Max classroom.net

大学入試問題集 GMARCH 文法・語法・語彙

Unit Number 2019-01

解答・解説は You Tube で確認できます

(下のアイコンから講座のページに移動し、そこでレッスンの動画を選んでください。)

YouTube

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【4】 次の(1)~(5)の各文において,空所を補うのに最も適切なものを(イ)~(ニ)の中からそれぞれ 1 つ選び,その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) When Simon went to hospital with stomach pains, the doctor said it was nothing serious, but he should () oily foods.

(1) avoid (1) escape (1) prevent (1) suspend

- (2) What's the () of going inside if we only have a few minutes to look around the museum?
 (イ) chance (□) matter (ハ) opportunity
 (二) point
- (3) The number of online customers in 2018 increased () twenty percent compared to the previous year.

(1) at (1) by (1) for (1) on

- (4) It will take quite a while for the gardeners to get their work ().
 (√) did (□) do (ハ) doing (=) done
- (5) If my dad hadn't given me a ride to the station, I () late for the train.
 (イ) will have been (□) will never be (ハ) would have been
 (二) would never be

大学入試問題集 GMARCH 文法・語法・語彙編 2019-01

【5】 次の(1)~(5)の各文において,間違っている箇所を(イ)~(ニ)の中からそれぞれ1つ選び,その記 号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- (1) (()<u>Facing</u> with the (\square)<u>worst</u> sales performance in 10 years, the company (\square)<u>had</u> no choice but (\square)<u>to make</u> a number of staff cuts.
- (2) Even (\mathcal{A}) <u>though</u> it is often said that (\Box) <u>sugar</u> quickly provides people (\triangle) <u>with</u> energy, it contains neither vitamins (\Box) <u>and</u> minerals.
- (3) A small but growing number of Japanese people $({}_{?})$ <u>are</u> making a conscious effort to gradually $({}_{\square})$ <u>reducing</u> their possessions by getting rid of the $({}_{\wedge})$ <u>things</u> that they realize (=)<u>are</u> not important.
- (4) There are more bacteria in the kitchen than (4)<u>somewhere</u> else in the home, because (1)<u>those</u> which can cause food poisoning are often (5)<u>present</u> on raw meat and fish and (<u>-)</u><u>unwashed</u> vegetables.
- (5) (\mathcal{A}) <u>Despite</u> recent rapid advances in artificial intelligence, the (\mathcal{A}) <u>most</u> powerful machine translators cannot (\mathcal{A}) <u>correct</u> interpret your intended meaning or make decisions about which words (=)<u>best</u> convey that meaning.

【6】 次の(1)~(5)の対話において,空所を補うのに最も適切なものを(イ)~(ニ)の中からそれぞれ 1 つ選び,その記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1)

A: It looks like I won't be able to see you at New Year.

 B:
 Never mind. There's () next year.

 (イ) always
 (□) never
 (ハ) rarely
 (□) sometimes

(2)

A: Could you lend me your notes from last week's class?

B: I would, but I'm () that I left them at home.

(\checkmark) afraid to think (\square) glad to know (\checkmark) happy to announce

(=) sorry to say

(3)				
A :	How was India? Did you see the Taj Mahal?			
B :	Yes, I never () it would be that beautiful.			
	(\checkmark) imagined (\square) planned (\checkmark	//) said	(二)	understood
(4)				
A :	Could you wait here for a moment? I'll be right ().			
B :	B: No problem. Shall I buy the tickets while I'm waiting?			
	$(\not \prec)$ again (\Box) away $(\not$	ハ) back	(二)	near
(5)				
A: Can you () what the teacher just told me?				
B: No, what is it?				
A: I came first in the test!				
	$(\not \prec)$ assume (\Box) guess $(\not$	ハ) know	(二)	suppose
【7】 次の日本語を英語に訳しなさい。ただし、解答欄に与えられた語句で文を始めること。				
(1) 子供たちはあたかも何事もなかったように遊び続けた。				
,	The children ().
(2) 私は自分の服装にあまり気を使わない。				
	Ι ().