

# 新高 1 英語総合 S+

## 語彙

[2月25日]

受講についての注意

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題を見てはいけません。
- 2 試験時間は 15 分です。
- 3 試験用紙は全 7 頁です。過不足があれば担当講師に申し出てください。
- 4 試験中に試験用紙の印刷の不鮮明、ページの欠落、乱れおよび汚れなどに気付いた場合は監督者に申し出てください。
- 5 解答は所定の用紙に記入してください。試験用紙以外への解答は一切認めません。
- 6 受験者は、試験用紙の所定の欄に氏名を記入してください。
- 7 解答は全て HB の黒鉛筆等で記入してください。
- 8 試験時間中の途中退場は認められません。ただし、気分が悪いなど身体の調子が悪くなった場合は担当講師に申し出てください。
- 9 試験終了の合図があると同時に、解答を終了してください。

[氏名

][得点

/110 点]

※合格点は 70 点以上の得点とします

## 【1】語彙 STEP 全範囲 [配点 50] ※各 2 点

1. 日本語の意味に合うように, ( )に入れるのに最も適切なものを選びなさい.

1) 子どもたちははだして走った.

The children ran in ( ) feet.

- ① bare ② shallow ③ dull ④ bold
- 

2) 地球温暖化は深刻な問題です.

Global warming is a ( ) problem.

- ① sincere ② generous ③ silent ④ serious
- 

3) そのような品物を買うのはお金のむだだ.

Buying such goods is a ( ) of money.

- ① duty ② court ③ press ④ waste
- 

4) 私はそのホテルに滞在したい.

I ( ) to stay at that hotel.

- ① hate ② depend ③ share ④ prefer
- 

5) 日本では弁護士になるのはとても難しい.

In Japan, it is very difficult to become a ( ).

- ① soldier ② lawyer ③ secretary ④ detective
- 

6) 我々は子どもを危険から守る必要がある.

We have to ( ) children from danger.

- ① protect ② separate ③ owe ④ earn
- 

7) それは実際に昨日起こったことだ.

That ( ) happened yesterday.

- ① shortly ② directly ③ actually ④ especially
- 

8) 彼は冒険の旅に出ることにした.

He decided to go on ( ).

- ① a journey ② an approach ③ an adventure ④ a distance
- 

9) 彼はコンピュータをだれにでも利用できるようにした.

He made computers ( ) to everyone.

- ① alike ② available ③ vain ④ due
- 

10) 土曜の夜はほんとうに特別なものだった.

Saturday night was ( ) something special.

- ① closely ② thus ③ merely ④ indeed
- 

11) 日本の現在の人口はいくらですか.

What is the present ( ) of Japan?

- ① population ② relationship ③ award ④ reality
-

- 12) スーザンはあまり難しすぎない仕事を探している。  
Susan is ( ) for a job that will not be too difficult.  
① educating ② consuming ③ searching ④ defending
- 
- 13) 私は彼を止めようとした。  
I made ( ) to stop him.  
① a reward ② an attempt ③ a consent ④ a target
- 
- 14) 彼女は彼のディナーへの招待を受けとった。  
She received his ( ) to dinner.  
① funeral ② grain ③ housework ④ invitation
- 
- 15) 教師と生徒の間には相互の信頼があるべきだ。  
There should be ( ) trust between teachers and students.  
① financial ② radical ③ academic ④ mutual
- 
- 16) 私の物理の先生はすばらしい。  
My ( ) teacher is excellent.  
① element ② atom ③ liquid ④ physics
- 
- 17) 悪いことをしたので彼女はイヌを罰した。  
She ( ) the dog for doing something wrong.  
① defeated ② neglected ③ starved ④ punished
- 
- 18) 君だけでなくベンにも責任がある。  
Ben as ( ) as you is to blame.  
① long ② soon ③ well ④ far
- 
- 19) 日本の人口は減ってきている。  
The population of Japan is ( ).  
① declining ② retaining ③ preserving ④ altering
- 
- 20) メアリーは子どもたちを野外活動に参加するように励ました。  
Mary encouraged her children to ( ) in outdoor activities.  
① expose ② react ③ engage ④ exclude
- 
- 21) 彼は私に具体的な計画を示した。  
He showed me ( ) plan.  
① an abstract ② a concrete ③ a visible ④ an obscure
- 
- 22) だれが最終的にその事故の責任を負うべきなのか。  
Who is ( ) responsible for the accident?  
① ultimately ② approximately ③ inevitably ④ seemingly
- 
- 23) 乳幼児の言語能力は限定されている。  
The ( ) abilities of infants are limited.  
① nonverbal ② linguistic ③ so-called ④ virtual
-

24) 彼らはその製品を日本でのみ製造した.

They (     ) that product only in Japan.

- ① manufactured ② reproduced ③ exceeded ④ accomplished
- 

25) 絶対温度 273 度は摂氏0度に相当する.

273K (     ) to 0°C.

- ① attributes ② corresponds ③ classifies ④ specializes
-

## 【2】要約 [配点 50] ※各 10 点×5

採点基準:間違い一つごとに、-1/-3/-5/-7/-9(6か所間違いなら得点なし)

要約が半分に満たない場合は 0 点[指定字数 60 語以内※句読点含む]

(1)

The dictionary tells us that luck is the favorable or unfavorable occurrence of a chance event that could not have been foreseen. Of course, we don't need a dictionary to define luck for us: it is one of the critical aspects of our lives, and it plays an important role in how we make sense of things that happen to us, and to others. You don't have to be a gambler or a fortune-teller to believe in luck. Even people who consider themselves completely rational and who immediately dismiss superstition will still say "good luck" every now and again; perhaps they assume that the other party believes in luck, even if they don't believe in it themselves. But believe in it or not, luck is unavoidable.

(2)

Most living cells seldom last more than a month or so, but there are some notable exceptions. Liver cells can survive for years, though the components within them may be renewed every few days. Brain cells last as long as you do. You are given a hundred billion or so at birth and that is all you are ever going to get. It has been estimated that you lose five hundred brain cells an hour, so if you have any serious thinking to do there really isn't a moment to waste. The good news is that the individual components of your brain cells are constantly renewed so that no part of them is actually likely to be more than about a month old. Indeed, it has been suggested that there isn't a single bit of any of us that was part of us nine years ago.

(3)

Scientists and animal trainers have devoted their lives to trying to understand what the world looks like to animals. After all, the planet is full of perceptive creatures - of whom we are a small minority - and it's more than a matter of idle curiosity to consider how life appears to them. Humans can't help approaching this problem from a human perspective. We posit our own intelligence, our behavior, emotions, and language skills, as the norm. A horse-trainer friend of mine is often asked if horses are intelligent. "It depends who's writing the test," he likes to say. I've often wondered how it would turnout if humans weren't the ones writing the tests, defining the norm.

(4)

Communication is far more than speech and writing. Most of us are unaware that we are communicating in many different ways even when we are not speaking. The same goes for other social animal species. We rarely learn about this mostly non-verbal human communication in school even though it is very important for effective interaction with others. Growing up in a society, we learn how to use gestures, glances, slight changes in tone of voice, and other auxiliary communication devices to modify or emphasize what we say and do. We learn these highly culture-bound techniques over years largely by observing others and imitating them.

(5)

When Takanori Shibata first began robotic research 14 years ago, he wasn't interested in inventing a robot to help with jobs around the house. He wanted to design something that would improve the quality of people's lives. Shibata thought about animals and how they enriched the lives of the people who interact with them. As Shibata studied the interplay between animals and humans, he learned how pets have positive psychological and social effects on people, and began focusing on that aspect. In addition to cheering people up, domesticated animals can reduce stress and encourage communication in humans, particularly people who suffer mental and physical problems. He decided to design a therapeutic robot, one that would be unfamiliar, yet lovable. In 1998, he created Paro, modeled after a baby harp seal.

(1)


(2)


(3)


(4)


(5)


### 【3】ボーナス [配点 10] ※各 2 点×5

以下、空所を日本語や数字を埋めなさい。

本日は 2 月 25 日、国公立大学の前期日程の試験日です。ほとんどの大学(医学部医学科等除く)は本日で試験が終了ですが、(1)大学や(2)大学は理系でも二次試験に国語があり、さらに両大学の英語の試験時間だけでも(3)時間という長丁場のため、二日間実施されます。同じ二時間でも(1)は英語にリスニングがありますが、(2)はリスニングが課されていません。前期の合格発表日は各大学によってさまざまであり早くて 3 月 6 日から最終日の 10 日までですが、(1)(2)の両大学はいつも 3 月(4)日に合格発表しています。ずいぶん待たせる印象ですよね、これは昔から変わりません。試験の日程は前期日程の他に、(5)日程や後期日程などありますが今は国公立大でも推薦入試などが増えてきましたのでほとんどが前期日程一発勝負になっています。

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	

問題はここまで