



冬期

英語総合 SA+

【イディオム+英作文+リスニング演習】

生徒氏名 []

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イディオム

日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように、() に適語を書き出しの文字に従って入れなさい。

- (1) 私たちはときどき外食をします。
We eat out once (i) a (w). (1) _____
- (2) 今朝、私には特にしなければならないことは何もありません。
I have nothing (i) (p) to do this morning.
(2) _____
- (3) そのびんには液体が半分入っている。
The bottle is half (f) (o) liquid. (3) _____
- (4) 上司が私の仕事を非難するたびに、私はがっかりした。
I was disappointed whenever my boss found (f) (w) my work.
(4) _____
- (5) プロジェクトに貢献してくださった皆様方に御礼申し上げます。
We would like to thank everyone who has (c) (t) the project.
(5) _____
- (6) 最近ほとんどの人々が、緊張とストレスで苦しんでいる。
Most people are (s) (f) tension and stress these days.
(6) _____
- (7) 1年間、彼から便りがありません。
I haven't (h) (f) him for a year.
(7) _____
- (8) その生徒は宿題を提出した。
The student (h) (i) his homework. (8) _____
- (9) 彼はみんなに悪く言われている。
He is spoken (i) (o) by everybody.
(9) _____
- (10) ケイは1等賞を取ったと私に言った。私は彼女をととても誇りに思った。
Kay told me that she had won the first prize. I was very (p) (o) her.
(10) _____

(11) 私はあたりを見回し、ジローが逃げていくのを見つけた。

I turned around and (c) (s) of Jiro running away.

(11) _____

(12) すぐに上着を着なさい。そうしないと風邪をひくよ。

(P) your coat (o) at once; otherwise you'll catch cold.

(12) _____

(13) 彼女の運命など、私にはどうでもよいことだ。

I am (i) (t) her fate.

(13) _____

(14) 何を探しているの?

What are you (l) (f)?

(14) _____

(15) もう寝る時間だよ。ラジオを消しなさい。

It's time for you to go to bed. (T) (o) the radio.

(15) _____

(16) 地元の人だけでなく観光客も、買い物をするためにその広場にやってきました。

The tourists as (w) (a) local people come to the square to shop.

(16) _____

(17) 何事も急いでやると決してうまくいかない。

Nothing is ever done well (i) a (h).

(17) _____

(18) この暗い照明の中で、私は彼を私の兄と間違えた。

I (m) him (f) my elder brother in this bad light.

(18) _____

(19) ペニーは決して貧しくはありません。それどころか彼女は大変な金持ちです。

Penny is by no means poor; (i) (f) she's quite rich.

(19) _____

(20) 今はずいぶん暖かい。私は上着を脱ごうと思います。

It's quite warm now. I think I'll (t) my coat (o).

(20) _____

(21) サイズが合うかどうか確かめるために、このセーターを着てみてもいいですか。

May I (t) (o) this sweater to see if it fits?

(21) _____

- (22) その件に関して、あなたに連絡します。
I'll get in (t) (w) you about the matter.
(22) _____
- (23) 雨のためにガーデン・パーティーは中止された。
The garden party was (c) (o) because of the rain.
(23) _____
- (24) 彼女は5日間、学校を休んでいる。
She has been (a) (f) school for five days.
(24) _____
- (25) ほとんどガソリンを使い果たした。満タンにするために、次のガソリンスタンドで止まった方がいい。
We've almost (r) (o) of gas. We'd better stop at the next gas station to fill up.
(25) _____
- (26) 週刊誌によると、その有名な歌手はあの俳優とけんか別れした。
(A) (t) the weekly magazine, the famous singer broke up with the actor.
(26) _____
- (27) 私は週末、留守にする予定だったので、隣の女性に私のネコの世話をしてもらえるかどうか尋ねた。
Because I was going away for the weekend, I asked my neighbor if she would (l) (a) my cat.
(27) _____
- (28) オーケストラを指揮する人は誰でも、強い指導力に加えて、熱意と魅力を持っていないといけない。
Anyone who leads orchestras must have heart and charm in (a) (t) great energy.
(28) _____
- (29) 彼は泳ぎがうまい。
He's (g) (a) swimming.
(29) _____
- (30) 飛行機は離陸するとき、地面を離れ、そして飛び始める。
When an airplane (t) (o), it leaves the ground and starts flying.
(30) _____
- (31) 彼は、食べるものに関してとても好みがある。
He is very (p) (a) what he eats.
(31) _____

(32) 今朝あなたを見たときに、ブラウン夫人と見間違えました。あなたは彼女によく似ていますね。

I (t) you (f) Mrs. Brown when I saw you this morning. You look just like her.

(32) _____

(33) その少女は、両親が亡くなってから、おばさんの手で育てられました。

The girl was (b) (u) by her aunt after her parents died.

(33) _____

(34) たとえばペンギンのように、鳥の中には飛べないものもいる。

Some birds, penguins (f) (i), cannot fly.

(34) _____

(35) 彼がカーペットの上にタバコの灰をまき散らさないでくれればなあ。

I wish he would (r) (f) scattering his ash on the carpet.

(35) _____

(36) ほとんどの国で、一般に女性は男性よりも長生きをする。

(l) (g) women live longer than men in most countries.

(36) _____

(37) その本はほとんど読み終わっています。

The book is as (g) as finished.

(37) _____

(38) あなたの娘さんは何て愛らしい子なんでしょう。あなたに似ているのがわかります。

What a lovely girl your daughter is! I can see that she (t) (a) you.

(38) _____

(39) 使い終わったら、あなたのボールペンを私に使わせてください。

Let me use your ballpoint pen when you get (t) (w) it.

(39) _____

(40) 彼が正直であると、私は確信している。

I am (s) (o) his honesty.

(40) _____

(41) すぐに返事をしなくてすみません。処理すべき仕事があったものですから。

I'm sorry for not replying sooner, but I had some business to take (c) (o).

(41) _____

(42) 彼女は、経済的に両親から独立している。

She is economically (i) (o) her parents.

(42) _____

- (43) 私は彼のことなど聞いたこともない。
I have never (h) (o) him. (43) _____
- (44) 私たちが港に到着する前に、嵐になった。
Before we reached the harbor, a storm (s) (i).
(44) _____
- (45) 結局のところ、私は行くことができないと思いますので、あなたに電話を差し上げています。
I'm phoning you because I don't think I'll be able to come (a) (a).
(45) _____
- (46) 「いつもとても疲れているんだよ、トム」「それは仕事の引き受けすぎだよ」
“I'm always very tired, Tom.” “That's because you (t) (o) too much work.”
(46) _____
- (47) がんばって。入試に受かることを祈っています。
Good luck! I hope you (s) (i) passing the entrance examination.
(47) _____
- (48) この学習計画を成功させるためには、たくさんのお金が必要です。
Success in this study program (c) (f) a lot of money.
(48) _____
- (49) 教室を早く出たいときはいつでも、許可をもらうようにしなさい。
Whenever you want to leave a classroom early, you should (a) (f) permission.
(49) _____
- (50) ひどい天気だったので、私たちは京都への旅行を延期しなければならなかった。
Because of the terrible weather, we had to (p) (o) our trip to Kyoto.
(50) _____

英作文演習

【問題】

1. 人生は甚だ不平等である。百歳を超える人もいれば、人生半ば癌で逝く人もいる。生まれたばかりの赤ん坊が亡くなることも珍しくはない。
2. 彼らは胃癌に罹患する可能性を低くするだろうと考えてその薬を服用している。
3. 歩くこと自体が決して目新しいことではない。ところが、その歩くことが最近にわかに注目されてきた。
4. 人間の感情の中で、一番解明しにくいのは「笑い」である。怒りや、悲しみは、比較的容易に説明できる。そうした感情を生み出す原因がはっきりしているからだ。
5. 良好な人間関係を保有している人の方が、健康かつ長生きする傾向がある。
6. 私たちは入手する情報が多ければ多いほど、より不安ではなくなる。しかしながら、ひどく偏ったニュース番組ほど危険なものはない。

【解答欄】

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

その1

これから流れる英文をよく聴き、以下の設問に答えなさい。

問1 本文のタイトルとして適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

1. When One Solution Doesn't work
2. What New Nurses Are Worried about
3. Where a Veteran Nurse Works
4. How to Use a Blood Pressure Band

問2 筆者の説明として適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

1. a head nurse who works in a hospital
2. a new nurse who has just started her career
3. a lecturer who teaches nursing at a medical college
4. a doctor who treats patients in an emergency room

問3 I was in a panic になった理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

--

問4 筆者の考えと最も近いものを1つ選びなさい。

1. It is always necessary to find more than one solution to a problem.
2. It is important to look at a problem from another angle.
3. It is a good alternative to ask others for help.
4. It is most important to make a decision as quickly as possible.

問5 本文の内容に合っていれば○を、合っていなければ×を書きなさい。

1. When the ambulance arrived, the crew told the writer to take the boy's blood pressure.
2. The senior nurse brought a blood pressure band for a child.
3. Thanks to the senior nurse, the writer managed to take the boy's blood pressure.
4. Without the senior nurse's quick decision, the boy might not have been saved.

1.	2.	3.	4.
----	----	----	----

その2

これから流れる英文をよく聴き、以下の設問に答えなさい。

問1 本文のタイトルとして適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

1. How to Study Foreign Languages More Effectively
2. The Importance of Learning about Other Cultures
3. How Unique Japanese Culture Is !
4. How Similar Foreign Customs Are !

問2 “I wish you hadn't opened the present.”は何について残念に思った発言か、日本語で説明しなさい。

--

問3 Eri が誤解していた内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

--

問4 日本と海外におけるマスクの着用の違いを日本語で説明しなさい。

--

問5 本文の内容に合っていれば○を、間違っていれば×を書きなさい。

1. Mao did not know about the Christmas custom in Germany.
2. Eri realized in the end that she should wipe her feet when it rains.
3. The custom of wearing white masks in Japan is the same as in other countries.
4. It is almost impossible to avoid misunderstandings while you are abroad.

1.	2.	3.	4.
----	----	----	----

問6 以下の人物はどの国で文化の違いを体験したのか、日本語で答えなさい。

1. Mao
2. Eri
3. Toshi

1.	2.	3.
----	----	----

その3

これから流れる英文をよく聴き、以下の設問に答えなさい。

問1 母親たちが赤ん坊を左側に抱く理由について、これまで考えられていた二つの理由をそれぞれ答えなさい。

1)

2)

問2 母親が赤ん坊を左側に抱く理由について、実際の理由を答えなさい。

問題はここまで

イディオム

- (1) in, while ◆Next Stage 〈789〉
- (2) in particular ◆Next Stage 〈785〉
- (3) full of ◆Next Stage 〈778〉
- (4) fault with ◆Next Stage 〈772〉
- (5) contributed to ◆Next Stage 〈758〉
- (6) suffering from ◆Next Stage 〈748〉
- (7) heard from ◆Next Stage 〈755〉
- (8) handed in ◆Next Stage 〈747〉
- (9) ill of ◆Next Stage 〈767〉
- (10) proud of ◆Next Stage 〈780〉
- (11) caught sight ◆Next Stage 〈771〉
- (12) Put, on ◆Next Stage 〈745〉
- (13) indifferent to ◆Next Stage 〈777〉
- (14) looking for ◆Next Stage 〈761〉
- (15) Turn off ◆Next Stage 〈752〉
- (16) well as ◆Next Stage 〈792〉
- (17) in, hurry ◆Next Stage 〈788〉
- (18) mistook, for ◆Next Stage 〈769〉
- (19) in fact ◆Next Stage 〈783〉
- (20) take, off ◆Next Stage 〈746〉
- (21) try on ◆Next Stage 〈759〉
- (22) touch with ◆Next Stage 〈773〉
- (23) called off ◆Next Stage 〈744〉

- (24) absent from ◆Next Stage 〈779〉
- (25) run out ◆Next Stage 〈765〉
- (26) According to ◆Next Stage 〈790〉
- (27) look after ◆Next Stage 〈751〉
- (28) addition to ◆Next Stage 〈791〉
- (29) good at ◆Next Stage 〈776〉
- (30) takes off ◆Next Stage 〈763〉
- (31) particular about ◆Next Stage 〈775〉
- (32) took, for ◆Next Stage 〈768〉
- (33) brought up ◆Next Stage 〈756〉
- (34) for instance ◆Next Stage 〈787〉
- (35) refrain from ◆Next Stage 〈749〉
- (36) In general ◆Next Stage 〈784〉
- (37) good ◆Next Stage 〈782〉
- (38) takes after ◆Next Stage 〈757〉
- (39) through with ◆Next Stage 〈766〉
- (40) sure of ◆Next Stage 〈781〉
- (41) care of ◆Next Stage 〈770〉
- (42) independent of ◆Next Stage 〈774〉
- (43) heard of ◆Next Stage 〈754〉
- (44) set in ◆Next Stage 〈764〉
- (45) after all ◆Next Stage 〈786〉
- (46) take on ◆Next Stage 〈750〉
- (47) succeed in ◆Next Stage 〈753〉

(48) calls for ◆Next Stage 〈762〉

(49) ask for ◆Next Stage 〈760〉

(50) put off ◆Next Stage 〈743〉

模範解答

人生は甚だ不平等である。百歳を超す人もいれば、人生半ば癌で逝く人もいる。
生まれたばかりの赤ん坊が亡くなることも珍しくはない。

Life is quite unfair. Some live to be over a hundred, while others die of cancer halfway through their lives. It is not rare for newborn babies to die.

彼らは胃癌に罹患する可能性を低くするだろうと考えてその薬を服用している。

They take this medicine in the belief that it reduces the possibility of getting/ contracting stomach cancer.

歩くこと自体が決して目新しいことではない。ところが、その歩くことが最近にわかに注目されてきた。

Though walking itself is nothing new, walking has recently been noted.

Walking itself is nothing new. But recently walking has been noted.

人間の感情の中で、一番解明しにくいのは「笑い」である。怒りや、悲しみは、比較的容易に説明できる。そうした感情を生み出す原因がはっきりしているからだ。

Of all the human feelings, "laughter" is the most difficult to explain. We can explain anger or sadness comparatively easily, for the causes of these two feelings are clear.

良好な人間関係を保有している人の方が、健康かつ長生きする傾向がある。

Those who have a good relationship with others tend to be healthier and live longer.

私たちは入手する情報が多ければ多いほど、より不安ではなくなる。

しかしながら、ひどく偏ったニュース番組ほど危険なものはない。

The more information you get, the less anxiety you have. Nothing is more dangerous than prejudiced news programs.

As we get more information, we are less uneasy. But news programs which are biased are more dangerous than anything else.

スクリプト

Every autumn, about 60 new nurses start their career in the hospital where I work as a head nurse. At the orientation, I give them a lecture about how to be a good nurse. In the lecture, I always share a story from my early days as a nurse about 30 years ago.

It was a cold night in December when I had just started working as a nurse. I was on my first night duty in the emergency room, and I was very nervous. A little after midnight, an ambulance arrived with the loud scream of a siren. Hearing the sound, I felt my heart beating faster and faster. The ambulance crew brought in a three-year-old boy who had been seriously injured in an accident. He needed to be treated at once. The doctor checked the boy's pulse and injuries, and told me to take his blood pressure. I quickly took a blood pressure band and tried to wrap it around the boy's arm. I realized, however, that the band was too long for his arm because it was for an adult. I looked around the room, but I couldn't find a band for a child. The boy's condition was getting worse. The senior nurse noticed I was in a panic and asked, "What's wrong?" "The band won't fit," I replied.

"Don't worry. I'll do it for you," said the senior nurse calmly. She took the band from me and wrapped it around the boys' thigh, not his arm. The band fitted the boy's thigh perfectly. How professional she was to have made such a quick decision ! The boy's life was saved.

Based on this experience, I always tell new nurses to examine a problem from different angles. When the first approach to the problem does not work, we should think of alternatives.

If you have a chance to stay in another country for a while, you might experience some misunderstandings or even make some mistakes.

Mao stayed in Germany. One day she received a present with a card from her friend a week before Christmas. She opened the card and the present as soon as she got home. It was a pretty painting. She immediately called her friend and said, "Thank you very much for the nice picture and the card." Her friend said, "I wish you hadn't opened the present." Mao did not know the custom that cards are opened before Christmas, but the presents are not opened until Christmas.

Eri went to the UK last summer. One day it rained and her shoes got very wet, but she did not think people minded going into their houses in wet shoes. However, on another rainy day she noticed some people wiping their shoes on door mats before they went into shops. She asked Charlotte, one of her host parent's daughters, about it. "Yes, on rainy days we usually wipe the soles of our shoes on door mats before going into houses or shops so that we won't make the floor wet. As children, we are taught to 'wipe our feet' in that way."

Toshio studied at a language school in New Zealand for a month. On his first day, he was wearing a white mask as some Japanese people do in Japan, because he had a cold. He sat next to a Spanish student to do some pair work. He really enjoyed talking with him. However, he was not aware of the wrong impression he was giving to others. The students in his class thought that Toshio did not want to catch any serious disease from other students. Toshio did not know that in most countries masks are worn only to protect people from serious infections or severe pollution.

In each case, if they had learned some culture differences in other countries as well as the language itself, they would not have experienced such misunderstandings.

Why do mothers instinctively hold babies on their left side? One theory was that it was a matter of convenience — mothers need their right hand free to feed the baby. Others thought it had something to do with the greater sensitivity of the left breast. But now, says a medical magazine, doctors have found the answer: mothers cradle on the left because it leaves the baby's left ear exposed. The left ear feeds information to the right side of the baby's brain, the side which interprets the melody and emotional sound quality of the mother's voice.

お疲れさまでした