





【注意】コンマやピリオドは、はっきりと書くこと、アルファベットも正しく書くこと。  
 わかりにくい場合は×になります。

1 1.2 は下線部の発音が同じものを、3 はアクセントが同じものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- |                         |                      |  |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1) ア. <u>cl</u> erk     | イ. <u>ech</u> o      | ウ. <u>ch</u> ance ( )                  |
| 2) ア. <u>cou</u> ple    | イ. <u>arou</u> nd    | ウ. <u>tour</u> ist エ. <u>l</u> oud ( ) |
| 3) ア. <u>ex-hib</u> -it | イ. <u>dis-o</u> -bey | エ. <u>ac-count</u> -ant ( )            |
| ウ. <u>pos-si</u> -ble   |                      |  |
| 4) ア. <u>be-h</u> ind   | イ. <u>cou</u> -ple   | ウ. <u>nar-row</u> ( )                  |

2 次の英文 1~5 の ( ) 内に適語を下の語群より選び、記号で答えなさい。6,7 は日本語を英語にしなさい。

1. Did you hear someone ( ) at the door?
2. Did you ( ) Takeshi take something from Takeshi's bag?
3. Our mom ( ) us ( ) to hide our present for her.
4. We watched Rosa ( ) her dance on the stage.
5. I can ( ) something burning in the kitchen.

語群 smell knock saw practicing notice trying

6. 私が昨日会った女性は私の父を知っている。(the lady ではじめて that 以外の関係代名詞を使って一文で)

7. ロンドンはいギリスの首都で、そこは国際的な都市である。(London で始めて非制限用法で)

6.

7.

3 ( ) 内の語句のうち適切なものをえらび記号で答えなさい。

1. They sacrificed their greatest treasure for each other, but it surely (ア made イ had ウ let) them happy.
2. Jiro saw a large crowd (ア takes イ taking ウ to take) pictures about sea lions.
3. He heard Nami (ア play イ played ウ to play) the violin in a concert last night.
4. She can't play basketball well, she hope her coach will (ア ask イ let ウ tell) her try again.

4 次の各文を指示に従って書きかえなさい。

(1) Did you go on the picnic? (再帰代名詞を用いて主語を強調した文に)

(2) They have been working hard since last Monday. (再帰代名詞を用いて主語を強調した文に)

(3) We must draw pictures for the festival. (文末に tomorrow をつけて未来の文に)

(4) You should tell her the secret. (否定文に)

(5) I must collect PET bottles. (文末に yesterday をつけて過去の文に)

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)

5 日本語にあうように( )に適語を入れなさい。

1. Turn the TV ( ). テレビのスイッチを切りなさい。

2. I'm going to ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) a meeting.  
私は会議に出席するつもりです。

3. They're certainly ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )  
( ) in London.彼らはもちろんロンドンに滞在するのを楽しみにしています。

4. ( ) your books ( ).あなたの本を片付けなさい。

5. We should ( ) ( ) ( ) of this chance.私たちはこの機会を最大限活かすべきです。

6. She sometimes talks to ( ) when she is alone. (再帰代名詞を入れて全文和訳せよ。)

7. The visitors made ( ) at home. (再帰代名詞を入れて全文和訳せよ。)

6.(和訳)
7.(和訳)

6 次の( )内に[who whom whose which]の中から適切な関係代名詞を選んで答えなさい。省略できる場合は関係代名詞を入れずに×を入れなさい。

1. Meg, ( ) father often goes to France on business, is going to go along with him soon.

2. Meg's father often visits the capital of France, ( ) of course is Paris.

3. That's the guy ( ) I met at Ashley's party.

4. Carlos, ( ) I met at Ashley's party, is a good-looking guy.

5. That's the girl ( ) DVD I borrowed last week.

6. That's the girl ( ) lent me one of her DVDs last week.
7. William of Normandy, ( ) is called William the Conqueror.
8. It was called pork, beef, or mutton, ( ) are the French words for these animals.
9. Great writers like Chaucer in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and Shakespeare in the 17<sup>th</sup>, ( ) works are now read all over the world in many languages, helped it grow.

7 関係代名詞を使って1文にしなさい。開始の語の指示がある場合は従いなさい。  
ただし関係代名詞を使う必要のない文には、関係代名詞に ( ) をつけなさい。

- (1) I met a lady yesterday. She knows my father.
- (2) I saw a book on the teacher's desk. It looked like mine.
- (3) A lady spoke to me yesterday. She knows my father.
- (4) The book was on the teacher's desk. It looked like mine.
- (5) A man's car had been stolen. The man went to the police.
- (6) I borrowed a girl's notebook. The girl is my best friend.

(1) The lady
(2) The book
(3) The lady
(4) The book
(5) The man
(6) The girl

8 次の単語について、日本語は英語に、英語は日本語に直しなさい。(おまけ)

- (1) however (2) beauty (3) pass (4) natural (5) fall over (6) 双眼鏡 (7) 散策、散歩 (8) 通る、通過する (9) 私たち自身 (10) 丈夫な (11) edge (12) disobey (13) exhibit (14) correct (15) tourist (16) それとなく言う、提案する (17) 大声で (18) 埠頭、棧橋 (19) 訂正する、～の誤りを正す (20) shake の過去分詞形

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

9 長文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。

### THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

After ( ) [walk] the redwood forest, the Green family drove back (① ) San Francisco. Before ( ) [cross] the Golden Gate again, they ( ) ( ) ( ) [～から出る] the car ( ) [look] at the beautiful view of the city from the north ( ) [端] of the bridge. Jiro wrote about it in an e-mail (② ) the ESS club at his school in Kobe.

Hello from San Francisco!

I'm sending you some pictures of ( ) [私たち自身] at the Golden Gate Bridge. The bridge looks good in pictures, but you have to see it with ( ) ( ) ( ) [あなた自身の目] in order to feel its real ( ) [美しさ]. (a) It's not as long as the bridge between Akashi and Awaji Island, but I find it much more beautiful. After ( ) [arrive] (③ ) the hotel, I found this (④ ) the Internet.

“This long red bridge stretches across the Golden Gate, the deep narrow opening between the Pacific Ocean outside and San Francisco Bay inside. It's ( ) ( ) [～以上] three kilometers long. The two towers are 230 meters tall, and the road is 70 meters high at the middle (⑤ ) the bridge.

“Imagine ( ) [あなた自身] at the top of one of the towers, 230 meters above the ocean! On a clear day you can see ships which are 30 miles away with ( ) ( ) ( ) [あなた自身の目], even without ( ) [use] binoculars!

“It's surely one of the most beautiful bridges in the world. (b) When the architect who designed it had finished ( ) [build] it, he himself said, ‘This is the most beautiful thing that I have ever built.’”

Kevin White's cousins and I walked across the bridge ( ) ( ) [私たち自身で]. Their parents drove across and met us again at the other end. It ( ) ( ) ( ) [訪れる価値がある] someday.

I'll be leaving America (④ ) January 3. See you soon.

【1】 Fill in the blanks.

【2】 Put the appropriate prepositions in the blanks ①～⑤. (前置詞を入れなさい)

【3】 Put into Japanese (a)(b).

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

【4】 Answer the question in English.

1. Which is shorter, the Golden Gate Bridge or the bridge between Akashi and Awaji Island?

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2. How did Jiro learn many thing about Golden Gate Bridge?

---

3. What is the Golden Gate?

---

4. How did Jiro cross the Golden Gate Bridge on the way back to San Francisco?

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10 以下の空所に当てはまるものをいれなさい。

(1) 私はあなたに【緑】と言わせるわよ。

I'm going to (1) you (2) green.

(2) 僕は 25 セント硬貨を君にあげるよ。

I'll give (3) (4) (5) .

(3) 階段を大工さんに修理してもらおうか？

Shall we (6) a carpenter fix the stairs?

11 長文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。

### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE – WHERE DID IT COME FROM?

English is an important language that is spoken all over the world. It is the main language of the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand. It is also spoken in many countries of Asia and Africa. It is now widely used (1) the Internet. The English « » is used around the world today came, of course, from England. But where should we look to find the roots of this international language?

#### The Romans

( ) ( ) [~以上] 2000 years ago, in 55 B.C., Julius Caesar came across the Channel with his Roman army and ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) [その島を Britain と名付けた]. However, trouble in Gaul (now France) ( ) Caesar ( ) ( ) ( ) [ヨーロッパ大陸へ呼び戻した]. One hundred years later, in 43 A.D., the Romans invaded Britain again. This time they stayed (2) almost 400 years. They not only built strong towns and wonderful roads but also left their language there. The Romans' language was Latin. ( ) ( ) ( ) [大部分] of English words today have their roots (3) Latin. *Pater* and *mater* became *father* and *mother*. *Lingua*, « » means *tongue*, became *language*. These are only a few examples.

#### The Anglo-Saxons

During the 5th century, after the Romans left, two strong European groups invaded Britain from the Continent. These were the Angles and the Saxons. They kept (1) advancing ( ) ( ) ( ) [~まで] modern Scotland in the north and modern Wales in the west. (a)[whole / made / almost / own / the / island / they / their] [彼らはほぼ島の全土を彼ら自

身のものにした] and called it *Angle-land*, ( ) [すなわち] *England*. ( ) ( ) ( ) [つまり (言い換えると) ], the people of Britain began to speak *English*.

### The Danes and the Vikings

At the end of the 8th century England was invaded again, this time from the north. The Danes from Denmark and the Vikings from Scandinavia invaded and moved ( ) ( ) ( ) [さらに遠く] to the South. In 871 King Alfred of the West Saxons (Wessex) stopped this advance and freed London from the Danes. The Danes, however, remained along the east coast of central Britain. They, too, left many Danish words in the language – *sky*, *sister*, *window* and others.

( ) [その間に], the Angles and the Saxons had become Christians. Latin was the major language in the church and the schools of Europe, so many more Latin words now came (④ ) the English language.

### The Normans

In 1066 England was invaded ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) [最後に]. William of Normandy, « who » is called William the Conqueror, invaded Britain with a powerful army. French was the language of the Normans, so French became the language of ( ) ( ) [貴族階級] for 200 years. During that time only farmers and country people continued to speak English. The Anglo-Saxon cook in the kitchen of a French ( ) [領主] prepared dinners from pigs, cows or sheep, but when the meal was taken into the dining room upstairs, it was called *pork*, *beef*, or *mutton*, « which » are the French words for these animals. Many French words, too, had their roots in Latin.

### English Becomes International

England was never invaded again, but the language continued to grow. Great writers like Chaucer in the 14th century and Shakespeare in the 17th, « whose » works are now read all over the world in many languages, helped it ( ) [grow]. During the 17th century, England started opening colonies and markets all around the world. ( ) ( ) ( ) [その結果として], English began to be used (⑤ ) people on every continent. People « who » spoke English, too, began to use words they learned from other languages around the world – *tomato*, *tobacco*, *mosquito* from Spanish, *skunk* and *squash* from Native American languages, *judo*, *tsunami*, *karaoke* from Japanese. (b)このようにして、英語は世界の最も豊かな言語の一つになっているのだ。

【1】空所に適語を入れなさい。

【2】①～⑤に適切な前置詞を入れなさい。



【3】《 》に that 以外の関係代名詞を入れなさい。

【4】波線部(a)を並び替えなさい。

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【5】波線部(b)を英文にしなさい。

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(問題は以上です。)

本番試験が返却されたら間髪をいれずに得点をマイパで申告ください。

解答

1 1.2 は下線部の発音が同じものを、3 はアクセントが同じものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- |                         |                                |  |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1) ア. <u>cl</u> erk     | イ. <u>ech</u> o                | ウ. <u>ch</u> ance ( アとイ )                  |
| 2) ア. <u>cou</u> ple    | イ. <u>arou</u> nd              | ウ. <u>tour</u> ist エ. <u>lou</u> d ( イとエ ) |
| 3) ア. <u>ex-hib</u> -it | イ. <u>dis-o</u> -bey           |  |
| ウ. <u>pos-si</u> -ble   | エ. <u>ac-count</u> -ant( アとエ ) |  |
| 4) ア. <u>be-hin</u> d   | イ. <u>cou-ple</u>              | ウ. <u>nar-row</u> ( イとウ )                  |

2 次の英文 1~5 の ( ) 内に適語を下の語群より選び、記号で答えなさい。6,7 は日本語を英語にしなさい。

- Did you hear someone ( knock ) at the door?
- Did you ( notice ) Takeshi take something from Takeshi's bag?
- Our mom ( saw ) us ( trying ) to hide our present for her.
- We watched Rosa ( practicing ) her dance on the stage.
- I can ( smell ) something burning in the kitchen.

語群 smell knock saw practicing notice trying

6. 私が昨日会った女性は私の父を知っている。(the lady ではじめて that 以外の関係代名詞を使って一文で)

7. ロンドンはイギリスの首都で、そこは国際的な都市である。(London で始めて非制限用法で)

6. The lady whom I met yesterday knows my father.
---

7. London, which is the capital of England, is an international city.
---

3 ( ) 内の語句のうち適切なものをえらび記号で答えなさい。

- They sacrificed their greatest treasure for each other, but it surely  made イ had ウ let) them happy.
- Jiro saw a large crowd (ア takes  taking ウ to take ) pictures about sea lions.
- He heard Nami  play イ played ウ to play) the violin in a concert last night.
- She can't play basketball well, she hope her coach will (ア ask  let ウ tell) her try again.

4 次の各文を指示に従って書きかえなさい。

(1) Did you go on the picnic? (再帰代名詞を用いて主語を強調した文に)

(2) They have been working hard since last Monday. (再帰代名詞を用いて主語を強調した文に)

(3) We must draw pictures for the festival. (文末に tomorrow をつけて未来の文に)

(4) You should tell her the secret. (否定文に)

(5) I must collect PET bottles. (文末に yesterday をつけて過去の文に)

(1) Did you go on the picnic yourself/ yourselves?
(2) They themselves have been working hard since last Monday.
(3) We will have to draw pictures for the festival tomorrow.
(4) You shouldn't/should not tell her the secret.
(5) I had to collect PET bottles.

5 日本語にあうように( )に適語を入れなさい。

1. Turn the TV ( off ). テレビのスイッチを切りなさい。

2. I'm going to ( take ) ( part ) ( in ) a meeting. 私は会議に出席するつもりです。

3. They're certainly ( looking ) ( forward ) ( to ) ( staying ) in London. 彼らはもちろんロンドンに滞在するのを楽しみにしています。

4. ( Put ) your books ( away ). あなたの本を片付けなさい。

5. We should ( make ) ( the ) ( most ) of this chance. 私たちはこの機会を最大限活かすべきです。

6. She sometimes talks to ( herself ) when she is alone. (再帰代名詞を入れて全文和訳せよ。)

7. The visitors made ( themselves ) at home. (再帰代名詞を入れて全文和訳せよ。)

6.(和訳) 彼女はひとりのとき、ときどき独り言を言う。
7.(和訳) 訪問者はくつろいだ。

6 次の( )内に[who whom whose which]の中から適切な関係代名詞を選んで答えなさい。省略できる場合は関係代名詞を入れずに×を入れなさい。

1. Meg, ( whose ) father often goes to France on business, is going to go along with him soon.

2. Meg's father often visits the capital of France, ( which ) of course is Paris.

3. That's the guy ( × ) I met at Ashley's party.

4. Carlos, ( whom ) I met at Ashley's party, is a good-looking guy.

5. That's the girl ( whose ) DVD I borrowed last week.

6. That's the girl ( who ) lent me one of her DVDs last week.

7. William of Normandy, ( who ) is called William the Conqueror.
8. It was called pork, beef, or mutton, ( which ) are the French words for these animals.
9. Great writers like Chaucer in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and Shakespeare in the 17<sup>th</sup>, ( whose ) works are now read all over the world in many languages, helped it grow.

7 関係代名詞を使って1文に下さい。開始の語の指示がある場合は従いなさい。ただし関係代名詞を使う必要のない文には、関係代名詞に ( ) をつけなさい。

- (1) I met a lady yesterday. She knows my father.
- (2) I saw a book on the teacher's desk. It looked like mine.
- (3) A lady spoke to me yesterday. She knows my father.
- (4) The book was on the teacher's desk. It looked like mine.
- (5) A man's car had been stolen. The man went to the police.
- (6) I borrowed a girl's notebook. The girl is my best friend.

(1) The lady (that/whom) I met yesterday knows my father.
(2) The book (that/which) I saw on the teacher's desk looked like mine.
(3) The lady who spoke to me yesterday knows my father.
(4) The book which/that was on the teacher's desk looked like mine.
(5) The man whose car had been stolen went to the police.
(6) The girl whose notebook I borrowed is my best friend.

8 次の単語について、日本語は英語に、英語は日本語に直して下さい。(おまけ)  
 (1) however (2) beauty (3) pass (4) natural (5) fall over (6) 双眼鏡 (7) 散策、散歩 (8) 通る、通過する (9) 私たち自身 (10) 丈夫な (11) edge (12) disobey (13) exhibit (14) correct  
 (15) tourist (16) それとなく言う、提案する (17) 大声で (18) 埠頭、栈橋 (19) 訂正する、～の誤りを正す (20) shake の過去分詞形

(1) しかし	(2) 美しさ	(3) 通り過ぎる	(4) 自然の	(5) 倒れる
(6) binoculars	(7) walk	(8) pass	(9) ourselves	(10) tough
(11) 縁 へり	(12) 従わない	(13) 展示品	(14) 訂正する	(15) 観光客
(16) suggest	(17) loud	(18) pier	(19) correct	(20) shaken

9 長文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。

### THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

After ( walking ) [walk] the redwood forest, the Green family drove back (① toward ) San Francisco. Before ( crossing ) [cross] the Golden Gate again, they ( got ) ( out ) ( of ) [～から出る] the car ( look ) [look] at the beautiful view of the city from the north ( end ) [端] of the bridge. Jiro wrote about it in an e-mail (② to ) the ESS club at his school in Kobe.

Hello from San Francisco!

I'm sending you some pictures of ( ourselves ) [私たち自身] at the Golden Gate Bridge. The bridge looks good in pictures, but you have to see it with ( your ) ( own ) ( eyes ) [あなた自身の目] in order to feel its real ( beauty ) [美しさ]. (a) It's not as long as the bridge between Akashi and Awaji Island, but I find it much more beautiful. After ( arriving ) [arrive] (③ at ) the hotel, I found this (④ on ) the Internet.

“This long red bridge stretches across the Golden Gate, the deep narrow opening between the Pacific Ocean outside and San Francisco Bay inside. It's ( more ) ( than ) [～以上] three kilometers long. The two towers are 230 meters tall, and the road is 70 meters high at the middle (⑤ of) the bridge.

“Imagine ( yourself ) [あなた自身] at the top of one of the towers, 230 meters above the ocean! On a clear day you can see ships which are 30 miles away with ( your ) ( own ) ( eyes ) [あなた自身の目], even without ( using ) [use] binoculars!

“It's surely one of the most beautiful bridges in the world. (b) When the architect who designed it had finished ( building ) [build] it, he himself said, “This is the most beautiful thing that I have ever built.””

Kevin White's cousins and I walked across the bridge ( by ) ( ourselves ) [私たち自身で]. Their parents drove across and met us again at the other end. It ( is ) ( worth ) ( visiting ) [訪れる価値がある] someday.

I'll be leaving America (④ on ) January 3. See you soon.

【1】 Fill in the blanks.

【2】 Put the appropriate prepositions in the blanks ①～⑤. (前置詞を入れなさい)

【3】 Put into Japanese (a)(b).

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ 明石と淡路島を結ぶ橋ほど長くないが、私はもっと美しいと思う。

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ この建物を設計した建築家は、建設が終わったとき、『これは私がこれまで建設した中で最も美しいものだ』と言ったという。

【4】 Answer the question in English.

1. Which is shorter, the Golden Gate Bridge or the bridge between Akashi and Awaji Island?

\_\_\_\_\_ The Golden Gate Bridge is.

2. How did Jiro learn many thing about Golden Gate Bridge?

He learned on the Internet.

---

3. What is the Golden Gate?

It is the deep narrow opening between the Pacific Ocean outside and San Francisco Bay inside.

---

4. How did Jiro cross the Golden Gate Bridge on the way back to San Francisco?

He walked across the bridge by himself.

---

10 以下の空所に当てはまるものをいれなさい。

(1) 私はあなたに【緑】と言わせるわよ。

I m going to (① make ) you (② say ) green.

(2) 僕は 25 セント硬貨を君にあげるよ。

I'll give (③ you ) (④ a ) (⑤ quarter ) .

(3) 階段を大工さんに修理してもらおうか？

Shall we (⑥ have ) a carpenter fix the stairs?

11 長文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。

### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE – WHERE DID IT COME FROM?

English is an important language that is spoken all over the world. It is the main language of the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand. It is also spoken in many countries of Asia and Africa. It is now widely used (① on ) the Internet. The English « which » is used around the world today came, of course, from England. But where should we look to find the roots of this international language?

#### The Romans

( More ) ( than ) [~以上] 2000 years ago, in 55 B.C., Julius Caesar came across the Channel with his Roman army and ( named ) ( the ) ( island ) ( Britain ). [その島を Britain と名付けた]. However, trouble in Gaul (now France) ( called ) Caesar ( back ) ( to ) ( the ) ( Continent ) [ヨーロッパ大陸へ呼び戻した]. One hundred years later, in 43 A.D., the Romans invaded Britain again. This time they stayed (② ) almost 400 years. They not only built strong towns and wonderful roads but also left their language there. The Romans' language was Latin. ( A ) ( large ) ( percentage ) [大部分] of English words today have their roots (③ in ) Latin. *Pater* and *mater* became *father* and *mother*. *Lingua*, « which » means *tongue*, became *language*. These are only a few examples.

#### The Anglo-Saxons

During the 5th century, after the Romans left, two strong European groups invaded Britain from the Continent. These were the Angles and the Saxons. They kept (① on ) advancing ( as ) ( far ) ( as ) [~まで] modern Scotland in the north and modern Wales in the west. (a) [whole / made / almost / own / the / island / they / their] [彼らはほぼ島の全土を彼ら自身のものにした] and

called it *Angle-land*, ( or ) [すなわち] *England*. ( In ) ( other ) ( words ) [つまり (言い換えると) ], the people of Britain began to speak *English*.

### The Danes and the Vikings

At the end of the 8th century England was invaded again, this time from the north. The Danes from Denmark and the Vikings from Scandinavia invaded and moved ( farther ) ( and ) ( farther ) [さらに遠く] to the South. In 871 King Alfred of the West Saxons (Wessex) stopped this advance and freed London from the Danes. The Danes, however, remained along the east coast of central Britain. They, too, left many Danish words in the language – *sky*, *sister*, *window* and others.

( Meanwhile ) [その間に], the Angles and the Saxons had become Christians. Latin was the major language in the church and the schools of Europe, so many more Latin words now came ( ④ into ) the English language.

### The Normans

In 1066 England was invaded ( for ) ( the ) ( last ) ( time ) [最後に]. William of Normandy, « who » is called William the Conqueror, invaded Britain with a powerful army. French was the language of the Normans, so French became the language of ( the ) ( nobility ) [貴族階級] for 200 years. During that time only farmers and country people continued to speak English. The Anglo-Saxon cook in the kitchen of a French ( lord ) [領主] prepared dinners from pigs, cows or sheep, but when the meal was taken into the dining room upstairs, it was called *pork*, *beef*, or *mutton*, « which » are the French words for these animals. Many French words, too, had their roots in Latin.

### English Becomes International

England was never invaded again, but the language continued to grow. Great writers like Chaucer in the 14th century and Shakespeare in the 17th, « whose » works are now read all over the world in many languages, helped it ( grow ) [grow]. During the 17th century, England started opening colonies and markets all around the world. ( As ) ( a ) ( result ) [その結果として], English began to be used ( ⑤ by ) people on every continent. People « who » spoke English, too, began to use words they learned from other languages around the world – *tomato*, *tobacco*, *mosquito* from Spanish, *skunk* and *squash* from Native American languages, *judo*, *tsunami*, *karaoke* from Japanese. (b) このようにして、英語は世界の最も豊かな言語の一つになっているのだ。

- [1] 空所に適語を入れなさい。
- [2] ①～⑤に適切な前置詞を入れなさい。
- [3] «    »に that 以外の関係代名詞を入れなさい。
- [4] 波線部(a)を並び替えなさい。

They made almost the whole island their own

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【5】波線部(b)を英文にきなさい。

In this way, English has become one of world's richest languages.

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