

CROWN
ENGLISH SERIES [II]

学校的テストに備えての
理解チェックテスト

Lesson 1 の内容理解チェックシート

[1] 次の文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

English is full of idiomatic expressions. Here's a dialog for you. Read it and see (1) you can make sense of it. If you don't understand it, just keep (2) reading the text.

設問 1 (1)に入れるのにふさわしい接続詞は何か?()

設問 2 make sense of を1語の英語で言い換えよ。()

設問 3 (2)に入れるのにふさわしい語は何か?()

[2] 次の文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

Jane: Harry, you were born with a silver spoon in your mouth, but now you're the black sheep of the family.

Harry: I know, Jane. Somehow I can never make ends meet. I tried selling used cars and I went broke. Then I tried the stock market and I got taken to the cleaners. When it comes to business, I'm just a babe in the woods. Everybody takes advantage of me.

Jane: It's not other people. It's you. Quit trying to pass the buck.

Harry: You're right. I have to turn over a new leaf. From now on, the buck stops here!

設問 1 上の dialog を次のように書き換える場合空欄に来るべき表現を下の選択肢から選びなさい。

Jane: Harry you were born (1), but now you are (2).

Harry: I know, Jane. Somehow I can never (3). I tried selling used cars and I (4). Then I tried the stock market and I (5). When it comes to business, I'm (6). Everybody takes advantage of me.

Jane: It's not other people. It's you. Quit trying to (7).

Harry: You're right. I have to (8). From now on, (9).

選択肢

- a) an embarrassment to the family
- b) I will take full responsibility for anything that happens
- c) into a rich family
- d) avoid responsibility
- e) was out of money
- f) lost all my money
- g) a simple person who is easily take advantage of.
- h) live on the amount of money I make
- i) start again

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

☆覚えておくべき重要表現

- 1) somehow ()
- 2) when it comes to ~ ()
- 3) take advantage of ~ = make use of ~ ()
- 4) from now on = from this time on ()
- 5) quit -ing = stop -ing ()

[3] 次の文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

You probably know every word in the dialog, but did you understand the meaning? If not, it's () much of the meaning is carried in its idiom.

設問 1 If not を完全な文にする場合次のどちらが正しいか。

- a) If you do not know every word in the dialog,
- b) If you did not understand the meaning,

設問 2 この文での carry の意味は次のどれか

- a) 運ぶ
- b) 伝達する

設問 3 () に入れるのにふさわしい接続詞は何か。

[4] 次の文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Idioms cannot be understood (1). They come from history, literature, politics, and even sports and popular entertainment. (a)To understand a language fully, you must understand the culture it comes from.

Language teachers and textbooks often avoid idioms. But when you read or listen to real English, you come upon idioms (b)every step of the way. (Oops, sorry. I mean, you will find idioms everywhere.)

設問 1 カッコ 1 に入れるべき「文字通りに」を表す 1 で始まる副詞を書きなさい。

()

設問 2

下線部(a)についての質問に答えなさい。

- 1) To understand a language fully は不定詞の用法は何か? ()
- 2) the culture it comes from とはどのような文化か、最も適切な解釈を選べ。

- a) その言語を持っている文化
- b) その言語が出てきた文化
- c) その言語の元になっている文化
- d) その言語が生み出した文化

設問3 下線部(b)を文中の一語で置き換えよ。()

☆重要表現

come upon ~ = come across ~, meet with~ (〜に出くわす、〜を見出す)

[5] 次の文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

Let's translate the dialog.

A silver spoon, which is traditional gift (1) a new baby, is a sign of being rich. Poor family could not buy such an expensive gift. If you are born (2) a silver spoon (3) your mouth, you are born (4) a rich family.

設問1 上の文を参考にして次の英語の質問に英語で答えなさい。

Why is a silver spoon a sign of being rich?

Because _____.

設問2

カッコ1～4に適切な前置詞をいれなさい。

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

[6] 次の文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

The black sheep is different from the rest of the family. People do not like a black sheep because its fleece cannot be dyed and is worth less than that of the white sheep. The "black sheep" is an embarrassment to the family.

If you can't make ends meet, (a)you cannot live on the amount of money you make. "Meet" means "to match." In planning your personal finances you must make the total at the bottom (the end) of the expenditure column match (meet) the total at the end of the income column. If the ends don't meet, you are falling into (d)).

If you are broke or go broke, The idiom comes from 19th century England. (b)When workers could not pay their debts, the people they owed money to would sometimes break their tools.

If you are taken to the cleaners, you have lost all your money. During the 1800s, if people (1) (2) your house and took everything, you were “cleaned out.” The idiom changed in the 20th century with the (3) of dry cleaning shops. You could be “taken to the cleaners” if you were not careful.

設問1 the rest of the family の意味は次のどちらか

- ① 家族の休息、 ② 家族の残り全員

設問2 its fleece cannot be dyed and is worth less than that of the white sheep の中の fleece の意味は

- ① 毛 ② 羊毛

同じく上の文の中の that が指しているのはどちら？

- ① fleece ② sheep

dyed の原形は

- ① die ② dye

A is worth B. の訳は

- ① Aは価値のあるBである ② AはBの価値がある

設問3 下線部(a)を訳せ。

(a)you cannot live on the amount of money you make.

意味をとる手順 ①+②

① you cannot live on the amount of money あなたはその金額で暮らせない

② the amount of money you make あなたが稼ぐ金額

参考

He makes a large amount of money. 「彼は多額のお金を稼ぐ」

設問4 (a)In planning your personal finances you must (b)make the total at the bottom (the end) of the expenditure column match (meet) the total at the end of the income column.

(a)を次のように節に変えたとき () に入れるのに適切な接続詞は何か？

() you plan your personal finances, you must ...

(b)の make と同じ使い方をしている make を含んでいる文を次の4つから選べ。

- 1) My father made me repeat the story.
- 2) I will make myself a cup of coffee.
- 3) Who made this foolish rule?

4) Can you easily make yourself understood in English?

()に d で始まる単語をいれなさい。

単語チェック

total 合計、総計

expenditure column 支出欄

income column 収入欄

debt 借金

設問 5 (b)When workers could not pay their debts, the people they owed money to would sometimes break their tools.

この文は、労働者たちが借金を払えなかったら、誰がどうしたと述べているか？

the people they owed money to [S]

→①the people whom the workers owed money to=②the people from whom the workers borrowed money=③the people who lent money to the workers

① その労働者たちがお金を借りていた人たち

② その労働者たちがお金を借りた人たち

③ その労働者たちにお金を貸した人たち

would sometimes break [V]

would sometimes ~ 「過去の習慣を表す would」 よく~したものだだった

their tools [O] 労働者たちの道具

設問 6 次の文のカッコ 1 ~ 3 に適語をいれなさい。

If you are taken to the cleaners, you have lost all your money. During the 1800s, if people (1) (2) your house and took everything, you were “cleaned out.” The idiom changed in the 20th century with the (3) of dry cleaning shops. You could be “taken to the cleaners” if you were not careful.

(1)	(2)	(3)

[7] 次の文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

“A babe in the woods” is a simple person who is easily taken advantage (1), like a baby [lose] in the woods.

“Passing the buck” means to avoid responsibility. Jane says that Harry will not take responsibility (2) his own actions. When Harry says that the buck stops here, he means that he will begin taking responsibility.

設問 1 カッコ 1～2 に適語を入れよ。() ()

設問 2 [lose] を適切な形に変えなさい。

[8] 次の文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

This idiom comes from the American West, [A], in the 19th century, poker was popular. As part of this game, each player (1) at dealing the cards. A marker is sometimes placed (2) the person who is (3) to deal. In the Old West, the marker was often a knife, since all cowboys carried a knife. The most common knife at the time was (4) a buckhorn knife, because the handle was (5) the horn of a buck deer. Sometimes the person designated to deal would want to leave the game or sit out one hand. A player (a) could do so by passing the marker — passing the buck — (6) the next player.

Later, sometimes a silver dollar was used as a marker (7) a knife. That is (8) the American dollar came to be called a buck. When Harry says the buck stops here, he means he will take full responsibility for anything that happens.

“To turn over a new leaf” means to start again. A “leaf” in this idiom is a sheet of paper or page in a book.

設問 1 [A] に入れるのにふさわしい語を下から選びなさい。

- a) however b) where c) when d) who

設問 2 カッコ 1～8 に入れるのにふさわしいものを次の選択肢から選びなさい。

- a) made from b) takes a turn c) known as d) in front of
e) in place of f) next in line g) to h) how

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

設問 3 下線部(a)を完全な形にしなさい。

[9] 次の文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

There is no easy way to learn the idioms (1) a foreign language. As a student of English, you should listen (2) these strange words and phrases, write them (3), try to look them (4) and ask your native-speaker friends (5) help. Just use your loaf. It's a piece of cake. (Oops, sorry. Just use your head and it will be easy.)

設問 1

カッコ 1～5 に下の選択肢から適切なものを選んでいれなさい。2度必要なものが一つあ

ります。

a) for b) down c) up d) in

1	2	3	4	5

設問 2

Just use your loaf. It's a piece of cake を文字通り (literally) に訳したら「ちょっと君のパンの塊を使いなさい。それは一個のケーキだ」となるが、これを **idiom** として解釈するとどう訳せばよいか。