

# 2024 年度 夏期講習会確認テスト

## 中 3 甲陽 PLUS 英語

[50 分]

2024 年 \_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_ 日 ( ) 開始時刻 [ : ]

学校・学年: \_\_\_\_\_ 中 2 年

氏名: \_\_\_\_\_

得点: \_\_\_\_\_ /200 点満点中

※140 点以上が合格水準

(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

大問1 LEAP [50×1 点]

別紙にて解答しなさい。

大問2 [50×2 点]

[A] 日本語の意味に合うように、下の①～④から適切なものを選びなさい。

- (1) 日本人なら違った反応を示しただろう。  
A Japanese ( ) in a different way.  
①had reacted ②will have reacted  
③will react ④would have reacted 〈武蔵大〉 (1) \_\_\_\_\_

[B] 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。

- (2) (a) He wished me success.  
(b) “( ) you succeed!” he said to me.  
①May ②Wanting ③Had ④Wished 〈亜細亜大〉 (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) (a) As soon as I arrived at the station, I could find him.  
(b) ( ) at the station, I could find him.  
①In arriving ②On arriving  
③With arriving ④Without arriving 〈高崎経大〉 (3) \_\_\_\_\_

[C] 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。

- (4) We don't have to move this bookshelf.  
①can't ②needn't ③don't must ④must not 〈日本工大〉 (4) \_\_\_\_\_

[D] 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。

- (5) There was a parade ( ) by at the time.  
①has gone ②goes ③going ④will go 〈関西外大〉 (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) I suppose this is where an old church ( ) be.  
①was used to ②used to ③would often ④was kept 〈学習院大〉 (6) \_\_\_\_\_
- (7) There's no point ( ) a piano if you never play it.  
①to have ②of having ③in having ④for having 〈駒澤大〉 (7) \_\_\_\_\_
- (8) Energy issues are not ( ) economic problems as environmental problems.  
①very much ②so much ③so little ④so many 〈西南学院大〉 (8) \_\_\_\_\_
- (9) Jim wishes he ( ) better grades, but he isn't willing to study harder.  
①got ②have got ③gets ④has 〈学習院大〉 (9) \_\_\_\_\_
- (10) 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〉 (10) \_\_\_\_\_
- (11) Mrs. Robinson was busy ( ) her daughter cook in the kitchen.  
①help ②to help ③helping ④for helping 〈玉川大〉 (11) \_\_\_\_\_

- (12) If we had known your new address, we ( ) to see you.  
 ①came ②will come  
 ③would come ④would have come 〈名古屋女子大〉 (12) \_\_\_\_\_
- (13) 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〉 (13) \_\_\_\_\_
- (14) I could not make myself ( ) in English.  
 ①to understand ②understand  
 ③understanding ④understood 〈大阪国際大〉 (14) \_\_\_\_\_
- (15) A doctor ( ) job is operating on patients is called a surgeon.  
 ①who ②whose ③whom ④that 〈佛教大〉 (15) \_\_\_\_\_
- (16) 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〉 (16) \_\_\_\_\_
- (17) John is only thirteen. He is ( ) to get a driver's license.  
 ①not old enough ②not too young  
 ③too old ④young enough 〈センター試験〉 (17) \_\_\_\_\_
- (18) Glen and Wilma usually ( ) their washing on weekends.  
 ①are done ②do ③have been doing ④have done 〈近畿大〉 (18) \_\_\_\_\_
- (19) 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〉 (19) \_\_\_\_\_
- (20) This is in part due to the ( ) demand of society.  
 ①grow ②grew ③grown ④growing 〈関東学院大〉 (20) \_\_\_\_\_
- (21) My mother complains of ( ) too lazy.  
 ①I am ②I being ③me to be ④my being 〈北海学園大〉 (21) \_\_\_\_\_
- (22) It is necessary that every member ( ) inform himself of the rules of the club.  
 ①would ②should ③might ④could 〈大阪産大〉 (22) \_\_\_\_\_
- (23) I tried to solve the problem, ( ) I found a waste of time.  
 ①what ②which ③that ④when 〈和洋女子大〉 (23) \_\_\_\_\_
- (24) He spends ( ) he earns on his son.  
 ①as ②but ③that ④what 〈中部大〉 (24) \_\_\_\_\_
- (25) 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〉 (25) \_\_\_\_\_
- (26) The boys decided to fight, but the girls begged them ( ).  
 ①not to ②to not ③not ④no 〈東京国際大〉 (26) \_\_\_\_\_
- (27) Susan is ( ) student in her class.  
 ①much best ②much the best  
 ③the much best ④very the best 〈学習院女子大〉 (27) \_\_\_\_\_

- (28) It's almost two o'clock so we have only ten more minutes ( ).  
 ①at first ②at last ③at least ④at most 〈センター試験〉 (28) \_\_\_\_\_
- (29) 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〉 (29) \_\_\_\_\_
- (30) 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〉 (30) \_\_\_\_\_
- (31) We ( ) each other since we entered this college.  
 ①are knowing ②knew  
 ③have known ④would know 〈東北学院大〉 (31) \_\_\_\_\_
- (32) ( ), the government would have to act swiftly.  
 ①If a serious crisis will arise  
 ②A serious crisis were to arise  
 ③Were a serious crisis to arise  
 ④Were a serious crisis arisen 〈松山大〉 (32) \_\_\_\_\_
- (33) Her lazy husband does not so ( ) as wash his own dishes.  
 ①even ②much ③far ④little 〈九州産大〉 (33) \_\_\_\_\_
- (34) The bus driver did not come, and we were made ( ) for over half an hour to get on the bus.  
 ①wait ②to wait ③waited ④waiting 〈日本女子大〉 (34) \_\_\_\_\_
- (35) What do you say ( ) tennis on Sunday?  
 ①about play ②to play ③for playing ④to playing 〈埼玉医科大〉 (35) \_\_\_\_\_
- (36) If ( ) there were forty-eight hours in every day!  
 ①only ②merely ③little ④greatly 〈九州産大〉 (36) \_\_\_\_\_
- (37) Even the brightest of chimpanzees can no ( ) speak than they can fly.  
 ①less ②least ③more ④most 〈東京薬大〉 (37) \_\_\_\_\_
- (38) She ( ) not give up smoking, although I told her to many times.  
 ①must ②need ③should ④would 〈西南学院大〉 (38) \_\_\_\_\_
- (39) ( ) his work, Peter went home and took a long hot shower.  
 ①All finishing ②Finished  
 ③Having finished ④Have finishing 〈慶應義塾大〉 (39) \_\_\_\_\_
- (40) A Rolls-Royce is one ( ) in the world.  
 ①of the most expensive car  
 ②of the most expensive cars  
 ③of more expensive car  
 ④of more expensive cars 〈拓殖大〉 (40) \_\_\_\_\_
- (41) There is ( ) what will happen to us tomorrow.  
 ①no having told ②no telling  
 ③not telling ④not to tell 〈センター試験〉 (41) \_\_\_\_\_

- (42) I'm nervous. I'm not used ( ) to a large audience.  
①to speaking ②to speak  
③in speaking ④of speaking 〈駒澤大〉 (42) \_\_\_\_\_
- (43) 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〉 (43) \_\_\_\_\_
- (44) Mary is absent today. She ( ) to Hokkaido.  
①comes ②has been  
③has gone ④has arrived 〈上智大〉 (44) \_\_\_\_\_
- (45) We ( ) for nearly thirty minutes when the train arrived.  
①had been waiting ②have been waiting  
③have waited ④will have waited 〈獨協大〉 (45) \_\_\_\_\_
- (46) I heard him ( ) a song in the bathroom.  
①singing ②having sung ③to sing ④to be singing 〈桜美林大〉 (46) \_\_\_\_\_
- (47) If I ( ) a computer last year, I'd still be using my old typewriter.  
①hadn't bought ②haven't bought  
③shouldn't buy ④wouldn't buy 〈センター試験〉 (47) \_\_\_\_\_
- (48) How dare you ( ) to me like that!  
①speaking ②to speak ③spoken ④speak 〈北海学園大〉 (48) \_\_\_\_\_
- (49) 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〉 (49) \_\_\_\_\_
- (50) I was surprised that he had a lot of books. There were ( ) five thousand books in his library.  
①not more than ②not less than  
③no more than ④at most 〈皇學館大〉 (50) \_\_\_\_\_

大問3 [10×5点]

次の各英文の下線部を和訳しなさい。

(1) 《名古屋市立大》

We are reluctant to invest in young people in order to achieve multiple benefits in the long term. For example, we tend to forget that with enriched opportunities and high expectations many children with Down syndrome\* grow up to become responsible tax-paying citizens who contribute to their communities in many ways.

(2) 《東京工業大》

If you know how to take advantage of a chance meeting and use it wisely, it can be of enormous value. But for every chance meeting that bears fruit, another twenty opportunities are lost. Some people are too shy or self-conscious to start chatting, even when they get a friendly smile of invitation. The thought of talking to a stranger can be terrifying and is a major cause of social anxiety that plenty of people would rather just bypass.

(3) 《首都大学東京》

Have you ever seen a greenhouse? Most greenhouses look like a small glass house. Greenhouses are used to grow plants, especially in the winter. Greenhouses work by trapping heat from the sun. The glass panels of the greenhouse let in light but keep heat from escaping. This causes the greenhouse to heat up, much like the inside of a car parked in sunlight, and keeps the plants warm enough to live in the winter.

Being internationally-minded is, I believe, first and foremost a state of mind; it is having a positive attitude toward foreign people and cultures. It is seeing foreigners as human beings who share the same basic emotions of love, happiness and sadness.

(注) being internationally-minded 「国際的視野を持つこと」 first and foremost 「まず第一に」

(4)

Recent dream research has shown that a person deprived of dreaming, even though not deprived of sleep, is nevertheless wired in his ability to manage reality. He becomes emotionally disturbed because of being unable to work out in dreams the unconscious problems that confuse him.

(5) 《東京医科歯科大》

Our own ancestors long ago left fruit behind as the main source of their nutrition. Between 1 and 2 million years ago, fruit had been largely replaced by meat and by foods such as roots. But even though our early hominid ancestors stopped relying heavily on fruit, humanity shares a deep evolutionary background with other primates. It seems likely that the taste for alcohol arose during that long shared past.

(6) 《下関市立大》

One young mother told me, "I remember listening to another child reading a sophisticated story when my daughter was not yet interested in *The Cat in the Hat*. I was consumed with feelings of jealousy. I found myself not only wishing my child could read like this other child, but that this small, innocent four-year-old would hit a three-syllable word and fall silent. At this point, I realized the \*viciousness in my envy, and I didn't like what I saw."

(注) *The Cat in the Hat* 「シオドア・スース・ガイゼル(通称ドクター・スース)の書いた童話で、帽子を被った悪戯好きの猫が登場する映画。邦名『ハットしてキャット』」  
viciousness 「邪悪」「不道德」 tailored 「tailor ～」 ～を〔特別の目的・対象のために〕合わせる〔to〕

(7) 《京都大》

Glad that we were at last on a bus, we went upstairs in order to take full advantage of the view. All went well until the crossroads two miles from Oxford, where the bus came to an unscheduled halt. Its gears screamed fruitlessly and fell silent.

We went downstairs. The door was open and the driver was not in his seat. The other passengers seemed tied to theirs. “You can’t get out,” said a man, who was clearly obeying the rule about **not leaving** a bus unless it is standing at a stop.

(8)

Children today are different from children in former centuries. They know more, they experience more, they mature more quickly in every way. When I compare my own very narrow and limited childhood with the freedoms and pleasures today’s children expect as a natural right, I **cannot help wishing** I was a little boy again.

(9) 《山口大》

Children often suffer the most from adult prejudices and fears that the ethnic and racial divisions are falling. For example, Japanese children who have lived in America for some years, **have difficulty adjusting** to Japanese life once they return to Japan, even though they may speak and read Japanese at the same level as their peers. Often, they are not readily accepted by Japanese society because they ‘don’t think or behave like Japanese.’

(注) ethnic [éθnik] 「民族的」



(10) 《富山大》

After that night, I started carrying a pencil with me wherever I went. It became a habit of mine **never** to leave the house **without** making sure I had a pencil in my pocket. It's not that I had any particular plans for that pencil, but I didn't want to be unprepared. I had been caught empty-handed once, and I wasn't about to let it happen again.

(注) empty-handed 「手ぶらで」

問題はここまでです