

英検[®] 対策 実力養成

2022
SUMMER

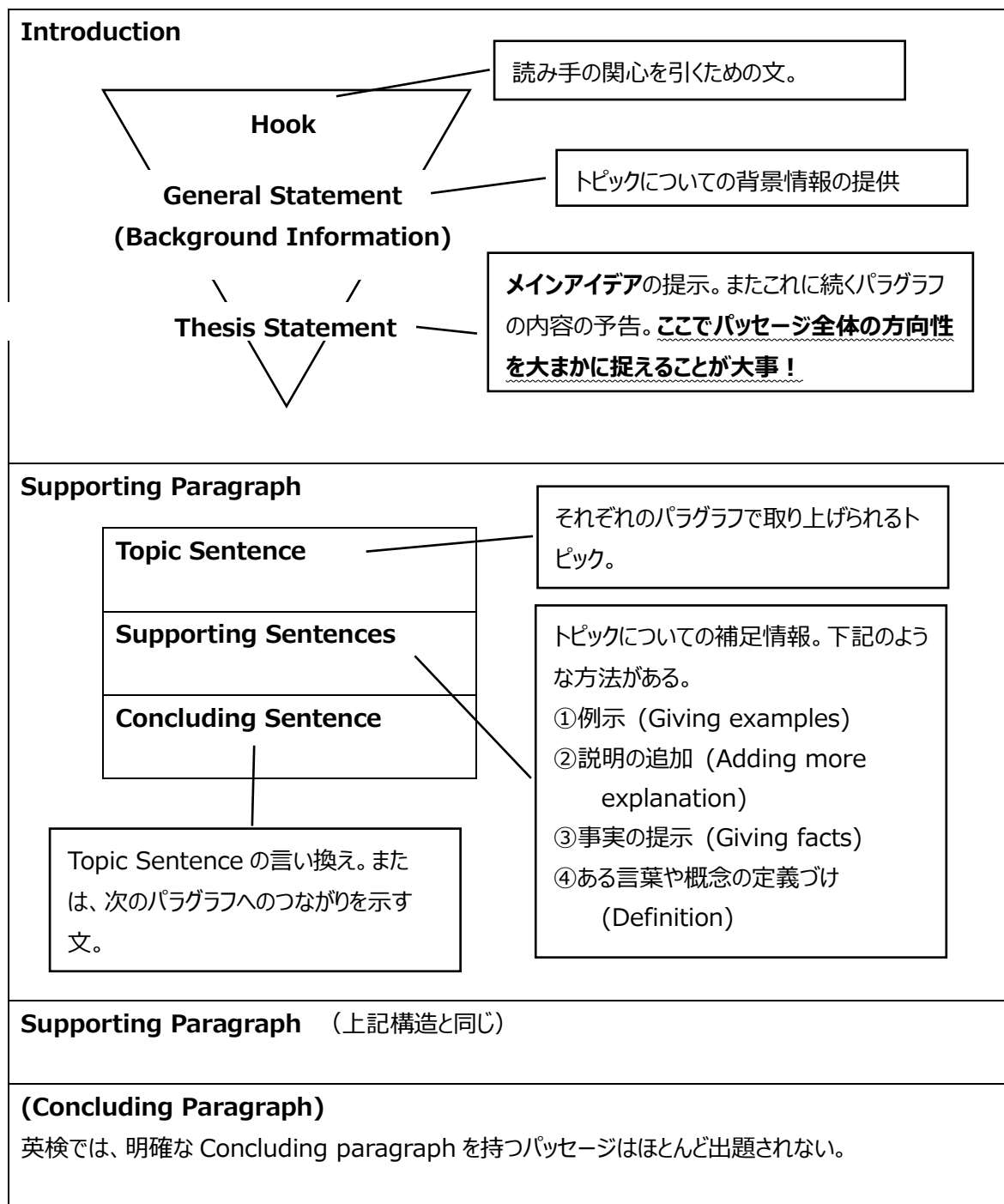
準 1 級



英検[®] は、公益財団法人日本英語検定協会の登録商標です。

英検の一般的な Passage の構造

準 1 級の大問 3. 長文内容一致問題は、3～4 段落から成るパッセージが 3 つ出題され、それぞれ約 300、400、500 語程度の長さである。それぞれのパッセージは以下のような構成である。



Vocabulary Practice 1

1. prior to		8. abusive	adj.	14. inclusive	adj.
2. reside	v	abuse	n	inclusivity	n
resident	n	9. domestic	adj.	⇔exclusive	adj.
residence	n	10. wage	n	15. disability	n
3. as of		minimum/low/ modest wage		disabled	adj.
4. emigration	n	11. prohibit	v	16. facilitate	v
emigrant	n	12. assimilation	n	17. threaten	v
5. commence	v	assimilate	v	threat	n
commencement	n	13. conspicuous	adj.	18. prevalence	n
6. prospect	v	⇔ inconspicuous	adj.		
7. rigorous	adj.	(in)conspicuously	adv.		
rigor	n				

1. 下の文章に当てはまる単語を上から一つ選び、() 中に入れなさい。必要であれば当てはまる形にかえなさい。

- (1) I try to purchase () groceries as much as I can because they are safer.
- (2) The opening ceremony will () at 5:30 a.m., so don't stay up too late, or you'll oversleep tomorrow.
- (3) He is from a low-income family, so his () of studying abroad is very low.
- (4) The () of diabetes and obesity in developed countries continues to increase as fast food remains popular.
- (5) She would have to try out like everyone else, in a () gymnastic routine involving splits and tumbles.
- (6) In general, an immigrant family finds it difficult to () to new customs if they are vastly different from ones in their own culture.
- (7) It is reported that the police were () to the participants in the demonstration.

2. 次の文章を読み、後のそれぞれの問題に答えなさい。

Towards a More Inclusive Film Industry

Around 1 billion people worldwide, or 15% of the global population, are thought to be living with some form of physical or mental impairment. Despite the prevalence of disability in our societies, for most of the film industry's history, this reality has been underrepresented on screen. Recent years have seen progress in terms of depicting persons with disabilities in film, as highlighted by a 2021 study that observed a three-fold increase in the portrayal of disability in film and in TV shows over the past decade. However, a sobering* reality remains, for very few of the disabled characters in these productions were actually played by actors with disabilities. It is against this backdrop that the 2021 film CODA, starring multiple deaf actors, offers a hopeful glimpse of the future of a more inclusive film industry.

sobering 酔いも覚めるような、ハッとするような

- (1) 上の文章で、Thesis Statementと思われる個所に下線を引きなさい。また、そこから読み取れるパッセージ全体の Topic と Main Idea を下に日本語で記入しなさい。

Topic
Main Idea

- (2) 上の文章で、Contrast(対比)・Contradiction(逆接)の働きを持つ Discourse Marker として使われている語句を2つ選び抜き出しなさい。

--	--

Exercise 1

次の文章を読み、後のそれぞれの問題に答えなさい。

Japanese Emigration to Brazil

Prior to the late 19th century, one rarely encountered a Japanese in any other part of the world other than Japan. Starting in the 1860s, however, this began to change, and today, *nikkeijin* – that is, people of Japanese descent residing in a country outside of Japan – are scattered across the globe. The country with the largest Japanese expat* community is Brazil, where, as of 2018, approximately 2 million expats were reported to reside. Japanese emigration to Brazil commenced in the spring of 1908 when the *Kasato-maru*, a Japanese cargo and passenger ship, carried 600 men and 181 women from the port of Kobe to Brazil; the number of Japanese emigrants to Brazil peaked in the 1930s at 24,000. While such a mass migration from Japan may be unimaginable today, it is estimated that a total of 260,000 crossed the oceans from Japan to Brazil in search of better prospects well into the 20th century.

Most, if not all, of the earliest emigrants to Brazil went for the sole intent of earning money, planning to eventually return to Japan. For many, the reality of life in Brazil was initially a major disappointment. The first group of emigrants to Brazil were assigned to six large coffee plantations as agricultural workers. Housing without furniture and flooring, rigorous work schedules, abusive treatment by foremen, and poor coffee harvests led many to leave the plantations within a few months of arriving. Some went to São Paulo City to work as domestic servants; some found work as railroad construction workers; yet others migrated to neighboring Argentina. After a few years, however, those remaining on the coffee plantations began to see an increase in their wages as harvests improved. Over time, many managed to save enough money to leave the coffee plantations and become self-employed farmers.

Up until the late 1930s, most Japanese emigrants lived separately from Brazilians in Japanese settlements, and the majority of Japanese emigrant children received their education in locally established Japanese language schools. However, a law was passed in 1938 that not only prohibited foreign language instruction for students 14 years of age or younger in rural areas, but also required all teachers to be native Brazilians. This precipitated* the gradual assimilation of Japanese people into Brazilian society as more and more families – especially those who had decided