

形容詞的用法 / 補語になる用法, 知覚[使役]動詞+○+現在[過去]分詞, 分詞構文

1 適語選択 []内から適当な語句を選んで, ○で囲みなさい。

1点×12=12点

- (1) I heard a very [amused / amusing] story on TV this morning.
- (2) He looked [disappointed / disappointing] at the result.
- (3) I know the old man [stood / standing] over there.
- (4) She heard her name [calling / called] while walking on the street.
- (5) I couldn't make myself [understood / understanding] in French.
- (6) [Seen / Seeing] from the top of the tower, the people looked like ants.
- (7) She had her baggage [carried / carrying].
- (8) Weather [permitted / permitting], we'll have a party in the garden.
- (9) [Having finished / Finished] my homework, I went out for a swim in the pool.
- (10) Joe was studying French, [listened / listening] to the radio.
- (11) [There being / Being] a piece of cake on the table, I ate it.
- (12) [Not being / Being not] 20 years old yet, you must not drink alcohol.

2 語句整序 日本文の意味に合うように, []内の語句を並べかえて文を完成しなさい。

(文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります.)

3点×5=15点

- (1) 強い風の中で家が揺れているのを感じた。
I [house / shaking / the / in / felt] the strong wind.
.....
- (2) 映画館の外にはたくさんの人が待っていた。
There [waiting / the movie theater / were / many people / outside].
.....
- (3) ジャックは大統領と一緒に写真を撮ってもらった。
Jack [with / his picture / had / taken / the president].
.....
- (4) どう言ってもよいかわからなかったのに, 彼は黙ったままでいた。
[what / say / not / to / knowing], he remained silent.
.....
- (5) 窓から外を見て, 鳥が木にとまっていることに気づいた。
[window / looking / of / out / the], I found a bird in the tree.
.....

3 長文読解 次の英文を読み, 設問に答えなさい。

合計23点

When Japanese adopt English words and phrases, sometimes the meaning gets changed. This also happens in reverse, when English speakers adopt Japanese words.

For example, (1) the word "tycoon" in English means someone of great wealth usually (A) from a large business. Former Microsoft chairman Bill Gates or CNN founder Ted Turner would be considered tycoons. Would you think of them as military commanders, though? Sure, they have led corporations into economic battles, but we don't really think of them as military leaders. Well, somehow the old Edo-period Japanese word "taikun" (translated as "military commander") became the English word tycoon.

To continue with this business theme, "honcho" is another way to say, "boss" in English. It is basically a mispronunciation of the Japanese term for a type of boss (B) a "hancho." In English, an adjective is added and it is often heard as "head honcho." This term is sometimes used (C) the top person of pretty much any type of business.

These are just two simple examples of the Japanese influence on the English language. Such influence can also be found today in "anime," "manga," "sushi," "karaoke," and "ninja", which are now well-known words in English. The question remains whether these words still maintain the same meaning in English as they do in Japanese when they are used. [219語]

1 次の(A)~(E)の名語で最も強いアクセントのある音節を選びなさい。

1点×5=5点

- (A) mil-i-tar-y (B) cor-po-ra-tion (C) pe-ri-od (D) ad-jec-tive (E) main-tain
① ② ③ ④ ① ② ③ ④ ① ② ③ ① ② ③ ① ②

2 (A)~(C)に入れるのに最も適切なものを選びなさい。

2点×3=6点

- (A) ① gaining ② to gain ③ gained
(B) ① calling ② called ③ being called
(C) ① describing ② to describe ③ described

3 下線部(1)の日本語での意味を本文から2語で抜き出しなさい。

4点

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4 本文の内容と一致するものを2つ選びなさい。

4点×2=8点

- ① When English speakers adopt Japanese words, their meanings sometimes change.
- ② The English word "tycoon" comes from an old Japanese word.
- ③ "Honcho" and "hancho" are similar in pronunciation but they have completely different meanings from each other.
- ④ "Anime" has not become an English word yet.
- ⑤ The writer thinks that "ninja" will maintain the same meaning in English, too.

