

2024 年度 春期講習会確認テスト

高 1 六甲英語

[50 分]

2024 年 ___ 月 ___ 日 () 開始時刻 [:]

学校・学年: _____ 六甲 _____ 高 1 年

氏名: _____

(注意)

※制限時間は 50 分です

※開始の指示があるまで問題冊子を開かないでください

※乱丁・落丁などがあれば申し出てください

※答えは解答用紙に記入してください

2024年度 春期講習会確認テスト 高1 六甲英語

大問1 虎穴単語 119より抜粋

以下、品詞に注意して意味を答えなさい。[20×2点]

※動詞

- 1.affect
- 2.reserve
- 3.compare
- 4.demonstrate

※形容詞

- 5.valuable
- 6.sound
- 7.liberal
- 8.frank
- 9.familiar
- 10.ignorant
- 11.cosmopolitan
- 12.metropolitan
- 13.domestic

※名詞

- 14.sort
- 15.disposition
- 16.infection
- 17.narrative
- 18.paradox
- 19.administration
- 20.statistics

大問2 Next Stage より抜粋

[50×2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) He wished me success.

(b) “() you succeed!” he said to me.

①May ②Wanting ③Had ④Wished 〈亜細亜大〉

[B] 次の各文の下線部に最も近い意味を持つ語句を、下の①～④から選びなさい。

(2) We don't have to move this bookshelf.

①can't ②needn't ③don't must ④must not 〈日本工大〉

[C] 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。

(3) We () for nearly thirty minutes when the train arrived.

①had been waiting ②have been waiting

③have waited ④will have waited 〈獨協大〉

(4) The thief () through this window. It's much too small.

①can't have escaped ②must have escaped

③mustn't escape ④should have escaped 〈京都橘大〉

(5) “Have you seen Jim?” “No, but he () be at his desk.”

①may ②ought ③must not ④can't 〈桃山学院大〉

(6) You () leave your heavy clothing here as it is warmer there.

①don't have to ②has to ③won't ④should 〈京都学園大〉

(7) I hurt my back. I () that heavy box up two flights of stairs.

①should be carrying ②should carry

③should have carried ④should not have carried 〈京都橘大〉

(8) When Tom came home, Mary () a book in the living room.

①has read ②is reading ③reads ④was reading 〈京都産大〉

(9) I suppose this is where an old church () be.

①was used to ②used to ③would often ④was kept 〈学習院大〉

(10) On his way home, Taro was () a stranger.

①spoken at ②spoken to by

③spoken by ④spoken with by 〈千葉工大〉

(11) Mr. Tanaka is out now, and I don't know when he () in the office.

①will be back ②is back

③is being back ④be back 〈愛知大〉

(12) I () an e-mail from Jane in the morning but it hasn't come yet.

- ①could have received ②must have received
③ought to have received ④may have received 〈東邦大〉

(13) It is necessary that every member () inform himself of the rules of the club.

- ①would ②should ③might ④could 〈大阪産大〉

(14) She () not give up smoking, although I told her to many times.

- ①must ②need ③should ④would 〈西南学院大〉

(15) I () the movie, but I don't remember whether I have.

- ①should not have seen ②need not have seen
③may have seen ④cannot have seen 〈千葉工大〉

(16) I couldn't go out with my friends last night because I () finish my homework.

- ①had to ②must ③must have ④might 〈京都産大〉

(17) Hurry! The meeting starts at seven. We () be late.

- ①needn't ②don't have to ③have to ④mustn't 〈聖学院大〉

(18) I am interested () the story.

- ①at ②in ③to ④by 〈新潟国際情報大〉

(19) Ken () in England for two years when the war broke out.

- ①will have been ②has been ③had been ④would be 〈東京経大〉

(20) Glen and Wilma usually () their washing on weekends.

- ①are done ②do ③have been doing ④have done 〈近畿大〉

(21) The music at the dance was very loud and () from far away.

- ①can hear ②can have heard
③could be heard ④could be hearing 〈九州産大〉

(22) Sandy () in the library when I saw her two hours ago.

- ①has studied ②was studying
③has been studying ④is studying 〈北里大〉

(23) When I went back to the town I () eight years before, everything was different.

- ①was leaving ②have left ③had left ④was left 〈大阪大谷大〉

(24) Mary is absent today. She () to Hokkaido.

- ①comes ②has been
③has gone ④has arrived 〈上智大〉

(25) I am sure you will feel a lot better if () a good night's sleep.

- ①having ②to have ③you have ④you will have 〈京都産大〉

(26) I () for a present for my teacher since last week, but I can't find one yet.

- ①had been looking ②have been looking
③am looking ④was looking 〈関東学院大〉

(27) Last year I gave him a book for his birthday, but at the party next week I () him a CD.

- ①am going to give ②give
③have given ④will have given 〈京都産大〉

(28) "Are John and Mary still living in New York?" "No, they () to Dallas."

- ①are just moved ②had just moved
③have just moved ④will just move 〈センター試験〉

(29) We () bother Father now. He seems to be very busy.

- ①don't have better ②had better not
③had no better ④had not better 〈京都産大〉

(30) Everyone () it.

- ①is knowing ②know ③knows ④are knowing 〈千葉商大〉

(31) How dare you () to me like that!

- ①speaking ②to speak ③spoken ④speak 〈北海学園大〉

(32) I don't know if he () back next spring.

- ①will come ②comes ③came ④had come 〈流通経大〉

(33) We () each other since we entered this college.

- ①are knowing ②knew
③have known ④would know 〈東北学院大〉

(34) When I () a thousand English words, will I be able to read an English newspaper?

- ①am learning ②have learned
③will have learned ④will learn 〈東北学院大〉

(35) I'll be at home watching TV until ().

- ①you come back ②you be back
③you will be back ④you will have been back 〈拓殖大〉

(36) "Why don't you come along with me?" "I () rather stay here."

- ①will ②could ③must ④would 〈東京家政大〉

(37) I have to find a policeman as soon as possible because my bag ().

- ①has been stealing ②has been stolen
③has stolen ④was being stolen 〈京都産大〉

(38) Next Sunday he () in Kobe for three years.

- ①has stayed ②stays
③will stay ④will have stayed 〈東北学院大〉

(39) Listen! I () a funny noise outside.

- ①hear ②am hearing
③had been hearing ④had heard 〈高崎経大〉

(40) Tom () there yesterday, but we didn't see him.

- ①should be ②might have been
③may not have been ④must be 〈國學院大〉

(41) "What did you do last night?" "I watched TV, practiced the piano, and () my homework."

- ①did ②have done ③would do ④do 〈桃山学院大〉

(42) When I was in the station, my wallet ().

- ①steal ②steals ③stole ④was stolen 〈同志社大〉

(43) He () be over thirty; he must still be in his twenties.

- ①may ②must ③can't ④oughtn't 〈東北工大〉

(44) He will be glad to see you when he () home.

- ①comes ②will come ③came ④had come 〈流通科学大〉

(45) The boy solved the problem faster than anybody else. He () be very intelligent.

- ①had better ②must ③ought ④can't 〈京都産大〉

(46) You () me for a ride. I was going to drive to school anyway.

- ①would rather ask ②might be asking
③should have asked ④were possible to ask 〈東京電機大〉

(47) If you turn left and go straight, you () the station on your right.

- ①are found ②found ③have found ④will find 〈大阪国際大〉

(48) We () call him "Sir."

- ①don't need ②not need ③need not to ④needn't 〈龍谷大〉

(49) I know it's not important, but I can't help () about it.

- ①but to think ②think ③but thinking ④thinking 〈垂細亜大〉

(50) The street is all wet; it () during the night.

- ①must have rained ②should rain
③cannot have rained ④may rain 〈立命館大〉

大問3 Elementary より抜粋

以下、下線部を訳出しなさい。[6×10点]

(1) 《新潟大》

More and more, people are realizing how much we can learn from nature. Maybe what works in nature will work for us, too. These ideas lie at the heart of biomimicry — “bios” means life and “mimicry” means imitating.

Biomimicry is a way of thinking that encourages scientists, inventors and ordinary people to study nature and use its solutions to solve our problems. By applying nature’s principles, maybe we can find a way for all species to thrive on this planet.

(2) 《岡山大》

以下の記事は、2001年4月号の雑誌に掲載されたものである。

A few months ago I went to Princeton University to see what the young people who are going to be running our county in a few decades are like. Faculty members gave me the names of a few dozen students, and I sent them e-mails, inviting them out to lunch or dinner in small groups. I would go to sleep in my hotel room at around midnight each night, and when I awoke, my mailbox would be full of replies — sent at 1:15 A.M., 2:59 A.M., 3:23 A.M.

(注) Princeton University [prɪnstən] 「プリンストン大学」 faculty [fækəlti] 「教職員」

(3) 《愛知県立大》

The therapeutic use of pets as companions has gained increasing attention in recent years for a wide variety of patients — people with AIDS or cancer, the elderly, and the mentally ill. Unlike people, with whom our interactions may be quite complex and unpredictable, animals provide a constant source of comfort and focus for attention. Animals bring out our nurturing instinct. They also make us feel safe and unconditionally accepted. We can just be ourselves around our pets.

(注) therapeutic[θəˈrəpjú:tɪk] 「診療の」 an interaction[ɪntərækʃən] 「相互交流」 nurturing 「育成」 (nurture A[nəˈrtʃər] 「Aを育てる」)

(4) 《福井県立大》

By the year 2025, more than a third of the UK's population will be aged over 55. In a dramatic way, the number of young people is declining while the older part of the population is rapidly expanding. By 2014, it is forecast that the number of over-65-year-olds will overtake the under-16s, and by 2025, the over-60s will have passed the under-25s. Life expectancy at birth is increasing, but life expectancy after 60 is even more impressive. On average, a man who turned 60 in 1981 could expect to live another 16 years and a woman almost 21 years. By 2003, this had increased to 20 years for men and 23 for women, and by 2026 it is predicted to rise to 24 years for men and 27 for women. It is clear that we are living longer and staying active until much later in life.

(注) UK(United Kingdom) 「連合王国」
life expectancy[ɪkspɛktənsi] 「寿命」

(5) 《香川大》

In April 2001, Shim arrived at Tottori Airport with a huge suitcase packed with textbooks she had selected for students. She was given a warm welcome by the principal and teachers of the high school, but after that did not receive any particular instruction about how she should organize the Korean language lessons.

(注) Shim 「シム」 人名

(6) 《熊本県立大》

Today, Americans and the British play small tricks on friends and strangers alike on April 1st. A common trick is to point to a friend's shoe and say 'Your shoelace is untied.' When they look down, they are laughed at. Schoolchildren might tell a friend that school has been cancelled. A bag of flour might be balanced on the top of a door so that when the 'victim' opens the door, the flour empties over their head. Sometimes the media gets involved. Once, a British short film was shown on April Fool's Day about spaghetti farmers and how they harvest their crop from spaghetti trees!

問題はここまです