確認問題 374

英検1級 面接(スピーキング)超絶チートシート(2分スピーチ・質疑応答) 確認問題集

英検1級面接の確認問題20問。2分スピーチの組み立て、Q&Aの返し方、自由会話を英文で確かめる。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／20問

表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。まちがえた所は元のシートへ。

Ⅰ【スピーチ】最も適切なもの、または誤りを含む下線部を選べ

1 TOPIC:Should young people be encouraged to start their own businesses? スピーチの序論として最も適切なものを選べ。

a Starting a business is very interesting. My uncle has a small company, and he works very hard every day.

b The topic is about business. There are good points and bad points, so it depends on the person.

c I don't know much about business, so this topic is a little difficult for me, but I will try my best.

d The topic I've chosen is whether young people should be encouraged to start their own businesses. In my opinion, they should, for two main reasons: it develops valuable skills, and it creates new jobs for society.

2 First, running a business teaches young people skills that schools rarely teach. ＿＿＿

a For example, starting a business is very risky, and many companies fail.

b For example, many schools in Japan teach mathematics and English.

c For example, a university student who starts an online shop has to learn about accounting, marketing, and dealing with customers.

d For example, I like shopping online because it is convenient.

3 Of course, ＿＿＿, so I am not saying that every young person should start a company.

a many new businesses fail within a few years

b starting a business has many advantages

c the government should give young people more money

d young people are full of creative ideas

4 上のスピーチの結論として最も適切なものを選べ。

a In conclusion, encouraging young people to start businesses would help them develop practical skills and create jobs that benefit society as a whole.

b That's all. Thank you for listening.

c In conclusion, there is also a third reason: young business owners pay more taxes.

d In conclusion, I now think young people should not start businesses after all.

5 In my opinion, cities should ban cars from their centers for(A) two main reasons: to reduce air pollution and(B) making(C) streets safer for(D) pedestrians.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

6 If cities banned(A) cars from their centers, people would(B) walk more, which(C) would improved(D) their health.

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

Ⅱ【Q&A】面接委員の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを選べ

7 But don't you think young entrepreneurs face too much financial risk?

a I don't know. It's a difficult question.

b No, you are wrong. There is no risk at all in starting a business.

c That's a fair point. Many new businesses do fail. However, even a failed business teaches valuable lessons, and governments can reduce the risk by offering small loans and training.

d Yes, you're right. Actually, young people should not start businesses.

8 How many new companies are started in Japan each year?

a About fifty million companies are started every year.

b I don't know.

c I'm not sure of the exact figure, but I think the more important question is how many of them survive and grow.

d Next question, please.

9 Who should be responsible for supporting young entrepreneurs?

a I think both the government and private companies should play a role. The government can provide loans, while experienced business owners can offer advice as mentors.

b Yes, they should.

c Young entrepreneurs are responsible for many things.

d The government. That's all.

10 Do you think AI will make it easier or harder for young people to start businesses?

a To be honest, I hadn't considered that, but I'd say easier. AI tools can handle tasks such as accounting and advertising, so a small team can now do work that used to require many employees.

b Easier and harder. Both.　c AI means artificial intelligence.

d I'd say easier. But actually harder. I'm not sure.

11 You said cities should ban cars from their centers. But what about elderly people who cannot walk long distances?

a I have never thought about elderly people.

b You're right. Then I think cities should not ban cars after all.

c That's a valid concern. Cities could make exceptions for elderly and disabled people and provide small electric buses so that they can still move around easily.

d That is not related to my speech.

12 質問の意味が取れなかった時の言い方として最も適切なものを選べ。

a Please ask me an easier question.

b Could you rephrase the question, please?

c Pardon? Pardon? Pardon? d Your question is not clear at all.

◆ Ⅲ【自由会話】質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを選べ

13 Could you tell us a little about yourself?

a My name is written on the card.

b Sure. I work as a nurse at a hospital in Osaka, and I'm especially interested in how technology can help elderly patients.

c Yes, I can. d I am myself.

14 How did you prepare for this test?

a I will prepare for this test next year.

b This test is very difficult for me.

c I've been reading English news articles every morning for about a year, and I practice giving short speeches with a timer.

d Yes, I prepared very hard.

15 What do you usually do in your free time?

a My free time is on Sundays.

b I usually go hiking in the mountains near my home. It helps me relax after a busy week at work.

c Yes, I have a lot of free time. d I did hiking.

◆ Ⅳ【スピーチ・Q&A】英語で答えよ

16 TOPIC：Should cities ban cars from their centers? 賛成の立場で、序論（トピック＋立場＋理由2つの予告、～20秒）を話す英文を書け。

17 同じTOPICで、理由1（主題文＋説明＋具体例、～40秒）を話す英文を3～4文で書け。

18 同じTOPICで、譲歩と結論（～20秒）を話す英文を2～3文で書け。

19 面接委員：But wouldn't banning cars hurt shops in the city center? に20～30秒で答えよ。

20 面接委員：Is it the government's responsibility to protect traditional culture? に20～30秒で答えよ。

1 **d The topic I've chosen is whether young people should be encouraged to start their own businesses. In my opinion, they should, for two main reasons: it develops valuable skills, and it creates new jobs for society.**
トピックを読み、立場と理由2つを予告する型どおり。苦手だと言う答えは立場も理由もない。おじの話は具体例だけで問いに答えていない。It depends で終えるのは立場がない。→ シートの『スピーチ2分の型』。

2 **c For example, a university student who starts an online shop has to learn about accounting, marketing, and dealing with customers.**
主題文(学校で学ばない力が身につく)を具体的に示す例。学校で教える教科は主題文を支えない。リスクの話は反対側の論で、理由1の例にならない。最後は個人の好みで、主題文と無関係。

3 **a many new businesses fail within a few years**
Of course, ～ は反対意見を一度認める譲歩。後ろの「全員が起業すべきとは言わない」につながるのは、起業のマイナス面。利点・若者の創造性は自分の側の論で、譲歩にならない。政府の資金は無関係。

4 **a In conclusion, encouraging young people to start businesses would help them develop practical skills and create jobs that benefit society as a whole.**
立場と理由2つを言い換えて1文で締める。結論で新しい理由を足すと構成が崩れる。最後に立場を変えるとスピーチ全体の論理が崩れる。That's all. だけでは結論がない。

5 **c (C)**
to reduce と並べるので to make(並列は形をそろえる)。for two reasons、safer for pedestrians は正しい。理由2つを予告する文は、同じ形で並べると聞き手に構成が伝わりやすい。

6 **d (D)**
助動詞 would の後は原形 improve。仮定法過去 If S＋過去形, S would＋原形 の形で、(A)(B) は正しい。, which は前の内容全体(歩く量が増えること)を受ける関係代名詞。

7 **c That's a fair point. Many new businesses do fail. However, even a failed business teaches valuable lessons, and governments can reduce the risk by offering small loans and training.**
反論を That's a fair point. で受け止め、However で立場に戻り、対策まで示す。リスクはないと言い切るのは事実として無理があり、相手を否定するのも失礼。理由なく立場を変える・答えないのは論外。

8 **c I'm not sure of the exact figure, but I think the more important question is how many of them survive and grow.**
知らない数字は作らず、正直に言ってから自分の論点につなげる。根拠のない数字を言うのは避ける(シートの『知らない事実は一般論で』)。I don't know. や Next question で止めると、やりとりが続かない。

9 **a I think both the government and private companies should play a role. The government can provide loans, while experienced business owners can offer advice as mentors.**
Who の質問に「誰が」を最初に答え、それぞれの役割を説明している。Yes, they should. は疑問詞の質問に合わない。3つ目は質問の意味を取り違えている。最後は答えが1語で止まり、理由がない。

10 **a To be honest, I hadn't considered that, but I'd say easier. AI tools can handle tasks such as accounting and advertising, so a small team can now do work that used to require many employees.**
想定外の質問を受け止めてから立場を選び、理由を続ける。両方と言うだけでは答えにならない。用語の説明は質問とずれている。言った直後に逆を言い、迷ったまま終えるのは一貫性がない。

11 **c That's a valid concern. Cities could make exceptions for elderly and disabled people and provide small electric buses so that they can still move around easily.**
懸念を認め、例外と代わりの交通手段という解決策を示して立場を守っている。理由なく立場を変えるとスピーチの論理が崩れる。考えたことがない、関係ないと言うのは、やりとりを止めてしまう。

12 **b Could you rephrase the question, please?**
rephrase＝言い換える。意味が取れない時は、くり返しより言い換えを頼む方が有効。何度も聞き返すのは避ける。相手の質問を責める言い方、易しい質問を求める言い方は失礼。

13 **b Sure. I work as a nurse at a hospital in Osaka, and I'm especially interested in how technology can help elderly patients.**
Could you ～? は依頼なので、Sure. の後に中身を話す。仕事と関心まで1～2文で言うと自然。Yes, I can. は「できる」と答えただけで依頼に応じていない。ほかの2つは質問とかみ合わない。

14 **c I've been reading English news articles every morning for about a year, and I practice giving short speeches with a timer.**
How(どのように)に具体的な方法で答えている。現在完了進行形で「1年ほど続けている」を表す。Yes は How の質問に合わない。未来の話や感想は、質問への答えになっていない。

15 **b I usually go hiking in the mountains near my home. It helps me relax after a busy week at work.**
What(何をするか)に具体的な活動で答え、2文目で理由を足している。Yes は疑問詞の質問に合わない。日曜日は「いつ」の答えでずれている。I did hiking. は過去形で習慣にならず、go hiking が自然。

16 **The topic I've chosen is whether cities should ban cars from their centers. In my opinion, they should, for two main reasons: it would reduce air pollution, and it would make streets safer for pedestrians.**
採点ポイント:The topic I've chosen is whether ～. でトピックを読む／立場を言い切る／理由2つを同じ形(it would ～)で並べて予告。

17 **First, banning cars would greatly improve air quality in city centers. Exhaust fumes from heavy traffic can cause breathing problems, especially for children and elderly people. In Japan, for example, some cities close their main shopping streets to cars on weekends, and people can walk and shop in cleaner air.**
採点ポイント:First, ＋主題文で理由を先に言う／仕組み(排気ガス→健康被害)の説明／日本か身近な例を1つ。知らない数字は入れない。

18 **Of course, some people depend on their cars, so cities would need to improve public transportation first. In conclusion, removing cars from city centers would give people cleaner air and safer streets, making cities better places to live.**
採点ポイント:Of course, ～ で反対意見を一度認める／In conclusion, で立場と理由2つを言い換える／新しい理由を足さない。1分40秒で結論に入る意識で短く。

19 **That's a fair point. Some shops might lose customers who usually drive. However, streets without cars are often more pleasant to walk along, so more people may stay longer and visit shops. If cities also offer parking and buses on the edge of the center, businesses could even benefit in the long run.**

採点ポイント：That's a fair point. で受け止める／However で立場に戻る／解決策や長期的な効果を示す。立場は変えない。

20 **Yes, I think so, at least to some extent. Many traditional crafts and festivals are disappearing because there are not enough young people to carry them on. The government can provide funding and training programs so that these traditions survive. However, local communities should also take part, because culture cannot be protected by money alone.**

採点ポイント：結論を最初の1文で／理由（担い手不足）と具体的な対策／However で別の視点を足して深みを出す。No でも、理由と例があれば可。

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