【定期試験対策講習】

一学期 期記考査 予想問題

中3六甲英語

【注意事項】

リスニングおよび NT3の L3、4の KP から出題しました。 また、範囲になっている文法部分についても付属しています

健闘を祈ります。

英語科 髙木

試験直前授業で予想問題を扱います。

STUDY COLLABO



ソハーノン					
Yumi: It is important () () () () () topics for	r our
research. Ming, do you have any ideas	s?				
Ming: Well, how about researching stor	ries that are read by	many child	lren? I read an a	article and took	notes
here. These books () () () () () languages	. For
example, The Little Prince is read in a	bout 300 languages	S.			
Original La	nguage				
The Little Prince(1943)	French				
The Adventures of Pinocchio(1883) Italia	an				
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland Engl	lish				
Yumi: How interesting! I've read two	of them in Japane	ese. I () () ()
() () books were	translated into so r	nany langua	nges. It is very h	nelpful of you to	take
notes for me.					
Ming: My pleasure. I'll borrow more	reference books to	oday () () ()
() waste time					

Yumi: Are there any famou	s Chinese books () () () () ()
people all over the wor	ld?					
Ming: Yes. It's a Chinese p	hilosophy book, Dao	De Jing. It was	written over 2	2,500 years a	go.	
Yumi: Have you read it?						
Ming: Actually, no, but my	father had a copy of it	t on his booksh	elf. He() () ()
() () book and often sh	nared quotes fro	om it, so I go	t to know th	e lessons in i	it. For
example, "He who kno	ws, does not speak. H	e who speaks,	does not know	7 .''		
Yumi: He who Sorry? V	Vait. I'll get some pape	er to write on.				
Ming: "He who knows, do	es not speak. He who	speaks, does no	ot know."			
Yumi: Uh, OK. That less	son sounds very impre	essive.				
Ming: Yeah. I think () () () () () life	lessons. Hey	Yumi,
how about doing some	research about well-k	nown, stories a	and their lesso	ns?		

Yumi: Sounds great! I'll research a Japanese folk tale.

oday I'll tell you a story called The Boy Who Cried Wolf. There once was a shepherd boy. The villagers
() () () the village sheep. He watched the village
sheep eat grass in the field all day. He was so bored. So, he ran toward the village and shouted out, "Wolf
Wolf!" The villagers were surprised to hear that and came out. However, they saw (
() (). There was no wolf. They were angry and returned to
the village. Later, the boy did it again and the villagers ran out to help him. But once again there was no
wolf. That evening, the boy saw a wolf actually attacking the sheep - this time no one believed the boy's
cry for help.
From the story, we learn () () () () lies will lose the
trust of others. A liar will not be believed because people around him think that he never tells the truth.

The story The Man Who Made Flowers Blo	om () () () ()
(). One was kind and honest, and	the other wa	s selfish and	greedy. The h	onest man cher	ished
his dog.					
One day, the dog suddenly barked and began of	digging up th	e ground. It so	eemed that the	e dog knew that	there
was something under the ground. The hor	nest man hel	ped () () ()
() () found a box of gol	ld coins there				
However, the dog was killed by the greedy n	nan who was	jealous of th	ne honest man	s good fortune	. The
honest man was lost in grief. In a dream, it s	eemed to the	honest man t	hat the dog wa	as telling him to	take
its ashes and sprinkle them on the cherry tree	s. When he	lid, the cherry	trees came in	to bloom and h	e was
rewarded generously by a lord.					
The()()()() () be	en loved by hi	is dog. This stor	У
teaches us an important lesson - "Kindness bring	gs rewards."				

,	This is the new Ul	K 50-pound bill. () () () () () on
th	e bill? His name is	Alan Turing. He is kno	own today as	s the father of	modern comp	outers.	
-	During World War	2, Britain was surroun	ded by Gerr	nan boats. () () ()
() () brought into the co	ountry becau	use the supply	ships to Brit	ain were bei	ng sunk
by	the German navy	at that time. The Ger	rman navy ı	used a code cal	lled Enigma	in order to te	ell their
bo	ats where the Briti	sh ships were. The Ge	rmans seem	ed to be winni	ng because of	their techno	logy.
i	So, the British gove	ernment asked Alan Tu	uring to help	them. He () () ()
() () in the country. He	made a mac	hine to break	the code in 19	940, and he w	vas able
to	read 178 coded me	essages. The British us	ed this info	rmation to avo	d German bo	oats and ()
() () () ().				

Ming: Now, we know code () () () () () Tu	ring's
machines, but why is he called the	father of mo	dern compu	ters?			
Mr. Jones: Because his ideas () () () () () the mo	odern
computer and artificial intelligence	e. One of thes	se ideas is ca	alled the imita	ation game.		
Tom: What is that?						
Mr. Jones: It is an important meth	od for testing	g a machine's	s ability to "th	ink." It was	thought of by	Alan
Turing in 1936. In the test, a hu	man question	ner () () () ()
() () () () (). The questi	oner can't s	ee the compu	ter or
the human, and the questioner can	communicat	te with them	only in writi	ng. The ques	stioner judges	s who
answers each question, the compu	ter or the hu	ıman. () () () ()
() (). If the que	stioner is ma	de to believ	e that the com	puter is the	human 30% o	of the
time, the computer passes the test.						

1. to one's surprise	
2. imitation	
3. file	
4. skill	
5. bush	
6. greedy	
7. prince	
8. selfish	
9. bloom	
10. kindness	
11. jog	
12. shout out	
13. quote	
14. artificial intelligence	
15. blow	

【1】 次の語(句)の意味を日本語で答えなさい。

16. silly	
17. advertise	
18. carry out	
19. fortune	
20. coin	
21. navy	
22. proverb	
23. available	
24. shepherd	
25. grass	
26. be jealous of	
27. copy	
28. judge	
29. folk tale	
30. bark	

1. 私は木々や茂みを風が吹き抜けるのが聞こえました。 trees and bushes.	Ι()()()() throug	gh the
2. その本についてのたくさんのコメント[書評]がウェブサイトに book () () () on the website.	こ投稿されて	ー います。]	Many com	ments abo	ut the
3. テストの前に風邪を引かないように気をつけなさい。 the test.	Take ca	are () () () a cold l	oefore
4. 彼は動物の知識があるのでクラスメイトから尊敬されてい () by his classmates because of his knowledge of		0	He s	eems () ()
5. 何か熱い飲み物をいただけますか。 Would you	a give me s	omething	g hot ()()?	
6. この犬はある有名なコメディアンによって世話をされている () by a famous comedian.	ます。	Thi	s dog () () ()
 7. 彼女は数学のテストに落ちないように一生懸命勉強しま ()()the math test. 	にた。	Sho	e studied	hard () ()
8. マイクはレポートに集中しているようです。 Mike	seems ()() () on 1	his report.	
9. ジョージはその作家の最新の小説が好きなようです。 novel by the writer.	Geo	orge () () () the	latest
10. 私の父は私がジョギングに行く前に水をたくさん飲ませましlot of water before I went jogging.	した。	My f	ather () () () a
11. その世界的に有名なデザイナーはレストランに入っていdesigner () () () () the resta		_ いけられま _	こした。	Tì	ne world-fa	mous

12.	何か筆記用具を貸	してくれませんか。	Can you lend r	ne someth	ning ()() ()?
13.	たくさんの缶が観客	客によって捨てられました。	Alot of o	eans ()()() by th	ne audience.
14.	その教授の本は来	年出版されるでしょう。	The profess	sor's book	()()()	next year.
	そんな暑い日にサ such a hot day.	ッカーをするなんてあなたり	は愚かでした。	You	were foc	lish ()() football
	私は母が花々の写 wers.	「真を撮るのをじっと見ました	ć. I ()()()() pic	tures of the
	彼はチームのメン embers of the tear	バーのことをとてもよく知る n very well.	るようになりました。		He () () () the
	講義が始まる前に ne file ()(こそのファイルはダウンロー)() before t	ドされるべきです。 he lecture starts.	〔そのファ	イルをダリ	ウンロード	した方がよ	いでしょう。〕
19.	メグは夜更かししな	さいことを決心しました。	Meg has de	ecided () ()() up	late.
	私は友だちの 1 人 one of my friends	、に自分の名前を呼ばれる。 s.	のが聞こえました。	I	() () ()()
21. (私たちは川沿いに)()(歩き, 座るベンチを探しまし).	Tc. We	walked a	long the	e river an	nd looked	for a bench
22. (川着した時, 列車は出発し vhen Nancy arrived at th		でした。		The train	n appeare	d ()
23.	私は心臓が激しく	鼓動しているのを感じました	I ()()()() wild	dly.

24. 私はどこ somewhere	かでスマートフ: e.	ォンを落とした。	ようです。	I	seem ()	()	() my s	martphone
25. その俳値 world.	憂は世界中で人 ⇒ (The act	- •) (r all ove) (r the wor	-	opular a	all over the
26. 彼のテレ ()(·ビ番組は私の) by all	友だちみんな my friends.	に楽しみにされ	1ていま ⁻	t .	H	is TV pr	rogram	() ()
27. 私はチク to buy a tio	rットを買うのに 」 eket.	長時間待たされ	しました。	Ι()	() () () for a	a long time
28. そのコメ at the hall	ディアンはホー <i>/</i>	レで話している	のを聞かれてい	ハます。		The co	omedian (()) ()()
29. 水筒をR water bott	忘れるなんて彼ら les.	らは不注意でし	た。	It was	careles	- SS () ther	n () () their
	はチームワーク e of teamwork		解するようになり	りました。		Micha	ael () () () the
31. 私のレオ with my re	ペートを手伝って port.	くれるなんてあ	なたは親切で [・]	す。	It	is kind	()	you () () me
32. 現在,彼 newspaper	女の新しい本は s now.	新聞で宣伝され	れています。		Her ne	w book	()) () () in the
						_				

	大気のよい日にはこの窓から富士山をはっきり見ることが で表のよい日にはこの窓から富士山をはっきり見ることが	
	Mt. Fuji	
	on a sunny day.	
(2)	A:音楽室はもう掃除しましたか。 B:はい。	
	A: Has the music room	yet? B:Yes, it
(3)	赤ちゃんが隣の部屋で泣いているのが聞こえました。	
	A baby	in the next room.
(4)	その仕事をする際の彼の努力を忘れてはなりません。	*******
	His efforts in doing the work	
	欠の日本文の意味を表すように, カッコ内の (助) 動詞を使	って、空所を補いなさい。ただし、
	同は必要に応じて適当な形に変えなさい。	
(1)	その本は明日配達されるでしょう。〈 will / deliver 〉	
lai	The book tomorrow	
(2)	大きな魚が何匹かちょうど捕まったところのようです。〈	
1-3	It seems that a few big fish	
(3)	The state of the s	- 3
	Please do not enter the room while pictures	
(4)	多くの子供たちが暗い工場の中で1日中働かされました。	
	A lot of children in	a dark factory all day,
3 %	欠の日本文の意味を表すように、カッコ内の語句を並べ換え	て全文を書きなさい。
	ホワイト氏は昨夜10時ごろに家を出て行くのを見られま	
	Mr. White (at about ten / seen / his house / to / ν	vas / leave) last night.
(2)	私たちのプロジェクトは彼女の援助なしでは実行できませ	/ve
	(without / be / our project / carried / out / canno	t) her help.
(3)	新しいシステムは現在点検中です。	
	(at / being / the new system / checked / is) this	moment.
(4)	公園での活動は雨のために中止されなくてはなりませんで	した。
	(the activities / canceled / because of / in / had to	o / be / the park) rain.

の英文を、下線部を主語にして書き換えなさい。
They are discussing the matter now.
Scientists have not solved this problem yet.
My cousin will take care of my cats while I am away.
They made the woman write her name on a piece of paper.
は味の通る英文になるように, カッコ内の語句を並べ換えて全文を書きなさい。
(at the station / by / I / John / spoken / to / was).
(been / changed / has / several times / the plan).
(are / being / by / fresh vegetables / local farmers / sold).
(alone / Julia / on / running / seen / was) the beach.
(be / can / found easily / on / some information / the Internet).
マの英文の誤りを直して全文を書きなさい。
Her dog was made waiting outside the restaurant.
This road is being repairing now.
次の英文を、カッコ内の指示にしたがって書き換えなさい。
These Christmas cards are sent to the children.
(文末に next month をつけ加えて「…されるでしょう」という意味の文
Shoes are taken off before entering the <i>tatami</i> room. (「…しなければならない」の意味を加ま
My father let me have my own car. (be allowed to を使ってほぼ同じ内容を表す受動態の)

	次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。
Г	Cecile: Hi, Carlos! You don't look well. What's wrong?
	Carlos: Well, I had a terrible dream last night. I was caught by a huge eagle*
	and carried to its nest high up in a tree.
	Cecile: Oh, Carlos! What a dream! What happened then?
	Carlos : She seemed to think that I was her baby.
	Cecile : Oh, no.
	Carlos: She gave me an enormous* worm and she made me eat it!
1	Cecile : Yuck*! What color was it?
1	Carlos: Don't make me remember!
	Cecile : So did you eat it?
1	Carlos No way! I tried to get away from it, and I fell!
	Cecile #From the tree?
	Carlos: Yes. And I lost consciousness*. When I woke up, (of / a Cheshire
	cat* /was / care / I / taken / being / by).
	Cecile Carlos! You read too many fairy tales!
1	Carlos : Yeah, maybe. Anyway, when I finally woke up, I was so tired,
	Cecile: Well, good sleep must be considered* especially before the math test.
	Carlos: The math test!! Oh, no. I'd completely forgotten! That's much worse
L	than the huge eagle or the Cheshire cat!
	注)a huge eagle = 巨大なワシ enormous = 巨大な
	Yuck! = げっ! lose consciousness = 意識を失う
	Cheshire cat = チェシャネコ(『ふしぎ国のアリス』に登場する架空のネコ)
	consider =~をよく考える
1	■ 下線部①、②を、I を主語にした受動態の文に書き換えなさい。
	1
2	2 下線部③のカッコ内の語を並べ換えて文を完成させ、下線部全文を書きなさい。
;	3 下線部①を日本語に直しなさい。
4	4 次のうち、本文の内容と一致するものには○、一致しないものには×を書きなさい。
	Carlos is very tired because he fell from a tree.
	← Carlos ate the worm in his dream. ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
	/ /
	ウ Carlos reads many fairy tales.

1 0	(の日本文の意味を表すように、全所に適当な語を「語すつ人れなさい。
(1)	あなたはどうしてそんなことをしたのですか。
	What you such a thing?
(2)	その女の子はクッキーを焼いているようです。
	The girl seems to cookies.
(3)	私は歴史を勉強することの大切さを認識するようになりました。
	I realize the importance of studying history.
(4)	私たちは大きな箱が数人の男性に運ばれるのを見ました。
	We a big box by several men.
(5)	私は背後で何かが動いているのを感じました。
	Ibehind me.
2 %	rの英文を,it を主語にして書き換えなさい。
(1)	To try to learn five English words every day is a good thing.
(2)	To play soccer with my friends is a lot of fun for me,
(3)	John was rude to eat all the candies by himself,
(4)	You were stupid to spend that money on such an old bike,
	次の日本文の意味を表すように、カッコ内の語句を並べ換えて全文を書きなさい。
(1)	何か書くものをお持ちですか。
	(anything / do / have / to / you / with / write)?
(9)	赤ちゃんを起こさないように注意してくださいね。
(4)	Please (to / be / not / wake up / careful) the baby.
	riedae (to / be / tot / wake up / caretal / the baby,
(3)	私は娘が学校生活のことを話すのに耳を傾けました。
	(about / her / I / listened to / my daughter / school life / talk).
(4)	誰かが私の手紙を読んだようです。 '
	(have / my letter / read / seems / someone / to).

1 1	列にならって,次の英文を与えられた語句に続けて書き換えなさい。
例	My cat entered that shop. → Did you notice my cat enter that shop?
(1)	Tom was talking with his friends.
	We saw
(2)	A lot of cars passed by their house every day.
	The children watched
(3)	The music is played on the piano.
	I like to hear
2	ラえられた語句に続けて,次の日本文を2通りの英文に直しなさい。
(1)	私のネコはこの音楽が好きなようです。
	It seems that
	My cat seems
(2)	あなたは休暇を楽しんだようですね。
	It seems that
	You seem
(3)	授業は始まってしまっているようです。
	It appears that
	The class appears
(4)	彼らは仕事を終えてしまっていたようでした。
	It appeared that
	They appeared
3 %	での英文の下線部の誤りを直して,全文を書きなさい。
$\langle 1 \rangle$	This song seems to love by so many people.
(2)	My uncle often sends me good music to listen.
4 %	7の英文を,カッコ内の指示にしたがって書き換えなさい。
(1)	You weren't polite to shout at her. (It で始まるほぼ同じ内容の文に)
(2)	Mary decided to open the box. (「…しないことに決めた」という意味の文に)
(3)	The boy carried the box carefully.(「卵 (the eggs) を割らないように」という意味をつけ加えて)

- 1. 驚いたことに
- 2. 模倣, まね
- 3. ファイル
- 4. 技術, 技能
- 5. 低木(の茂み)
- 6. 欲深い, 貪欲な
- 7. 王子
- 8. 利己的な, わがままな
- 9. 開花する, 咲く
- 10. 親切,優しさ
- 11. ジョギングする
- 12. (突然)大声で叫ぶ
- 13. 引用
- 14. 人工知能
- 15. 《風が》吹く
- 16. 愚かな
- 17. (~を)広告する, (~を)宣伝する
- 18. ~を実行する, ~を成し遂げる
- 19. 運, 運命, 幸運
- 20. 硬貨, コイン
- 21. 海軍
- 22. ことわざ
- 23. 利用できる, 対応できる
- 24. 羊飼い
- 25. 草, 芝生
- 26. ~をねたんでいる, ~に嫉妬している
- 27.1部,1冊
- 28. ~を判断する, 評価する
- 29. 民話
- 30. 《犬などが》吠える
- 1. heard the wind blow
- 2. have been posted
- 3. not to catch
- 4. to be respected
- 5. to drink
- 6. is taken care of
- 7. in order not to fail
- 8. to be concentrating
- 9. seems to like
- 10. made me drink
- 11. was seen to enter
- 12. to write with
- 13. were thrown away
- 14. will be published
- 15. to play
- 16. watched my mother take
- 17. got to know
- 18. should be downloaded
- 19. not to stay
- 20. heard my name called
- 21. to sit on
- 22. to have left
- 23. felt my heart beating
- 24. to have dropped
- 25. seems to be, It seems that
- 26. is looked forward to
- 27. was made to wait
- 28. is heard talking
- 29. of, to forget
- 30. came to realize
- 31. of, to help
- 32. is being advertised