

特徴と使い方

- ▶ このテストは、国立・私立の上位・難関高校受験のための入試準備用総仕上げテストです。
- ▶ 難易度・出題傾向ともに実際の入試に準拠しています。
- ▶ 100点満点のテストです。平均得点が80点以上ならば、合格安全圏内と判断できます。
- ▶ 成績推移グラフの作成・領域ごとの得点集計が可能ですから、学力の安定度および弱点領域を正確に把握できます。
- ▶ 別冊の詳しい解答・解説，補充問題付きですから，効率的復習に役立ちます。

カリキュラム

領 域	1回	2回	3回	4回	5回	6回	7回	8回	9回	10回	11回	12回
① 発音・語彙など	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①, ②	①	①	①, ②	①
② 文法	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	③	②	②, ③	③	②
③ 読解総合	③, ④, ⑤	③, ④, ⑤	③, ④, ⑤	③, ④, ⑤	③, ④, ⑤	③, ④, ⑤	④, ⑤, ⑥	④, ⑤, ⑥	③, ④, ⑤	④, ⑤, ⑥	④, ⑤, ⑥	③, ④, ⑤
④ 英作文	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	③	⑦	⑥	⑦	⑦	⑥

実戦トライアル

発展編

第1回

英語

- 注意：1. この問題用紙は、先生の「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答欄は、この用紙の裏面です。答えは、すべてこの解答欄に記入下さい。
3. 先生の「やめ」の合図があったら、指示に従って解答欄のあるこの用紙だけを提出下さい。

1 次の各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 次の各組で、下線部の発音が同じものを3つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア	{ please dream	イ	{ wanted stopped	ウ	{ about enough	エ	{ find time
オ	{ school chance	カ	{ believe friend	キ	{ hard heart		

(2) 次の単語の中で、第2音節を最も強く発音するものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア	yes-ter-day	イ	sud-den-ly	ウ	won-der-ful
エ	di-rec-tion	オ	dra-mat-ic	カ	cen-tur-y
キ	his-to-ry	ク	in-for-ma-tion	ケ	bas-ket-ball
コ	u-su-al-ly				

(3) 次のC欄とD欄の関係が、A欄とB欄の関係と同じになるように、()に入る最も適当な語を答えなさい。

A	B	C	D
① succeed	fail	uncle	()
② run	ran	lose	()
③ river	swim	mountain	()
④ know	no	our	()
⑤ music	musician	poem	()

2 次の各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 次の()に入る最も適切な語をあとから選び、適切な形にかえて答えなさい。ただし、同じ語は2度用いないこと。

- ① Kumi is very good at () cookies.
- ② She hasn't () from him since last year.
- ③ The Thames is a famous river () through London.
- ④ What is this flower () in your country ?
- ⑤ September is the () month of the year.

make	call	nine	hear	run
------	------	------	------	-----

(2) 次の()に入る最も適切なものを、あとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ① "Lucy started to learn Japanese last month."

"Oh, ()?"

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| ア didn't she | イ did she |
| ウ was she | エ wasn't she |

- ② I'll give () on your birthday.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| ア you a CD player | イ you with a CD player |
| ウ a CD player you | エ a CD player with you |

- ③ () he is more than sixty years old, he looks young.

- | | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|------|
| ア But | イ Before | ウ Though | エ As |
|-------|----------|----------|------|

(3) 次の各組の①と②の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、()に入る最も適切な語(句)をあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ①① We could not see anything in the sky.

② We could see () in the sky.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ア thing | イ everything |
| ウ something | エ nothing |

- ②① Yesterday I saw a dog that has long ears.

② Yesterday I saw a dog () long ears.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|------|
| ア in | イ for | ウ with | エ on |
|------|-------|--------|------|

- ③① We must do a lot of things.

② We have a lot of things ().

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|------|
| ア doing | イ did | ウ to do | エ do |
|---------|-------|---------|------|

3 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

In June 1912, a *Dutch ship was sailing to *the East Indies. There was a big storm, and the ship *was blown to one of the many islands in *the South Seas. The ship sank, and the people living on this island saw it. They waited until the storm stopped. Then they went there by ship. They got into the sea and brought up many kinds of things from the ship — chairs, knives, boxes, and so on.

A man who was called *Adepi arrived a little later, so he couldn't find anything useful, only many pieces of *colored paper. But he was very glad to find them, and he put them on the walls of his little house.

A few months later, *Wi Chin, a Chinese *trader came to the island. When he came, he always brought a lot of interesting things with him to exchange for the things made by the people on the island. The people living on the island came to him at once, shouting, "I'll give you a fishing net for that knife." — "Give me a lighter for this doll. I made it by myself." — "I need some more nails and wire."

Wi Chin brought a lot of these useful things from other trading *ports, so he was very busy exchanging goods with them. Adepi came up to the noisy crowd, and said to Wi Chin,

"Do you have any needles and thread?"

"Of course I do," answered the trader, "what are you going to give me for them?"

"I'll give you a big fishbone," said Adepi.

"But I don't want a fishbone," answered the trader.

"Please come to my house and look at it," said Adepi. "It's a beautiful white fishbone. You can sell it in Singapore."

"All right then," said the trader, "take me to your house, and show me your beautiful fishbone. Perhaps I'll buy it from you."

So Adepi took the trader to his little house. When they went inside, Wi Chin just stood there, with his mouth open, looking at the 'colored pieces of paper' on the walls.

These 'colored pieces of paper' were actually the Dutch paper money *worth \$50,000. And this poor man was trying to exchange a fishbone for some needles and thread, worth just a few cents! ()

(注) Dutch オランダの the East Indies 東インド諸島 be blown to ~ ~へ流される

the South Seas 南太平洋 Adepi アダピ(人名) colored 色のついた

Wi Chin ウイ・チン(人名) trader 貿易商人 port 港 worth ~の価値がある

(1) 本文の内容に合うように、次の英文の()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ① The Dutch ship sank because ().
ア there were many people on the ship
イ the ship went to the island
ウ there was a storm
- ② Adepi was able to get ().
ア nothing
イ something useful
ウ many pieces of paper
- ③ Wi Chin brought many interesting things with him ().
ア to get things which were made on the island
イ to sell them to the people on the island
ウ to give them to the people on the island
- ④ Wi Chin brought these things ().
ア from the people living on the island
イ from other trading ports
ウ from the noisy crowd
- ⑤ Adepi wanted ().
ア some needles and thread
イ a big fishbone
ウ some useful things
- ⑥ Adepi took the trader () to show his fishbone.
ア to Singapore
イ to the noisy crowd
ウ to his house
- ⑦ Wi Chin was very surprised because ().
ア Adepi showed him some Dutch paper money
イ the walls of Adepi's house were covered with money
ウ Adepi had a very beautiful fishbone

(2) 次の中から、文中の()に入る最も適当な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Some needles and thread were very cheap.
イ Adepi liked his fishbone very much, but he really wanted needles and thread.
ウ Adepi didn't know these pieces of paper were money.

4 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Among American people, perhaps, the most popular *soft drink is Coca-Cola. Both young and old people drink it. The rich man drinks *champagne and the poor man drinks beer.

① But both of them drink Coca-Cola. So we can call Coca-Cola the symbol of the United States. It is also the most famous soft drink in the world, in almost every country on earth.

② Coca-Cola has an interesting history. *John Smith Pemberton was a doctor of medicine. In 1886, this man invented the first Coca-Cola. At his home in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, Dr. Pemberton *mixed very hot water, sugar, *coca leaves and *kola nuts. And then the special drink was made from them. It was *99 percent sugar water, but people said that his new drink was good for health, for example, a medicine for headaches. Coca-Cola was also used as medicine in those days. It is interesting, isn't it?

Dr. Pemberton wanted to sell Coca-Cola to the people in the city. But the new drink didn't become popular soon and he didn't have enough money to *advertise it. So Dr. Pemberton decided to sell his Coca-Cola rights to a businessman. He was called *Asa Candler. Mr. Candler said, "More people will buy Coca-Cola if they enjoy the good taste of it."

Mr. Candler began to advertise Coca-Cola in Atlanta. In the newspaper, for example, he wrote, "Drink Coca-Cola. Delicious !..." He also made simple signs. The signs said, "Drink Coca-Cola 5 cents." A glass of Coca-Cola was sold for only five cents. It was cheap. He also gave a free glass of Coca-Cola to anyone who wanted to try the new drink. Then he made calendars, clocks, and pictures that showed the name of "Coca-Cola" in red.

③ All these *advertisements made Coca-Cola the most popular in the United States. Soon everyone knew about Dr. Pemberton's drink. Asa Candler was a great businessman. Coca-Cola could become the symbol of American culture.

Now, Coca-Cola is sold in more than 200 countries around the world. In 1986, Coca-Cola *celebrated its (④)th birthday. More than 12,000 people from all over the world came to Atlanta to join the five-day festival. There were *musical shows, parties, and pictures and posters used to advertise the Coca-Cola for (④) years. At the end a big *parade was held through Atlanta. ⑤ Dr. Pemberton could not be there. He could not enjoy the great success of his idea.

(注) soft drink 清涼飲料水 champagne シャンパン(高級酒)

John Smith Pemberton ジョン・スミス・ペンバートン(人名) mix 混ぜる coca leaves コカの葉
kola nuts コラの実 99 percent sugar water 成分の99%が砂糖水 advertise 宣伝する
Asa Candler エイサ・キャンドラ(人名) *advertisement 宣伝 celebrate 祝う
musical show ミュージカル parade パレード

- (1) 次の中から、下線部①が表している内容を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア シャンパンとビールはコカコーラより多く飲まれている。
 - イ 若者もお年寄りもコカコーラを飲んでいる。
 - ウ お金持ちも貧しい人もコカコーラを飲んでいる。
 - エ アメリカ人も他の国の人もコカコーラを飲んでいる。
- (2) 下線部②で、著者はコカコーラの歴史をなぜ interesting と思ったのか。次の中から最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア 薬として使用されていたから。
 - イ ほとんど砂糖だけで作られていたから。
 - ウ 全世界の人々に飲まれるようになったから。
 - エ 工場ではなく自宅で製造されたから。
- (3) 次の中から、下線部③の内容を表す例として正しくないものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア コカコーラを新聞で宣伝した。
 - イ コカコーラを無料で配った。
 - ウ コカコーラの名前が入った時計などを無料で配った。
 - エ コカコーラの名前が入ったカレンダーなどの宣伝商品を作った。
- (4) 文中の④の()に共通して入る数を算用数字で書きなさい。
- (5) 下線部⑤はなぜそうなのか。次の中から、その理由として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア Because he was sick in bed.
 - イ Because he was dead.
 - ウ Because he didn't like the big parade.
 - エ Because that day was his birthday.
- (6) 次の中から、本文の内容に合うものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア Coca-Cola was invented by Mr. Candler and sold by Dr. Pemberton.
 - イ People thought Coca-Cola was not good for health.
 - ウ Coca-Cola was made from very hot water, sugar, coca leaves and kola nuts.
 - エ Dr. Pemberton and Mr. Candler enjoyed the festival in Atlanta in 1986.

5 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

The *hummingbird is the smallest kind of bird in the world. Most hummingbirds are about three or four *inches long. A new baby hummingbird is as big as a large *bee. Many of these little birds make a *humming sound with their *wings. Their name comes from this sound. The wings of a hummingbird move too fast for you to see.

Is it difficult for this little bird to get to far places ? Not at all. There is one kind of hummingbird which flies thousands of miles. In the fall it goes south and in the spring it goes back north.

The hummingbird is very small but very brave. Sometimes even *eagles fly away from it. The hummingbird *lays two white eggs. The baby birds *hatch in two weeks. In about three weeks they leave the *nest. The young birds fly without falling from the nest.

The hummingbird is also one of the most beautiful birds. It is so beautiful that it is sometimes called "the flying flower."

(注) hummingbird ハチドリ inch 長さの単位(1インチは約2.54cm) bee ミツバチ
humming sound (ハチなどの)ブンブンいう音 wing 翼^{つばさ} eagle ワシ lay (卵を)産む^う
hatch 卵からかえる nest 巣

(1) 下線部の it が指すものを2語で答えなさい。

(2) 次の中から、本文の内容に合うものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア ハチドリのひなは、大きなミツバチと同じくらいの大きさである。
- イ ハチドリのひなは、誕生から巣立ちまで約3か月かかる。
- ウ ハチドリは攻撃力が弱いので、ワシなどのどう猛な鳥に襲われることが多い。
- エ ハチドリは2つの白い卵の上に、横たわっていることがよくある。

(3) 本文の内容に合うように、次の()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ① ハチドリの大きさは約()である。
ア 2 cm ~ 3 cm イ 3 cm ~ 4 cm
ウ 5 cm ~ 6 cm エ 8 cm ~ 10 cm
- ② hummingbird という名前は、()に由来している。
ア その翼の色 イ その大きさ
ウ その鳴き声 エ その翼が発する音
- ③ ハチドリのひなは()で卵からかえる。
ア 1週間 イ 10日
ウ 2週間 エ 3週間
- ④ ハチドリはその美しい姿から()とも呼ばれている。
ア 空飛ぶ真珠 イ 空飛ぶハチ
ウ 空飛ぶ花 エ 空飛ぶ宝石

6 次の各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 次の日本文に合う英文になるように、()内の語を並べかえたとき、2番目と4番目と6番目にくるものを記号で答えなさい。

① 昨夜はとても暑かったので、まったく眠れませんでした。

It was (ア sleep イ hot ウ couldn't エ I オ so カ that) at all last night.

② 今日のニュースに何かおもしろいことがありますか。

Is (ア interesting イ in ウ today's エ there オ news カ anything) ?

③ 富士山は日本で最も美しい山のうちの1つです。

Mt. Fuji is (ア most イ one ウ the エ beautiful オ mountains カ of) in Japan.

④ トムには一緒に遊ぶ友人がほとんどいませんでした。

Tom (ア friends イ play ウ few エ to オ with カ had).

(2) タロウとタケシが電話で会話をしています。日本文を英文に直しなさい。②は please に続けて答えること。

Taro : Hi, Takeshi. Have you finished your homework yet ?

Takeshi : No, I haven't. How about you ?

Taro : Yes, of course.

Takeshi : Really ? Please help me, Taro.

Taro : All right. Let's meet at my house. ① どうやってここへ来たらいいかわかる ?

Takeshi : Yes. I have visited your house once.

Taro : Good. Then, ② 君がこの前の日曜日に撮った写真を見せてよ。

Takeshi : OK. I'll bring them to you.

Taro : Thank you. Then, is five o'clock OK ?

Takeshi : Sure. See you later.

(問題は以上で終わりです)

1	(1)	1	2	3	(2)	4	5		
	(3)	①	6			②	7		8
		④	9			⑤	10		

(1)(2) 1点 × 5
(3) 2点 × 5

①	/15
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2	(1)	①	11			②	12			③	13		
	(3)	④	14			⑤	15						
		(2)	①	16	②	17	③	18	(3)	①	19	②	20

(1)(2) 2点 × 8
(3) 3点 × 3

②	/25
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3	(1)	①	22	②	23	③	24	④	25	⑤	26	⑥	27	⑦	28
	(2)	29													

2点 × 8

③	/16
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4	(1)	30	(2)	31	(3)	32	(4)	33	(5)	34	(6)	35
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2点 × 6

④	/12
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5	(1)	36							
	(2)	37	(3) ①	38	②	39	③	40	④

2点×6

3	/12
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6	(1)	①				42	②				43
		③				44	④				45
	(2)	①	46								
		②	47								

(1) 3点×4
(2) 4点×2

4	/20
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領域別得点

① 発音・語彙など	② 文法	③ 読解総合	④ 英作文
/15	/25	/40	/20

クラス	番号	氏名	性別	総得点
			男 女	/100