

ナレッジスター直前講習（英語）

時間配分について

1	書き換え（ <u>新傾向</u> ）	2～3分
2	会話中の穴埋め	3～4分
3	長文1	7～8分
4	並び替え	3～4分
5	長文2	15～18分
6	長文3	15～18分

直前講習 大問1

攻略のポイント：

①頻出の書き換えは抑える。

②書き換える為に、そもそも文章の意味を理解する必要がある。

(1) Every student () finish homework.

Every student () () finish homework.

ア{(A) may
(B) has to イ{(A) need
(B) must not ウ{(A) must
(B) has to エ{(A) can
(B) able to

(2) It was () () that we couldn't walk more.

It was () hot for us to walk more.

ア{(A) very cold
(B) so イ{(A) too hot
(B) very ウ{(A) so hot
(B) too エ{(A) too cold
(B) so

(3) () a beautiful song that was!

() beautiful song that was!

ア{(A) How
(B) What イ{(A) What
(B) How ウ{(A) Where
(B) Which エ{(A) Which
(B) Where

(4) The news of the accident () us.

We were () () the news of the accident.

ア{(A) made
(B) made in イ{(A) surprised
(B) surprised at ウ{(A) surprising
(B) surprising in エ{(A) exciting
(B) exciting with

(5) What is the () () that mountain?

What do you () that mountain?

ア{(A) called of
(B) call イ{(A) calling in
(B) name ウ{(A) name of
(B) call エ{(A) name in
(B) calling

<少し難しめ>

(1) I () 20,000 yen for the picture.
This picture () me 20,000 yen.

ア{(A) lent (B) paid} イ{(A) cost (B) paid} ウ{(A) paid (B) cost} エ{(A) paid (B) lent}

(2) It () ten minutes' () from here to my house.
It () ten minutes () walk from here to my house.

ア{(A) is, walking (B) costs, to} イ{(A) takes, walking (B) is, to} ウ{(A) takes, walk (B) is, to} エ{(A) is, walk (B) takes, to}

(3) I tried to open the door ().
I tried to open the door without () a ().

ア{(A) noisily (B) making, sound} イ{(A) quiet (B) make, noise} ウ{(A) quietly (B) making, noise} エ{(A) noise (B) make, sound}

(4) () () that the teacher will leave our school.
() () that the teacher will leave our school.

ア{(A) I say (B) They say} イ{(A) They hear (B) I say} ウ{(A) I hear (B) They say} エ{(A) It says (B) They hear}

(5) Do you know () ()?
Do you know how () () ()?

ア{(A) my birthday (B) many years old} イ{(A) my age (B) old I am} ウ{(A) how old (B) old my age} エ{(A) how years (B) old is age}

直前講習 大問2

攻略のポイント：

- ①穴埋めより後がある場合、その文章が鍵。
- ②英会話で用いられる慣用表現を抑える。

タイプ1（空欄の後文章がない）平成30年度 大問2-1より

A : How often do you go to the library?

B : ()

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|------------|
| ア | Yes, I will go there tomorrow. | イ | By bus. |
| ウ | About twice a week. | エ | Yes, I do. |

タイプ2（空欄の後文章がある）平成30年度 大問2-2より

A : May I use your bike, Tom?

B : I'm sorry you can't.

A : ()

B : I am going to use it this afternoon.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|-------------|
| ア | How about you? | イ | Why not? |
| ウ | What was it? | エ | Who is she? |

覚えてほしい典型的な会話表現

1. Shall I ...?	2. Shall we ... ?	3. May I ... ?	4. You're welcome.
5. Sure.	6. Help yourself.	7. You () () () ().(電話で)	8. This is (名前) (電話 で)
		番号をお間違えです よ。	
9. Can I speak to ... ? (電話で)	10. leave a message(電話で)	11. take a message(電話で)	12. hold the line(電話 で)
13. () is the weather? 天気はどうですか?	14. I'm afraid you're wrong.	15. Will(Would) you ... ?	16. How are you?
17. Would you like something to drink?	18. How do you like ... ?	19. No thank you.	20. Of course.
21. had better(正直 使わない)	22. How about ... ?	23. Would you mind ... ?	24. I see.
25. I'm sure ...	26. Nice to meet you.	27. I'm glad ...	28. Me too.
29. That's too bad.	30. By the way, ...	31. What's wrong?	32. What's the matter?
33. Why don't you ... ?	34. Why not ... ?	35. Why don't we ... ?	36. Never mind.
37. Don't worry.	38. That's nice.	39. Well ...	40. May I help you?

練習問題：空欄にあてはまる文章として適切なものをアからエの中から選べ。

(1)

A : This dress is too big for me. ()

B : Here you are.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| ア | Would you show me another? | イ | I don't like this one. |
| ウ | Can I show you that one? | エ | But this looks great. |

(2)

A : Hello. This is Shinnosuke.

B : ()

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| ア | Can I leave a message? | イ | Can I take a message? |
| ウ | You have the wrong number. | エ | Can I talk to Shinji? |

(3)

A : ()

B : Thank you so much. All dishes look very delicious.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|------------------------|
| ア | Can I go to the restroom? | イ | You're welcome. |
| ウ | Help yourself. | エ | Make yourself at home. |

(4)

A : What's the matter?

B : ()

A : Take care.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|----------------|
| ア | My brother went to Japan. | イ | I have a cold. |
| ウ | Everything is good. | エ | I don't mind. |

(5)

A : There's a new restaurant near my house.

B : ()

A : I don't know. I haven't eaten there yet.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|---------------------|
| ア | Really? | イ | Wow. Sound nice! |
| ウ | Where is it? | エ | How do you like it? |

直前講習 大問3

攻略のポイント：

- ①穴埋めは基本文法・語法の力が問われる。
- ②全体の内容も最後に問われるので、内容理解にも努める。

次の文章は、ビートルズのジョン・レノンの子供時代に関する文章です。よく読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

John Lennon was born (1) October 9, 1940. When he lived in Liverpool, it was bombed by the Germans. Even before the war, it was not good to live. Many factories were closed and there were not enough jobs.

Her father, Alfred, worked on a ship, (2) he didn't usually go back to his family. He couldn't make a lot of money. John's family was very (3). So, his mother, Julia, (4) to send him to his aunt, Mimi, because she was richer.

Julia visited Mimi's house many times to meet John. Then, she taught him how to play the banjo that (5) like a guitar.

When he was fifteen, he heard about rock and roll for the first time. He was really interested in it. His favorite singer was Elvis Presley and he started to dress like Elvis. And he began to play the guitar, and made his band (6) Quarrymen.

(注) Liverpool: リバプール。イギリスの都市。 be bombed: 爆撃を受ける factory: 工場
banjo: 楽器の種類 rock and roll: ロックンロール dress like: ~のように着飾る
Quarrymen: バンド名

問1 本文中の(1)～(7)に入れるのに適切なものを、ア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| (1) ア in | イ to | ウ on | エ at |
| (2) ア because | イ so | ウ while | エ before |
| (3) ア great | イ rich | ウ poor | エ small |
| (4) ア went | イ said | ウ understood | エ decided |
| (5) ア look | イ looking | ウ be looked | エ looks |
| (6) ア to call | イ called | ウ calling | エ calls |

問2 本文の内容と合うものを次のア～オの中から二つ選びなさい。

- ア Liverpool was always good to live when John was young.
- イ Mimi was rich enough for John to live in her house.
- ウ John listened to rock music when he was eighteen for the first time.
- エ Mimi taught John how to play the banjo.
- オ Julia didn't live with John after she sent him to his aunt's house.

直前講習 大問4

次の1～5の会話文の（ ）内の語句を並べ替え、それぞれの文を完成しなさい。解答は、（ ）内において**3番目**と**5番目**にくるものの記号を選びなさい。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字で書かれています。

1 A : (ア long イ you ウ here エ how オ have カ been) in Japan?
B : I came here a month ago.

2 A : Would you like some more orange juice?
B : No, thank you. (ア already イ a ウ drunk エ have オ lot カ l)

3 A : (ア your イ you ウ finished エ have オ homework カ math)?
B : No, not yet. But soon I'll finish it.

4 A : Have a good flight back to the United States.
B : Thank (ア for イ us ウ you エ Japan オ showing カ around)

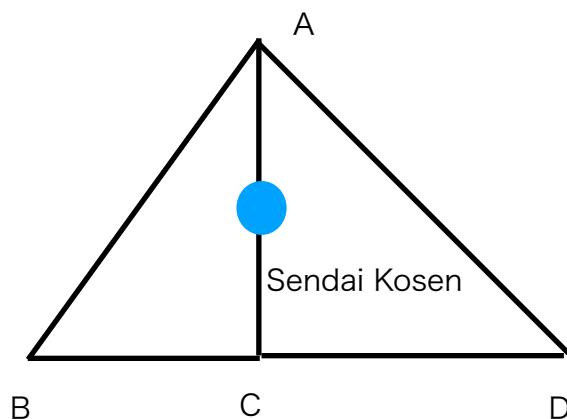
5 A : Excuse me. Can you tell me where the police station is?
B : I'm sorry, I don't know. (ア not イ with ウ familiar エ I'm オ place カ this)

直前講習 大問5

攻略のポイント：

- ①情報量が多いので、一文一文丁寧に読むこと。
- ②計算が出ることもあるが複雑な計算ではないので動じないこと。

次の文章をよく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。A, B, C, Dは登場人物の家を表している。線分ACとBCは垂直に交わっており、線分ACとCDも垂直に交わっているとする。また、登場人物の歩く速さは皆一定であると仮定し、最短距離を移動するとせよ。さらに、 $BC < CD$ 、かつ、 $AC = CD$ と考え、Sendai Kosenは線分ACのちょうど中間にあるとせよ。



Shinnosuke, Shinji, Shinpei, Koya are classmates in Sendai Kosen. Shinnosuke and Shinji walk to school for twenty minutes. It took Koya the longest time to get to school on foot, so he uses his bike from his home to Shinji's home every day. With his bike, he moves fourth times as fast as he walks. Shinpei usually walks to school for 50 minutes. It's a long walk but he says he likes walking.

One day, Shinnosuke found he brought back Shinpei's notebook to his house. It was so important for him to do his homework, he thought he should take it to Shinpei's house. He arrived 10:50 at his house. Shinpei thanked Shinnosuke a lot because he really needed that notebook for his studying that day.

On Friday, Koya and Shinji decided to go to Shinnosuke's house on Sunday. First, they were planning to go there together, but Koya finally said he wanted to go there by his bike. They arrived at Shinnosuke's house at 11:30 and had a very good time by playing a lot of games.

[問い] 本文の内容から考えて、次の1～5の英文の () に入る適切なものをア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、登場人物たちは基本的に指定がなければセットメニューを注文していると考えて良い。また、セットメニューでない場合は個々の値段の合計が支払い金額となるとせよ。(たとえば、Menu CのSandwichesとDrinkのみを注文する場合、800円となる)

- 1 Shinji lives in ().
ア A イ B ウ C エ D

- 2 If Koya walks to his school, it will take him () minutes to get there.
ア 30 イ 40 ウ 50 エ 60

- 3 Shinnosuke left his house for Shinpei's house at ().
ア 9:40 イ 10:00 ウ 10:20 エ 10:30

- 4 Shinji and Koya went to Shinnosuke's house on ().
ア Thursday イ Friday ウ Saturday エ Sunday

- 5 Koya left his house for Shinnosuke's house at ().
ア 10:34 イ 10:10 ウ 11:16 エ 11:00

直前講習 大問6

攻略のポイント：

①段落毎に内容を整理すること。

次の文章をよく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

We've made too much plastic since the 1940s. Drink bottles, shopping bags and even clothes are made with plastic. (1) What happens to all other things? This is the question the film "A Plastic Ocean" answers.

The film begins as a travel to see the largest animal on the Earth, the blue whale. But during the trip the filmmakers discovered a big layer of plastic that was on the Indian Ocean. (2). In total, they visited 20 places around the world during the four years it took them to make the film. The movie is now on Netflix.

It's very clear that a lot of research went into the film. There are beautiful pictures of the seas and marine life. (3). We see how marine species are killed by all the plastic we are putting in the ocean. The message about our use of plastic is painfully obvious.

(4) In the second half, the filmmakers show short-term and long-term ways to make the ocean cleaner. They say we should not use too many plastic things. If we want to use them, we have to reuse plastic bags and recycle a lot. The filmmakers also say governments need to work more on recycling programs.

We make so much of plastic. About plastic bags alone, we use five hundred billion worldwide every year. Over 300 million tons of plastic are made every year, and 8 million of those are put into the oceans. (5). If you watch "A Plastic Ocean", you'll think the time is now and we all have to do something.

(注) clothes: 衣服 filmmaker: 映画製作者 layer: 層 in total: 合計で
Netflix: ネットフリックス。映画等を配信する有料の動画サービス。

marine life: 海洋生物 species: 種族 message: メッセージ painfully obvious: 痛烈に
明白である in the second half: (映画の) 後半では short-term: 短期間の
governments: 政府 billion: 十億 (数量の単位) million: 百万

問1 本文中第一段落中の下線部を説明した分として適切なものを、次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア Firstly the movies shows us a trip to watch the blue whales.
- イ The blue whales are very important problem to think about.
- ウ The movie was made to see the largest animal, blue whales.

問2 本文中の空所（ 1 ）に入れるのに適切なものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア We live in a world that is full of plastic, and not many things are recycled.
- イ Plastic is very important for our life.
- ウ We should work on this problem.

問3 本文中の空所（ 2 ）に入れるのに適切なものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア It's very fun to watch those species during the trip.
- イ So they felt that they should see more around the world
- ウ But it's difficult to stay there.

問4 本文中の空所（ 3 ）に入れるのに適切なものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア In the video, we can see both how beautiful they are and how bad the area is.
- イ So, we can see a lot of problems in this movie.
- ウ They are so beautiful that we want to go there in the future.

問5 本文中の空所（ 4 ）に入れるのに適切なものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア They took a lot of movies about blue whales
- イ But the film doesn't only show the bad side.
- ウ Blue whales are killed in that area they visited.

問6 本文中の空所（ 5 ）に入れるのに適切なものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア Now we are in a very bad situation, but it isn't too late to change.
- イ We should not make any plastic more.
- ウ It is difficult to clean our living places if there is plastic.

問7 本文の内容と合うものを次のア～ウから一つ選びなさい。

- ア It took the filmmakers five years to take movies around the world.
- イ We should use one plastic bag many times to keep the Earth clean.
- ウ Over 300 million tons of plastic are put in the ocean every year.

覚えてほしい典型的な会話表現

1. Shall I ...?	2. Shall we ... ?	3. May I ... ?	4. You're welcome.
「…しましょうか？」	「…しませんか？」	「…してもよいですか (許可)」	「どういたしまして。」
5. Sure.	6. Help yourself.	7. You have the wrong number.	8. This is (名前) (電話で)
「もちろんです。」	「どうぞ自由に食べてください。」	「番号をお間違えですよ。」	「こちらは～です。」 (名乗る)
9. Can I speak to ... ? (電話で)	10. leave a message(電話で)	11. take a message(電話で)	12. hold the line(電話で)
「…とお話できますか。」	伝言を残す	伝言を取る	電話を切らずにおく
13. How is the weather?	14. I'm afraid you're wrong.	15. Will(Would) you ... ?	16. How are you?
「天気はどうか？」	「申し訳ございませんが、あなたは間違っていると思います。」	「…してくれませんか」 (お願い)	「お元気ですか。」 (こんにちはくらいの意味)
17. Would you like something to drink?	18. How do you like ... ?	19. No thank you.	20. Of course.
「何か飲むものが必要でしょうか。」	「…はどうですか？」 (感想を聞く)	「結構です。」 (断り)	「もちろんです。」 (承諾)
21. had better(正直使わない)	22. How about ... ?	23. Would you mind ... ?	24. I see.
…したほうがよい	「…はどうですか。」 (提案)	「…してもよろしいでしょうか」 (許可) 直訳では「…するのをあなたは気になさりますか？」	「なるほど。」
25. I'm sure ...	26. Nice to meet you.	27. I'm glad ...	28. Me too.
「…だと思います。」 (確信度高いthinkのようなもの)	「よろしくお願ひします。」 (初対面の挨拶)	「…は嬉しいと思います。」 glad = happy	「私もそうです。」
29. That's too bad.	30. By the way, ...	31. What's wrong?	32. What's the matter?
「お気の毒に。」 (相手の状況に対する同情)	ところで (話の切り替え)	「大丈夫ですか？」 (相手の顔色などをみて気遣う表現)	What's wrong?と同じ。
33. Why don't you ... ?	34. Why not ... ?	35. Why don't we ... ?	36. Never mind.

「…したほうがいいですよ。」（提案）	①「どうして…しないんですか？」（理由を聞く） ②「…したほうがいいですよ。」（提案）	「…しませんか。」（提案）	「気にしないで。」
37. Don't worry.	38. That's nice.	39. Well …	40. May I help you?
「心配しないで。」 「大丈夫だよ。」	「いいね。」	「ええと…」	①「いらっしゃいませ、何かご入用ですか。」（お店の店員のセリフ） ②「助けましょうか？」（May I…?の通常の使い方）