

高3 英語総合 S+/S 共通

▶▶▶ [春期講習会確認テスト]

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 **50分** です。
- 3 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。
- 4 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。
- 5 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。
- 6 解答は全て **HB** の黒鉛筆で記入してください。
- 7 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。
- 8 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。

【1】 ●語彙 DB5500 《客観式》 [配点 30 点]

日本語の意味に合うように、英文の空所に入る語を選んで番号で答えなさい。

- (1) 編集者は週末をかけてその原稿を読んだ。

The editor read the () over the weekend.

①issue ②term ③manuscript ④occupation

- (2) 先生が曖昧にではなくもっと正確に教えてくれればなあ。

I wish our teacher were more precise and less () in his instructions.

①vague ②absolute ③practical ④odd

- (3) 算数の四則計算とは、足す、引く、掛ける、割るである。

The four basic operations in arithmetic are: add, subtract, () and divide.

①correspond ②multiply ③consent ④compete

- (4) 探偵は、その妻が最も重要な容疑者だと考えていた。

The detective thought that the wife would be the () suspect.

①decent ②prime ③stable ④moderate

- (5) 私は昇給に値すると思っているが、そうはならないだろう。

I () a raise in pay but I don't think I'll get one.

①derive ②deserve ③deceive ④despise

- (6) 10万台の新車が部品に欠陥があるため回収された。

One hundred thousand new cars were recalled because of a () in a part.

①contract ②defect ③context ④compromise

- (7) オーロラは両極で見られる自然現象である。

Aurora is a natural () that can be seen at the poles.

①innovation ②phenomenon ③characteristic ④feature

- (8) 彼は、自分の身分をアメリカの一時的な居住者から永住者へと変えた。

He changed his status from () to permanent resident of the United States.

①savage ②temporary ③primitive ④primary

- (9) 現代の抽象芸術は理解したり、真価を認めたりするのが難しい。

Contemporary () art is difficult to understand or appreciate.

①stable ②modest ③abstract ④sufficient

- (10) オートメーションの機械が肉体労働に取って代わりつつある。

Automated machines are taking the place of () labor.

①mutual ②maternal ③manual ④annual

- (11) ファックスはどこのオフィスでも必要とされる備品である。

A fax machine is required () in any office.

①feature ②equipment ③institution ④character

- (12) 彼らは臓器移植の問題を議論することに決めた。

They decided to () the issue of organ transplants.

①dispute ②interpret ③interfere ④distinguish

- (13) その水を分析した結果、化学汚染物質を含んでいることがわかった。
The () of the water showed that it contained chemical pollutants.
①prospect ②consequence ③analysis ④innovation
- (14) 宣伝や選挙に宣伝カーを使うのには反対だ。あまりにもうるさい。
I () sound trucks for advertising and elections. They make such a loud noise.
①demonstrate ②pursue ③investigate ④oppose
- (15) 生態学とは生物と環境の相互関係を研究するものだ。
() is the study of the interactions between organisms and their environments.
①Humanity ②Evolution ③Ecology ④Insurance
- (16) このレシピでは、砂糖の代わりにハチミツを用いることができる。
You can () honey for sugar in this recipe.
①stimulate ②despise ③substitute ④deceive
- (17) 日本は海外の天然資源に頼っている。
Japan is dependent on overseas natural ().
①heritages ②facilities ③resources ④objects
- (18) 健康であるためには十分な休養をとり、運動をすることが大切だ。
It's important to get () rest and exercise to stay healthy.
①absurd ②modest ③adequate ④abstract
- (19) 彼は年金で十分よい暮らしができると思ったので早期に退職した。
He retired early because he thought he could live on his () comfortably enough.
①prospect ②pension ③property ④facility
- (20) UFO とは未確認飛行物体の略です。
UFO stands for Unidentified Flying ().
①Object ②Observation ③Obstacle ④Orbit
- (21) 原則として、車1台ごとに駐車スペースがあるべきである。
In (), there should be a parking place for every car.
①privilege ②prejudice ③dignity ④principle
- (22) 事故の被害者には即座の医療処置が必要だ。
An accident victim needs () medical attention.
①immediate ②absolute ③practical ④primitive
- (23) 彼の努力は長い目で見ればきっと報われるだろう。
His effort is sure to be () in the long run.
①compromised ②rewarded ③contracted ④accompanied
- (24) 運転手の不注意がその致命的な事故を引き起こした。
The driver's carelessness led to the () accident.
①absolute ②vague ③fatal ④apparent
- (25) 彼らは、息子と娘たちの間で財産を公平に分けた。
They divided their () equally among their sons and daughters.
①property ②object ③consequence ④ancestor

- (26) 適度な量のお酒は健康によいという人もいる。
Some people say that a () amount of alcohol is good for your health.
①moderate ②sufficient ③stable ④abstract
- (27) その町の中世建築物のほとんどが戦争で破壊された。
Most of the medieval () of the town was destroyed in the war.
①device ②equipment ③architecture ④innovation
- (28) 大量破壊兵器の拡散は国際平和を脅かすものだ。
The spread of weapons of mass destruction is a () to international peace.
①contract ②threat ③compromise ④contemporary
- (29) 停戦交渉の決裂は避けられない。
It is () that the cease-fire negotiations will break down.
①primitive ②alternative ③prime ④inevitable
- (30) 国際交流は国家間の相互理解を促進する。
International exchange fosters () understanding between nations.
①appropriate ②mutual ③moderate ④adequate

【2】 ●文法 NEXTSTAGE 全範囲 《客観式》 [配点 30 点]

[A] 次の(a)と(b)の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、下の①～④から適切なものを選び、空所に入れなさい。

- (1) (a) This pole is twice as long as that one over there.
(b) This pole is () that one over there.
①twice longer ②twice long to
③double long of ④twice the length of 〈日本工大〉

[B] 空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、下の①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

- (2) Don't touch my writing-table; leave it () it is.
①that ②as ③if ④when 〈中央大〉
- (3) Mrs. Robinson was busy () her daughter cook in the kitchen.
①for helping ②helping ③help ④to help 〈玉川大〉
- (4) Excuse me, I'd like to () these two books. How long can I keep them?
①borrow ②lend ③hire ④lent 〈神戸松蔭女子学院大〉
- (5) He is one of the greatest () musicians.
①worth ②alive ③awake ④living 〈関西学院大〉
- (6) No topic is () if you are not interested.
①interested ②interesting
③interestingly ④interest 〈センター試験〉
- (7) "How was your weekend?" "To tell you the truth, I was a little ()."
①empty ②bored
③nothing special ④boring 〈ノートルダム清心女子大〉

- (8) We are approaching another revolution () will rival the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century.
①who ②it ③which ④what 〈中央大〉
- (9) Some people say that the Internet is a passing fashion, () others believe it is a turning point in human history.
①judging from ②considering ③while ④during 〈国立看護大学校〉
- (10) Are you doing what ()?
①you think is right ②it is you think right
③you think it is right ④you think you are right 〈日本工大〉
- (11) She doesn't drink () coffee.
①much ②a little ③many ④a few 〈城西大〉
- (12) Susan is () student in her class.
①much best ②very the best
③the much best ④much the best 〈学習院女子大〉
- (13) () you should stop smoking is the biggest decision you have to make.
①Whether ②Unless ③While ④If 〈学習院女子大〉
- (14) () their severe early troubles, they ended up getting married.
①Despite ②Because of ③By way of ④Due to 〈青山学院大〉
- (15) The player felt () weak after finishing the game.
①much ②prettily ③pretty ④hurriedly 〈駿河台大〉
- (16) My curtains () with this furniture.
①come ②do ③go ④suit 〈中央大〉
- (17) "If you won the prize, what would you do with the money, Julie?" "I would like to visit () in the world."
①every places ②all country
③every countries ④every country 〈ノートルダム清心女子大〉
- (18) Jim's Japanese was not very good, () his speech still impressed the audience.
①but ②therefore ③because ④so 〈京都産大〉
- (19) I really enjoy () new people.
①to meet ②meet ③met ④meeting 〈獨協大〉
- (20) () ourselves, I'd actually rather stay home tonight.
①With ②Between ③From ④As 〈明治大〉
- (21) Whatever you try, it will not () to your record.
①break up ②do harm ③destroy ④hurt 〈武庫川女子大〉
- (22) Ted Carson was born () at 10:30 in the morning.
①on New York at August 7, 1944
②on New York by August 7, 1944
③in New York in August 7, 1944
④in New York on August 7, 1944 〈清泉女子大〉

- (23) I can hardly thank you enough () your help.
①with ②over ③for ④by 〈関東学院大〉
- (24) Sally is rather tall () her age.
①at ②for ③of ④to 〈獨協大〉
- (25) Have you finished () a letter to your friend?
①writing ②to write ③write ④of writing 〈名古屋学院大〉
- (26) I parked my car () the corner where the bank is.
①into ②at ③upon ④for 〈駒澤大〉
- (27) Energy issues are not () economic problems as environmental problems.
①so many ②very much ③so much ④so little 〈西南学院大〉
- (28) I will forgive him () he acknowledges his mistakes.
①otherwise ②nevertheless
③provided ④however 〈青山学院大〉
- (29) It feels much () today than yesterday.
①more warmer ②warming
③more warmly ④warmer 〈上智大〉
- (30) “Kathy and her sister are so alike.” “Yes, I can't tell one from ().”
①another ②other ③the other ④others 〈センター試験〉

【3】 ●下線部和訳 4題 《記述式》 [配点 40点]

次の英文(1)～(4)の下線部和訳を和訳しなさい。

(1)

There are various ways of accounting for dreams. Some claim that they are mysterious experiences in which the soul travels out of the body. Others assert that they are the reflections of hidden desires or socially unacceptable urges. Still others are inclined to think that they do not conceal any deep significance.

Some dreams are little more than traces of recent experiences. If, for instance, we spend the day driving across the country, it would not be unusual to dream about driving down a highway. While such dreams are reasonably straightforward, many others appear disconnected and nonsensical. The fact that most dreams have a surrealistic quality — a quality that causes them to be highly resistant to interpretation — has influenced many people to dismiss dreams as altogether meaningless.

According to one scientific theory, here roughly sketched, dreams are the result of the forebrain's attempts to understand the random electrical signals that are generated by the hindbrain during sleep.

In normal waking consciousness, the forebrain sorts through various kinds of internal and external sensory data to construct a meaningful view of the world. Faced with a flood of disconnected, random inputs generated by more primitive areas of the brain during sleep, the higher mental centers attempt to impose order on the incoming signals, creating whatever narrative structure dreams have. Many dreams that are just clusters of incoherent images represent incoming groups of signals that the forebrain was simply not able to synthesize.

(2)

Until recently, studying music in school was regarded as a luxury. A child's math and language skills or scientific problem solving were considered to deserve the major portion of the curriculum, while music, art, and other related subjects received only passing attention at most. Music teachers faced competing demands from extra lessons, sports practice, and play rehearsals. But with the help of science, this erosion of time devoted to music looks like being halted and even reversed.

According to one scientific study, music raises the learning capacity in so-called "hard" subjects as mathematics and physics in addition to language acquisition, and this should help restore a more balanced curriculum. Researchers, in the paper on music and spatial task performance, reported that listening to as little as ten minutes of Mozart's music produced an elevation in brain power lasting ten to fifteen minutes, a finding that triggered much of the current interest in the positive effect of music on learning.

(3)

The observation of the close relationship between music and mathematics stretches back for a couple thousand years. Pythagoras acknowledged the importance of proportion in harmony and melody. Mozart's sudden musical development, too, shows math and music are connected. The musical genius was initially cool towards the profession that would later bring him great fame, leading a happy and not too burdened childhood, learning his lessons, whatever they were, easily and quickly.

Then Mozart suddenly exploded with a passion for music, filling every bit of space in the house with scribbled figures after he learned the fundamentals of arithmetic. His passion for music was closely connected to his understanding of mathematics.

(4)

“it”の内容を明らかにすること。

Chance had been our ally too often. We had grown complacent, over-confident of its loyalty. And so the moment when it first chose to betray us was also the moment when we were least likely to suspect that it might.

問題はここまです。