

英検準1級 対策プリント

第7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 article has been () revised to reflect recent developments in the field.

1. substantially
2. accidentally
3. privately
4. rarely

2. The legal system should be accessible to people regardless of their economic ().

1. circumstances
2. specimens
3. outlines
4. outcomes

3. The new director has a reputation for making () decisions after listening to different views.

1. impartial
2. hasty
3. arbitrary
4. temporary

4. The discovery has important () for the way historians understand the period.

1. implications
2. interruptions
3. qualifications
4. allocations

5. The survey results should be interpreted with () because the sample was small.

1. caution
2. certainty
3. enthusiasm
4. permission

6. The company has taken steps to () the risk of data being leaked.

1. mitigate
2. magnify
3. inherit
4. disclose

7. The debate became more () after both sides began making personal attacks.

1. hostile
2. transparent
3. flexible
4. productive

PART 1

語彙・語法 | 短文の語句空所補充 (続き)

8. The new rule applies to all employees, with no () for temporary staff.

1. exception
2. preference
3. substitute
4. reference

9. The professor asked students to () their claims with evidence rather than opinion.

1. substantiate
2. postpone
3. diminish
4. withdraw

10. The manager tried to () the disagreement before it affected the whole team.

1. defuse
2. compile
3. constrain
4. justify

11. The country's population is becoming increasingly (), creating pressure on health-care systems.

1. aging
2. scarce
3. arbitrary
4. abundant

12. The author () the importance of local knowledge in solving environmental problems.

1. acknowledged
2. excluded
3. reversed
4. prohibited

13. The plan would be () without the cooperation of neighboring regions.

1. unfeasible
2. relevant
3. modest
4. visible

14. The editor removed a sentence that was () to the main argument.

1. tangential
2. essential
3. identical
4. favorable

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。

Old sound recordings can preserve voices, music, and everyday sounds that would otherwise be lost. However, many recordings were made on materials that deteriorate over time. Archivists must decide which items to digitize first, often giving [1] to recordings that are both fragile and historically significant. Digitization does not solve every problem. Digital files require careful labeling and regular maintenance, or they may become difficult to locate or use. In addition, some recordings include private conversations or culturally sensitive material. Archivists therefore have to balance public access with ethical [2]. Clear policies can help them decide when material should be shared widely and when access should be [3].

15. Which word best fits [1]?

1. priority
2. permission
3. resistance
4. contrast

16. Which word best fits [2]?

1. considerations
2. interruptions
3. substitutes
4. consequences

17. Which word best fits [3]?

1. restricted
2. illustrated
3. reinforced
4. anticipated

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。

Some cities have introduced shared electric-bicycle systems to give residents another option for short trips. Because electric bicycles require less effort than ordinary ones, they may be useful for people who would not otherwise cycle. Yet the systems work well only when stations are placed [1]. If bicycles are concentrated in business districts, people in outer neighborhoods may receive little benefit. Cities also need to consider safety, maintenance, and the cost of replacing damaged bicycles. Supporters say these challenges do not [2] the value of the programs; rather, they show why planning must be based on local travel patterns. A system that is designed with residents can become a practical [3] to cars for many journeys.

18. Which word best fits [1]?

1. strategically
2. randomly
3. privately
4. briefly

19. Which word best fits [2]?

1. negate
2. restore
3. inherit
4. clarify

20. Which word best fits [3]?

1. alternative
2. consequence
3. obstacle
4. shortage

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。

Forecasts are intended to describe what is likely to happen, but they can sometimes change the very behavior they are trying to predict. A weather forecast that warns of heavy rain may lead people to cancel outdoor events, for example. In financial markets, a prediction that a company will perform poorly can encourage investors to sell its shares, making the prediction appear accurate. This phenomenon is sometimes called a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Not all forecasts have this effect. A prediction may be ignored, misunderstood, or judged unconvincing. The effect also depends on whether people have practical alternatives. A warning about a future shortage of water is more likely to change behavior if households can install efficient devices or if governments can improve infrastructure. When people lack such options, information alone may produce anxiety without producing action.

For policy makers, this creates a difficult communication problem. They must explain risks clearly enough to encourage preparation, but they should avoid presenting uncertain forecasts as inevitable facts. Some experts recommend discussing a range of possible outcomes and identifying actions that would reduce the chance of the worst one. This approach does not make a forecast weaker. Instead, it shows that the future is partly shaped by choices made in the present.

21. What is a self-fulfilling prophecy as described in the passage?

1. A forecast that cannot be tested.
2. A prediction that influences behavior in a way that helps make it true.
3. A warning that people always ignore.
4. A forecast based only on weather data.

22. Why does the passage mention investors selling shares?

1. To show that financial forecasts are always wrong.
2. To give an example of a forecast that may affect the outcome it predicts.
3. To explain how weather forecasts are created.
4. To argue that investors should ignore companies' performance.

23. According to the passage, when is a shortage warning more likely to change behavior?

1. When people have practical ways to respond to it.
2. When it is presented as an inevitable fact.
3. When households have no access to information.
4. When governments avoid improving infrastructure.

24. What problem can information create when people have no practical alternatives?

1. It can make forecasts more accurate.
2. It can create anxiety without leading to action.
3. It can eliminate uncertainty completely.
4. It can reduce the need for infrastructure.

25. What communication approach do some experts recommend?

1. Presenting only the most likely outcome.
2. Avoiding any discussion of uncertainty.
3. Explaining possible outcomes and actions that can reduce risks.
4. Waiting until all uncertainty disappears.

26. What does the author imply by saying this approach does not make a forecast weaker?

1. Uncertainty should be hidden from the public.
2. Forecasts are useful even when they include uncertainty and possible actions.
3. Only certain forecasts should influence policy.
4. Forecasts cannot affect present choices.

27. Which title best fits the passage?

1. Why All Predictions Fail
2. How Predictions Can Influence the Future
3. The History of Weather Reporting
4. The Limits of Financial Markets

PART 4A

記述式問題

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

Volunteer translation projects allow people to contribute subtitles or translations for educational materials. Because volunteers may know local languages and cultural references, they can make resources accessible to wider audiences. Quality can vary, however, and inaccurate translations may spread quickly online. Successful projects usually use multiple reviewers, clear style guides, and a way for users to report errors. These systems take time, but they help volunteers produce work that is both accessible and dependable.

解答欄

PART 4B

記述式問題

TOPIC: Should local governments spend more money on public libraries than on sports facilities?

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

Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion.

POINTS: Education / Health / Community / Budget priorities

解答欄

解答・解説

PART 1 語彙・語法

1. The article has been () revised to reflect recent developments in the field.

正答：substantially

解説：substantially は「大幅に」。大きく改訂されたことを表す。

2. The legal system should be accessible to people regardless of their economic ().

正答：circumstances

解説：circumstances は「状況・事情」。economic circumstances で経済状況。

3. The new director has a reputation for making () decisions after listening to different views.

正答：impartial

解説：impartial は「公平な」。複数の意見を聞いたうえでの判断。

4. The discovery has important () for the way historians understand the period.

正答：implications

解説：implications は「含意・影響」。研究理解への重要な影響。

5. The survey results should be interpreted with () because the sample was small.

正答：caution

解説：with caution は「慎重に」。標本が小さい調査結果に適切。

6. The company has taken steps to () the risk of data being leaked.

正答：mitigate

解説：mitigate は「(悪影響・リスクを) 軽減する」。

7. The debate became more () after both sides began making personal attacks.

正答：hostile

解説：hostile は「敵対的な」。personal attacks の結果。

8. The new rule applies to all employees, with no () for temporary staff.

正答：exception

解説：exception は「例外」。with no exception で例外なく。

9. The professor asked students to () their claims with evidence rather than opinion.

正答：substantiate

解説：substantiate は「根拠で裏付ける」。

10. The manager tried to () the disagreement before it affected the whole team.

正答：defuse

解説：defuse は「(緊張・対立を) 和らげる」。

11. The country's population is becoming increasingly (), creating pressure on health-care systems.

正答：aging

解説：aging は「高齢化している」。

12. The author () the importance of local knowledge in solving environmental problems.

正答：acknowledged

解説：acknowledge は「認める」。

13. The plan would be () without the cooperation of neighboring regions.

正答：unfeasible

解説：unfeasible は「実行不可能な」。

14. The editor removed a sentence that was () to the main argument.

正答：tangential

解説：tangential は「本題から外れた」。

解答・解説

PART 2 長文の語句空所補充

15. Which word best fits [1]?

正答: [priority](#)

解説: give priority to ~ は「~を優先する」。

16. Which word best fits [2]?

正答: [considerations](#)

解説: ethical considerations は「倫理上の考慮」。

17. Which word best fits [3]?

正答: [restricted](#)

解説: 慎重な扱いが必要な資料はアクセスを制限する。

18. Which word best fits [1]?

正答: [strategically](#)

解説: 利用者に届く場所へ戦略的に配置する。

19. Which word best fits [2]?

正答: [negate](#)

解説: 課題が制度の価値を否定するわけではない。

20. Which word best fits [3]?

正答: [alternative](#)

解説: alternative to cars は「車の代替手段」。

解答・解説

PART 3 長文の内容一致選択

21. What is a self-fulfilling prophecy as described in the passage?

正答: [A prediction that influences behavior in a way that helps make it true.](#)

解説: 予測が人々の行動を変え、その結果予測が現実化する。

22. Why does the passage mention investors selling shares?

正答: [To give an example of a forecast that may affect the outcome it predicts.](#)

解説: 業績悪化予測が売却を促し、実際の悪化に寄与しうる例。

23. According to the passage, when is a shortage warning more likely to change behavior?

正答: [When people have practical ways to respond to it.](#)

解説: 行動の選択肢がある場合に変化が起きやすい。

24. What problem can information create when people have no practical alternatives?

正答: [It can create anxiety without leading to action.](#)

解説: 情報だけでは不安を生むが行動につながらない。

25. What communication approach do some experts recommend?

正答: [Explaining possible outcomes and actions that can reduce risks.](#)

解説: 複数の結果と最悪の可能性を下げる行動を示す。

26. What does the author imply by saying this approach does not make a forecast weaker?

正答: [Forecasts are useful even when they include uncertainty and possible actions.](#)

解説: 不確実性を説明しても予測の価値は下がらない。

27. Which title best fits the passage?

正答: [How Predictions Can Influence the Future](#)

解説: 予測と行動の相互作用が主題。

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：Volunteer translation projects can make educational materials available to wider audiences because contributors understand local languages and cultural references. However, quality may differ and inaccurate translations can spread online. Successful projects use several reviewers, clear style guides, and error-reporting systems. Although these procedures take time, they help volunteers produce translations that are both accessible and dependable for users. They also make corrections easier to share.

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 local governments should generally spend more on public libraries than on sports facilities. First, libraries support education by providing books, study spaces, and reliable information for people of all ages. Second, sports facilities promote health and give residents places to exercise and meet others. Both services can strengthen a community in different ways. The right balance depends on local needs. A neighborhood with few safe exercise spaces may need investment in sports, while another area may urgently need a library with digital access and quiet study rooms. Governments should consult residents and examine existing services before deciding. Rather than favoring one type of facility everywhere, they should make both accessible and well maintained. This balanced approach would serve residents better than a fixed national rule.

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。