

中 3 甲陽 PLUS 英語

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夏期明け宿題考查対策

システム英単語[1443-1700]

INSIGHT[動詞の語法]

例解 和文英訳教本[1-30]

パラグラフ・リーディング[東京大]

システム英単語 1443-1700[100 問]

以下のフレーズの意味をよく考えながら、下線部を訳出しなさい。

1. The room is a mess.
2. at intervals of ten minutes
3. help him with his luggage
4. feel an impulse to shout
5. Beauty and the Beast
6. the illusion that Japan is safe
7. cotton thread
8. invite guests to the feast
9. the misery of war
10. dangerous radiation
11. a log cabin
12. reach consensus on the issue
13. an old Chinese proverb
14. Thank you for the compliment.
15. watch the candle flame
16. celebrate their wedding anniversary
17. Follow your conscience.
18. an expedition to the moon
19. produce offspring
20. my monthly allowance

解答欄

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.
11.	12.
13.	14.
15.	16.
17.	18.
19.	20.

21. a newspaper headline
22. a historical monument
23. a worm in the apple
24. catch a glimpse of her face
25. school personnel
26. the triumph of science
27. microbes in the soil
28. the odds of successful treatment
29. a society in chaos
30. control the destiny of mankind
31. a disk five inches in diameter
32. win the lottery
33. walk along a mountain trail
34. a ratio of 10 to 1
35. blow a whistle
36. public sentiment against slavery
37. share household chores
38. be treated with courtesy
39. video surveillance systems
40. police headquarters

解答欄

21.	22.
23.	24.
25.	26.
27.	28.
29.	30.
31.	32.
33.	34.
35.	36.
37.	38.
39.	40.

41. explore the vast wilderness
42. the earth's orbit around the sun
43. This house is a bargain.
44. a fragment of blue glass
45. the Andromeda Galaxy
46. sit on mother's lap
47. the deadline for the report
48. a conversation full of wit
49. a nuisance to others
50. meet the criteria for safety
51. the glory of the British Empire
52. walk along the pavement
53. a movie script
54. a surplus of food
55. a leather elbow patch
56. at an altitude of 30,000 feet
57. send Japanese troops abroad
58. humans and other primates
59. find flaws in his argument
60. wear a silk garment

解答欄

41.	42.
43.	44.
45.	46.
47.	48.
49.	50.
51.	52.
53.	54.
55.	56.
57.	58.
59.	60.

61. the diagnosis of disease
62. industry and commerce
63. a small fraction of the money
64. the irony of fate
65. a defect in the structure
66. a birth certificate
67. prevent soil erosion
68. a recipe for happiness
69. the human skeleton
70. the grace of her movements
71. visit some Paris landmarks
72. flesh and blood
73. collision with the earth
74. a hazard to health
75. the tomb of the unknown soldier
76. take daily injections
77. a breakthrough in technology
78. a jewelry store
79. read nonverbal cues
80. Call an ambulance right away.

解答欄

61.	62.
63.	64.
65.	66.
67.	68.
69.	70.
71.	72.
73.	74.
75.	76.
77.	78.
79.	80.

81. an export commodity
82. check the departure time
83. enter a new phase
84. Saint Valentine
85. painting and sculpture
86. feel deep grief over his death
87. drive in the fast lane
88. predators like lions
89. fluids like water and air
90. an incentive to work
91. the bride and her father
92. military intervention in Iraq
93. win by a wide margin
94. a biography of Einstein
95. a smoking volcano
96. anti-government rebels
97. the metaphor of the “melting pot”
98. gun control legislation
99. be struck by lightning
100. spread a rumor about a ghost

解答欄

81.	82.
83.	84.
85.	86.
87.	88.
89.	90.
91.	92.
93.	94.
95.	96.
97.	98.
99.	100.

INSIGHT 【動詞の語法】 [50 問]

[A] 日本語の意味に合うように、下の①～④から適切なものを選びなさい。

(1) われわれは日常生活のいろいろな面で、コンピューターの恩恵に大いにあずかっている。

We () a great deal to computers in various ways in our daily life.

①favor ②thank ③gratify ④owe (1) _____

[B] 空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、下の①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

(2) I tried () a letter in English by myself, but after an hour I gave up.

①having written ②to have written ③to write ④to writing (2) _____

(3) When Henry is angry, the expression on his face () me of his grandfather.

①recalls ②recollects ③remembers ④reminds (3) _____

(4) Whatever you try, it will not () to your record.

①hurt ②break up ③destroy ④do harm (4) _____

(5) John has offered () care of my dog while I'm abroad.

①take ②taking ③to have taken ④to take (5) _____

(6) Would you mind () me a letter of recommendation to an American university?

①for writing ②to write ③write ④writing (6) _____

(7) The class () the problem.

①discussed ②discussed on ③discussed about ④discussed with (7) _____

(8) I would not () anything if I were you.

①tell ②talk ③say ④speak (8) _____

(9) He deprived me () my political power.

①from ②of ③to ④with (9) _____

(10) What did the car look like? Can you () a picture of it?

①make ②draw ③expect ④write (10) _____

- (11) The doctor told Steve to give up ().
 ①smoker ②smoking ③to have a smoke ④to smoke (11) _____
- (12) "What do you think of my new hairstyle?" "It's very nice. It really () you."
 ①suits ②fits ③appropriate to ④suits to (12) _____
- (13) During this period the foundation was () for many Japanese traditions.
 ①laid ②lain ③lay ④lied (13) _____
- (14) What () you to change your mind?
 ①had ②let ③caused ④thought (14) _____
- (15) We () air pollution.
 ①argued with ②discussed about ③spoke to ④talked about (15) _____
- (16) One thousand dollars will () all your expenses for the trip.
 ①cost ②spend ③give ④cover (16) _____
- (17) "Why are you so irritated?" "That traffic jam () arrive late."
 ①made me ②caused me ③had me ④forced me (17) _____
- (18) What many people () to recognize is that, with friendship, quality is more important than quantity.
 ①mind ②deny ③put off ④fail (18) _____
- (19) "Is Sarah still single?" "No. She's married () a doctor."
 ①by ②to ③for ④with (19) _____
- (20) Bad weather () me to stay in London for three more days.
 ①made ②compelled ③checked ④prevented (20) _____
- (21) The man robbed () on her way home from the office.
 ①her handbag ②her handbag of her
 ③her from her handbag ④her of her handbag (21) _____

- (22) Human beings () many physical features with monkeys.
①have ②share ③possess ④compare (22) _____
- (23) He () borrowing the book from her.
①regretted ②refused ③asked ④demanded (23) _____
- (24) It's unwise to blame anyone () their mistakes before you know all the circumstances.
①for ②from ③in ④of (24) _____
- (25) The dictionary () on the bookshelf.
①was lying ②was lain ③was laying ④was lied (25) _____
- (26) I really enjoy () new people.
①to meet ②meeting ③met ④meet (26) _____
- (27) Sue, please don't forget () this letter on your way to the station.
It has to get to Brian by Saturday.
①and to mail ②mail ③mailing ④to mail (27) _____
- (28) I want you () what time will be convenient for you.
①let me know ②let me to know ③to let me know ④to let me to know (28) _____
- (29) This personal computer () repairing.
①cares ②desires ③hopes ④wants (29) _____
- (30) He could not () to send all his children to college.
①allow ②permit ③afford ④approve (30) _____
- (31) He () to buy a house.
①denies ②means ③gives up ④avoids (31) _____
- (32) The drive from England to Scotland provides the traveler () many pleasant changes of scenery.
①for ②with ③that ④to (32) _____

- (33) Do you think I can () me to the station?
 ①have your brother to drive
 ②get your brother drive
 ③have your brother driven
 ④get your brother to drive (33) _____
- (34) The inspector accused him () stealing.
 ①about ②for ③in ④of (34) _____
- (35) I can't () that noise. It's driving me crazy.
 ①keep ②put up ③stand ④stay away (35) _____
- (36) I would suggest () visit that castle.
 ①that they ②them to ③them ④for them to (36) _____
- (37) Do you think he () his father?
 ①resembles ②resemble after ③resembles to ④resembles with (37) _____
- (38) The American said he had seen nine presidents ().
 ①came and went ②come and go
 ③were coming and going ④had come and gone (38) _____
- (39) Please remind () the letters.
 ①me to mail ②me of mailing ③my mailing ④of me mailing (39) _____
- (40) The prize for the winner () people to take part in the contest.
 ①obstructs ②affects ③encourages ④decorates (40) _____
- (41) It feels much () today than yesterday.
 ①warmer ②more warmly ③more warmer ④warming (41) _____
- (42) Helen's parents prohibited her () staying out after nine o'clock.
 ①from ②to ③out of ④toward (42) _____

- (43) He admitted that he had accepted a legal fee from the company, but he denied () a bribe.
①to take ②to be taken ③to have taken ④taking (43) _____
- (44) Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are always () with each other about money.
①annoying ②arguing ③discussing ④shouting (44) _____
- (45) Excuse me, I'd like to () these two books. How long can I keep them?
①hire ②lend ③lent ④borrow (45) _____
- (46) I () to him that he would have to wait a little longer for the bus.
①explained ②informed ③told ④convinced (46) _____
- (47) He should have a mechanic () the car before he buys it.
①checking ②check ③have checked ④checked (47) _____
- (48) A man is in danger of () wrong when he is made much of.
①taking ②going ③having ④growing (48) _____
- (49) He proposed that another meeting () next week.
①was held ②be held ③will be held ④may be held (49) _____
- (50) Sally was practicing the saxophone early in the morning, so we asked ().
①her from stopping ②her stopping ③her to stop ④for her stop (50) _____

例解 和文英訳教本(文法矯正編)[15 問]

次の日本語を英語で表せ。

1. 春になると、わが家の庭にたくさんのバラが咲きます。
2. この夏は海外旅行に出かけようと考えています。
3. スーザンは普段は舞台上で赤い服を着るが、今日は白い服を着ている。
4. あの二人の兄弟は、つまらぬことでいつも互いに喧嘩ばかりしている。
5. 暗がりを歩いていたら、急に誰かに肩をたたかれた。
6. すみません、近くの郵便局を教えてくださいませんか。
7. あなたにこんなことを頼むのは心苦しいのですが、できれば 200 ポンド貸していただけないでしょうか。
8. 今や地球温暖化に対して世界的規模で対策を取るべき時だ。
9. 僕のひざの傷は、もう少し早く病院で診てもらっていたら、1 週間くらいで治っていたのに。
10. 福祉制度が廃止されていたら、現在、貧富の差がもっと広がっていることだろう。

解答欄

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

11. 人類が地震を予知できる日もいつか来るだろう。
12. 東京から名古屋まではのぞみ号で約 2 時間かかります。
13. 窓から日が射すと母に言われていたのに、娘はカーテンを閉め忘れた。
14. 森林の動植物の多様性をひとたび理解するようになれば、森林を破壊したら何を失うことになるのかに人は気づくだろう。
15. 誰もが一生の少なくとも 3 分の 1 を眠って過ごします。したがって、70 歳になるまでには、20 年間は眠っていることになります。

解答欄

11.
12.
13.
14.
15.

入試問題を読むためのパラグラフ・リーディング(東京大)

応用問題 15

Bialystok in the 1860s was a city torn apart by intolerance and fear. Located in the north-east of what is now Poland, and at the time under Russian rule, the city was home to four main communities: the Poles, the Russians, the Germans, and the Jews. These communities lived separately, had no shared language, and mistrusted each other deeply. Violence was an everyday event.

1

Zamenhof had been brought up by his parents to speak Polish, German, Russian, Yiddish, and Hebrew, and he also had a good knowledge of English and French, so he knew that 1) no existing language would work. For one thing, the fact that all of these languages were associated with a particular country, race, or culture meant that they lacked the neutrality any international language would need in order to be accepted.

2

He studied medicine and became an eye doctor. By day he took care of people's eyes, and in the evenings he worked on his new language: Esperanto. Esperanto is a beautifully simple language with only 16 basic rules and not a single exception. It is probably the only language in the world to have no irregular verbs (French has more than 2,000, Spanish and German about 700 each) and, with just six verb endings to master, it is estimated that most beginners can begin speaking it after an hour.

3

Although Zamenhof's beautiful language is not associated with any one nation or culture, three-quarters of its root words have been taken from Latin, Greek, and modern European languages. 2) The advantage to this is that about half the world's population is already familiar with much of the vocabulary. For an English speaker, Esperanto is reckoned to be 5 times as easy to learn as Spanish or French, 10 times as easy as Russian, and 20 times as easy as Arabic or Chinese.

4

ア These existing languages also had complicated grammatical rules, each rule with its own exceptions, and this meant that they lacked another essential characteristic of a universal second language: they could not be easily learned by ordinary people. Zamenhof was left with only one option: he would have to devise his own. 25

イ It was here, where lack of understanding created racial hatred, and racial hatred regularly exploded on the streets, that Ludovic Zamenhof was born in 1859. His mother was a language teacher and his father was also a student of languages. By the time he was fifteen, young Ludovic had seen enough violence in his hometown to convince him of the need for a common language that would enable different communities to understand each other. 30

ウ The disadvantage, obviously, is that speakers of non-European languages have to work a little harder to get started with Esperanto. But Esperantists argue that the simplicity of Zamenhof's language scheme quickly makes up for any unfamiliarity with its root words. They proudly point to the popularity of Esperanto in Hungary, Finland, Japan, China, and Vietnam as the proof of Zamenhof's achievement in creating a global language for mutual communication and understanding. 35

エ Esperanto vocabulary is also very simple. Instead of creating a huge list of words to learn, Zamenhof invented a system of very basic root words and simple ways to change their meanings. Putting "mal-" at the start of an Esperanto word, for example, changes that word into its opposite. Esperanto speakers easily make new words by putting two or more existing words together. This kind of word invention is regarded by Esperantists as a creative process which adds to the appeal of the language. 40 45
(東京大)

問1 空所1～4を埋めるのに適切な段落を、ア～エよりそれぞれ1つ選べ。(8点×4)

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

問2 下線部1)の根拠となることがらを2つ簡潔に日本語で述べよ。(10点)

.....
.....
.....

問3 下線部2)を、thisが何を指すか明示して和訳せよ。(8点)

.....
.....
.....

問題はここまで