

英検準1級 対策プリント

第2回 | 語彙・読解・ライティング・スピーキング 総合演習

収録	語彙・語法 13問／長文空所補充 3問／内容一致 5問／ライティング 2問／スピーキング 5問
取り組み方	問題ページを先に解き、解答・解説ページで確認しましょう。英作文・スピーキングは自分の答えを作ってから模範解答を参照します。
原本について	問題文・選択肢・正答・解説・模範解答は、準1級問題原本の該当IDから変更せず掲載しています。

名前：_____ 実施日：_____

PART 1

語彙・語法 | 短文の語句空所補充

最も適切な語句を1～4から一つ選びなさい。

1. The judge rejected the argument because it was based on an () interpretation of the law.

1. arbitrary
2. thorough
3. mutual
4. favorable

2. Without reliable data, it would be () to draw a firm conclusion.

1. premature
2. inevitable
3. beneficial
4. visible

3. The village has shown remarkable () in recovering from the earthquake.

1. resilience
2. hesitation
3. scarcity
4. controversy

4. The company's success is partly () to its ability to respond quickly to customer feedback.

1. attributable
2. opposed
3. irrelevant
4. identical

5. The scientist remained () about the results until the experiment could be repeated.

1. cautious
2. enthusiastic
3. obvious
4. permanent

6. The agreement is () only if both sides are willing to compromise.

1. viable
2. accidental
3. shallow
4. vague

7. The firm was criticized for failing to () with safety regulations.

1. comply
2. interfere
3. resort
4. contrast

PART 1

語彙・語法 | 短文の語句空所補充 (続き)

8. The documentary aims to () a rarely discussed aspect of the country's history.

1. highlight
2. withdraw
3. simplify
4. predict

9. The author's argument may sound plausible, but it lacks () evidence.

1. substantial
2. ornamental
3. fragile
4. spontaneous

10. To avoid bias, the survey questions were carefully () before being distributed.

1. formulated
2. inherited
3. terminated
4. concealed

11. The manager urged staff not to () minor delays into major crises.

1. magnify
2. settle
3. restore
4. conduct

12. The decline in sales was not (); it had been predicted several months earlier.

1. unforeseen
2. deliberate
3. flexible
4. neutral

13. The new rules were introduced to () the use of personal data by advertisers.

1. regulate
2. inherit
3. celebrate
4. duplicate

PART 2

長文の語句空所補充

本文を読み、各空所に入る最も適切な語句を1～4から一つ選びなさい。

Repair cafés are events at which volunteers help people fix broken household items. A visitor might bring in a lamp, a bicycle, or a jacket with a torn sleeve. The goal is not simply to save money. By showing visitors how objects work, volunteers hope to [1] the habit of repairing rather than replacing. This can reduce waste, especially when products are discarded for relatively [2] faults. Repair cafés also create opportunities for people with technical skills to share their knowledge. Still, organizers must be careful not to make promises they cannot keep: some repairs require specialized parts or may be [3] for safety reasons. Even when an item cannot be fixed, a volunteer can explain why it failed and suggest ways to prevent similar problems.

14. Which word best fits [1]?

1. cultivate
2. ignore
3. postpone
4. complicate

15. Which word best fits [2]?

1. minor
2. widespread
3. abstract
4. permanent

16. Which word best fits [3]?

1. unsafe
2. beneficial
3. inevitable
4. visible

PART 3

長文の内容一致選択

本文を読み、各問いに対する最も適切な答えを1～4から一つ選びなさい。

Consumers often assume that a product label provides simple, objective information. In reality, labels must balance clarity with accuracy. Consider food labels that display a single number for the amount of energy a product contains. The number is useful for comparison, but it cannot account for every individual difference in digestion, activity level, or portion size. Its purpose is not to predict exactly what will happen in one person's body; rather, it offers a common reference point.

The same principle applies to environmental labels. A package may state that it is recyclable, but whether it is actually recycled depends on the facilities available where the consumer lives. Some labels now include more detailed instructions, such as whether a material should be separated from other components. Critics argue that too much detail overwhelms shoppers. Supporters reply that vague claims can be even more misleading, especially if a product is technically recyclable but rarely accepted by local systems.

Researchers who study labels have found that design matters as much as wording. Information placed on the back of a package in small print is less likely to influence choices than a clear symbol near the front. However, symbols can create a false sense of certainty if consumers do not understand what they mean. The challenge, then, is not merely to provide more information, but to provide information that people can interpret correctly at the moment they make a decision.

17. Why does the passage mention energy numbers on food labels?

1. To show that labels are useless for comparison.
2. To illustrate that a useful label need not predict every individual outcome.
3. To argue that portion sizes should be regulated.
4. To explain why food labels are usually inaccurate.

18. According to the passage, what determines whether a recyclable package is actually recycled?

1. The price of the product.
2. The consumer's digestion.
3. The availability of local recycling facilities.
4. The size of the recycling symbol.

19. What is one criticism of detailed environmental labels?

1. They are too expensive to print.
2. They may overwhelm shoppers.
3. They make products impossible to recycle.
4. They remove information from packages.

20. What do the researchers suggest about symbols?

1. They always communicate better than words.
2. They are ineffective unless placed on the back.
3. They can mislead if consumers misunderstand them.
4. They should replace all written instructions.

21. What is the central challenge discussed in the final paragraph?

1. Reducing the number of products in stores.
2. Giving shoppers information they can correctly use when deciding.
3. Making all labels identical around the world.
4. Eliminating environmental claims from packages.

PART 4A

記述式問題

Write an English summary of the passage in 60–70 words.

City trees can lower temperatures by providing shade and releasing water through their leaves. They can also make streets more pleasant for walking. Yet planting trees is not enough by itself. Young trees need water and protection from damage, and some species are poorly suited to hot, dry conditions. Urban planners therefore increasingly select species according to local climate and plan for long-term maintenance rather than focusing only on the number of trees planted.

解答欄

PART 4B

記述式問題

TOPIC: Should universities require students to take at least one course outside their major field?

Write an essay in 120–150 words. Use TWO of the POINTS below to support your answer.

Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion.

POINTS: Career preparation / Creativity / General knowledge / Student choice

解答欄

PART 5

スピーキング | Card 2: Flexible Library Hours

カードを見て、設問に答えましょう。カードの内容は原本の4-panel illustration specificationに基づいています。

Picture 1

University students leave an evening class and find that the library doors are already closed.

Picture 2

The library director reads usage data and comments collected from students.

Picture 3

The library stays open later during a trial, with a librarian and security guard present.

Picture 4

Students study in the quiet library while the director reads positive and negative feedback on a tablet.

スピーキング | Questions

1. Please narrate the four pictures in about two minutes.
2. Do you think public facilities should stay open later for young people?
3. How can libraries remain useful in the age of the Internet?
4. Some people believe all public services should be available online. What do you think?
5. Do you think people today have enough quiet places to concentrate?

解答・解説

PART 1 語彙・語法

1. The judge rejected the argument because it was based on an () interpretation of the law.

正答：arbitrary

解説：arbitrary は「恣意的な・根拠のない」。法律の解釈として不適切だったことを表す。

2. Without reliable data, it would be () to draw a firm conclusion.

正答：premature

解説：premature は「時期尚早の」。十分なデータなしに結論を出すのは早すぎる。

3. The village has shown remarkable () in recovering from the earthquake.

正答：resilience

解説：resilience は「回復力・立ち直る力」。災害後の復興に自然。

4. The company's success is partly () to its ability to respond quickly to customer feedback.

正答：attributable

解説：be attributable to ～ は「～に起因する」。成功の一因を説明する。

5. The scientist remained () about the results until the experiment could be repeated.

正答：cautious

解説：cautious は「慎重な」。再現実験前に結論を急がない姿勢。

6. The agreement is () only if both sides are willing to compromise.

正答：viable

解説：viable は「実行可能な・成立しうる」。妥協が条件の合意。

7. The firm was criticized for failing to () with safety regulations.

正答：comply

解説：comply with ～ は「～に従う」。regulations と結び付く。

8. The documentary aims to () a rarely discussed aspect of the country's history.

正答：highlight

解説：highlight は「強調して示す」。あまり論じられない側面に光を当てる。

9. The author's argument may sound plausible, but it lacks () evidence.

正答：substantial

解説：substantial は「十分な量の・実質的な」。evidence を修飾する。

10. To avoid bias, the survey questions were carefully () before being distributed.

正答：formulated

解説：formulate は「(質問・方針を) 慎重に作る」。

11. The manager urged staff not to () minor delays into major crises.

正答：magnify

解説：magnify は「拡大する・大げさにする」。小さな遅れを重大化しない。

12. The decline in sales was not (); it had been predicted several months earlier.

正答：unforeseen

解説：unforeseen は「予見できない」。ここでは予測されていたため否定される。

13. The new rules were introduced to () the use of personal data by advertisers.

正答：regulate

解説：regulate は「規制する」。個人データ利用を管理する。

解答・解説

PART 2 長文の語句空所補充

14. Which word best fits [1]?

正答：cultivate

解説：cultivate a habit は「習慣を育てる」。

15. Which word best fits [2]?

正答：minor

解説：比較的軽い故障で捨てられる、という流れ。

16. Which word best fits [3]?

正答：unsafe

解説：安全上の理由で修理が安全に実施できない場合がある、という意味。

解答・解説

PART 3 長文の内容一致選択

17. Why does the passage mention energy numbers on food labels?

正答：To illustrate that a useful label need not predict every individual outcome.

解説：共通の目安として有用だが個人差をすべて予測しない例。

18. According to the passage, what determines whether a recyclable package is actually recycled?

正答：The availability of local recycling facilities.

解説：地域の回収・処理施設による。

19. What is one criticism of detailed environmental labels?

正答：They may overwhelm shoppers.

解説：critics argue that too much detail overwhelms shoppers。

20. What do the researchers suggest about symbols?

正答：They can mislead if consumers misunderstand them.

解説：記号は誤解されると誤った確信を与えうる。

21. What is the central challenge discussed in the final paragraph?

正答：Giving shoppers information they can correctly use when deciding.

解説：量を増やすだけでなく、意思決定時に正しく解釈できる情報が必要。

模範解答・評価観点

PART 4A 英文要約

語数指定：60–70 words

模範解答：Urban trees can cool neighborhoods and make streets more pleasant, but planting them is only the first step. Young trees require water and protection, and some species cannot survive local heat or dry conditions. As a result, planners are selecting trees that suit the local climate and preparing long-term maintenance plans instead of judging success only by how many trees are planted.

評価観点・注記：内容・構成・語彙・文法。原文の丸写しではなく、主要な関係を自分の英語で簡潔にまとめる。

模範解答・評価観点

PART 4B 意見論述

語数指定：120–150 words

模範解答：I believe universities should require students to take at least one course outside their major field. First, such courses can improve general knowledge. A science student, for example, may better understand social problems by studying history or economics. This broader perspective is useful when graduates make decisions that affect other people. Second, students can develop creativity by connecting ideas from different subjects. Someone studying engineering may find a new solution after learning about design or psychology. Universities should offer many choices so that students can follow their interests. Nevertheless, one course outside a major is a reasonable requirement because it prepares students for complex careers and society. This modest requirement would help graduates become more adaptable and thoughtful members of society.

解説：立場を明確にし、POINTSから2つを選び、それぞれを具体的に説明する。模範解答は一例であり、反対の立場でも論理的なら可。

評価観点・注記：内容・構成・語彙・文法。問いに直接答え、選んだ2つのPOINTSと理由・具体例を一貫させる。

PART 5 スピーキング

1. Please narrate the four pictures in about two minutes.

正答：自由発話

解説：準1級ではナレーションは時制・つながり・情報量、意見質問は理由と具体化が重要。模範は答え方の一例。

模範解答：Several university students were disappointed because the library closed before their evening classes had finished. They needed a quiet place to study, so they asked the library director to change the hours. The director did not make a quick decision. Instead, she examined data and found that many students had the same problem. She then started a trial in which the library remained open later and provided both staff and security. During the trial, many students used the space after class. Finally, the director collected feedback from students and staff so that she could decide whether the new schedule should become permanent.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極的なコミュニケーション。意見は結論☒理由☒具体例の順を意識する。

2. Do you think public facilities should stay open later for young people?

正答：自由発話

解説：準1級ではナレーションは時制・つながり・情報量、意見質問は理由と具体化が重要。模範は答え方の一例。

模範解答：Often yes, because students and workers may need safe places outside normal daytime hours. Cost and staffing must be considered.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極的なコミュニケーション。意見は結論☒理由☒具体例の順を意識する。

3. How can libraries remain useful in the age of the Internet?

正答：自由発話

解説：準1級ではナレーションは時制・つながり・情報量、意見質問は理由と具体化が重要。模範は答え方の一例。

模範解答：They can provide study spaces, reliable research support, digital access, community programs, and help evaluating information.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極的なコミュニケーション。意見は結論☒理由☒具体例の順を意識する。

4. Some people believe all public services should be available online. What do you think?

正答：自由発話

解説：準1級ではナレーションは時制・つながり・情報量、意見質問は理由と具体化が重要。模範は答え方の一例。

模範解答：Online services improve convenience, but fully online systems can exclude people without devices, skills, or stable connections.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極的なコミュニケーション。意見は結論☒理由☒具体例の順を意識する。

5. Do you think people today have enough quiet places to concentrate?

正答：自由発話

解説：準1級ではナレーションは時制・つながり・情報量、意見質問は理由と具体化が重要。模範は答え方の一例。

模範解答：In many cities, no. Homes and cafés can be noisy, so affordable public study spaces are valuable.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極的なコミュニケーション。意見は結論☒理由☒具体例の順を意識する。