

英検準1級 対策プリント

第9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／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 company needs a more () strategy if it is to survive for the next decade.

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

2. The author's use of humor does not () the seriousness of the topic.

1. diminish
2. reinforce
3. ascertain
4. compile

3. The local authority agreed to () the decision after receiving new evidence.

1. reconsider
2. constrain
3. conceal
4. allocate

4. The report urges governments to () the long-term consequences of the policy.

1. take into account
2. make up for
3. put up with
4. come down to

5. The speaker's remarks were () the organization's official position.

1. at variance with
2. in favor of
3. on top of
4. under pressure from

6. The new evidence has () the way researchers view the problem.

1. shed light on
2. made up for
3. put aside
4. taken over

7. The company cannot () its responsibility by blaming a subcontractor.

1. evade
2. give in to
3. come across
4. take over

PART 1

語彙・語法 | 短文の語句空所補充 (続き)

8. The committee decided to () the proposal until more information was available.

1. hold off on
2. look down on
3. come up with
4. put up with

9. The findings should not be dismissed () because they challenge common assumptions.

1. out of hand
2. by all means
3. in return
4. at random

10. The new rules are expected to () smaller companies more than large ones.

1. place a greater burden on
2. catch up with
3. break away from
4. look out for

11. The two departments must work together if the plan is to ().

1. come to fruition
2. fall through
3. turn over
4. run out

12. The charity relies () donations from the public to continue its work.

1. heavily on
2. in spite of
3. at odds with
4. by means of

13. The council should not () residents' concerns simply because the project is popular.

1. brush aside
2. bring in
3. put down
4. set off

14. The proposal was () after several members raised legal concerns.

1. called off
2. brought about
3. taken in
4. looked after

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。

Cities are often warmer than surrounding rural areas because buildings and roads absorb and release heat. To understand this effect, researchers create urban heat maps using satellite images and temperature sensors. These maps can reveal that heat is not distributed [1] across a city. Neighborhoods with few trees or large paved areas may be much hotter than others. Officials can use the information to decide where shade, cooling centers, or new green spaces are most urgently needed. However, maps should be combined with residents' experiences, since numbers alone may not [2] every difficulty people face during heat waves. A useful map is therefore a tool for making policy more [3], not a substitute for local knowledge.

15. Which word best fits [1]?

1. evenly
2. deliberately
3. temporarily
4. privately

16. Which word best fits [2]?

1. capture
2. prohibit
3. justify
4. reverse

17. Which word best fits [3]?

1. responsive
2. obscure
3. arbitrary
4. fragile

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。

Retailers are experimenting with reusable containers for products such as shampoo and prepared food. Instead of throwing a container away, customers return it to be cleaned and used again. The environmental benefits depend on whether containers are returned often enough to [1] the energy required for cleaning and transport. Convenience is also important. If return points are difficult to find, many customers may stop participating. Some companies offer a small deposit that is refunded when containers are returned. This provides an economic [2] while also reminding customers that the container has value. For reusable systems to succeed, they must fit easily into people's daily [3].

18. Which word best fits [1]?

1. outweigh
2. conceal
3. inherit
4. suspend

19. Which word best fits [2]?

1. incentive
2. obstacle
3. distinction
4. controversy

20. Which word best fits [3]?

1. routines
2. specimens
3. qualifications
4. outcomes

PART 4A

記述式問題

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

Community festivals can strengthen local identity and support small businesses, but they may also create noise, waste, and crowding. Organizers can reduce these effects by consulting residents early, providing public transportation information, and setting clear rules for vendors. Some festivals also measure waste and visitor travel patterns after the event. This information helps organizers improve future events instead of assuming that a popular festival has no negative impact.

解答欄

PART 4B

記述式問題

TOPIC: Should public schools teach basic financial literacy as a required subject?

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

Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion.

POINTS: Independence / Curriculum time / Inequality / Practical benefits

解答欄

PART 5

スピーキング | 追加 Card 6: School Repair Workshop

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

Students throw away a broken desk lamp after deciding it cannot be fixed.

Picture 2

A science teacher proposes a weekly repair workshop and asks a local technician to help.

Picture 3

Students learn to test wires and repair simple items under supervision.

Picture 4

The school displays repaired objects and students plan to collect broken equipment from families.

PART 5

スピーキング | Questions

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

2. Do you think schools should teach students how to repair everyday objects?

3. Why do many people replace items instead of repairing them?

4. Should manufacturers be required to make products easier to repair?

5. Do you think technology has made people less independent in daily life?

解答・解説

PART 1 語彙・語法

1. The company needs a more () strategy if it is to survive for the next decade.

正答：sustainable

解説：sustainable は「持続可能な」。長期生存に必要な戦略。

2. The author's use of humor does not () the seriousness of the topic.

正答：diminish

解説：diminish は「弱める・損なう」。

3. The local authority agreed to () the decision after receiving new evidence.

正答：reconsider

解説：reconsider は「再検討する」。

4. The report urges governments to () the long-term consequences of the policy.

正答：take into account

解説：take A into account は「Aを考慮に入れる」。

5. The speaker's remarks were () the organization's official position.

正答：at variance with

解説：at variance with は「～と異なって／食い違って」。

6. The new evidence has () the way researchers view the problem.

正答：shed light on

解説：shed light on は「～を明らかにする」。

7. The company cannot () its responsibility by blaming a subcontractor.

正答：evade

解説：evade responsibility は「責任を逃れる」。

8. The committee decided to () the proposal until more information was available.

正答：hold off on

解説：hold off on は「～を延期する」。

9. The findings should not be dismissed () because they challenge common assumptions.

正答：out of hand

解説：dismiss out of hand は「初めから取り合わない」。

10. The new rules are expected to () smaller companies more than large ones.

正答：place a greater burden on

解説：place a greater burden on は「～により大きな負担をかける」。比較対象がある文脈で明確な表現。

11. The two departments must work together if the plan is to ().

正答：come to fruition

解説：come to fruition は「実を結ぶ」。

12. The charity relies () donations from the public to continue its work.

正答：heavily on

解説：rely heavily on ～ は「～に大きく依存する」。

13. The council should not () residents' concerns simply because the project is popular.

正答：brush aside

解説：brush aside は「（懸念などを）軽く退ける」。

14. The proposal was () after several members raised legal concerns.

正答：called off

解説：call off は「中止する」。

解答・解説

PART 2 長文の語句空所補充

15. Which word best fits [1]?

正答：evenly

解説：都市内で熱が均等に分布しない。

16. Which word best fits [2]?

正答：capture

解説：数字だけでは困難をすべて捉えられない。

17. Which word best fits [3]?

正答：responsive

解説：住民の状況に応じた政策にする。

18. Which word best fits [1]?

正答：outweigh

解説：便益が洗浄・輸送のエネルギーを上回る必要がある。

19. Which word best fits [2]?

正答：incentive

解説：返却を促す金銭的な動機。

20. Which word best fits [3]?

正答：routines

解説：daily routines は「日常の習慣」。

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：Community festivals can strengthen local identity and help small businesses, but they may also cause noise, waste, and crowding. Organizers can reduce these effects through early consultation, transport information, and vendor rules. By measuring waste and visitor travel after an event, they can improve future planning instead of assuming that a popular festival creates no negative impact. This evidence creates more responsible future events.

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 public schools should teach basic financial literacy as a required subject. First, it promotes independence. Students who understand budgeting, borrowing, and saving can make more informed decisions when they begin living on their own. They may be less likely to accept harmful loans or spend money without planning. Second, financial education can reduce inequality. Some students learn these skills at home, while others do not have that opportunity. Schools can give everyone a basic foundation regardless of family background. The subject does not need to take much extra time; teachers can connect it with mathematics or social studies. For these reasons, financial literacy is a practical skill that every student should learn. It would give young people a stronger start in adult life.

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：ナレーションは時制・展開・情報量、意見質問は結論☒理由☒具体例を意識する。模範は一例。

模範解答：One day, several students were about to throw away a broken desk lamp because they assumed it could not be repaired. Their science teacher saw this and suggested starting a weekly repair workshop. She invited a local technician to show students how to examine simple electrical items safely. During the workshop, the students learned to test wires, replace small parts, and decide when an item should not be used. They were proud when they repaired several objects that would otherwise have been discarded. Later, the school displayed the repaired items, and the students planned to invite families to bring in suitable equipment for future workshops.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極性。自分の考えを理由と具体例で補う。

2. Do you think schools should teach students how to repair everyday objects?

正答：自由発話

解説：ナレーションは時制・展開・情報量、意見質問は結論☒理由☒具体例を意識する。模範は一例。

模範解答：Yes. Repair skills can reduce waste and help students understand how technology works. Schools must teach safety rules and make clear which repairs require professionals.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極性。自分の考えを理由と具体例で補う。

3. Why do many people replace items instead of repairing them?

正答：自由発話

解説：ナレーションは時制・展開・情報量、意見質問は結論☒理由☒具体例を意識する。模範は一例。

模範解答：New products can be cheap and convenient, while repairs may seem difficult or expensive. People may also lack tools, time, or confidence.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極性。自分の考えを理由と具体例で補う。

4. Should manufacturers be required to make products easier to repair?

正答：自由発話

解説：ナレーションは時制・展開・情報量、意見質問は結論☒理由☒具体例を意識する。模範は一例。

模範解答：I think so. Providing spare parts and repair information could reduce waste and give consumers more control. The rules should be practical for small manufacturers as well.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極性。自分の考えを理由と具体例で補う。

5. Do you think technology has made people less independent in daily life?

正答：自由発話

解説：ナレーションは時制・展開・情報量、意見質問は結論☒理由☒具体例を意識する。模範は一例。

模範解答：In some ways, yes, because many devices are difficult to understand or repair. However, technology can also give people access to useful knowledge if it is designed openly.

評価観点・注記：発音・語彙・文法・情報量・積極性。自分の考えを理由と具体例で補う。