

1 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、 ___ に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) { How is the weather in Hiroshima?
_____ is the weather _____ in Hiroshima?
- (2) { Let's go hiking together, shall we?
Why _____ go hiking together?
- (3) { Tell me where I can buy a ticket for the concert.
Tell me _____ buy a ticket for the concert.
- (4) { You can use your computer during some lessons at this school. (京都女子)
This school _____ you _____ your computer during some lessons.
- (5) { When I see this picture, I always remember my high school days.
I can't see this picture _____ my high school days.
- (6) { I have never seen such a big tree.
This is _____ tree that I have ever seen.
- (7) { She is too busy to go to the movies.
She is _____ busy that she _____ go to the movies.
- (8) { My father asked me to help him.
My father said to me, " _____ ?"

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、 ___ に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) { Who wrote this novel?
Who was this novel _____ ?
- (2) { Keita plays soccer the best in his class.
Keita plays soccer better _____ student in his class.
- (3) { Tom said to Becky, "Would you like to have lunch with me?"
Tom _____ Becky _____ she would like to have lunch with him.
- (4) { Our dog died five years ago.
Our dog _____ for five years.
- (5) { There is a wooden bridge over the river.
There is a bridge _____ wood over the river.
- (6) { Shall I pick you up at the station?
Do you want _____ pick you up at the station?
- (7) { Why don't you go cycling with us next Sunday?
_____ going cycling with us next Sunday?
- (8) { I don't know the owner of this bike. (愛光)
I don't know _____ bike _____.
- (9) { If you don't practice harder, you won't win the next game.
_____, _____ you won't win the next game.

1 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、()内の語句を並べかえなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で始めてあります。

- (1) 旅行することでいろいろな文化について多くのことが学べます。 (土佐塾)
(lot / cultures / teach / traveling / about / you / a / can / different / .)

- (2) 今夜は月がなんて美しく見えるのだろう。
(the / how / what / looks / moon / beautiful) tonight! [1 語不要]
..... tonight!

- (3) 宇宙から見た地球は青いボールのようでした。 (広島大附)
(ball / blue / earth / from / like / looked / space / the / .) [2 語補う]

- (4) そのドアを開けばなしにははいけません。 (江戸川女子)
(open / must / door / leave / not / be / the / .) [下線の語を変化させる]

- (5) 探すようにお願いしておいた本は見つかりましたか。 (慶應義塾志木)
(asked / for / found / have / I / look / the book / you to / you / ?)

2 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、()内の語句を並べかえなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で始めてあります。

- (1) 私の隣に座っていた男性は、とても眠そうだった。
(looked / me / the man / to / very sleepy / was sitting / who / .) [1 語補う]

- (2) 彼は明日つりに行けないかもしれません。
(able / fishing / he / tomorrow / be / to / may / not / go / .)

- (3) 私は弟にその箱を開けないようにと言ったのに、彼は開けてしまった。

My brother opened (told / to / him / I / not / the box / though).

My brother opened

- (4) あなたはできるだけ早く医者に見てもらったほうがいいと思う。
I think you (you / as / see / a doctor / soon / had / can). [2 語補う]

I think you

- (5) その箱の中身を当てられますか。 (guess / the box / you / in / ?) [2 語補う]

- (6) そのチームの一員になるには、山本さんに電話するだけでいいのです。 (立命館・改)

To be a member of the team, (call / is / you / do / to / all / have to) Mr. Yamamoto.

To be a member of the team, Mr. Yamamoto.

1 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、____に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) 地球は太陽の周りを回っているって学校で習わなかった？

Weren't you _____ at school that the earth goes around the sun?

- (2) 急がないと、終電に間に合いませんよ。

Hurry up, _____ you won't _____ the last train.

- (3) その朝、すべてのものが雪でおおわれていた。

Everything _____ snow that morning.

- (4) 彼女はどこで生まれたか教えてくださいませんか。

Will you tell me _____ ?

- (5) 今勉強する気がしない。

(開成)

I don't feel _____ now.

- (6) このいすは大変座り心地がよい。

(大阪星光学院)

This chair is very comfortable to _____.

- (7) すみません、ここは地図のどこですか。

Excuse me, but where _____ on the map?

2 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、____に適する語を書きなさい。

- (1) 英語を話すときに間違いを恐れてはならない。

(関西学院)

Don't _____ any mistakes when you speak English.

- (2) お金があっても、いつも幸せになれるわけではありません。

(江戸川女子)

Money doesn't always _____ you _____.

- (3) この冬はいつもよりずっとたくさん雪が降りました。

We _____ snow _____ this winter.

- (4) このテレビ番組を見れば、だれでも感動しますよ。

(灘)

_____ can see this TV program _____ being moved.

- (5) 問題は、きみが全力を尽くすかどうかだ。

(開成)

_____ matters is _____ you do your best or not.

- (6) 運転中に携帯電話を使ってはいけないよ。

(関西大倉)

_____ use your smartphone _____ driving.

- (7) この国では何語が話されているのですか。

What _____ the _____ in this country?

- (8) パーティーの費用はできるだけ安く済ませたい。

(大阪星光学院)

I want to spend as _____ money as _____ on the party.

- (9) あなたがここにいたらいいの。

(西南学院)

I _____ you _____ here.

条件・自由英作文

1 次の対話文の下線部に適切な英語を補って、それぞれの対話を完成させなさい。

(1) A: you been to Tokyo?

B: Just once. (関西学院)

(2) A: What's this?

B: ①

A: May I open it now?

B: Yes, of course. ②

A: Wow! Thank you. (京都教育大附)

2 次の対話文中の空所に入れるのに適切な内容を、7～15語の英語で書きなさい。(20東海)

Teacher: What do you think of fast food?

Student A: I think fast food is really bad because ①

Student B: It's true, but for many people fast food is very convenient because ②

①

②

3 あなたは高校2年生です。研修旅行でオーストラリアに来て、姉妹校の生徒に学校紹介をすることになりました。右の表から2つの項目を選んで、合わせて15語程度の英文で書きなさい。なお文の数はいくつでもかまいません。数字はそのまま書きなさい。(芝浦工業大柏・改)

あなたの高校のデータ	
1	学校環境—緑が多い
2	創立からの年数—33年
3	生徒数—883人
4	学校への交通—駅からバスで10分

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4 英語を学習することは何の役に立つと思いますか。具体例を3つ挙げ、50語程度の英語で答えなさい。

(13東海)

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5 There are many holidays throughout the year in Japan. Which holiday is your favorite? Write one paragraph explaining why. Use around 80 words in your answer. (灘)

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歴史

1 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いにすべて記号で答えなさい。

(青山学院)

When you think of spring, what flower comes to mind first? Many of you will probably say the cherry blossom. We can see a one-hundred-yen coin with a cherry flower design on its back, because the cherry blossom is one of the most popular flowers in Japan. Or maybe we can say that it is the symbol of Japan, as Nitobe Inazo said in his book, “Bushido”. However, the city that has the most cherry trees is not in Japan, but in the U.S. It is Macon, in Georgia, called the “Cherry Blossom Capital of the World.” ①It holds the International Cherry Blossom Festival every year. Each March, Macon becomes a pink paradise, when flowers appear on over 300,000 *Yoshino cherry trees. Although its beginnings were small, the festival has become one of the Top 50 Events in the U.S. It has grown from a three-day festival with 30 events, to a 10-day celebration with 10 hundreds of events which are planned for people of all ages and cultures to enjoy.

ア _____, but it has now become a busy center of beauty and international friendship. It began with a man who was thankful for the beauty of nature and who loved growing flowers. The man was William A. Fickling, Sr., a local *realtor. He was surprised one day at finding a beautiful cherry tree in his huge garden in Macon. The year was 1949, and at the time of his 15 discovery, he didn’t know that the tree was a Yoshino. He also didn’t know how it got there. Because he was impressed by the tree’s unique beauty, he tried to find out what it was. Later on, during a business trip to Washington, D.C. in 1952, he found it was a Yoshino. Then, he was able to start planting the Yoshinos in his community.

イ _____, Macon’s Yoshino cherry trees grew quickly in number. People in Macon loved 20 them. Carolyn Crayton was one of the people who were impressed by their beauty. She met Fickling, and shared with him a dream of hers. Her dream was to make the whole town pink with thousands of the beautiful cherry trees. She asked him to give her some trees to plant in her neighborhood, and he kindly agreed. Her dream was becoming a reality.

ウ _____, Fickling agreed to give the trees if she would plant them. She asked people 25 in Macon to start a cherry blossom festival to celebrate the beauty of the trees and to show respect to Fickling for all he gave so kindly to the town. In 1983, they held the first festival with a lot of help, not only from local families and companies, but also the Japanese government, some Japanese companies which had offices in Macon, and the city of Kurobe, a sister city of Macon. Now students from a high school in Kurobe put on *yukata* and sing “Sakura, Sakura” at the 30 festival’s opening ceremony. The Yoshino cherry trees’ numbers keep growing as the Fickling Family Foundation continues to give thousands of cherry trees to Macon each year.

People from many different foreign countries, such as England, Ireland, Austria, France, and Taiwan, have joined in this event. It has been developed around the basic ideas of “love, beauty and international friendship.” In this city, we can see how the cherry blossom, the spring flower, 35 has brought people around the world together.