

2022
SUMMER

英検[®] 対策
実践演習

準 1 級



英検[®] は、公益財団法人日本英語検定協会の登録商標です。

はじめに～英検準 1 級の試験とは？

一次試験の形式 = 筆記試験 90 分

1. 短文の語句補充問題

全 25 問。1～2 文の短文や A と B の対話内の空所に当てはまる語句を選択。単語 21 問、句動詞 4 問。**時間配分は 15 分が目安** 1 問 30～40 秒のペースが目標。わからない問題は早々に見切りをつける。

2. 長文の語句補充問題

全 6 問。2 つの長文に、各 3 問の空所補充問題。文章・文脈の理解が重要。

時間配分は 15 分が目安 主に社会的・科学的な話題に関する記事が 2 題。各記事を 7 分半、1 問 2 分半を目安に 15 分で解答。

3. 長文の内容一致問題

全 10 問。3 つ（約 300 語、400 語、約 500 語）の長文の内容に関する質問。**時間配分は全体で 35 分が目安** 主に社会的・科学的な話題に関する記事が 3 題。1 つ目と 2 つ目の問題は各 3 問を 10 分強で、3 つ目の問題は 4 問を 15 分弱で解き、合わせて 35 分以内に解答。

4. ライティング問題

与えられた TOPIC で 120～150 語の英語エッセイを書く。与えられた 4 つの POINTS（観点）から 2 つを選んで自分の意見を述べる。**時間配分は 25 分を目安に** 試験時間の約 3 割の時間に当たる 25 分を目安にする。

5. リスニング問題

■ 会話の内容一致選択 12 問（解答時間 10 秒）

大多数は「日常会話」だが多岐に渡る。

■ 文の内容一致選択 12 問（解答時間 10 秒）

動植物、科学、技術、医学と健康などについてのかなり新しい情報がテーマとなったパッセージを聞く。

■ Real-Life 形式の内容一致選択 5 問（解答時間 10 秒）

アナウンス、諸連絡、館内放送、留守番電話やカスタマーサービスのメッセージ、音声ガイダンスなど。

二次試験の形式 = 面接試験およそ 8 分

4 コマのイラストを見て状況を描写するナレーション 1 問と質疑応答 4 問。

Day 1

1. To complete each item, choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices.

- (1) There seem to be powerful forces that seek to () dictatorships and expand democracy through peaceful means.
1. whine 2. crawl 3. enliven 4. overthrow
- (2) The businesswoman always made sure to claim her home office equipment as a tax () when filling in her taxes at the end of the year.
1. molecule 2. connotation 3. deduction 4. slant
- (3) Although a vast amount of their personal correspondence was accidentally made public, nobody will ever be able to read the () thoughts and secrets of this celebrated couple.
1. underdressed 2. obedient 3. innermost 4. subordinate
- (4) It was a leisurely trip, so we took a () into a small village and enjoyed tea and cake at a pretty tearoom.
1. province 2. plight 3. sanction 4. detour
- (5) In spite of our dedicated efforts to improve performance, the critics thought it was at best (), which was very disappointing.
1. mediocre 2. superficial 3. sublime 4. adrift
- (6) People seeking sympathy from others used to write poems to express their () emotions; today, blogs seem to serve that purpose to a certain degree.
1. vocational 2. decrepit 3. intense 4. renowned
- (7) Many people say language skills are like muscles in that they must be exercised; otherwise they will gradually ().
1. browse 2. trespass 3. wither 4. mumble
- (8) Police raided the headquarters of a small terrorist cell and () computer equipment, but they did not make any arrests.
1. enacted 2. confiscated 3. segregated 4. enchanted

3. Read the passage below and choose the best answer from among the four choices for each question.

Lives Worth Saving

Imagine you are wearing some expensive clothes that you do not want to get dirty. Then, you come across a child drowning in a shallow body of water. What do you do? This is an analogy* given by utilitarian* philosopher Peter Singer. He believes everyone would answer the same: of course, they would save the child because their life is unquestionably more important than keeping clothes clean. Most people would likely consider not doing so as morally repugnant*.

However, then, Singer continues, what about the children who are suffering, but not right in front of you? There are millions of lives that do not get access to several benefits we take for granted: vaccines to prevent fatal illnesses, sufficient money for food, tuition for advanced education, and so on. The people who are reading this passage likely have, or someday will secure, enough resources to donate to those struggling children via charities. Why then, is there no unanimous consensus to commit to helping them like a child drowning in water? This is an inconsistency that Singer believes must be confronted. He points out that there is no difference in the value of people we can immediately recognize and people who are invisible to us and live on the other side of the world. Yet, we often act as if there is. Some people may not discern this unless directly addressed. Others may be aware but be cynical and believe that donations would only go into the pockets of insatiable administrators.

Even still, Singer argues, we should all share our resources with those in need when we can. As a utilitarian, he believes that the more individuals work to rectify* the imbalance in quality of life, the more benefits will be felt by everyone in the long run. This is not only in terms of the desired outcome for the disadvantaged, but how the advantaged who are giving will have a stronger sense of happiness and meaning in life than just pursuing self-centered hedonism*.

(1) According to Singer, what reasons could people possibly have behind not donating resources to those who need them?

1. People are egocentric and simply do not want to share their financial resources with those who struggle.
2. People may not be aware of the problem or are skeptical about where their donations would go.
3. People believe that it is not their problem but the government's and also lack awareness of relevant charities.
4. People think that the poverty-stricken should not depend on charity and that this problem needs to be directly addressed.

(2) According to the passage, what is one benefit that would come with equal distribution of resources?

1. It would commend unanimous consensus to commit to helping others.
2. It would effectually accentuate in the difference of people's values.
3. A stronger sense of happiness would be felt by those who share.
4. There would be no difference in the value of people globally.

(3) What seems to be the assumption on which the author's idea is based?

1. There are currently enough resources for everyone, but its distribution is disproportionate*.
2. There is a lack of resources for everyone, so people must learn to ration and share equally with each other.
3. Several advantages exist for people to share their resources with those in need, hence the lack of initiative in donating.
4. There are absolutely no incentives for affluent people to donate any excess resources they may have to those who lack them.

Glossary

An Invisible Threat

* morale	士気	* burial	埋葬
* plead	嘆願する	* draft	(軍に) 招集する

Lives Worth Saving

* analogy	類似、類推	* utilitarian	(名) 功利主義者 (形) 功利主義の
* repugnant	不快な、嫌な	* rectify	を直す、修正する
* disproportionate	不釣り合いな	* hedonism	快樂主義