

ナレッジスター冬期講習（英語）

時間配分について

1	書き換え	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

冬期講習 文法の総復習

1・2年生の復習

以下の空欄に適切な1語を入れよ。

- (1) 私たちは明日は忙しいでしょう。 We () () busy tomorrow.
- (2) 雨が降りそうだ。 It's () () rain.
- (3) 彼は病院にいるはずがない。 He () be in the hospital.
- (4) あなたは正しいかもしれないが、私はあなたには賛成しない。 You () be right, but I don't agree with you.
- (5) 彼女は1時間ジョギングをしたあとなので疲れているに違いない。 She () be tired after jogging for an hour.
- (6) テストのために一生懸命勉強しなければならない。 I () study hard for the test.
- (7) あなたは明日映画に行くべきではない。 You () () go to the movies.

比較級・最大級

比較級・最大級を書け。

- (8) nice
- (9) long
- (10) hot
- (11) easy
- (12) difficult
- (13) slowly
- (14) many
- (15) much
- (16) little
- (17) good
- (18) well
- (19) bad

以下の空欄に適切な1語を入れよ。

- (20) 彼女は私よりもずっとたくさんのお金を使った。 She spent () () money than I did.
- (21) もう少しゆっくり話してください。 Please speak a () () slowly.
- (22) だんだん寒くなって来た。 It became () and ().
- (23) 東京は世界で最も大きな都市の一つだ。 Tokyo is one of the () () in the world.
- (24) 横浜は日本で2番目に大きな都市だ。 Yokohama is the () () city in Japan.
- (25) ほとんどの生徒がそのテストに合格した。() students passed the test.

受動態

- (26) 空には星は1つも見えない。No star () () in the sky.
(27) その鍵は見つからなかった。The key () () ().
(28) カナダでは英語が話されていますか。—はい。
() English () in Canada? — Yes, () ().
(29) その歌手は若者に知られている。The singer is known () young people.
(30) この家は木でできている。This house is made () wood.
(31) チーズは牛乳でできている。Cheese is made () milk.

次の文の受動態を二通り作れ。

- (32) My uncle gave me the old computer.

その他重要な文構造

以下の空欄に適切な1語を入れよ。

- (33) 彼女はなんと流暢に英語を話すのだろう。() fluently she speaks English!
(34) あれはなんと大きな鳥だろう。() a big bird that is!

現在完了

- (35) 彼はその美術館を一度訪ねたことがある。He () () the museum ().
(36) 父は韓国に二度行ったことがある。My father () () () Korea twice.
(37) 祖母は今までにパソコンを使ったことがない。My grandfather () () used a computer.
(38) 私はたった今宿題を終えたところです。I () just () my homework.
(39) 私たちは昼食を食べたところです。We () already () lunch.

不定詞

- (40) 私はあのレストランで働きたい。I () () work at that restaurant.
(41) 私たちはこの週末はすることがたくさんあります。
We have a lot of things () () this weekend.
(42) 私は友達と一緒に勉強するために図書館に行った。
I went to the library () () with my friend.
(43) 彼女は夫に手伝ってくれるように頼んだ。
She asked her husband () () her.
(44) 先生は私たちに教室から出ないようにいった。
Our teacher told us () () () out of the classroom.
(45) 私にスキーの仕方を教えてください。Please tell me () () ().
(46) 私はなんとと言えば良いのかわからなかった。I didn't know () () say.

動名詞

[]内に書かれた動詞を動名詞か不定詞にして入れること。

(47) We enjoyed () the new computer game. [play]

(48) I want () something sweet. [eat]

(49) 雨が降り止んだ。It stopped (). [rain]

(50) Have you finished () this computer? [use]

接続詞

[A]の各文章と組み合わせる[B]の文章を一つずつ選べ。

[A]

I played in this park

I will wait here

I must go home

I don't watch TV

I got very tired

[B]

while we have dinner.

before it gets dark.

when I was a child.

after I ran in the park.

until the next bus comes.

その他語法・文法など

以下の空欄に適当な1語を入れよ。

(59) 今すぐ勉強しなさい、そうすればいい点数が取れるでしょう。

Study right now, () you will get a great score on the test.

(60) 今出発しなさい、さもないと終電を逃しますよ。

Start now, () you will miss the last train.

(61) 弟も私も中学生です。

() my brother () I are junior high school students.

(62) トムとケンのどちらかがいかねばならない。

() Tom () Ken () to go.

(63) エミリーも彼女のお姉さんもどちらもパーティーに来ませんでした。

() Emily () her sister came to the party.

(64) 彼女は英語の先生ではなく数学の先生だ。

She is () an English teacher () a math teacher.

(65) 私はあまりに疲れていたので、歩くことができませんでした。

I was () tired () I couldn't walk.

(66) 私は勉強するにはあまりに疲れていました。

I was () tired () study.

冬期講習 英語 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。

助動詞

(1)～することができる(2つ)

(2)～しなければならない(2つ)

(3)～しなくてよい(2つ)

(4)～してはいけない(2つ)

must / must not / have to / don't
have to / can / can't / be able to /
need not / don't (動詞)

比較級

(5)「私の家はこの家よりも小さい。」(2通り)

(6)「私の父は、私の歳の3倍の年齢である。」(plus: 父45歳・私15歳として原級で書くと?)

(7)「私はできるだけ早く走ります。」(2通り)

(8)「富士山は日本で一番高い山だ。」(2通り hint: 最上級 or 比較級)

(9) 「時間はもっとも大切な物だ。」 (3通り? hint: 最上級 or 比較級 or 原級)

受動態

(10) We use this knife for cooking. = This knife () () for cooking.

(11) They elected Shinnosuke the captain of the team. を Shinnosuke を 主語 に して 書き換えなさい。

(12) Do you know Jack's birthday?
= Do you know when Jack () ()?

その他の文構造

(13) My husband is a very good (). = My husband cooks very ().

(14) Mr. Smith is our teacher of Chinese. = Mr. Smith () () Chinese.

(15) How old your clock is! = () () old clock you have!

現在完了

(16) I haven't got an e-mail from her for a long time.
= She hasn't () () an e-mail for a long time.

(17) My sister became a Japanese teacher in Australia five years ago and she still teaches Japanese there.
= My sister () () a Japanese teacher in Australia for five years.

(18) This is my () time to travel abroad.
= I have never traveled to () countries before this trip.

不定詞

(19) I was sorry when I heard the news. = I was sorry () () the news.

(20) I am too busy to read books. = I have () () to read books.

(21) Remember to write to me soon. = () () to write to me soon.

(22) He doesn't know what time he should start the party.
= He doesn't know () () start the party.

(23) This box was so heavy that I couldn't carry it.
= This box was () () () () to carry.

動名詞

(24) Tom had breakfast and then went to school.
= Tom went to school () () breakfast.

(25) Let's have tea at the shop over there.
= How () () tea at the shop over there?

接續詞・前置詞

(26) Start at once, and you will be in time for class.
= () you don't start at once, you will be () for class.

(27) I was glad to get a letter from her.
I was glad () I () a letter from her.

(28) I went to bed early last night because I was very tired.
= I was () tired () I went to bed early last night.

(29) My father usually walks to his office.
= My father usually goes to his office () ().

その他重要表現

(30) How about going to the cafeteria? = () () you go to the cafeteria?

(31) We had little rain here last month. = () () little here last month.

(32) If you don't hurry up, you'll be late for the train.
= Hurry up, or you'll () the train.

冬期講習 英語 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?	14. I'm afraid you're wrong.	15. Will(Would) you ... ?	16. How are you?
天気はどうですか?			
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?

次の1～5の会話文の () に入る適切なものを、ア～エから一つずつ選びなさい。

1 A : Mom, you look very busy today. Shall I make lunch?

B : Thanks, Lisa. But (). I'm going to make lunch.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| ア | I can't | イ | you can |
| ウ | I don't have to | エ | you don't have to |

2 A : This problem is difficult for me. Can I ask you a question?

B : (). What do you want to ask?

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|----------------|
| ア | Yes, I will | イ | Sure |
| ウ | Really? He doesn't know that | エ | They are right |

3 A : Thank you very much for the great dinner.

B : You're welcome. Now, would you like some more tea?

A : ()

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| ア | Please help yourself. | イ | Sure. Here you are. |
| ウ | I hope you like it. | エ | Yes, please. |

4 A : Hello. This is Fred. Can I speak to James?

B : I'm sorry, but he is out now.

A : Oh. Well, then, () take a message?

- | | | | |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| ア | may I | イ | shall we |
| ウ | will you | エ | shall I |

5 A : Excuse me, but where's the zoo?

B : Down the street, on your left. ()

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| ア | I can help you. | イ | You won't find it. |
| ウ | You can't miss it. | エ | Here it is. |

A : It's really cold, isn't it?

B : Yeah, I think so. () close the window?

A : Oh, thanks. That'll be better.

ア Shall I

イ May I

ウ Will you

エ Shall we

A : You look really tired. What's wrong?

B : I have been sick for three days.

A : ()

B : I have had a lot of work to do.

ア Why don't you see a doctor?

イ What's the matter?

ウ You're welcome.

エ May I help you?

A : This is Shinnosuke. I want to talk with Shinji.

B : Sure. ()

A : Okay.

ア Please help yourself.

イ Hold the line.

ウ You can wait here.

エ Can I take a message?

A : Have you been to Sendai?

B : Just once. I visited there about a month ago.

A : Really? ()

B : Great. I enjoyed a lot of seafood.

ア Did you find something good?

イ What did you eat?

ウ When did you go there?

エ How was it?

A : Nice to meet you. What do you do?

B : () How about you?

A : Me too!

ア I play the guitar.

イ I usually go to the library.

ウ I'm a teacher.

エ I like cooking every day.

冬期講習 英語 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、約200年前に数学において先進的な研究を行ったエヴァリスト・ガロアに関するものです。これをよく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Evariste Galois was a French mathematician. He was born on 25 October 1811. (1) he was in his teens, he could make great work. His work is (2) important that a lot of mathematicians are still affected by his theory.

He (3) a famous school, the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, in 1823 and became (4) mathematics. He found a difficult paper and it was written by Legendre and he finished (5) only for two days. This was surprising because people usually studied that paper for two years.

He joined a lot of political events. Then, his school principal made him give up the school though he was very smart. He became crazier.

Later, he had to have a duel because he had a problem. Finally he was (6) in the duel. He was about 20 years old. He was (7) young to die.

(注) mathematician 数学者 be born on～ ～に生まれる teens 13-19歳
be affected 影響される theory 理論 the Lycée Louis-le-Grand 学校の名前
Legendre ルジャンドル (数学者) school principal 校長 duel 決闘

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 Because | イ Not. | ウ While | エ That |
| (2) | ア too | イ so | ウ very | エ much |
| (3) | ア went | イ entered | ウ got | エ wrote |
| (4) | ア interested in | イ interested at | ウ interesting in | エ interesting at |
| (5) | ア read | イ reading | ウ be read. | エ being read |
| (6) | ア kill | イ killed | ウ killing | エ being killed |
| (7) | ア too | イ so | ウ very | エ much |

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 Galois wasn't able to make great work when he was in his teens.
- イ Galois gave up his school because he wanted to join political events.
- ウ Galois read a paper by Legendre for two days.
- エ Galois's birthday was on 25 October in 1823.
- オ Galois's mathematics work is still studied now.

冬期講習 英語 大問4

攻略のポイント：

- ①主語を決める。主語の可能性は(), (), ()など。
- ②動詞を決める。

平成31年度過去問より出題（※今回は短縮して1～3までの文章しかありません）

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 for イ minutes ウ more エ than オ twenty カ walking) every day is good for our health.

B : Yes, I run every morning.

主語の可能性は？→

動詞の可能性は？→

2 A : It's so cold today. Will you (ア drink イ give ウ hot エ me オ something カ to)?

B : OK. How about hot milk?

主語の可能性は？→

動詞の可能性は？→

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 : He bought (ア could イ than ウ he エ more オ read カ books)
B : He always spends too much money.

2 A : Will (ア the イ to ウ me エ way オ tell カ you) the station?
B : Sure.

3 A : Whose pencil case is this?
B : It's mine. My grandmother (ア for イ gave ウ me エ my オ this カ birthday) present.

4 A : (ア long イ lived in ウ you エ Nara オ how カ have)?
B : For about four years.

5 A : I (ア do イ like ウ something エ to オ would カ you).
B : OK. What do you want me to do?

冬期講習 英語 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。

次の文章および下の表をよく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Shinnosuke is a high school student. He lives with his parents, grandparents and a younger brother who is a junior high school student. They decided to eat out for lunch. But his father was so sick that he stayed at home.

Other family members went to their favorite restaurant. It has three kinds of set menus. Shinnosuke wanted to eat something hot because Sendai was really cold now. And he also wanted to eat rice. His younger brother always eats ramen outside, but this time, he couldn't decide spaghetti or sandwiches, so Shinnosuke told him that he shouldn't eat something sweet. These days, he eats a lot of sweets at home. And he followed his advice. His mother always orders salad because it's really healthy. And she said she didn't want to eat sandwiches. Both of his grandparents said they wanted to eat something light, and they ordered sandwiches set without any drinks.

They enjoyed the food very much. When they got home, Shinnosuke was happy that his father got better. When Shinnosuke told his father about the restaurant, he said he wanted to eat Menu B without drinks and dessert. They will go there again next weekend.

follow: ～に従う ramen: ラーメン dessert: デザート

<p>Menu A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ramen(800円)2. Rice(200円)3. Drink(200円) <p>全て注文で →1000円</p> <p>学生はさらに200円引き！</p>	<p>Menu B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Spaghetti(700円)2. Special Salad(400円)3. Drink(200円)4. Dessert(300円) <p>全て注文で →1200円</p>	<p>Menu C</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sandwiches(600円)2. Salad(200円)3. Drink(200円) <p>全て注文で →900円</p>
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[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 Shinnosuke ate () at the restaurant.
ア only ramen イ only spaghetti ウ Menu A エ Menu B

- 2 Grandparents ordered () .
ア only sandwiches イ Menu B ウ Menu C エ sandwiches and salad

- 3 Shinnosuke's younger brother usually eats () outside.
ア ramen イ spaghetti ウ only salad エ sweets

- 4 Shinnosuke's father will order () next weekend.
ア Menu B イ only spaghetti ウ only ramen エ spaghetti and salad

- 5 Shinnosuke's family spent () to eat lunch.
ア 4,700円 イ 4,500円 ウ 4,900円 エ 4,200円

冬期講習 英語 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。

Japanese people eat soybeans every day in many ways. Tofu, natto, miso, and soy sauce are all made from soybeans. It is difficult to enjoy a Japanese breakfast without miso soup. Many Japanese like to have natto for breakfast. Tofu is really good to eat in all four seasons in Japan. We need soy sauce to cook Japanese dishes.

Many people think that the Japanese were the first to make foods from soybeans. But the history is different. China (1) soybean foods a long time ago. From China, they spread to Korea, Japan, and other Asian countries.

(2), soybeans were wild in China. Chinese people found them good to eat and began growing them. One record says that they were growing soybeans about 4,800 years ago!

The Chinese made new ways of using soybeans. They created (3). And later, they also made tofu.

(A) → (B) → (C)

soy sauce: 醤油 natto: 納豆 soybean: 大豆 spread: 拡がる

find ~ good to ... : ~は...するのに良いとわかる

wild: 野生で record: 記録 create: ~を作る

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 Miso soup is important in Japanese breakfast.
- イ Japanese people didn't enjoy miso soup.
- ウ Miso soup was really difficult to make.

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 enjoyed
- イ started making
- ウ liked

問3 本文中の段落の一つを構成するA, B, Cの空所には次の①～③の三つの英文が入る。正しく並び替え、正しいと思う並び方をア～ウから選びなさい。

- ① So, they need to eat foods made from soybeans.
- ② They did not eat and meat.
- ③ Chinese monks played an important role in making soybean foods.

- ア ②→①→③
- イ ③→①→②
- ウ ③→②→①

※monk: 修行僧 play a role: 役割をなす

問4 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 Since then
- イ At that time
- ウ At last

問5 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 miso and soy sauce about 2,500 years ago
- イ soybeans and started working as farmers
- ウ the ways to make soybeans

問6 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 Chinese people made miso about 4,800 years ago.
- イ Japanese people found the soybeans for the first time in the world.
- ウ It took about 2,300 years for Chinese to make soybean foods that we know.