

英検[®]準1級

実践演習

2024
Summer

準1級

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はじめに ～ 英検準 1 級の試験とは？**2024 年度リニューアル版****一次試験の形式＝筆記試験 90 分****1. 短文の語句補充問題**

全 18 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。

時間配分は 10 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 10 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 5 分、1 問 1 分半を目安に 10 分で解答。

3. 長文の内容一致問題

全 7 問。2 つ（約 400 語、500 語）の長文の内容に関する質問。時間配分は全体で 25 分が目安。主に社会的・科学的な話題に関する記事が 2 題。1 つ目の問題は 3 問を 10 分強で、2 つ目の問題は 4 問を 15 分弱で解き、合わせて 25 分以内に解答。

4. ライティング問題

2 題（要約と意見論述）。

要約は、与えられたパッセージを 60 ～ 70 語の文章に要約する。時間配分は 20 分を目安にする。

意見論述は、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。時間配分は試験時間の約 3 割に当たる 25 分を目安にする。

5. リスニング問題

① 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。

② 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。

③ 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。

英検準 1 級ライティング

●要約

2024 年度から追加された要約問題では、「社会性の高い話題」についてのパッセージが与えられ、そのパッセージを自分の言葉で 60 ～ 70 語の文章に要約します。パッセージの論理構成を正しくつかみ、それと矛盾しないよう、簡潔な表現で書くことが求められます。

日ごろから英文を読む際は、論理構成を意識しながら読むことが大切です。文章全体の主張や、各パラグラフのトピックを頭の中でまとめながら読解する習慣をつけましょう。また、具体的表現を総称的・抽象的表現に言い換える力（パラフレーズ力）を磨きましょう。

要約は次の 4 つの角度から採点されます（0 ～ 4 点で合計 16 点）

1. 内容

要約になっているか（具体的なものを抽象的な表現でまとめられているか）、与えられたパッセージの内容が正しく反映できているか、パラグラフ毎の適切なポイントを盛り込んで書けているか。

2. 構成

与えられたパッセージの論理展開と矛盾せずに適切な順序で書けているか、論理マーキーが適切に使えているか。

3. 語彙

スペルミスや誤った語の使用がないか、使用されている語彙の難易度が準 1 級 (CEFR B1 ～ B2) のレベルに達しているか。

4. 文法

文法上のミスがないか。特に、間違えることで意味が異なって伝わってしまうようなミス（肯定、否定が逆になる等）がないか。

Sample 英検®協会ウェブサイトより

- **Instructions:** Read the article below and summarize it in your own words as far as possible in English.
- **Suggested length:** 60-70 words
- **Write your summary in the space provided on your answer sheet. Any writing outside the space will not be graded.**

From the 1980s to the early 2000s, many national museums in Britain were charging their visitors entrance fees. The newly elected government, however, was supportive of the arts. It introduced a landmark policy to provide financial aid to museums so that they would drop their entrance fees. As a result, entrance to many national museums, including the National History Museum, became free of charge.

Supporters of the policy said that as it would widen access to national museums, it would have significant benefits. People, regardless of their education or income, would have the opportunity to experience the large collections of artworks in museums and learn about the country's cultural history.

Although surveys indicated that visitors to national museums that became free increased by an average of 70 percent after the policy's introduction, critics claimed the policy was not completely successful. This increase, they say, mostly consisted of the same people visiting museums many times. Additionally, some independent museums with entrance fees said the policy negatively affected them. Their visitor numbers decreased because people were visiting national museums to avoid paying fees, causing the independent museums to struggle financially. (188 words)

Sample Answer 英検®協会ウェブサイトより

The British government implemented a policy that would help national museums to provide free admission to the public. Supporters believed this would encourage people from various backgrounds to visit museums. However, while visitors increased, some critics of the policy pointed out the increase was largely due to repeated visitors from the same people. Moreover, some independent museums with admission fees stated the policy led to a drop in their revenues.

(70 words)

●意見論述

準 1 級のエッセイは「社会性の高い話題」、つまり社会で話題になっている問題についての意見が求められます。世情と世論についていき、日頃から知識や情報を蓄積しておく必要があります。新聞や信頼できる報道機関の発信する情報に触れ、学校や塾で習うさまざまな時事問題に関心を持つことが大切です。もちろん、英語力の試験なので、与えられたトピックについての知識の正確さや量が重視されるわけではありません。

高度な知識があったとしても、それを英語で伝達することが難しいと判断したら他のポイントを書くなど、戦略的に考えて内容を調整しましょう。できるだけ正確な英語を書くことは当然重要です。

意見論述では、指定されたトピックについて 120 ～ 150 語のエッセイを書きます。特徴的なのは、4 つの「観点」から 2 つを選んで自分の主張をサポートするように仕上げます。

エッセイは次の 4 つの角度から採点されます（各 0 ～ 4 点で合計 16 点と推定）

1. 内容

与えられたトピックから外れないように、「説得力があって」「具体的な」内容を書きましょう。説得力のある内容にするためには、しっかりした論拠と明快な説明が必須です。自分の経験を書くだけでは読み手を納得させられません。

2. 構成

エッセイには決まった型があります。「型破り」にならないようにしてください。大切なことは流れがわかりやすく、矛盾のない論理展開です。

3. 語彙

スペルミスや誤った語の使用は減点となり、難易度の高い語彙を使いこなせれば高得点につながります。また、shouldn't ではなく should not にするなど、「フォーマルな書き方」を心がけること。同じ語句を繰り返し使用することも避けましょう。

4. 文法

文法上のミスも減点となります。同じパターンの文を繰り返すのではなく、多様な構文を使用することが高得点につながります。英語らしい無生物主語の文などを使いこなせることが望ましいです。

→ 上記の要求を満たすエッセイを書くためには、試験という限られた時間の中で、きちんと自分の意見を掘り下げて整理するという下準備が大切です。与えられたトピックについて、まずは 4 つの観点から賛成理由、反対理由を考え、次に、「自分の意見を支える具体的な理由」を見つけやすい観点 2 つを選択しましょう。

Notes

.....

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
- (9) If the plans for the new chemical factory are approved, the future of the local fishing industry could be in ().
1. virtue 2. vicinity 3. premonition 4. jeopardy

- (10) We found the tiny south-facing bedroom comfortable enough, and () to it was an old-fashioned bathroom with a large window.
1. traumatic 2. versatile 3. bizarre 4. adjacent
- (11) It is a good idea to () the gestures made by the speaker during a conversation as a way of demonstrating equality and familiarity between the conversation participants.
1. reciprocate 2. preside 3. weld 4. perspire
- (12) This method may seem (), but it is a comparatively easy and simple way to keep your focus on what can otherwise be confusing and complicated material.
1. bashful 2. tedious 3. stout 4. weary
- (13) Any mistakes, no matter whether they are obvious () or subtle slips, must be detected and properly corrected as they might subsequently emerge as major targets of complaint.
1. hierarchies 2. inscriptions 3. blunders 4. outsets
- (14) Given her warm personality, quick wit, and wonderful sense of humor, her hearty laugh can be ().
1. sluggish 2. adverse 3. infectious 4. evasive
- (15) Our principal rivals at ABC Corporation seek to () competitors from gaining access to the market, thus allowing them to keep prices high.
1. stray 2. inject 3. restrain 4. pamper
- (16) The new café is filled with the inviting smells of coffee and cookies, and beautiful rose petals are () outside the entrance.
1. scattered 2. assaulted 3. substituted 4. enraged
- (17) In most media () of the catastrophe, the conduct of police officers is carefully analyzed and the work of essential workers is praised profusely.
1. anatomies 2. cuisines 3. concessions 4. famines
- (18) All the restaurants, cafes, and bars in this district must () to the new strict hygiene regulations; frequent inspections will be carried out.
1. smuggle 2. roam 3. conform 4. prevail
- (19) In Victorian times, there was a romantic custom of sending one's lover precious items as () of everlasting love.
1. mammals 2. tokens 3. recipients 4. lapses
- (20) Did people respond positively when you first started () veganism solely for the sake of animal protection?
1. concealing 2. battering 3. exhaling 4. advocating

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

An Invisible Threat

On September 28, 1918, the Liberty Loan Parade was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was meant to be a day to boost morale*; the military would parade through the city and rally* citizens to support the war. Little did Philadelphians know, they were exposing themselves to a threat much closer to home. It was an invisible threat: a danger we now know as influenza.

The march took place amid the Spanish flu pandemic. Health officials had pleaded* with the mayor to cancel it, but he dismissed them. The mayor made the decision that no part of the war effort could be sacrificed. The result was severe. Only days later, hospital beds began to reach capacity. Medical staff became either overwhelmed or (1) themselves. Later calculations revealed that in three weeks, about 5,000 lives had been taken due to this inaction. The city even ran out of coffins* for burials at one point.

Philadelphia was not the only place where leaders ignored medical advice. Across America, military commanders (2) them to camps, where the virus could easily transfer. Newspapers silenced the outbreaks as they spread. There were some places, such as New York, where quarantine was attempted, but the wartime situation meant the authorities could not do enough. It did not help when a (3) arose that the disease was a bioweapon* planted by the Germans.

Instead of facing the threat of the disease, authority figures turned a blind eye to the hazards and sought to continue the war as if nothing was happening. The result was public confusion, alongside a multitude of deaths.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) 1. fell victim to the disease | 2. selfishly fled the country |
| 3. found a cure for the virus | 4. became immune to the disease |
| (2) 1. kidnapped men and dispatched | 2. slaughtered men and disposed |
| 3. honored men and shipped | 4. drafted* men and assigned |
| (3) 1. conspiracy theory | 2. years-old secret |
| 3. detailed analysis | 4. thoroughly conducted study |

3 Writing (意見論述)

例題： **TOPIC** : Working from home is better than working in the office.

POINTS : Communication / Productivity / Work-life balance / Child care

在宅勤務を4つの観点から考えます。

- ① 「コミュニケーション」については、「仕事仲間とのコミュニケーションが減ってしまった」「孤独になった」といったマイナスの意見もあれば、「様々な通信手段があるので、十分なコミュニケーションができる」という意見もあるでしょう。
- ② 「生産性」については、「気が散ってしまうので、低下する」という意見もあれば、「職場よりむしろ集中できる」という意見もあるでしょう。
- ③ 「仕事と私生活のバランス」については、「プライベートの時間が増えた・充実した」という意見もあれば、「公私の区別がつけづらくなった」という意見もあるはずです。
- ④ 「育児」という観点では、「子どもの世話をしながら仕事ができる」という肯定派も、「子どもに邪魔をされて仕事が進まない」という否定派もいるでしょう。

→ これら以外にも多様な意見がありえます。このように一つの話題について賛成と反対の両方向から包括的かつ客観的に熟考し、エッセイの中で主張していく項目を吟味します。たくさん盛り込めばいいというものではありません。長さ・語数に制限があることをしっかり意識しましょう。

エッセイの構成

- First Paragraph = Introduction (1 or 2 sentences)
まずは「賛成」か「反対」か、自分の意見を述べます。
(例) I agree/disagree with the statement that...
- Second Paragraph (2~4 sentences)
一つ目のポイントを論じます。
Topic sentence からスタートします。(例) First, ...
Supporting sentences で理由を説明します。2 ~ 3 文で書きます。
- Third Paragraph (2~4 sentences)
二つ目のポイントを論じます。書き方は一つ目のポイントと同じです。
Topic sentence からスタートします。(例) Secondly, ...
Supporting sentences で理由を説明します。2 ~ 3 文で書きます。
- Fourth Paragraph = Conclusion (1 or 2 sentences)
- For these reasons, ...
Therefore, ... In Conclusion, ... などのつなぎ言葉を使って書き出します。

Sample Answer

I believe that working in the office is better than working from home.

Firstly, easy communication with your colleagues can make your work more productive. Although the recent technology allows you to connect with others relatively easily online, non-verbal communication, such as facial expressions and gestures, plays an important role in your work.

Secondly, there are a lot of distractions and temptations in your house. For example, you are easily tempted to open websites irrelevant to your work when there are not any bosses around to monitor your behavior.

To conclude, the difficulties with online communication as well as potential distractions and temptations in your home can contribute to less productivity when you work from home. Therefore, I strongly believe that the advantages of working in the office are considerable.

(130 words)

In-Class Writing

- Write an essay on the given TOPIC.
- Use TWO of the POINTS below to support your answer.
- Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion
- Suggested length: 120-150 words

TOPIC :

Do young people today have more chances to achieve their ambitions than young people did in the past?

POINTS :

- Technology
- Money
- Social institutions
- Education

4 *Read each 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.