

中 3 甲陽 PLUS 英語

7 月 1 日(水) 16:30-17:30

一学期期末考査

英語 Y 対策

システム英単語[1616-1700]

サンタを信じる子どもの心理

ワシントンと桜の木

参考資料 Progress21(L15)

【システム英単語 1616～1700】

以下の 30 フレーズを訳出しなさい。

1. fertile soil
2. be hostile to the government
3. Water is indispensable to life.
4. a competent teacher
5. take bold action
6. feel uneasy about the future
7. a completely absurd idea
8. a girl from a respectable family
9. the gross domestic product
10. my sincere apologies
11. take a neutral position
12. a diligent student
13. have a sore throat
14. be punctual for an appointment
15. a helpless baby
16. His company went bankrupt.
17. the sole survivor
18. sit down in a vacant seat
19. rigid rules
20. an outstanding scholar
21. be greedy for money
22. a promising new actress
23. chronic disease
24. innate ability to learn
25. autonomous cars
26. occur simultaneously
27. speak frankly
28. the two cities, namely, Paris and Tokyo
29. He tried hard, hence his success.
30. pay bills via the Internet

解答欄

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【サンタを信じる子どもの心理】

以下、和訳しなさい。

1. The fact that parents do anything to maintain the myth of Santa is an indication of how skeptical children are when it comes to imaginary worlds.
2. However, even very young children appear to be using sophisticated filters to decide what to believe and what not to. By 3-4 years, children are discriminating about whom they listen to.
3. This doesn't necessarily mean that they don't believe people who have a history of inaccuracy. Rather, they try to reduce the risk of rejecting truths that are possibly revealed by someone who made excusable errors in the past.

1.
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以下、和訳しなさい。

4. In one study, 5-year-olds whose Halloween sweets had been replaced with a toy in the morning were much more likely to say that the Candy Witch was real than those who had simply been told about her.
5. Santa's huts prop up in shopping centers across the country, families can track Santa's progress on Norad's website and many weather channels on Christmas Eve will plot his route and predict what weather obstacles he will face.
6. On the other hand, proponents point out that, when children do work out that Santa is not real, they tend to be delighted with their cleverness rather than devastatingly disappointed.

4.
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【ワシントンと桜の木】

以下、和訳しなさい。

7. Weems was a keen judge of the new nation's tastes and values, and during his ventures, he began writing a book about the first president of the United States, which would make his name famous later.
8. However, people who are familiar with the story do not always grasp its fictional nature, still less understand the origins of the myth about the first president of the United States and the purpose this anecdote must have served for the newly forming country.
9. Actually, there is no evidence that such an incident took place. The story is now known to have been created as a completely fictional myth. In order to know why Weems invented the cherry tree story, we have to reflect on the historical situation at that time.

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以下、和訳しなさい。

10. Unlike the Chinese, who could look to ancient philosophers, or the Greeks, who could recount the mythic feats of warriors, Americans didn't have a distant past that they could recall with pride or a golden age to which they could look back. Therefore, they creatively made tales about men who had led their nation where there were no heroes to pride themselves on.
11. What the myth presents is a Washington who is, like America, not only youthful and innocent, but also possesses a weapon that can subdue the wilderness of the continent.
12. Faced with this, the son rights the wrong with the truth, a weapon more powerful than any hatchet. In this way, Weems made the young Washington's action symbolize the ideal identity of the American people, after which the rising nation was seeking in the face of European criticism of their having no culture or civilization.

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12.

[15-1]

★日本語を参考にして正しい英文を書きなさい。

(01)じゃあ、いよいよ明日出発ね。

(02)ええ。もっと長くいられば本当にいいと思うんだけどね。

(03)私もよ。スコットランドを見物する機会もあったらよかったのに。

(04)まあでも、次回のために何かはとっておかなくちゃ。

(05)それはそうね。また来てくれることを望んでいるわ

(06)あら、でも今度はあなたがまずニューヨークに来る番よ！

(01)	So you're leaving tomorrow.
(02)	Yeah. I really wish we could stay longer.
(03)	So do I. I wish you'd had a chance to see Scotland, too.
(04)	Well, we have to save something for next time.
(05)	Right. I hope you'll be coming again.
(06)	Oh, but it's your turn to come to New York first!

[15-2]

★日本語を参考にして正しい英文を書きなさい。

(01) 会議は本当にこの上なくうまくいったよ。

(02) 観光の時間はあったの？

(03) 週末だけね。

(04) ここであともう一週間あれば、もっと見物できたんだろうけど。

(05) 私があなただったら、もう一週間滞在するわね。

(06) できればいいんだけどね。ねえ、明日の 4 時にケネディ空港へ車で迎えにこられるかい？

(07) 大丈夫よ。子供たちも連れていくつもりだし、そしたら子供たちみんなと一緒にバスで帰ってこられるわ。

(01)	The conference couldn't have been better, really.
(02)	Have you had time for sightseeing?
(03)	Only on weekends.
(04)	If we had another week here, we'd be able to see more.
(05)	If I were you, I'd stay another week.
(06)	I wish I could. Say, can you pick us up at Kennedy tomorrow at 4?
(07)	No problem. I'll bring the kids and they can all come back on the bus together.

[15-3]

★日本語を参考にして正しい英文を書きなさい。

(01) おーい、お帰り！ここに到着するのが遅れてすまない。

(02) 行って楽しかったけど、帰ってきてほっとするわね。

(03) モニカを 30 分待ったけど来なかったから、彼女を連れずに出てこなきゃならなかったわ。

(04) そんなことが起こらなかったら、とっくにここに着いてたんだけど。

(05) みんなにまた会えてうれしいよ！わざわざ来てくれてありがとう。

(06) それはそうと、次郎がみんなによろしく伝えてってさ。ちょうどインドから戻ってきたばかりなんだよ。

(01)	Hey, welcome home ! Sorry to be so late getting here.
(02)	It was good to be away, but it's nice to get back, too.
(03)	We waited half an hour for Monica, but she didn't come, so we had to leave without her.
(04)	If that hadn't happened, we'd have been here long ago.
(05)	It's great to see you all again ! Thanks for taking the trouble.
(06)	By the way, Jiro asked me to say hello to everyone. He just got back from India.

問題はここまで