

第2回

高校英語
実践模試 ♪



個性を引き出す
長所占いはこちら ♪



1 次の英文の内容を30～40字の日本語に要約せよ。句読点も字数に含める。(15)

The Ourang Outang is a species of the ape; it has long arms and hands, with very long fingers. It is much larger than the ape, and some have been found about six feet high, when standing erect. It is capable of walking nearly erect; but the usual gait on the ground is like a cripple who supports himself on his hands, and draws his body forward. Its home, like the monkey family, seems to be on the trees. The hair is of a brownish red color, and covers his back, arms, legs, and the outside of his hands and feet. The face has no hair except whiskers on its side. He inhabits Malacca, Cochin China, and particularly the island of Borneo.

注) species:スピーシーズ ape:エイプ erect:(イレクト)直立して

is capable of:イズケイパブロブ gait:(ゲイト)足なみ

cripple:(クリプル)障害者 whisker:(ウィスカー)ほおひげ

inhabit:インハビット

*意味を書いていない単語はMARCH以上なら知っておくべき単語

2 (A) 次の英文の下線部のうち、誤った英語表現を含む番号を指摘せよ。(8)

(1)

①Despite of the difficulty, George ②managed to get
③a lot of work done ④before his brother returned.

(2)

This ①is the park ②where ③he used to visit ④when he was a child.

(3)

Anyone who ①have lived here ②knows
catfish ③in the lake ④is delicious.

(4)

Can you ①hold on a minute ②during I ③wrap this ④tasty Chinese food?

(B) 次の選択肢を並べかえて意味の通る英文にせよ。(1 2)

(1)

He is _____ . (1 語不要)
(to, betray, the last, person, others, people)

(2)

Tom can speak French, _____ . (1 語不要)
(say, English, any, to, of, nothing)

(3)

It is _____ in English.
(to, Japanese people, mistakes, natural, for, quite, make)

(4)

I'm _____ . (1 語必要)
(seeing, to, you, again, forward)

(C) 次の会話文を、あたかも英語で話しているかのように、かつ相手に通じるように、ひらがなやカタカナを使って近似しなさい。強く読むところは大きな字で書きなさい。ひらがなとカタカナの区別は問わない。アメリカ英語である必要はない。(8)

(1)

You should have told me!

(それ、先に言ってよ！)

(2)

Why didn't you ask me?

(なんで聞かなかったの?)

参考例)

Thank you.

○さんきゅー ×サンク ユー

I want to go.

○アイワナガウ ×アイ ワント トゥー ゴー

Water

○ワラ ×ウォーター

3 (A) 次の英文の下線部を指示語の内容も含めて和訳せよ。(21)

Taste is a universal gift. It has been found in some degree in all nations, races, and ages. But while it is thus universal, it is as different among men as their faces, complexions, characters, or languages. Even among people of the same nation, it is as different as the degrees of society. ⁽¹⁾The same individual at different periods of life, shows this variableness of taste.

These diversities of taste imply a susceptibility to improvement. ⁽²⁾Good taste in writing forms no exception to the rule. While it seems to require some basis in nature, no degree of inborn aptitude will compensate for the lack of careful training.

To give his natural taste firmness and fineness ⁽³⁾a writer needs to read the best literature, not merely so as to know it, but so as to feel the beauty, the fitness, the charm, the strength, the delicacy of a well-chosen word.

(注) taste:ここでは嗜好や好み degree:ディグリー

complexion:コンプレクシオン (肌の色) individual:インディビジュアル

diversity : ダイバーシティ valuableness: value の名詞形

inborn : 生まれつきの aptitude:アプタチュード (才能)

compensate :コンペンセイト (埋め合わせをする) merely : ミアリー

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- 4 次の絵を見て思うことを自由に40～70語の英語で書きなさい。
必要なら下の例文を参考にしてもよい。(25)



例) 重要なことは数学を勉強することである。

What is important is studying Math.

例) 彼女は将来先生になりたい。

She wants to become a teacher in the future..

草稿用紙

5 次の英文を読んで後の問いに答えよ。選択問題では最も適するものを選べ。(31)

Two hundred years ago there lived in Boston a little boy whose name was Benjamin Franklin. On the day that he was seven years old, his mother gave him a few pennies. He looked at the bright, yellow pieces and said, "What shall I do with these coppers, mother?" It was the first money that he had ever had. "You may buy something, if you wish," said his mother.

"And then will you give me more?" he asked. His mother shook her head and said: "No, Benjamin. I cannot give you any more. So you must be careful not to spend these foolishly."

The little fellow ran into the street. He heard the pennies jingle in his pocket. How rich he was! Boston is now a great city, but at that time it was only a little town. There were not many stores. As Benjamin ran down the street, he wondered what he should buy. Should he buy candy? He hardly knew how it tasted. Should he buy a pretty toy? If he had been the only child in the family, things might have been different. But there were fourteen boys and girls older than he, and two little sisters who were younger. What a big family it was! And the father was a poor man.

(1)No wonder the lad had never owned a toy. He had not gone far when he met a larger boy, who was blowing a whistle.

"I wish I had that whistle," he said. The big boy looked at him and blew it again. Oh, what a pretty sound it made!

"I have some pennies," said Benjamin. He held them in his hand, and showed them to the boy. "You may have them, if you will give me the whistle." "All of them?" "Yes, all of them."

"Well, it's a bargain," said the boy; and he gave the whistle to Benjamin, and took the pennies. Little Benjamin Franklin was very happy; for he was

only seven years old. He ran home as fast as he could, blowing the whistle as he ran.

"See, mother," he said, "I have bought a whistle."

"How much did you pay for it?"

"All the pennies you gave me."

"Oh, Benjamin!"

One of his brothers asked to see the whistle. ⁽²⁾"Well, well!" he said. "You've paid a dear price for this thing. It's only a penny whistle, and a poor one at that."

"You might have bought half a dozen such whistles with the money I gave you," said his mother. The little boy saw what a mistake he had made. The whistle did not please him anymore. He threw it upon the floor and began to cry.

" (4) , my child," said his mother, very kindly. "You are only a very little boy, and you will learn a great deal as you grow bigger. The lesson you have learned today is never to pay too dear for a whistle." Benjamin Franklin lived to be a very old man, but he never forgot that lesson.

Every boy and girl should remember the name of Benjamin Franklin. He was a great thinker and a great doer, and with Washington he helped to make our country free. ⁽³⁾His life was such that no man could ever say, "Ben Franklin has wronged me."

注) copper カパー (銅) fellow : フェロー (少年) lad : ラド (少年)

(1) According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ア. Boston was a considerably big city in those days.
- イ. The father of Benjamin didn't work at all because of the sickness.
- ウ. Benjamin's brother was mean to him.
- エ. Benjamin was happy until he got home.

(2) The underlined sentence(1) means that

- ア. it was quite natural for him not to have a toy at that time.
- イ. he was always thinking why he couldn't have a toy.
- ウ. it seemed that no one searched any new places to live.
- エ. it was hardly difficult to get a toy in the 17th century.

(3) How much did the mother give him?

- ア. about 2 pennies
- イ. about 3 dollars
- ウ. about 6 pennies.
- エ. about 3 dimes

(4) 文中の空欄(4)に入る最も適当なものを選びなさい。

- ア. Oh boy.
- イ. Shut up.
- ウ. You did well.
- エ. Never mind.

(5) 下線部(2)の "Well, well!" をこの状況に合わせて簡潔に訳しなさい。

(6) What did Benjamin do after becoming an adult?

Explain in Japanese or in English.

(7) Read the underlined sentence(3). "Wrong" in the sentence means

"to act unfairly." Explain what this underlined sentence means.

You may explain it in Japanese or English.