

クラス \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ 名前 \_\_\_\_\_

1 次の日本語と同じ内容の英文になるように、空所に適切な語を書きなさい。 <3点×6>

- (1) そう言ってくれるなんて彼女は親切ですね。 It is kind of her to say so.
- (2) 何がジャックをそんなに幸せにしたのですか。 What made Jack so happy? 注意 「なぜジャックはそんなに幸せだったのですか。」と同じ意味。
- (3) 私はまるで私たちが古い友人であるかのように感じた。 I felt as if we were old friends.
- (4) この手紙はだれによって書かれましたか。 By whom was this letter written?
- (5) 私は少なくとも5,000円は持っている。 I have not less than 5,000 yen.
- (6) 彼女は明日には宿題を終えてしまっているだろう。 She will have finished[done] her homework tomorrow.

2 次の日本語と同じ内容の英文になるように、( )内の語を適切な形に書きかえなさい。ただし、1語とは限らない。 <2点×5>

- (1) あなたは今朝からずっとテレビを見ているのですか。  
Have you been ( watch ) TV since this morning? watching
- (2) 彼女は5人の中でいちばん親切な女の子です。  
She is the ( kind ) girl of the five. kindest
- (3) もし彼だったら私は野球をするだろうに。  
If I ( be ) him, I would play baseball. were
- (4) カナダでは英語とフランス語が話されていますか。  
Are English and French ( speak ) in Canada? spoken
- (5) 私がサキを見たとき、彼女は1週間病気だった。  
Saki ( be ) sick for a week when I saw her. 注意 「私がサキを見た」という過去のある時点までの継続を表す場合は過去完了形を使う。 had been

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、空所に適切な語を書きなさい。 <3点×6>

- (1) I was so hungry that I couldn't work then. = I was too hungry to work then.
- (2) Do you know that girl who has long hair? = Do you know that girl whose hair is long?
- (3) My mother made me a big cake. = My mother made a big cake for me.
- (4) She walked as fast as she could. = She walked as fast as possible.
- (5) Mr. and Mrs. Brown named the baby John.  
= The baby was named John by Mr. and Mrs. Brown.
- (6) He didn't know what he should do there. = He didn't know what to do there.

4 次の日本語と同じ内容の英文になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。 <3点×6>

- (1) 彼女の作った音楽はとても美しい。( very / music / the / she / is / which / beautiful / made ).  
The music which she made is very beautiful.
- (2) あなたの妹はあなたのおばさんに世話をしてもらっているのですか。( your aunt / taken / your sister / care / by / is / of ) ?  
Is your sister taken care of by your aunt ?
- (3) 私は数学より英語が好きです。( English / I / than / better / math / like ).  
I like English better than math.
- (4) 私は彼が切符をなくしてしまったことを知っていた。( knew / his / that / had / ticket / lost / I / he ).  
I knew that he had lost his ticket.
- (5) 彼は数学を勉強することは重要だと思った。( to / he / it / important / thought / math / study ).  
He thought it important to study math 注意 itはto以下の内容を指している。
- (6) 6月は雨の多い月です。( a lot of / have / June / is / in which / we / month / the / rain ).  
June is the month in which we have a lot of rain.

5 次の英文を和訳しなさい。

〈3点×7〉

(1) I am no more a teacher than you are.

あなたが教師でないのと同様に私も教師ではない。

(2) That teacher is looked up to by the students.

あの先生は生徒たちに尊敬されている。

注意 look up to ~で「~を尊敬する」という意味。

(3) I had never met the woman until last Saturday.

私は先週の土曜日までその女性に会ったことが一度もなかった。

(4) She has an uncle who is a doctor.

彼女には医者であるおじさんがいる。

(5) He has already got to the station.

彼はすでに駅に着いた[着いている]。

(6) My mother told me to clean the room.

母は私に部屋を掃除するように言った。

(7) If she had helped us, everything would have gone well.

もし彼女が私たちを手伝ってくれていたなら、すべてがうまくいっていたらうに。

6 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈3点×5〉

When a black cat crosses the street in front of you, how do you feel? Some of you may feel lucky, and others may feel unlucky. Then, when you want to say “yes,” how do you move your head? Most of you will move your heads up and down, but some people move their heads from side to side. The \*reaction to black cats and the gestures of “yes” are not universal. The ways ( ① ) people \*react or think are different from culture to culture.

Cultural differences often cause misunderstanding when people from different cultures try to communicate with each other. Thanks to the development of technologies, now people have many chances to communicate with people from other parts of the world. For example, you can travel by plane to visit other countries, use a telephone to talk with someone living far away, and even use the Internet to make video phone calls. People, however, often misunderstand each other even when they use the same language. Then, what should you do when you communicate with others?

You should always remember that people from different cultures act and think in different ways. People misunderstand each other when they don't understand each other's culture. You can't understand every culture in the world, but if you know that there are other ways of acting and thinking, ②( much as / \*avoid / you / as / can / possible / misunderstanding ). ③ If there were only one culture in the world, it would be easier to communicate, but the world would not be an interesting place to live. You can enjoy the differences by accepting them. Let's respect other cultures when you try to communicate with people from different cultures, then you can make it easier to communicate with many people in the world.

(注) reaction 反応 react 反応する avoid 避ける

(1) 文中の( ① )に入る最も適切な語(句)を次のア～エから選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。

ア what (イ) in which ウ by whom エ who

(2) 下線部②が「できる限り誤解を避けることができます」という意味になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

you can avoid misunderstanding as much as possible

(3) 下線部③を和訳しなさい。

もし世界に文化が1つしかなかったら、コミュニケーションを取ることはより簡単だろう(に)

(4) 本文の内容と合うものを、次のア～エから選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。

ア If you move your head up and down, all the people think it means “yes.”

イ After planes were invented, people never misunderstood each other.

ウ Before people started using the Internet, there were no differences between cultures.

(エ) It is important to respect other cultures when you communicate with others.

注意 最終段落の最後の1文と内容が一致することを確認。

(5) 次の質問に英語で答えるとき、本文の内容に合うように、空所に適切な語を書きなさい。

According to the writer, what should we remember when we communicate with people from different cultures?

— We should remember that they act[think] and think[act] in different ways.