

令和 2 年 度 (第 65 回)

英 語 検 定 試 験 問 題

1 級

令和 2 年 12 月 20 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 a-rise ② con-cern ③ lec-ture ④ pro-nounce
- b. ① draw-er ② ex-pand ③ im-prove ④ sur-vive
- c. ① cul-tur-al ② em-ploy-ee ③ ho-ri-zon ④ per-for-mance
- d. ① a-gree-ment ② in-sur-ance ③ prin-ci-ple ④ rec-om-mend
- e. ① ap-pre-ci-ate ② cer-e-mo-ny ③ in-cred-i-ble ④ ob-ser-va-tion

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 The jacket is a little too tight for me to wear.
② The color isn't what I expected, so I want to change it.
③ The jacket didn't fit me well, so I would like to change it.
④ The size is just perfect for me, so I will send it back to you.
- b. ① We'll have a surprise party for you tonight.
② Please close your eyes and say one-two-three.
③ I have a present for you at tonight's party.
④ Some of my friends are joining us at tonight's surprise party.
- c. ① Could we keep the menu with us?
② Which do you like better, Japanese food or Italian food?
③ I'd like to make a reservation for two people at six o'clock.
④ I'll be at your restaurant to pay for the extra food we ordered.
- d. ① Let's stay here for a little while because the station will be crowded.
② I love to share the excitement of the concert with other people.
③ Let's follow the crowd to find out where the station is.
④ Let's leave the concert early.
- e. ① Everybody is just talking about it without actually buying one.
② I've managed to get one.
③ I was lucky to get the last one.
④ I should have come sooner to get one.

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 Keep yourself warm so that you won't catch a cold.
② Thank you for asking, but I'm not hungry at the moment.
③ Take your time, and call me if you need anything.
④ Thanks, but I'd rather have something hot.
- b. ① I've stayed here for a month.
② I'm planning to stay for a month.
③ I came here a month ago.
④ It'll take one and a half hours by car.
- c. ① You should take a deep breath.
② On the contrary, I'm really looking forward to it.
③ You should practice hard until you can feel more confident.
④ I hope you'll get well soon.
- d. ① Not at all. Nobody is watching anyway.
② Yes, I do. My favorite program is over.
③ Which program do you like to watch?
④ Thank you for turning it up for me.
- e. ① We are supposed to meet in front of Victoria Station.
② Why don't you take a bus from Victoria Station?
③ I'm sorry, but I'm a stranger here.
④ I think a round-trip ticket to Victoria Station will cost you \$10.

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. ① He hardly talks, but is skilled at art.
② He speaks a different language.
③ He is working as a professional artist.
④ He always speaks frankly.
- b. ① The hospital was closed.
② He has had a fever for a few days.
③ He could have a fever.
④ He took some medicine, but it didn't work.
- c. ① She went on to university.
② She worked in Japan for a couple of years.
③ She flew to Italy right after her graduation.
④ She started working in an Italian restaurant.
- d. ① The flight arrived after some delay.
② The man failed to eat lunch on the plane.
③ The man and the woman are meeting for the first time.
④ The man arranged his business trip by himself.
- e. He wants Ms. Brooks { ① to get his message.
② to call him right now.
③ to call him back tomorrow.
④ to call when the meeting is over.

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. Brexit is a quick way to say { ① the British Exit.
② the British Existence.
③ the British Exhibition.
④ the British Excitement.

b. British citizens chose to leave the EU in a national vote on { ① June 23rd, 2015.
② June 23rd, 2016.
③ January 31st, 2019.
④ January 31st, 2020.

c. The EU { ① stands for the Economic Union.
② was a group of 27 countries before “Brexit.”
③ allows anybody to move around the world without a passport.
④ allows free trade among member countries.

d. Member countries of the EU { ① are carefully separated into small markets.
② have the right not to obey the EU rules.
③ send their representatives to form a government.
④ remain largely independent politically.

e. The UK { ① is finally free of problems after Brexit.
② realized Brexit in a short period.
③ has many issues to solve even after Brexit.
④ stopped Brexit in favor of free trade.

6 HanaとDave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 he loved the climate there.
② the city is beautiful in summer.
③ he will be visiting there next year.
④ their summer is as hot as in Japan.

b. ① The traffic jams.
② The winter climate.
③ The summer heat.
④ Population increase.

c. ① They were much hotter.
② They were as hot as they are now.
③ Hana's mother didn't have to use an air-conditioner.
④ Hana's mother had to use an air-conditioner to cool the room.

d. It's been decided { ① to create more rivers.
② to increase their population.
③ they want more development to build factories.
④ much of their land should be covered with forest.

e. By { ① planting more trees.
② the flow of river water.
③ bringing in more tourists.
④ buying electricity from neighboring countries.

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)

You may know the word “malaria,” and if you do, you ought to know it is one of the world’s most serious public health issues. Malaria is a disease spread by *¹mosquitoes, and according to the World Health Organization, around 228 million cases of malaria occurred worldwide in 2018, with about 93% of all cases occurring in Africa. The estimated number of malaria deaths stood at 405,000 worldwide, and children aged under 5 years accounted for 67%. If something is not done, more will continue to die. So, how could malaria be prevented?

Special bed nets might be one simple, effective and inexpensive solution. They are called mosquito nets. Sleeping under a mosquito net prevents people from being bitten by mosquitoes. These nets are treated with chemicals that kill mosquitoes but do not affect humans. Each net costs about two to five dollars, lasts for 3-4 years, and protects, on average, two people. One organization, Project Mosquito Net, is trying to promote these nets and save lives. It has gathered *²donations and *³distributed 450 million of the nets in Africa, which has helped cut malaria-related deaths by 50% since 2000.

However, malaria is not the only problem facing people in Africa. Another big problem is hunger. Many people suffer from hunger every day. So even though they should use the mosquito nets to protect themselves from mosquito bites, they often sew them together to make large fishing nets. Then they use the nets to catch fish for food. Regarding this practice, one father with a large family said, “I know it’s not right but without these nets, we wouldn’t eat.”

We need to take all actions to *⁴eradicate both malaria and hunger. Let’s consider what we can do for this.

*¹mosquito(es) : 蚊 *²donation(s) : 寄付

*³distribut(ed) : 分配する *⁴eradicate : ～を撲滅させる

(B)

Malaria is one of the most serious health problems in the world. In 2018, it killed about 405,000 people worldwide. About (a) of them were children under 5 years old. One solution is to use mosquito nets. Chemicals that kill mosquitoes, but (b), are put on them. One organization has passed out the nets in Africa, and has helped reduce malaria deaths by (c). However, not only malaria but also (d) is a big problem there. To get food, some people use mosquito nets (e). We should work hard to solve these problems.

a (① one-third ② half ③ two-thirds ④ 93%)

b (① do not hurt other insects ② do not harm people
③ are expensive ④ last forever)

c (① 450 million ② half ③ 67% ④ 2000)

d (① dirty water ② a lack of medicine
③ a lack of food ④ a shortage of water)

e (① as fishing nets ② to grow vegetables
③ to catch wild animals ④ to clean their water)

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。

Ken : Hi, Lisa. How are you? How is your job going?

Lisa : Great. I'm lucky to work in the movie industry.

Ken : Working on movies must be really exciting.

Lisa : Oh, yes, but it also requires a lot of time. _____ (a)

Ken : Why is that?

Lisa : Well, each scene isn't filmed just once. You have to take a lot of different shots for each scene. _____ (b) The others aren't used.

Ken : Wow, that sounds like a lot of work. _____ (c)

Lisa : It depends, but sometimes as many as twenty. One scene may be shot from five or six different angles.

Ken : Wow! I didn't know that. But it sounds interesting.

_____ (d) I'm really curious about it.

Lisa : Yes, of course. Why don't you come visit the set? You can see how the special effects are done. And perhaps you might also see a famous movie star.

Ken : Great, I'd love to! When can I come and see the set?

Lisa : _____ (e)

- ① I'll ask my boss about it.
- ② Only the best ones are used in the film.
- ③ So, how many shots does each scene need?
- ④ You must use a lot of cameras to shoot angles.
- ⑤ Can I have a chance to see how a movie is made?
- ⑥ It can take many days to make even a one-minute scene for a film.

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. Mary gave her () to elect the politician.

- ① grade ② price ③ rate ④ vote

b. The shop was crowded and the clerk asked the () to wait in line.

- ① applicants ② customers ③ employers ④ players

c. Tom () to make a lot of mistakes when he is busy.

- ① decides ② helps ③ hopes ④ tends

d. Jill is never satisfied. She is always ().

- ① complaining ② confusing ③ containing ④ creating

e. He is () to live in such a nice house.

- ① dependent ② false ③ fortunate ④ necessary

〔10〕 次の英文の①～④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。

History is about what has happened in the past. It is usually a *¹chronological record of events to do with a civilization or a group. We study history not only because it is interesting to know about the past, but also because a knowledge of this can help us to understand the present. It can also help us (①) making mistakes in the future.

Nowadays, historians have many *²resources for understanding the past. However, long ago their resources were very limited, and in some cultures and societies they are still limited. (②), there are *³isolated tribes in the country of Papua New Guinea who have no written language. They can communicate only orally and with simple pictures. Their history, therefore, is limited to what has been handed down or drawn on bark or stone walls. There can be no written history (③) there is a form of writing, a material to write with, a material to write on, and so on. The first materials for writing on were stone, tree bark, and animal skins, with paper being used later.

Modern historians have a (④) of written records to consult. These include books, newspapers and personal letters. In more recent years, voice recordings, film, and video records have become available. Furthermore, scientists can study ruins and the remains of cities and civilizations for information about the past. Historians also have records of the actual speeches of many historical leaders.

In an attempt to make as many historical records as possible available to researchers, all this material is now stored, often *⁴digitally, in libraries. At (⑤) time in the future, someone will no doubt invent an even more *⁵efficient way of storing historical information.

*¹chronological : 年代順の *²resource(s) : 資料

*³isolated tribe(s) : 未接触部族 *⁴digitally : デジタル方式で

*⁵efficient : 効率が³良い

- a (① admit ② avoid ③ deny ④ mind)
- b (① For example ② In addition
③ In contrast ④ On the other hand)
- c (① after ② because ③ if ④ until)
- d (① lack ② limit ③ wealth ④ welfare)
- e (① any ② each ③ every ④ some)

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. As soon as Lola set eyes on the beautiful dress, she wanted it.

Lola wanted the beautiful dress at (① any moment ② first sight ③ last ④ the time).

b. To tell the truth, I didn't have a good time at the concert.

(① Frankly ② Generally ③ Loosely ④ Roughly) speaking, I didn't have a good time at the concert.

c. The police officer looked into the details of the accident.

The police officer (① organized ② suspected ③ doubted ④ investigated) the details of the accident.

d. There is no building a fire with wet wood.

It is (① careless ② impossible ③ possible ④ unnatural) to build a fire with wet wood.

e. This medicine can get rid of your headache.

This medicine can (① increase ② reduce ③ remove ④ soften) your headache.

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. Cathy's grandfather tried to (1. her 2. get 3. stop 4. to) crying.

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

b. We should (1. advantage 2. the fine weather 3. take 4. of) to go on a picnic.

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

c. No (1. sooner 2. I 3. come 4. had) to my office than the phone rang.

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

d. The 20th century (1. in 2. progress 3. great 4. saw) science.

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

e. I usually (1. make 2. manage 3. myself 4. to) understood in Spanish.

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

