

[後期] 高3英語総合S

語彙・文法

[後期第3講]

受講についての注意

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題を見てはいけません。
- 2 試験時間は15分です。
- 3 試験中に試験用紙の印刷の不鮮明、ページの欠落、乱れおよび汚れなどに気付いた場合は監督者に申し出てください。
- 4 解答は所定の用紙に記入してください。試験用紙以外への解答は一切認めません。
- 5 受験者は、試験用紙の所定の欄に氏名を記入してください。
- 6 試験時間中の途中退場は認められません。ただし、気分が悪いなど身体の調子が悪くなった場合は担当講師に申し出てください。
- 7 試験終了の合図があると同時に、解答を終了してください。

- (10) ちょっとした失言で、上司を怒らせてしまった。

I offended my boss with a little () of the tongue.

- ①peril ②leak
③lapse ④whim

- (11) 動物、中でも人間は起こりそうなことに関して鋭い直観力を発達させたと考えることができらるだろう。

We could expect animals, especially humans, to have developed sharp () about probability.

- ①indignities ②insults
③intuitions ④implications

- (12) 旗がポールにだらりと下がっているのを見た時、なぜだか涙が出そうになった。

When I saw the flag () on the pole, I didn't know why, but I was on the verge of tears.

- ①rotted ②totted
③evaporated ④drooped

- (13) 自宅教育の否定的側面は自宅で教える人の自由時間が失われることだ。

The () of home education is the loss of free time for the home teacher.

- ①aspect ②downside
③speculation ④prospect

- (14) その新刊本が若い読者の間で流行しているようには思えない。

The new book doesn't seem to have ()() among young readers.

- ①acted on ②caught on
③taken to ④lived on

- (15) 彼は会議で言いたいことをわかってもらえなかった。

He was unable to () his point () at the meeting.

- ①take, back ②get, across
③keep, back ④clear, up

- (16) 穏やかな精神状態という時、それを無関心な精神状態と混同すべきでない。

When we speak of a calm state of mind, we shouldn't confuse that with an () state of mind.

- ①insensitive ②irritable
③apathetic ④tedious

- (17) 上司に向かって率直に自分の意見を述べるのが難しい従業員もいる。

It is difficult for some employees to ()() against their boss.

- ①blow up ②show off
③speak out ④run over

- (18) 彼は肉食をやめて菜食主義者になった。

He () eating meat and became a vegetarian.

- ①subdued ②renounced
③conquered ④withdrew

- (28) 若いころはキャビアは私の知らないぜいたく品だった。
In my youth caviar was a () unknown to me.
①resource ②luxury
③diet ④virtue
- (29) バブル経済の崩壊後、日本は低成長の時代に直面した。
After the collapse of the bubble economy, Japan faced an era of ().
①low growth ②bubble economy
③deflation ④restructuring
- (30) その子供たちがマンション暮らしに適應するのは難しかった。
The children have found it difficult to () themselves to living in an apartment.
①pursue ②adapt
③expose ④despise
- (31) 大半の人は、法的にはその会社が正しいと思っている。
Most people feel that legally the company ()()()().
①makes both ends meet ②is in all likelihood
③is in the right ④changes for the better
- (32) 1 千年前には、事態はアジア諸国にとってもっと前途有望に思えた。
A thousand years ago, things looked more () for Asian countries.
①pressing ②compelling
③challenging ④promising
- (33) 彼はすぐに軍隊生活の強制が嫌になった。
He was soon tired of the () of military life.
①reverses ②constraints
③calamities ④insults
- (34) 試験でカンニングが見つかった生徒たちに、私は同情しない。
I am not in () with the students who were caught cheating on the exam.
①bias ②obstacle
③dignity ④sympathy
- (35) ハンターの出現は、人びとが長い間探し求めていた心の平和を与えた。
Hunter's () gave people the peace of mind they had sought for a long time.
①invasion ②emergence
③accompaniment ④counterpart
- (36) 死者の霊は生者の間に紛れ込むことができた。
The ghosts of the dead were able to () with the living.
①enroll ②mingle
③immigrate ④scatter
- (37) 彼女は自分の家族を真の専制君主のように支配している。
She rules her family like a real ().
①empire ②monarchy
③despot ④dynasty

(38) 被告は自白を強要されたと主張した。

The defendant claimed he had been () into making a confession.

- ①coerced ②endeavored
③damned ④confined

(39) 彼は生物の蛍光の仕組みについて研究している。

He has been studying about the mechanism of biological ().

- ①fluorescence ②proliferation
③turbulence ④acceleration

(40) それは、経済的不公平が依然続いている状態を表している。

It describes the way in which the economic () still continues.

- ①harassment ②suffering
③calamity ④injustice

(41) 私は先進諸国で食糧が無駄にされていることを残念に思う。

I () the wasting of food in developed countries.

- ①astound ②dismay
③console ④deplore

(42) どんな質問をしようと、彼は要領を得た説明をしてくれる。

Whatever question I ask him, he explains it ()()().

- ①to the point ②by and large
③all the same ④for one thing

(43) その医者は、それはこれまで見たこともない異様な状態だと認めた。

The doctor admitted it was a () condition he had never seen before.

- ①wrecked ②dubious
③pious ④weird

(44) 彼女が試験に失敗したことを人前で言うなんて、彼は意地悪だった。

It was () of him to tell her in public that she failed in the exam.

- ①sullen ②spiteful
③odious ④indignant

(45) 新しい法律は、古い政策に伴って生じている汚職と戦ってくれるだろう。

The new law may combat the () that accompanies the old policy.

- ①plague ②corruption
③turbulence ④confusion

(46) 彼は私の警告をまったく心にとめておかなかったので、オートバイ事故でけがをした。

He didn't () my warning at all and was hurt in a motorcycle accident.

- ①lament ②overheard
③heed ④grant

(47) 両親は言うまでもなく、先生もメアリーの成功を喜んだ。

Mary's teacher, ()()() her parents, was pleased with her success.

- ①not to mention ②in honor of
③in favor of ④a touch of

- (48) テロはゲリラが謀反を起こす際によくある行為だ。
Terrorism is common practice when guerrillas ().
- ①collapse
 - ②conquer
 - ③rebel
 - ④emerge
- (49) 彼はたいてい親切で愛想がよい。
He is usually kind and ().
- ①amiable
 - ②radiant
 - ③humble
 - ④luminous
- (50) 都市計画に関しては、この建築家たちは同意見だ。
These architects are of the same opinion ()() city planning.
- ①along with
 - ②as regards
 - ③as well
 - ④prior to
- (51) 人類は産業汚染で生物圏に害を与えている。
Humans are poisoning the () with industrial pollution.
- ①biology
 - ②swarm
 - ③ecosystem
 - ④biosphere
- (52) このような低地の海岸地帯では、ハリケーンは大災害となるだろう。
A hurricane would be a () for this low-lying coastal region.
- ①torture
 - ②downfall
 - ③slaughter
 - ④calamity
- (53) それぞれの選手が、相手チームのメンバーの勝利を祝った。
Each player () the other team members on their victory.
- ①accompanied
 - ②exposed
 - ③exhibited
 - ④congratulated
- (54) 新システムの導入費用を聞いて彼らはみな狼狽した。
They all were () at the cost of introducing the new system.
- ①obsessed
 - ②distressed
 - ③dismayed
 - ④irked
- (55) 脳の中で起こっていることは、単に神経細胞の興奮である。
What is occurring in the brain is solely the () of neurons.
- ①tolerance
 - ②firing
 - ③outrage
 - ④interaction
- (56) 今日彼女は歯医者に予約してあったのに、うっかり忘れてしまった。
She had an appointment with her dentist today, but it ()()().
- ①put on airs
 - ②slipped her mind
 - ③was beyond reach
 - ④brought to mind
- (57) 君のアフリカ旅行のことについて聞きたい。興味津々なんだ。
I want to hear about your trip to Africa; I ()()().
- ①put on airs
 - ②am tied up
 - ③in earnest
 - ④am all ears

(58) ああ見えても、あの若い女性は委員会の一員である。

That young lady may not look it, but she () () () ().

- ①plays on the committee ②takes on the committee
③sits on the committee ④holds on the committee

(59) その雑誌は先週、その地域での発行をやめた。

The magazine () distribution in that area last week.

- ①stimulated ②revealed
③ceased ④pursued

(60) 彼らが突然離婚したという知らせを聞いてびっくり仰天した。

We were () to hear the news of their sudden divorce.

- ①distressed ②astounded
③exasperated ④confounded

【2】 文法・語法①

[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) Friendship is the most important to a child.

(b) () is as important to a child as friendship.

- ①Nothing ②Anytime
③Anybody ④Somebody 〈近畿大〉

[B] 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。

(2) () a dancer herself, she has excellent posture.

- ①To be ②Being
③Been ④Having 〈獨協大〉

(3) I'm nervous. I'm not used () to a large audience.

- ①in speaking ②to speaking
③to speak ④of speaking 〈駒澤大〉

(4) She was () student that all the teachers admired her.

- ①so bright a ②too bright a
③too bright ④so bright 〈明治学院大〉

(5) Even if the sun () in the west, he would not change his mind.

- ①might raise ②were to rouse
③would arise ④were to rise 〈関西外大〉

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

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

(7) She doesn't talk much, but once she () speak she is eloquent.

- ①does ②has
③did ④had 〈城西大〉

- (8) My mother objected () the mountain alone.
①on my climbing ②me in climbing
③for me to climb ④to my climbing 〈南山大〉
- (9) If () not for his defects, I would marry Paul at once.
①it were ②there are
③it is ④there were 〈京都産大〉
- (10) Have you heard the news () a dog came home after a year's journey?
①what ②that
③of ④which 〈日本女子大〉
- (11) A good tale is none the () for being twice told.
①excellence ②least
③good ④worse 〈青山学院大〉
- (12) I tried () a letter in English by myself, but after an hour I gave up.
①to have written ②to writing
③having written ④to write 〈センター試験〉
- (13) The number of accidents () steadily increasing in recent years.
①have been ②has been
③has ④are 〈神田外大〉
- (14) I'd like you to bring back the drama program. Connie, the school is () in need of a drama program.
①stupidly ②carefully
③poorly ④badly 〈日本大〉
- (15) She looked me ().
①by the face ②by a face
③in the face ④in a face 〈北海学園大〉

【3】 [読解空所補充] No.31

次の英文の空所に入る適切な語を下記から一つずつ選びなさい。また同じ語句を二度選んではいけない。ただし、文頭に来る語句も小文字で示している。

One of the basic facts (1) characterizes the nature of human association is the existence of rank differences (2) individuals and groups in all human societies. We cannot fully understand the social life of human (3) unless we take into consideration how these rank differences influence their interactions and pattern their social relationships. Of course, the importance of rank differentiation varies greatly from one society to (4) and from time (5) time, but most societies have a well-structured and fairly evident rank order.

- ① to ② which ③ beings ④ between ⑤ another