

英検準1級 対策プリント

第8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 3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 research has () a long-standing belief about how the disease spreads.

1. overturned
2. preserved
3. allocated
4. concealed

2. The government was accused of making () promises without explaining how they would be funded.

1. vague
2. meticulous
3. durable
4. compelling

3. The organization is trying to () a culture in which employees can report mistakes openly.

1. foster
2. interrupt
3. suspend
4. displace

4. The judge said the testimony was () because it contradicted the video evidence.

1. unreliable
2. substantial
3. impartial
4. favorable

5. The rise in demand was () by an unexpected shortage of raw materials.

1. offset
2. anticipated
3. illustrated
4. reconciled

6. The candidate's speech was () enough to attract support from undecided voters.

1. persuasive
2. incidental
3. obscure
4. deficient

7. The proposal includes safeguards to prevent the data from being used for () purposes.

1. illegitimate
2. favorable
3. routine
4. visible

PART 1

語彙・語法 | 短文の語句空所補充 (続き)

8. The museum has made a () effort to include voices that were ignored in earlier exhibitions.

1. concerted
2. random
3. temporary
4. passive

9. The company's profits were () by rising energy costs and weak demand.

1. eroded
2. restored
3. enhanced
4. clarified

10. The article offers a () critique of the policy rather than a simple rejection of it.

1. nuanced
2. hostile
3. hasty
4. superficial

11. The group's success depended on its ability to () to rapidly changing conditions.

1. adapt
2. concede
3. compile
4. restrain

12. The researchers tried to () the effects of age and income in their analysis.

1. isolate
2. distort
3. prohibit
4. disclose

13. The plan may sound attractive, but its consequences are difficult to ().

1. foresee
2. inherit
3. withdraw
4. allocate

14. The legislation was introduced in response to widespread public ().

1. outcry
2. resilience
3. consensus
4. scarcity

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。

When governments face difficult decisions, they sometimes invite a group of randomly selected citizens to study an issue in depth. Participants hear from experts, discuss different viewpoints, and make recommendations. This process is known as citizen deliberation. It does not replace elected representatives, but it can [1] public discussion by giving ordinary people time and information to consider complex questions. Organizers must make sure that participants represent a broad range of backgrounds. Otherwise, the recommendations may lack [2]. They must also provide balanced information so that no single interest group can [3] the discussion.

15. Which word best fits [1]?

1. enrich
2. interrupt
3. conceal
4. restrict

16. Which word best fits [2]?

1. legitimacy
2. scarcity
3. visibility
4. certainty

17. Which word best fits [3]?

1. dominate
2. acquire
3. assemble
4. inherit

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。

Translation is often judged by how natural the final text sounds. If readers forget that a text was originally written in another language, translators may be praised for producing a smooth result. Yet this standard can overlook difficult decisions made during the process. A word that has a close dictionary equivalent may carry a different social meaning, emotional tone, or historical association in another language. Translators must decide whether to preserve an unfamiliar expression, replace it with a more familiar one, or add an explanation.

These choices become especially important in literature. A novel may use regional speech, invented words, or deliberate grammatical mistakes to reveal something about a character. Replacing all of these features with standard language can make a translation easier to read but may erase part of the original work's style. On the other hand, preserving every unusual feature can make a text so difficult that readers give up. Translators therefore often seek a balance between readability and the distinctive qualities of the original.

Translation also involves ethical questions. Older works may contain terms that are now considered offensive. A translator may choose to retain such language to show the historical context, but may also include a note explaining the choice. There is no solution that will satisfy every reader. What matters, many translators argue, is that decisions are made deliberately and that publishers are open about significant changes. In this view, a good translation is not invisible; it invites readers to recognize that language carries culture as well as information.

18. What does the first paragraph suggest about dictionary equivalents?

1. They always preserve the original meaning completely.
2. They may fail to convey social or emotional associations.
3. They should never be used in translation.
4. They are more important in literature than other texts.

19. Why can regional speech be difficult to translate?

1. It cannot be written in any language.
2. It may reveal character but be hard for readers to understand.
3. It is always offensive to modern readers.
4. It has no effect on a novel's style.

20. What is the risk of replacing unusual language with standard language?

1. The translation may become too expensive.
2. The original work's distinctive style may be lost.
3. Readers may stop using dictionaries.
4. The historical context may become clearer.

21. What balance do translators often seek?

1. Between readability and the original's distinctive qualities.
2. Between literary and scientific language.
3. Between publishing speed and cost.
4. Between two dictionary definitions.

22. Why might a translator add a note about offensive language?

1. To avoid reading the original work.
2. To explain a decision to retain language for historical context.
3. To prove that the language is acceptable today.
4. To make the translation sound more natural.

23. What does the passage say matters most in ethical translation choices?

1. Making every reader agree with the decision.
2. Removing all difficult language.
3. Making decisions deliberately and being open about major changes.
4. Using the newest vocabulary possible.

24. What does the author mean by a translation that is not “invisible”?

1. It should be printed in a larger font.
2. It should remind readers that language includes cultural choices.
3. It should copy every word of the original.
4. It should avoid any explanatory notes.

PART 4A

記述式問題

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

In many workplaces, meetings are scheduled by default whenever a decision is needed. Some companies are questioning this habit and asking employees to write short proposals before meeting. Written proposals can give quieter staff more time to think and create a record of the reasoning behind a decision. Still, meetings remain useful when participants need to negotiate, solve unexpected problems, or build trust. The best method depends on the purpose of the discussion.

解答欄

PART 4B

記述式問題

TOPIC: Should companies disclose the environmental impact of all their major products?

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 choice / Cost / Accuracy / Corporate responsibility

解答欄

解答・解説

PART 1 語彙・語法

1. The research has () a long-standing belief about how the disease spreads.

正答：overturned

解説：overturn は「(定説などを) 覆す」。

2. The government was accused of making () promises without explaining how they would be funded.

正答：vague

解説：vague は「曖昧な」。資金説明のない約束。

3. The organization is trying to () a culture in which employees can report mistakes openly.

正答：foster

解説：foster a culture は「文化を育てる」。

4. The judge said the testimony was () because it contradicted the video evidence.

正答：unreliable

解説：unreliable は「信頼できない」。映像証拠と矛盾する証言。

5. The rise in demand was () by an unexpected shortage of raw materials.

正答：offset

解説：offset は「相殺する」。需要増が原材料不足で相殺された。

6. The candidate's speech was () enough to attract support from undecided voters.

正答：persuasive

解説：persuasive は「説得力のある」。

7. The proposal includes safeguards to prevent the data from being used for () purposes.

正答：illegitimate

解説：illegitimate は「正当でない」。不正な目的の利用。

8. The museum has made a () effort to include voices that were ignored in earlier exhibitions.

正答：concerted

解説：concerted effort は「協調した・一致した努力」。

9. The company's profits were () by rising energy costs and weak demand.

正答：eroded

解説：erode は「徐々に損なう」。

10. The article offers a () critique of the policy rather than a simple rejection of it.

正答：nuanced

解説：nuanced は「微妙な違いを捉えた」。単純な否定でない批評。

11. The group's success depended on its ability to () to rapidly changing conditions.

正答：adapt

解説：adapt to ～ は「～に適応する」。

12. The researchers tried to () the effects of age and income in their analysis.

正答：isolate

解説：isolate the effects of ～ は「～の影響を切り分ける」。

13. The plan may sound attractive, but its consequences are difficult to ().

正答：foresee

解説：foresee は「予見する」。

14. The legislation was introduced in response to widespread public ().

正答：outcry

解説：outcry は「激しい抗議の声」。

解答・解説

PART 2 長文の語句空所補充

15. Which word best fits [1]?

正答: [enrich](#)

解説: 議論に情報と熟慮を加えて豊かにする。

16. Which word best fits [2]?

正答: [legitimacy](#)

解説: 代表性が低い提言は正統性を欠く。

17. Which word best fits [3]?

正答: [dominate](#)

解説: 一つの利益集団が議論を支配しない。

解答・解説

PART 3 長文の内容一致選択

18. What does the first paragraph suggest about dictionary equivalents?

正答: [They may fail to convey social or emotional associations.](#)

解説: 辞書上の対応語でも社会的意味・感情的な調子は異なりうる。

19. Why can regional speech be difficult to translate?

正答: [It may reveal character but be hard for readers to understand.](#)

解説: 人物像を示す一方で、すべて残すと読みづらくなる。

20. What is the risk of replacing unusual language with standard language?

正答: [The original work's distinctive style may be lost.](#)

解説: 非標準の表現を平準化すると文体の一部が失われる。

21. What balance do translators often seek?

正答: [Between readability and the original's distinctive qualities.](#)

解説: 第2段落の結論。

22. Why might a translator add a note about offensive language?

正答: [To explain a decision to retain language for historical context.](#)

解説: 歴史的背景のため残す選択を説明する。

23. What does the passage say matters most in ethical translation choices?

正答: [Making decisions deliberately and being open about major changes.](#)

解説: 意図的な判断と出版社の透明性が重要。

24. What does the author mean by a translation that is not “invisible”?

正答: [It should remind readers that language includes cultural choices.](#)

解説: 翻訳は情報だけでなく文化を運ぶことを意識させる。

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：Some workplaces ask employees to write proposals before meetings because written documents allow reflection, include quieter staff, and record the reasons for decisions. Meetings are still useful when people must negotiate, respond to unexpected issues, or build trust. Therefore, companies should not treat either method as universally better but should choose the one that fits each discussion's purpose. This saves time and prevents unnecessary discussion.

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 agree that companies should disclose the environmental impact of all their major products. First, this information improves consumer choice. People can compare products when they know about materials, emissions, and waste, instead of relying on vague advertising claims. Second, disclosure strengthens corporate responsibility. If a company must publish its impact, it has a stronger reason to reduce unnecessary packaging or improve production methods. Calculating environmental effects can be costly, especially for small firms. However, governments and industry groups can create common standards and provide support for reporting. Clear rules would make the information more accurate and comparable. In the long run, disclosure would reward companies that make genuine efforts to reduce environmental harm. It would also make environmental improvements easier for the public to recognize.

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。