

高1生 英語 レベルチェック [解答時間：20分・満点：50点]

辞書を使用しないで解いてください。

【 I 】 次の英文の空所を埋めるのに最も適切なものを(a)～(d)の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

[配点 10点(各1点)]

1. He seemed (            ).  
(a) honestly            (b) honest            (c) honesty            (d) an honesty
2. The rumor proved (            ).  
(a) be true            (b) true            (c) truly            (d) to be truly
3. Mary named (            ) her late friend.  
(a) Sally her dog from            (b) her dog Sally after  
(c) her dog Sally from            (d) Sally her dog after
4. My parents objected (            ) abroad.  
(a) studying            (b) to my studying            (c) for me to study            (d) for my studying
5. He left (            ) Tokyo.  
(a) from New York for            (b) from New York in  
(c) New York            (d) New York for
6. The committee (            ) the problem for hours.  
(a) discussed about            (b) discussed  
(c) discussed with            (d) discussed to
7. His son closely (            ) him.  
(a) is resembling with            (b) is resembling  
(c) resembles            (d) resembles with
8. I heard someone (            ) my name.  
(a) called by            (b) call            (c) to call            (d) calls
9. I wanted the room (            ).  
(a) sweep            (b) swept            (c) to sweep            (d) sweeping
10. I had my house (            ) by Tom.  
(a) paint            (b) painted            (c) painting            (d) to paint

【Ⅱ】 次の( )内の語句を並べ替えて、英文を完成させなさい。

[配点 10点(各2点)]

1. そうするのは困難だと分った。[2語不要]

We [difficult / do / found / it / so / to / understood / was].

2. 部屋はきちんとしておきたい。

I [keep / my / room / tidy / to / want].

3. 赤ん坊に泣かれて一晩中寝付けなかった。[1語不要]

[the baby / me / crying / awake / kept / from / of] all night.

4. 親切というものは良いものであるが、節度を守らなければならない。

Kindness is a good thing, but [control / one / it / keep / under / should].

5. メアリが髪を風になびかせて、そこに立っているのが見えた。[1語不要]

I saw [hair / her / Mary / standing / stood / there / waving / with] in the wind.

【Ⅲ】 現代英語に照らして、次の各文の①～④には文法・語法的な視点で間違いがある。その箇所を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

[配点 10点(各2点)]

1. He ①stopped just before ②putting his key in the front door. Something ③was happened in the back yard. Quietly he ④crept around the side of the house and looked through the gate. He saw a stranger digging the ground.
2. ①The cost of living has ②raised ③over 14 percent in ④the past years.
3. We can ①communicate each other without ②difficulty by ③the use of ④gestures.
4. ①While the proposal seemed ②acceptably to student leaders, the president considered ③it ④impossible.
5. The firefighters had ①difficulty ②getting to the street ③which the houses were ④on fire.

【IV】 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。〔配点:20点〕

It is well known that young children learn a lot of language from their parents. One of the most common things that parents do is ask their children questions. In fact, over 40% of ( 1 ) parents say to their young children is in question form. There is much, much more question asking than you will hear when adults talk to adults. Parent-child questioning falls into four different categories.

The common category is “( a ).” Parents often ask test questions to find out what a child knows. For example, a father may ask, “What’s that?” when a child picks up a toy. Obviously, the father knows what it is, but asks to see ( 2 ) the child knows what it is. Very young children enjoy and benefit from “( a ).”

Test questions are different from the “( b )” category. An example of this type of question is when a child is in the living room and the mother is in the kitchen and asks, “What are you doing?” The parents actually wants to know.

Another category of questions is “( c ).” “( c )” are often stated as a request or as a command in question form. For example, a parent might say, “Can you put these toys away?” or “Put these toys away, OK?” The parent does not expect the child to answer, but simply to follow the direction.

“( d )” are also a common question type. Parents ask these types of questions in order to keep a conversation going. For example, if a father doesn’t understand what a child is saying, he might say, “What?” Or if the child doesn’t answer, he might say, “Huh?”

Some language experts think ( 3 ) asking a lot of all these types of questions helps children to learn language more quickly.

設問1. 空所(1)～(3)に入れるのに最も適切な語をそれぞれ下から選びなさい。〔各3点〕

- (1) a. those    b. that    c. what    d. how
- (2) a. that    b. what    c. as    d. if
- (3) a. that    b. of    c. about    d. in

設問2. 空所(a)～(d) には親が幼児に向かってする質問の類型を表す言葉が入ります。それぞれについて適するものを次の 1～4 から選びなさい。なお、同一の記号には同一のものが入ります。〔各2点〕

- 1. directives    2. interaction markers    3. request for information    4. test question

設問3. 本文の要点となるものを、次の 1～4 から1つ選びなさい。〔3点〕

- 1. Children often ask their parents questions in order to learn to speak.
- 2. Parents often ask their children questions to help them learn language.
- 3. Parents often ask other adults questions to help their children learn to understand.
- 4. Children are often asked questions because they can’t understand their parents’ directions.

巻末の解答で受講クラスを判断してください。全50点中、正解が30点未満の場合には、  
【特別講座 EGGGS】のレベルチェック(次ページ)を行ってください。