</sup>loan : 貸し付け      <sup>\*2</sup>contract : 契約



(B)

The two ways a business can borrow large amounts of money are from a bank or from individuals. Borrowing money from a bank is ( a ) for a business. The business uses the money for a new project or for continuing its operations when the business ( b ). Then the business pays back the principal and the interest to the bank.

A business can also borrow money by selling bonds. For those who buy bonds, they lend money to the company ( c ).

One big difference between a bank loan and a bond is ( d ). In most cases, while bank loans involve one bank, bonds involve many individuals. Also, it is difficult for a business to borrow a large amount of money from ( e ) to use for big projects.

a (① not common      ② quite usual      ③ unusual      ④ very rare)

b (① goes badly      ② goes well      ③ is being successful  
④ is closed down)

c (① at high interest      ② in a different way than a bank does  
③ in a similar way that a bank does      ④ through a bank)

d (① how many people are involved  
② how often a business can borrow money  
③ how soon a business can borrow money  
④ how soon the business should pay the money back)

e (① a bank      ② another company      ③ governments  
④ individuals)

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。

Julia : Oh, hi, Mary. What's up?

Mary : Hey, Julia. Listen, I'm going away this weekend. \_\_\_\_\_ (a)

Julia : Sure. What do you need?

Mary : \_\_\_\_\_ (b)

Julia : No problem. What should I give her?

Mary : Please give her a can of cat food twice a day, in the morning and evening.

Julia : All right. \_\_\_\_\_ (c)

Mary : Well, could you get my mail as well?

Julia : Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ (d) I'll put it on your desk. Anything else?

Mary : If you don't mind, there's one more thing.

Julia : Sure.

Mary : I'm getting back at 11:00 on Sunday night. \_\_\_\_\_ (e)

Julia : No, of course not.

Mary : Thank you very much, Julia. You're a great help!

- ① Is that all?
- ② Can you do me a favor?
- ③ I can do that for you.
- ④ Can you see me off?
- ⑤ Can you feed my cat while I'm away?
- ⑥ Would you mind picking me up at the station?

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. My sister has made great ( ) in speaking English since a girl from the UK joined her class.  
① errors                      ② fun                      ③ impressions              ④ progress
- b. The fog is so ( ) that we can't see the tower from our classroom.  
① far                      ② slight                      ③ thick                      ④ thin
- c. He is ( ) in spite of his busy schedule. He is always on time for meetings.  
① honest                      ② innocent                      ③ late                      ④ punctual
- d. Thanks to the teacher's advice, the students could ( ) their problems more easily.  
① change                      ② cut                      ③ handle                      ④ mend
- e. Last evening, the group of tourists from Canada ate sushi, something ( ) Japanese.  
① calmly                      ② directly                      ③ patiently                      ④ typically

10 次の英文の(a)~(e)の ( ) 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。

As a country ( a ), the people usually become wealthier and healthier. They eat better food, drink cleaner water, and have better health care. People can expect to live longer.

However, in modern developed countries, lifestyles and \*<sup>1</sup>diet have changed for the worse. Both men and women have become busier and work longer hours, so they do not have time to prepare proper meals. They eat processed and fast foods instead, which contain a larger amount of fat, salt, and sugar. They do not walk so much, and some do not exercise at all. ( b ), the percentage of the population with heart disease or cancer is increasing.

Another disease that has become more common in richer countries is \*<sup>2</sup>diabetes. It is also caused by poor diet and a lack of exercise. Germany, which is a developed country, has about 183 deaths from diabetes per million people. ( c ), in Peru, a developing country, the death rate from the disease is just 60 per million people. The rate in Germany is ( d ) times that in Peru.

Moreover, the number of people with diabetes is rising. In 2003, according to the World Health Organization, 194 million adults around the world had diabetes. By 2030, WHO says this figure will be about 366 million. It is possible to control diabetes with medicine, but there is no cure. There are things, however, that people, especially young people, can do to avoid it. They should watch what they eat and try to avoid foods high in fat and sugar. Also, they should exercise regularly and walk more ( e ) always travelling by car or bus. If people change to this healthier lifestyle, we may be able to stop the rise in diabetes in the future.

\*<sup>1</sup>diet : 食事      \*<sup>2</sup>diabetes : 糖尿病

- Ⓐ (① decreases            ② delays            ③ develops  
     ④ disappears)
- Ⓑ (① As a result            ② Even so            ③ In addition  
     ④ Otherwise)
- Ⓒ (① By the way            ② In other words    ③ In this way  
     ④ On the other hand)
- Ⓓ (① less than three      ② less than two      ③ more than four  
     ④ more than three)
- Ⓔ (① in advance of        ② in memory of      ③ in charge of  
     ④ instead of)



11 次の a～e の各組の英文の内容をほぼ同じにするには ( ) にどの語が入りますか。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。

a. This medicine will get rid of your pain.

This medicine will (① reflect ② remove ③ repeat ④ replace) your pain.

b. If the order is not canceled, the book will be sent soon.

The book will be sent soon (① as ② although ③ since ④ unless) the order is canceled.

c. Who can trust such a dishonest politician?

(① Anybody ② Everybody ③ Nobody ④ Somebody) can trust such a dishonest politician.

d. I can't put up with the summer heat any longer.

I can't (① enjoy ② forget ③ remember ④ stand) the summer heat any longer.

e. Don't you think she looks like her mother?

Don't you think she (① recognizes ② recommends ③ resembles ④ respects) her mother?

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. She left Japan, (1. never 2. return 3. to 4. home) again.

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

b. A short (1. to 2. me 3. walk 4. brought) the museum.

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

c. She sat silently (1. her 2. in 3. with 4. tears) eyes.

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

d. He phones his daughter (1. other 2. every 3. day 4. almost).

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

e. Though the new type of a cell phone is out of stock now, it is (1. be 2. expected 3. to 4. available) in stores within the next week.

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