

英検準1級 対策プリント

第6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 14問／長文空所補充 6問／内容一致 7問／ライティング 2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 witness gave a remarkably () account of the incident, recalling even minor details.

1. vivid
2. casual
3. fragile
4. mutual

2. The committee found the evidence () because it came from several independent sources.

1. credible
2. temporary
3. reluctant
4. shallow

3. The economist warned that the apparent recovery might be () if it depended only on short-term spending.

1. illusory
2. inevitable
3. transparent
4. routine

4. The new evidence () the assumption that the two languages developed separately.

1. challenges
2. preserves
3. releases
4. transfers

5. The company's apology was criticized as () because it did not acknowledge the harm caused.

1. inadequate
2. comprehensive
3. mutual
4. durable

6. Researchers must be careful not to () correlation with causation.

1. confuse
2. supplement
3. regulate
4. allocate

7. The mayor proposed a () approach that would address housing, transport, and employment together.

1. comprehensive
2. fragmentary
3. arbitrary
4. invisible

PART 1

語彙・語法 | 短文の語句空所補充 (続き)

8. The medicine may () symptoms, but it does not remove the underlying cause.

1. alleviate
2. conceal
3. compile
4. restrict

9. The researcher's conclusion was () by a failure to consider an alternative explanation.

1. undermined
2. reinforced
3. clarified
4. inherited

10. The proposal was rejected because its estimated benefits were too () to verify.

1. speculative
2. concrete
3. immediate
4. mutual

11. The report provides a useful () of the difficulties faced by rural hospitals.

1. overview
2. disruption
3. prejudice
4. shortage

12. The team adopted a more () method after the original plan proved too expensive.

1. pragmatic
2. abstract
3. ornamental
4. rigid

13. The policy is intended to () businesses to invest in cleaner technology.

1. incentivize
2. exclude
3. deteriorate
4. inherit

14. The scientist emphasized that the results were () and should be confirmed by further studies.

1. preliminary
2. permanent
3. obvious
4. identical

PART 2-A

長文の語句空所補充 | Set 1

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。

For many years, wetlands were drained because they were viewed as unproductive land. Today, many communities are restoring them because wetlands can [1] floodwater, filter pollutants, and provide habitats for wildlife. Restoration is not always simple. A wetland may need to be connected again to a nearby river, and invasive plants may have to be removed. Projects are most successful when local residents understand the benefits and are involved from the beginning. Their support can help [2] conflicts over land use and ensure that the site is protected after the initial work is complete. In this way, restoration can produce environmental gains while also [3] the relationship between people and the landscape.

15. Which word best fits [1]?

1. absorb
2. scatter
3. inherit
4. disguise

16. Which word best fits [2]?

1. prevent
2. magnify
3. translate
4. suspend

17. Which word best fits [3]?

1. strengthening
2. concealing
3. limiting
4. interrupting

PART 2-B

長文の語句空所補充 | Set 2

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。

Academic articles have traditionally been available mainly through expensive subscriptions. Open-access publishing aims to make research available online to anyone who wishes to read it. Supporters argue that this can [1] the spread of knowledge, particularly in countries where universities cannot afford many subscriptions. Critics point out that publishing still involves costs, such as editing and maintaining online archives. If authors are charged high fees instead, some researchers may be [2] from publishing their work. For this reason, many institutions are experimenting with funding models that distribute costs more fairly. The debate is not simply about making articles free; it is about creating a system that is both [3] and accessible.

18. Which word best fits [1]?

1. accelerate
2. conceal
3. restrict
4. reverse

19. Which word best fits [2]?

1. discouraged
2. acknowledged
3. persuaded
4. released

20. Which word best fits [3]?

1. sustainable
2. incidental
3. obscure
4. temporary

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。

Museums and archives increasingly create digital replicas of fragile objects. A replica may be a detailed three-dimensional model of a sculpture, a high-resolution image of a manuscript, or a virtual reconstruction of a damaged building. These tools can allow people to examine objects that are too delicate, distant, or valuable to be handled directly. They can also support research by enabling scholars in different countries to study the same material without transporting it.

However, a digital replica is not simply a neutral copy. Choices must be made about lighting, color, scale, and the information that accompanies an image. A model that looks complete may hide uncertainty about missing parts of an object. For this reason, some museums now include notes that distinguish between features supported by evidence and features added as informed guesses. Such notes can make a digital presentation less visually seamless, but they help visitors understand how knowledge about the past is constructed.

Digital replicas also raise questions about access and ownership. Some institutions make their files freely available, while others restrict use because of copyright, cultural sensitivity, or commercial concerns. Communities connected to an object may have views about how it should be displayed online, especially when it has religious or ceremonial importance. Experts therefore argue that institutions should consult relevant communities rather than assume that wider access is always the best outcome.

21. What advantage of digital replicas is mentioned in the first paragraph?

1. They allow fragile objects to be handled more often.
2. They make it unnecessary to preserve original objects.
3. They let researchers study materials without transporting them.
4. They guarantee that all museum collections can be viewed for free.

22. Why might a digital model be misleading, according to the passage?

1. It is always smaller than the original object.
2. It may appear more certain or complete than the evidence allows.
3. It cannot include information about color.
4. It is too difficult for visitors to understand.

23. What is the purpose of notes about “informed guesses”?

1. To make the model more expensive to produce.
2. To explain which parts are supported by evidence and which are not.
3. To prevent scholars from using the model.
4. To replace the need for museum labels.

24. What can be inferred about visually seamless presentations?

1. They are always more educational than annotated ones.
2. They may make uncertainty less noticeable to visitors.
3. They are required by copyright law.
4. They are usually rejected by museums.

25. Why do some institutions restrict access to digital files?

1. They lack the technology to upload them.
2. They want to avoid all public discussion of the objects.
3. They may face copyright, cultural, or commercial concerns.
4. They believe digital replicas have no research value.

26. What does the final paragraph suggest about wider access?

1. It is always preferable to restricted access.
2. It should be decided without consulting outside groups.
3. It may not be appropriate in every cultural context.
4. It is possible only for religious objects.

27. Which statement best summarizes the passage?

1. Digital replicas should replace museum collections.
2. Digital replicas are useful, but their design and sharing require transparency and consultation.
3. Museums should avoid using technology for historical objects.
4. Copyright is the only issue affecting digital replicas.

PART 4A

記述式問題

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

Scientists often communicate uncertainty with ranges, probabilities, and qualifications. These expressions are sometimes criticized as confusing because the public wants clear answers. However, uncertainty can be an honest description of what is known at a particular time. Experts say that communicators should explain what is uncertain, why it is uncertain, and what evidence could make a conclusion more confident. Doing so can help people distinguish uncertainty from ignorance.

解答欄

PART 4B

記述式問題

TOPIC: Should online retailers be required to make product returns free of charge?

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

Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion.

POINTS: Consumer protection / Environment / Business costs / Shopping habits

解答欄

解答・解説

PART 1 語彙・語法

1. The witness gave a remarkably () account of the incident, recalling even minor details.

正答：vivid

解説：vivid は「生き生きとした、鮮明な」。詳細まで思い出す説明に合う。

2. The committee found the evidence () because it came from several independent sources.

正答：credible

解説：credible は「信頼できる」。複数の独立した情報源が根拠となる。

3. The economist warned that the apparent recovery might be () if it depended only on short-term spending.

正答：illusory

解説：illusory は「見かけだけの、実体のない」。短期的な支出だけに依存する回復を表す。

4. The new evidence () the assumption that the two languages developed separately.

正答：challenges

解説：challenge は「(考え・前提に) 異議を唱える」。

5. The company's apology was criticized as () because it did not acknowledge the harm caused.

正答：inadequate

解説：inadequate は「不十分な」。被害の認識がない謝罪では不十分。

6. Researchers must be careful not to () correlation with causation.

正答：confuse

解説：confuse A with B で「AとBを混同する」。

7. The mayor proposed a () approach that would address housing, transport, and employment together.

正答：comprehensive

解説：comprehensive は「包括的な」。複数の課題を一体で扱う。

8. The medicine may () symptoms, but it does not remove the underlying cause.

正答：alleviate

解説：alleviate は「和らげる」。症状を軽減するが原因は除かない。

9. The researcher's conclusion was () by a failure to consider an alternative explanation.

正答：undermined

解説：undermine は「(信頼性・根拠を) 損なう」。

10. The proposal was rejected because its estimated benefits were too () to verify.

正答：speculative

解説：speculative は「推測に基づく」。検証できない見積もり。

11. The report provides a useful () of the difficulties faced by rural hospitals.

正答：overview

解説：overview は「概観」。問題の全体像を示す。

12. The team adopted a more () method after the original plan proved too expensive.

正答：pragmatic

解説：pragmatic は「実地的な」。費用面を踏まえて方法を変更した。

13. The policy is intended to () businesses to invest in cleaner technology.

正答：incentivize

解説：incentivize は「動機付けする」。invest in と自然に結ぶ。

14. The scientist emphasized that the results were () and should be confirmed by further studies.

正答：preliminary

解説：preliminary は「予備的な」。さらなる研究で確認が必要。

解答・解説

PART 2 長文の語句空所補充

15. Which word best fits [1]?

正答: absorb

解説: wetlands absorb floodwater で「湿地が洪水の水を吸収する」。

16. Which word best fits [2]?

正答: prevent

解説: 地域の支持が土地利用をめぐる対立を防ぐ。

17. Which word best fits [3]?

正答: strengthening

解説: 人々と景観の関係を強める。

18. Which word best fits [1]?

正答: accelerate

解説: knowledge の広がりを加速する。

19. Which word best fits [2]?

正答: discouraged

解説: 高額な費用が研究者の投稿意欲をそぐ。

20. Which word best fits [3]?

正答: sustainable

解説: 費用面で持続可能かつ利用可能な制度。

解答・解説

PART 3 長文の内容一致選択

21. What advantage of digital replicas is mentioned in the first paragraph?

正答: They let researchers study materials without transporting them.

解説: 第1段落で、輸送せずに異なる国の研究者が同じ資料を調べられるとある。

22. Why might a digital model be misleading, according to the passage?

正答: It may appear more certain or complete than the evidence allows.

解説: 欠損部分についての不確実性を隠して、完成しているように見える可能性がある。

23. What is the purpose of notes about “informed guesses”?

正答: To explain which parts are supported by evidence and which are not.

解説: 根拠のある部分と推定で補った部分を区別する。

24. What can be inferred about visually seamless presentations?

正答: They may make uncertainty less noticeable to visitors.

解説: 注記がない滑らかな表示は不確実性を見えにくくしうる。

25. Why do some institutions restrict access to digital files?

正答: They may face copyright, cultural, or commercial concerns.

解説: 第3段落の列挙に基づく。

26. What does the final paragraph suggest about wider access?

正答: It may not be appropriate in every cultural context.

解説: 関連コミュニティの意見を聞く必要がある。

27. Which statement best summarizes the passage?

正答: Digital replicas are useful, but their design and sharing require transparency and consultation.

解説: 利点、表現上の透明性、アクセスにおける協議が全体の要点。

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：Scientists use probabilities and qualifications because uncertainty can honestly describe the limits of current knowledge, even if the public prefers clear answers. To communicate effectively, experts should explain what remains uncertain, why this is so, and what evidence could increase confidence. This approach helps people see that uncertainty does not mean scientists know nothing about the issue. It also builds public trust in research.

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 do not think online retailers should always be required to offer free returns. First, free returns can damage the environment. Customers may order several versions of the same product and send most of them back, creating extra transport and packaging waste. Second, the policy can impose heavy costs on small businesses. Large companies may absorb these costs, but smaller retailers may have to raise prices for everyone. Retailers should provide accurate descriptions, detailed measurements, and clear photographs so customers can choose carefully. Free returns should be required when an item is defective or different from its description. In other cases, a reasonable return fee would encourage more thoughtful shopping while protecting businesses and the environment. This approach would reduce waste without removing reasonable consumer protection.

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。