

春期講習 新中3生英語 レベルチェック [解答時間:25 分、計 20 問]

辞書を使用しないで解いてください。

1 ( )内のア～エより最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) He will be able to walk ( ) a month or so.  
ア in                      イ at                      ウ until                      エ during
- (2) She is ( ) to make such a mistake.  
ア not enough wise    イ enough not wise    ウ wise not enough    エ wise enough not
- (3) ( ) pianist she is!  
ア What a good        イ What a well        ウ How good        エ How well
- (4) Tom ( ) everyone.  
ア was laughed        イ was laughed at    ウ was laughed by    エ was laughed at by
- (5) Five years ( ) we last saw him.  
ア is passed for        イ is passed since    ウ have passed for    エ have passed since

2 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )内に適語を補いなさい。

- (1) If you run every day, you will be stronger.  
( ) every day will ( ) ( ) stronger.
- (2) Our school building was built only three years ago.  
Our school building ( ) only three years ( ).
- (3) What is necessary for you is to have breakfast.  
You ( ) ( ) have breakfast.
- (4) No other lake in Japan is so big as Lake Biwa.  
Lake Biwa is ( ) ( ) lake in Japan.
- (5) I saw a girl with blue eyes.  
I saw a girl ( ) ( ) are blue.

③ 次の日本文に合うように下の語句を並べ替えて、英文を完成させるとき、①と②に入るものを記号で答えなさい（①と②が両方合っていて得点）。

(1) 庭を走っている犬は彼の犬です。

The (        ) ( ① ) (        ) (        ) (        ) ( ② ) his.

ア in                      イ is                      ウ dog                      エ the                      オ running  
カ garden

(2) なぜ彼は何も食わずに歩き続けたのかしら。

I wonder (        ) (        ) ( ① ) (        ) ( ② ) (        ) anything.

ア without              イ he                      ウ why                      エ walking              オ eating  
カ kept

(3) 母はいつも僕にもっと早く起きるように言います。

My mother ( ① ) (        ) (        ) ( ② ) (        ) (        ).

ア get up              イ tells                      ウ always                      エ me                      オ earlier  
カ to

4 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

When you get back home, your mother always shouts at you, “Look at those hands! Wash them!” You’ve heard it over and over again. Surely you don’t want to do it. But if you understand why it’s so important, handwashing becomes “number one” on your list of things to do.

You can see many lines on your hand when you look at it with a \*magnifying glass. Your hand looks almost like a sponge, doesn’t it? You should know \*dirt and germs live there. When you look hard, you can see some dirt but you will never see any germs. That’s because they are very small living things that you can only see through a (1)microscope.

Where do germs come from? You can’t see germs with your eyes or smell them, so you don’t really know where they are living. In fact, they live everywhere. A lot of them grow and live on your body and food every day. Their favorite places are in your hair, on your hands, in the small lines of your \*skin and on food. Most of these germs won’t hurt you. In fact, it is hard to move them away with your fingers. Germs also come from the world around you, and some of these can hurt you. They can make you sick, but you can do something about them.

When was the last time you had a cold? (2)Doctors believe most people get colds and other illnesses by touching a sick person or by touching something a sick person touched. That doesn’t mean you shouldn’t touch other people or things. You don’t have to wear gloves, either. You only have to wash your hands. If you don’t want to get colds, the most important thing you can do is to wash your hands. By washing your hands you can easily wash away germs that you have picked up from other people. What happens if you don’t wash your hands? If you pick up germs and then touch your nose, eyes or mouth, you may get sick. The important thing to remember is that you can easily \*prevent colds if you wash your hands often.

Handwashing can also help you to keep food safe. You’re making lunch for your friends. If your dirty hands touch the food, germs can start growing and someone can get \*food poisoning. It is important to wash your hands before, while, and after you make food.

But germs are not always bad for people. They are useful in some ways. Some germs or bacteria help people to make cheese, yogurt, beer and so on. They can also clean away dead things. Without germs, all the bodies of animals that died many years ago would still be on the ground. Our bodies can fight against most germs. If we don’t have any germs in our body or around us, we become weaker.

Everything has two sides, good and bad. As you know, even germs are no (3)exception. Don’t be afraid of germs, but keep washing your hands!

(\*注) magnifying glass : 虫めがね

dirt and germ : 汚れ、細菌

skin : 皮膚

prevent : 予防する

food poisoning : 食中毒

(1) 下線部(1)の単語の意味を文脈から推測して日本語で書きなさい。

(2) 下線部(2)の文に **that** を補える箇所が 2 つある。その組み合わせとして適切なものをア～カの中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

① Doctors believe ② most people ③ get colds and other illnesses by touching a sick person or by touching something ④ a sick person touched.

ア ①と②      イ ②と③      ウ ③と④      エ ①と③      オ ②と④      カ ①と④

(3) 下線部(3)の単語の意味を文脈から推測して次から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 典型      イ 標本      ウ 例外      エ 疫病      オ 予想

(4) 次のうち本文の内容から判断して正しくないものを 4 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

( 1 つずつ得点)

ア Your mother has told you many times to wash your hands.

イ When you look at dirt with a magnifying glass, it looks almost like a sponge.

ウ Germs grow on you and on food day after day.

エ It is hard to move germs away when you wash your hands well.

オ You don't have to wear gloves when you touch something a sick person touched.

カ To prevent colds you should wash your hands many times a day.

キ The only way you can get food poisoning is to touch your mouth with your dirty hands.

ク We become stronger when there are no germs around us.

ケ You don't know when and where you pick up germs.

コ It is important to remember that some germs are not bad.