

令和5年度 1年 第1回期末考査 問題用紙

① キクタンリーディング 2000 week1~5(30点)

文脈的に最も適切な単語を選び、それぞれを番号で記入しなさい。

(A) Why do we (ア) art? It is probably because we want to (イ). A (ウ) may believe that paintings are (エ) because some live on for (オ). The paintings can still communicate after the painter has died. A (カ) may also continue after the poet has died. Maybe that is why we (キ) these objects so highly.

- ①centuries ②communicate ③important ④journey ⑤painter
⑥poem ⑦produce ⑧servant ⑨value ⑩western

(B) People use private cellphones to (ク) all kinds of (ケ). This information can be sent at any minute of the day from any place. A (コ) may (サ) to a business. A friend may send an (シ) by email. A couple may spend hours sharing romantic (ス). We are so busy! Life was certainly more (セ) in the past.

- ①complain ②customer ③deliver ④information ⑤invitation
⑥peaceful ⑦role ⑧secrets ⑨second ⑩state

(C) (ソ) studies have checked the number of words in English and found there are about a million. A lot of "new" words are (タ) from other languages, such as "manga," which was (チ) from Japanese. Others are from long ago but still (ツ) 45 today. For example, some days of the week come from the names of old European gods. So many words are (テ) each year that we cannot count them (ト), so there isn't an official number.

- ①added ②allowed ③borrowed ④easily ⑤hardly
⑥introduced ⑦nowadays ⑧quite ⑨recent ⑩remain

(D) (ナ) a job is difficult. I want to be a writer, but my (ニ) isn't good (ヌ). Perhaps I could be a social worker. How about an office clerk? My sister started as a bank clerk and then became a (ネ). Maybe I could be a (ネ). However, now she has (ノ) to be a police officer. I could never do that job.

- ①choosing ②decided ③enough ④having ⑤imagination
⑥job ⑦loosing ⑧salary ⑨secretary ⑩worked

(E) Tourists abroad should have some (ハ) of local (ヒ). It is important to understand the native spirit. For example, if you are female, a male British friend may walk next to the road. He can (フ) you from any rain splashing from car wheels. However, he is being (ヘ) an (ホ) sexist nor a brave man. It is just a (マ).

- ①awful ②custom ③either ④evil ⑤follow
⑥knowledge ⑦money ⑧neither ⑨protect ⑩selfish

② 文型判断(5点)

次のそれぞれの文章を第1・2・3・4・5文型に分け、それぞれの文型の解答欄に番号を記入しなさい。

- ① I thought that Mr. G was so handsome.
② He can make himself understood in English very well.
③ She wonders why he is so cool.
④ This morning Mr. G walked fast to catch the train.
⑤ But he couldn't make it.
⑥ He was late for school.
⑦ Mr. Kajitani scolded him now.
⑧ He will make Mr. Kajitani some good tea to make it up.
⑨ She keeps us quiet all time.
⑩ There was a good movie on TV.

③ 空所補充問題(10点)

次の問題の空所を補充しなさい。ただし、何も入らない時は×を記入しなさい。

- (1) () go shopping, () ()? (買い物に行きませんか)
(2) She made some muffins () her volleyball club.
(3) He tells me when you () come to my party.
(4) Who do those CDs () to?
(5) She chose a nice shirt () her husband.
(6) My brother doesn't () me () his computer. (使わせてくれない)
(7) You should () a doctor () at your knees. (医者に診てもらう)
(8) Let's eat this cake together after I () come back.
(9) I heard him () my name in the distance. (自分の名前を呼んでいる)
(10) a) Would you be quiet in this room?
b) () () quiet in this room. (上の文と下の文が同じ意味になるようにしなさい)

④ 選択問題(10点)

- (1) Kate speaks English very fast. I've never heard English () so quickly.
①speak ②speaking ③spoken ④to speak

(2) After the car hit the boy, he () unconscious for two days.
① remained ② remembered ③ removed ④ rescued

(3) The government's decision was to () taxes.
① rise ② have been rising ③ raise ④ be raising

(4) You will find the word "psychology" () under "P" in your dictionary.
① have listed ② list ③ listed ④ listing

(5) Rafael (A) a pair of swallows (B) a nest in the tree in front of the house.
① A: looked B: making ② A: looked B: to make ③ A: saw B: making ④ A: saw B: to make

⑤ 本文並べ替え問題(12点)

次の問いにおいて、それぞれ下の①～⑥の語句を並び替えて空所を補い、最も適当な文を完成させよ。ただし、解答は3番目と6番目に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。

(1) Could you () () () () () () with my e-mail?
① made ② me ③ so upset ④ tell ⑤ what ⑥ you

(2) Keita: You have so many things in my room.
Cindy: I know. Actually, () () () () () () it neat and clean.
① difficult ② find ③ I ④ it ⑤ keep ⑥ to

(3) Ted: Professor Jones suggested that I write this essay.
Jack: Oh, well, () () () () () () (), but I'm sure you'll get a higher grade on it.
② a few ② cost ③ hours ④ it ⑤ may ⑥ you

(4) You borrowed 800 yen from your friend for lunch yesterday. When you pay the money back, you could say:
This is () () () () () () lunch.
① for ② I ③ owe ④ the 800 yen ⑤ yesterday's ⑥ you

(5) Doing a homestay with a family in another country
() () () () () () skills.
① communication ② develop ③ help ④ would ⑤ you ⑥ your

(6) Student: Excuse me. I'd like to know what we will be discussing in next week's seminar.
Professor: I haven't decided yet, so () () () () () () email.
① by ② let ③ me ④ send ⑤ the details ⑥ you

⑥ 英作文(13点)

- (1) この週末に髪の毛を切ってもらったよ。(had を用いること)
(2) 母は明日の午後はオフィスで仕事をしているでしょう。(be を用いること)
(3) 私は彼を説得して私の家に泊まらせました。(persuade を用いること)
(4) 父親が帰宅するまえに、母は私に夕食を作らせるだろう。(使役動詞を用いること)(*4点)

⑦ 実力考査 大問2&4 (20点)

A: 大問2 (6点)

Smart Driving

Most new cars use much less gasoline than they did 20 years ago. Additionally, hybrid cars, which run on both gasoline and electricity, are becoming more common. Naturally, these vehicles create less air pollution than older cars. However, even people who drive older cars can still do a lot to reduce (問1). In fact, one of the best actions drivers can take is simply to change the way they drive.

For instance, research has shown that driving at 90 kilometers per hour uses 25 percent less gasoline than driving at 110 kilometers per hour. Just by driving more slowly, far less fuel is used per kilometer. (問2), cars use a lot of energy when increasing speed quickly. For this reason, it is recommended that drivers try to move at a constant speed whenever possible and also change speeds more slowly.

Researchers have found that when drivers used these and other techniques, such as letting the car slow down naturally instead of using the brakes, 30 percent less gasoline was used. In fact, some people have turned this activity of efficient driving into a hobby, called "hypermiling." They drive ordinary cars as far as they can while (問3) as possible. The best hypermilers can drive a car for hundreds of kilometers on just a few liters of fuel. While most people will not reach that level of efficiency, everyone who drives can start saving gasoline without having to buy a new car.

英文を読み、その文意に沿って問1～問3に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- 問1 ① their impact on the environment ② the number of cars they have
③ this amount of time they drive ④ their use of electricity

問2 ①To make matters worse ②Moreover

③At least ④As a result

問3 ①visiting as many places ②using as little gasoline

③meeting as few people ④spending as much money

B:大問4 (14点)

① A trigger warning is when a writer or speaker says that they are about to mention a topic which could trigger *distress in some readers, who might have had a *traumatic experience. The warning is there to alert the reader so that they can be ready for it or can choose to avoid reading or listening. But are such warnings helpful? Do they improve (ア)resilience or hinder it?

② Our emotions are triggered by all sorts of events, thoughts and words. If we have had a bad experience, unpleasant memories can be triggered by someone telling a story relating to it, or by a photo or idea or almost anything that brings those memories and emotions flooding back. No one enjoys recalling a horrible memory.

③ In order to lead a full and healthy life, we do need to be able to *deal with the things that trigger strong negative emotions. We need, in short, to be resilient.

④ (A) But it's not possible to live a full life while avoiding common words or ideas, and (イ)it's not reasonable to expect everyone else to avoid certain important topics should be discussed openly so that we have good understanding. And avoiding doesn't make us resilient.

⑤ Although trigger warnings have been a popular tool used by caring people to try to help those suffering traumatic memories, more recent research favors not using these warnings. The evidence is that there can be two negative results: first, the person actually experiences more anxiety, not less. And second, they come to see their trauma as the central thing about them, instead of learning to reduce its impact.

⑥ Resilience is not about avoidance but finding the strength to face and live with and then overcome trauma. (B) But if you have had some really tough experiences or events in your life and you feel *vulnerable to certain conversations, words, ideas, stories or topics, you would benefit from talking to someone who is an expert in both your situation and how to help you live your life fully and healthily despite what has happened to you.

⑦ Trigger warnings - where a film or book or conversation begins with the warning that certain topics will feature - might seem like a good and caring idea. I used to think so myself. (C). There may be some *exceptions: for example, if you have a very good understanding of your traumatic memory and the warning allows you to take a breath and prepare your mind to cope with confidence, this could be a positive situation.

⑧ My suggestion would be as follows. If you are being treated for an anxiety *disorder, ask your therapist about trigger warnings. If you're not being treated but you feel there is a topic that upsets you a lot, (D), before reading a story featuring your triggers. But don't feel you have to avoid these stories: managing your reaction is the aim. Trigger warnings alone just help you avoid things and that is not the best way, even though it might seem attractive at the time.

*distress=苦悩・苦痛 *traumatic=トラウマ *deal with=対処する
*vulnerable=傷つきやすい、脆弱な *exceptions=例外 *disorder=障害

(1)下線部(ア)のresilienceに関する筆者の考えが最も表されている部分を英単語12語で抜き出し、最初と最後の2語を答えなさい。(3点)

(2)下線部(イ)には必要な1語が抜けている。必要な語を補い、直前の語・直後の語とともに記入しなさい。(3点)

(3)文中(A)～(D)に入れるのに最も適切な文を以下①～⑥より一つずつ選び、解答欄(A)～(D)にその記号を記入しなさい。ただし、同じ記号を複数回用いてはならない。また、文頭であっても小文字で表記するので注意せよ。(各2点)

- ①trust your feeling and avoid certain things not to suffer from anxiety and flashbacks.
- ②but they prove to be ineffective at building resilience
- ③some people try to avoid their triggers and I understand why you would want to do that.
- ④if you can do this yourself, that's wonderful
- ⑤use your instincts and perhaps discuss it with someone who knows you well
- ⑥but recent researches support the warnings to avoid such negative feeling.

*****これで問題は終了です。*****

1 (各1点)

1	excited	2	many	3	each	4	past
5	but	6	touch	7	Moreover	8	much
9	so	10	Thanks	11	than	12	make
13	another	14	instances	15	share	16	same
17	as	18	However	19	about	20	give

2 (各2点)

1	(not) (only)	2	(without) (thinking)
3	(by) (accident)	4	(on) (purpose)
5	(have) (to)		

3 (各5点)

あ	→	お	→	え	→	い	→	う
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4 (各1点)

問	1	2	3	4
1	attracted	admire	saw	used
5	imagine	described	enjoy	telling
問	A	reasons	B	Next
2	E	well	F	number
			G	confidence
				D
				creative
				fan

4 (各2点)

例	She know him.
訂正後→	knows
1	It was surprising that he won the match because a few people expected him to win.
訂正後→	few
2	The teacher visit our school now is from Australia.
訂正後→	visiting / who is visiting
3	Do you mind if I keep this book by the end of this week.
訂正後→	until
4	Ronald looks happiness when he is fishing.
訂正後→	happy
5	Almost the students were there.
訂正後→	Almost all / Most of
6	The guide he took us there was only ten years old.
訂正後→	who

7 She is always afraid of to make mistakes.

訂正後→ making

8 Ann told us she had been looking forward to see us again.

訂正後→ seeing

9 Could you please tell me where is the post office?

訂正後→ the post office is

10 If I followed your advice then, I wouldn't have lost the game.

訂正後→ had followed

6 (各1点)

A	1	あ	2	お	3	い
	4	か	5	え	6	う
B	1	え	2	う	3	か
	4	お	5	あ	6	い
C	1	え	2	あ	3	い
	4	か	5	う	6	お
D	1	あ	2	い	3	か
	4	う	5	え	6	あ
E	1	き	2	あ	3	い
	4	え	5	お	6	う

合計

100

1 年 () 組 () 番 氏 名 ()

1	A	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
	B	⑪	⑫	⑬	⑭	⑮	⑯	⑰	⑱	⑲	⑳
	C	㉑	㉒	㉓	㉔	㉕	㉖	㉗	㉘	㉙	㉚
	D	㉛	㉜	㉝	㉞	㉟	㊱	㊲	㊳	㊴	㊵

2	第1文型	①、②	第2文型	③	第3文型	④、⑤、⑥、⑦	第4文型	⑧	第5文型	⑨、⑩
---	------	-----	------	---	------	---------	------	---	------	-----

3	(1)	Let's	shall	we	(2)	for	(3)	will	(4)	belong	(5)	for
	(6)	let	use	(7)	have	look	(8)	x	(9)	calling	(10)	Please be

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

5	(1)	⑤	(2)	④	(3)	②	(4)	③	(5)	⑥
	(6)	⑤	(7)	①	(8)	④	(9)	①		

6	(1)	I had my hair cut this weekend.	・ had my hair cutができていて2点。 ・ this weekendができていて1点 (*in/ this weekendは不可) *workbookの答えが原則
	(2)	My mother will be working①/ in the office①/ tomorrow afternoon①.	
	(3)	I persuaded him to stay in (at) my house.	・ persuade him to Vができていて2点。 ・ stay at/in my houseができていて1点
	(4)	My mother will make(have) me cook(make) dinner before my father comes home.	・ make 人 V (原形) ができて1点・ 時制(will) ができて1点 ・ before my father comes/get homeなど「父が家に帰る」ができていたら、1点。 ・ 時・条件を表す副詞節は現在形/3人称単数のsができて1点

8 (A)	(1)	①	(2)	②	(3)	③
-------	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

8 (B)	(1)	最初の2語	finding	the	最後の2語	overcome	trauma
	(2)	直前の1語	topics	必要な語	that(which)	直後の1語	should
	(3)	A	⑤	B	④	C	②
						D	⑤

1 年 () 組 () 番 名前 ()

/100