

15 (英検 2 級 2016 年度第 3 回 改)

Thinking of Stress

Stress is said to be one of the leading causes of death in modern society. When (A)people get stressed, their hearts work too hard, (B)leading to heart attacks and other diseases. However, Kelly McGonigal, a psychologist in the United States, (C)is trying to change the way people commonly see stress. She says research shows that people with a lot of stress (D)are more likely to die young but (E)only if they think stress is bad. In fact, (F)according to research at the University of Wisconsin, this (1) stress is actually killing about 20,000 Americans every year.

In one experiment at Harvard University, researchers observed how participants' hearts reacted to stress. At first, the participants' hearts beat faster and became tighter. However, (G)once the participants (H)were told that stress was a natural and good (I)response to a difficult situation, their hearts began to react differently. Their hearts beat faster without becoming tight. The heart (J)becoming tighter leads to heart disease and possibly death. (2), a rapidly beating heart causes no damage.

McGonigal also says that (K)oxytocin, a chemical produced by the body during stress, may (L)have a positive impact on the heart. While oxytocin (M)is most known for its ability (N)to make people happier and more social, it also (O)encourages the heart to relax during times of stress. In fact, studies have found that it can even (P)help the heart recover from damage. This means that stress can (3). McGonigal hopes people will learn that the way they think about stress can improve their experience of it.

1. 文意に沿って空所(1)から空所(3)に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び。

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) | 1 rare idea about | 2 modern cure for |
| | 3 negative view of | 4 common cause of |
| (2) | 1 Unfortunately | 2 As a result |
| | 3 In addition | 4 On the other hand |
| (3) | 1 be good for people's health | 2 be a problem for relationships |
| | 3 improve the quality of sleep | 4 increase the heart's speed |

2. 下線部(A)の文型を答えよ。

3. 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
lead to O	Oにつながる
(例文) Cultural differences <u>lead to</u> political conflicts.	
lead A to B	AをBに至らしめる AをBまで連れて行く
(例文) It is certain that he <u>led</u> the company <u>to</u> success.	
(例文) Shall I <u>lead</u> him <u>to</u> the station?	
lead O to 不定詞	Oに～する気にさせる
(例文) Curiosity <u>led</u> me <u>to</u> read books about contemporary history.	

4. 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
try + to 不定詞	～しようとする
(例文) 私は彼女に手紙を書こうとしたが、その勇気がなかった。	
try + 動名詞	ためしに～してみる
(例文) ためしに彼女にたくさん手紙を書いてみたが、彼女はどうしても返信し ようとしなかった。	

5. 下線部(D)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
be likely to 不定詞	～しやすい、～しそうだ
be more likely to 不定詞	(他と比べて)～しやすい、～しそうだ
be less likely to 不定詞	(他と比べて)～しにくい、～しそうにない
<p>(例文) 優秀な生徒はたくさん稼ぎそうだ。</p> <p>(例文) 独身男性は既婚男性よりも病気にかかりやすい。</p> <p>(例文) 定期的に運動する人は、より癌にかかりにくい。</p>	

6. 下線部(E)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
only if SV = as long as SV	[条件] SV する限り
<p>(例文) English can be very helpful <u>as long as</u> you live in English-speaking countries.</p>	

7. 下線部(F)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
according to O	O (情報源) によると
<p>(例文) <u>According to</u> the newspaper, a university student was arrested for murder</p>	

8. 下線部(G)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
副詞 once	かつて
(例文) イラン(Iran)はかつてペルシア(Persia)と呼ばれた。	
接続詞 once	once SV のかたちで、「いったん～すると」の意。
(例文) いったんテスト結果をもらったら、私に見せなくてはなりません。	

9. 下線部(H)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
tell + <u>人</u> + that SV	<u>人</u> に SV するよう言う
例文	(例文) たくさん英語を聴くべきだと理紗に言った。 (例文) 友人に親切にしなければならぬと理紗に言った。
tell + <u>人</u> + to 不定詞	<u>人</u> に～するよう言う
例文	(例文) 私にコーラを買うように Jion に言った。 (例文) カホは授業中に話さないよう言われた。

10. 下線部(I)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
response to O	O に対する反応
(例文) I'm looking forward to the <u>response to</u> my interview article.	
respond to O	O に反応する
(例文) How did you <u>respond to</u> her rude question?	

11. 下線部(J)の品詞を答えよ。

12. 下線部(K)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
名詞, 名詞	[同格] を表し、2つの名詞はイコールで結ぶことが可能。
(例文) <u>Hippocrates, an ancient Greek physician,</u> is known to a number of medical students.	

13. 下線部(L)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
have a [形容詞] impact on O	O に[形容詞]な影響を与える
(例文) The tornado <u>had an enormous economic impact on</u> the region.	

14. 下線部(M)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
be known as O	O として知られている
(例文) Hippocrates <u>is known as</u> the father of medicine.	
be known to O	O に知られている
(例文) The name of the Prime Minister <u>is known to</u> everyone.	
be known by O	O によって判断される
(例文) A tree <u>is known by</u> its fruit. (ことわざ)	

15. 下線部(N)の to 不定詞の用法を答えよ。

16. 下線部(O)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
encourage + <input type="text"/> + to 不定詞	<input type="text"/> に～するよう促す
(例文) His death has <u>encouraged</u> me <u>to</u> steadily pursue my ends.	
discourage + <input type="text"/> + from 動名詞	<input type="text"/> が～するのを思いとどまらせる
(例文) To my surprise, the doctor <u>discouraged</u> him <u>from</u> driving a car.	

17. 下線部(P)について、以下の例文の英訳と和訳を完成させよ。

英語		日本語	
help (to) 不定詞		～するのに役立つ	
help <u>人</u> (to) 不定詞		<u>人</u> が～するのに役立つ	
例文	(例文) 皿洗いを手伝ってはどうか。		
	(例文) I'm always here to <u>help you (to) do well</u> in your classes.		
help <u>人</u> with <u>仕事</u>		<u>人</u> の <u>仕事</u> を手伝う	
例文	(例文) サリー、僕の宿題を手伝ってくれませんか。		

18. 全訳せよ。

16 (英検2級 2016年度第3回 改)

Sweet Treat

Chocolate, which is made from cocoa beans, is one of the world's best-loved foods. Some chocolate manufacturers, however, are (F)warning that there may be a major (G)shortage of chocolate in the near future. This is because the world is now consuming more chocolate than (H)it can produce. Moreover, (I)demand keeps increasing. In fact, the price of chocolate increased (J)by over 60 percent between 2012 and 2014.

One reason for the chocolate shortage can (K)be seen as a good thing. Chocolate is a luxury item, so most of it is consumed in wealthy countries. However, with the strong economic growth of many developing countries over the past two decades, demand for chocolate has risen. For example, the development of a large middle class in China and India has (L)led to more chocolate being consumed in these countries. Demand for chocolate has also grown dramatically in South America. In this sense, the growing shortage of chocolate can be seen as a sign (M)that the standard of living is rising around the world.

Another reason, though, is more troubling. Today, about 70 percent of the world's cocoa beans are produced in two West African countries, Ghana and the Ivory Coast. Production in these countries, though, has been declining. This is because there have been increasing periods of very dry weather caused by climate change. Moreover, cocoa trees (N)are being threatened by various diseases (O)that attack them. Because cocoa trees take a long time to grow and produce beans, these diseased trees cannot be replaced easily.

Cocoa bean farmers have been responding by developing new kinds of cocoa trees. These new kinds are stronger against disease and (P)produce more beans than normal trees. However, progress is slow because of the time it (Q)takes for each tree to grow. At the same time, demand for chocolate is rising, so cocoa is becoming more and more valuable. Therefore, chocolate manufacturers are investing more money in the industry (R)so that production will increase in the future. By doing this, they hope to avoid cocoa shortages. With luck, people around the world will continue to have access to (S)one of their favorite foods.

(A) What are chocolate manufacturers concerned about?

- 1 People prefer living a healthy life to eating sweets such as chocolate.
- 2 People will not want to buy chocolate any longer because it is too expensive.
- 3 They will have to increase the price of chocolate by 60 percent to cover costs.
- 4 They are not able to produce as much chocolate as people want to buy.

(B) The change in demand for chocolate shows that

- 1 the quality of life of people around the world is improving.
- 2 many people living in South America are now selling chocolate.
- 3 middle-class people are unlikely to buy large amounts of chocolate.
- 4 Chinese people are more interested in luxury goods than other people.

(C) In the area where the majority of cocoa beans come from,

- 1 climate change is helping to produce healthier cocoa trees.
- 2 it is taking longer than usual to grow new cocoa trees.
- 3 fewer beans are being produced because the weather is becoming drier.
- 4 beans are 70 percent smaller than beans grown in South America.

(D) In order to keep up with demand for chocolate,

- 1 manufacturers are looking for ways to make sweets that taste like chocolate.
- 2 manufacturers are spending more money on increasing production.
- 3 farmers are moving to new places to grow cheaper cocoa beans.
- 4 farmers are buying cocoa trees that can produce beans more quickly.

(E) Which of the following statements is true?

- 1 The number of diseases that threaten cocoa trees is decreasing.
- 2 Cocoa trees that can protect themselves against diseases are being developed.
- 3 People in China and India have stopped believing that chocolate is a luxury food.
- 4 Chocolate will probably become the world's best-loved food in the near future.

(F) 下線部(F)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
warn (<input type="text"/>) that SV	<input type="text"/> に SV だと警告する
(例文) A police officer <u>warned me that</u> there was a criminal on the run around here.	
(例文) Bryce <u>warned me that</u> Jakarta was nearly as dangerous a city as Mexico City.	
warn <input type="text"/> to 不定詞	人に～するよう警告[注意]する
(例文) I <u>warned him not to</u> cooperate with the woman in her forties.	

(G) 下線部(G)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
shortage	不足
(例文) Is there any way to fix the <u>shortage</u> of country doctors?	
be short of O	Oが不足して
(例文) カリフォルニアでは水不足だ。	

(H) 下線部(H)が指す内容を英語で記せ。

(I) 下線部(I)の文型を答えよ。

(J) 下線部(J)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
by O	他との[差]がOであることを表す
(例文) Men outnumber women <u>by</u> approximately 8 per cent.	
(例文) The consumption tax was raised <u>by</u> 3 percent on April 1, 2014.	
(例文) Sales of CDs in the US dropped <u>by</u> 31.5% in the first half of 2015... (BBC)	
(例文) I am older than Nanaka <u>by</u> 18 years.	
(例文) I am taller than Nanaka <u>by</u> a head.	

(K) 下線部(K)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
see A as B, regard A as B, look on A as B, view A as B, think of A as B	AをBとみなす
(例文) Globalization has <u>been seen</u> by some <u>as</u> a threat to the security of all states.	

(L) 下線部(L)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
lead to O	Oにつながる
(例文) Cultural differences <u>lead to</u> political conflicts.	
lead A to B	AをBに至らしめる AをBまで連れて行く
(例文) It is certain that he <u>led</u> the company <u>to</u> success.	
(例文) Shall I <u>lead</u> him <u>to</u> the station?	
lead O to 不定詞	Oに～する気にさせる
(例文) Curiosity <u>led</u> me <u>to</u> read books about contemporary history.	

(M) 下線部(M)の品詞を書け。

(N) 下線部(N)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
be 動詞+being+過去分詞	現在進行形の受動態
(例文) What <u>is</u> my data <u>being used</u> for?	
(例文) 我々はこういった仕事が求められているかをわきまえておかなければならない。(動詞 inform を用いて)	

(O) 下線部(O)の品詞を書け。

(P) 下線部(P)について、以下の和文を英訳せよ。
 ケンは兄よりもたくさんの本を持っている。

ユウタは弟と同じくらい腕白な生徒だ。

ケンは彼女と同じくらい(の数の)本を持っている。

(Q) 下線部(Q)について、以下の例文を英訳せよ。

英語	説明
It takes <u>時間</u> (for O) to 不定詞	(O が) ~するのに <u>時間</u> かかる
(例文) そこへ行くのに一時間かかる。	
(例文) その仕事を終えるのに一時間半以上かかった。(get を用いて)	

(R) 下線部(R)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
so (that) SV	SV するために [目的]
(例文) Could you speak more slowly <u>so that</u> she can understand you?	
, so (that) SV	~した結果 SV する [結果]
(例文) I spent somewhere between 6-8 hours a day studying English, <u>so (that)</u> I'm second to none in it. ※second to none 「誰[何]にも劣らない」	

(S) 下線部(S)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明				
one of+ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">所有格</td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">the</td></tr></table> + 複数名詞	所有格	the	名詞のうちの <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">一つ</td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">一人</td></tr></table>	一つ	一人
所有格					
the					
一つ					
一人					
<p>(例文) <u>One of the most interesting branches</u> of politics, I think, is political philosophy.</p> <p>(例文) 私のカバンの一つは青い。(動詞 color を用いて)</p>					

(T) 全訳せよ。

17 (英検2級 2016年度第2回 改)

Smelling Fear

The sense of smell is an important tool for animals that live together in groups. Dogs and wolves, for example, use smell to communicate with their families and with other groups. In a similar way, smell is important for humans. In fact, it also helps us (1). Some scientists say that (A)without smell, we would (B)have trouble recognizing family members and learning how to get along in a group. This is because smell (C)is closely related to our memories.

Katherina Hauner, a researcher at Northwestern University in Chicago, did an experiment to learn about smell, memories, and feelings—in particular, fear. She showed participants a picture of a man while causing them pain. (2), (D)she had them smell roses. Later, when the people saw the picture again or when they smelled roses, they became afraid. This is because they remembered the smell, the picture, and the pain together as one memory.

Before beginning her experiment, Hauner had believed that there was a way to use smells to help people (E)get rid of their fears. She knew that when people see something that they are afraid of many times, (F)彼らはそれを恐れなくなる. In her experiment, (D)Hauner had the participants sleep in a room that smelled like roses. While the participants were sleeping, (G)the smell caused them to remember the picture in their dreams many times. When they woke up, they were less afraid of the picture. Hauner was (3). She hopes doctors will use these results to develop treatments for fears in the future.

1. 文意に沿って空所(1)から空所(3)に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び。

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) 1 improve academic ability | 2 develop social skills |
| 3 reduce stress easily | 4 forget pain quickly |
| (2) 1 With luck | 2 For this reason |
| 3 At the same time | 4 By then |
| (3) 1 not able to help them | 2 worried they might get hurt |
| 3 not surprised by the results | 4 ready to start new research |

2. 下線部(A)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
Without O = If it $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{were not} \\ \text{had not been} \end{array} \right]$ for O	「もしOがなければ」〔仮定法〕 「もしOがなかったならば」〔仮定法〕
<p>(例文) <u>Without</u> your assistance, I wouldn't pass the test. = <u>If it were not for</u> your assistance, I wouldn't pass the test.</p> <p>(例文) <u>Without</u> your assistance, I wouldn't have passed the test. = <u>If it had not been for</u> your assistance, I wouldn't have passed the test.</p>	

3. 下線部(B)について、以下の例文の英訳と和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
have $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{trouble} \\ \text{difficulty} \\ \text{a hard time} \end{array} \right]$ + (in) + 動名詞	～するのに苦労する
<p>(例文) 私はその仕事を正午までに終えるのに苦労した。(get を用いて)</p> <p>(例文) You'll <u>have difficulty persuading</u> him to review today's lesson; He's such a lazy person.</p> <p>(例文) I <u>had a hard time entering</u> my first choice university.</p>	

4. 下線部(C)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
be related to O	O と関連している
(例文) Explore careers <u>related to</u> your interests.	
(例文) The latter <u>is</u> most closely <u>related to</u> our work.	

5. 下線部(D)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
have + <input type="text"/> + 原形不定詞	<input type="text"/> に～してもらう [使役]
(例文) 私は彼にコーラ(coke)を買ってもらった。	
have + <input type="text"/> + 過去分詞	<input type="text"/> を～してもらう [使役]
(例文) 数週間前に私はトヨタ(Toyota)に車を修理してもらった。	

6. 下線部(E)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
get rid of O remove O	O を取り除く
(例文) It'll take ages to <u>get rid of</u> smoke smell.	
(例文) No handout is to <u>be removed</u> .	

7. Translate the underlined sentence marked (F) into English.

8. 下線部(G)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
cause O	O をもたらす
(例文) The accident <u>was caused</u> by two leading factors.	
cause O1 O2	O1 に O2 をもたらす
(例文) Lack of sleep <u>caused me a lot of stress</u> .	
cause O to 不定詞	O に～させる
(例文) Fear <u>caused the subject to</u> shade his eyes.	

9. 全訳せよ。

18 (英検2級 2016年度第2回 改)

Purifying Plants

During the 1970s, as oil prices (F)rose rapidly, the United States, like many other countries, (G)had trouble producing energy cheaply. As the price of fuel rose, people (H)looked for ways to reduce the amount of energy they used on heating and cooling buildings. One way to do this was to make buildings that (I)let very little air in or out. In winter, these buildings keep the warm air from heaters inside for longer, and in summer, they do (J)the same with the cool air from air conditioners. This greatly reduces the amount of (K)money people spend on fuel.

Unfortunately, (L)though, these new buildings had an unexpected side effect. Many modern materials, (M)such as plastic, release small amounts of poisonous chemicals into the air. When air remains inside the buildings, the amount of these poisons gradually increases, and people who work or live in them begin to feel ill. This problem (N)is known as sick building syndrome. One (O)solution to this problem, however, came from a surprising area—space research.

NASA, the U.S. space agency, employed (P)a scientist named Bill Wolverton to study ways to keep the air clean inside spaceships. Spaceships, of course, cannot get air from outside because there is no air in space. In order to study ways to keep the air in spaceships free from poisons released by modern materials, Wolverton created the BioHome, a completely closed building (Q)made entirely of artificial materials. When people entered the building, they (R)would suffer from sore eyes and find it difficult to breathe. To solve this problem, Wolverton (S)tried introducing various kinds of plants into the BioHome. He found that most of them were effective at (T)helping to clean the air.

(U)According to Wolverton's research, a plant can absorb chemicals (L)through its leaves and then use them to feed itself. He wrote (V)a number of books (W)explaining which plants are most effective against the various chemicals (X)found in the air inside buildings. He also developed a new kind of container for plants that makes them (Y)even more effective (Z)in removing

poisons. Thanks to Wolverton's research, many buildings can save energy and keep their air clean by using plants.

(A) Why did people start making buildings differently in the 1970s?

- 1 They were trying to reduce the amount of energy that was being used.
- 2 They were trying to make buildings that could have air conditioners in them.
- 3 They wanted to increase the amount of air getting in and out of the buildings.
- 4 They wanted to make homes warmer and more comfortable in the winter.

(B) Sick building syndrome is caused by

- 1 modern materials on which bacteria and other unhealthy things can grow.
- 2 materials releasing poisonous chemicals that get trapped in buildings.
- 3 a reduction in the amount of air available for people living in the building.
- 4 an increased number of people living and working together in the same space.

(C) Why did Bill Wolverton create the BioHome?

- 1 To provide a place for NASA to keep the plants that it will send to space.
- 2 To discover what types of poisons are created by artificial materials.
- 3 To learn more about the types of plants that can be grown in space.
- 4 To find ways to make the air in spaceships safe and clean.

(D) What was one result of Wolverton's research?

- 1 Wolverton reduced pollution by teaching people to use energy efficiently.
- 2 Wolverton developed plants that are more effective at removing poisons from the air.
- 3 Wolverton wrote a book that recommends the safest building materials to use.
- 4 Wolverton created a container that helps plants reduce dangerous chemicals in buildings.

(E) Which of the following statements is true?

- 1 Many buildings made of artificial materials have been rebuilt to prevent illness.
- 2 Plants are able to clean the air with their leaves while getting food for themselves.
- 3 The United States made a lot of money as a result of rising oil prices in the 1970s.
- 4 People doing space research commonly suffer from sore eyes and breathing problems.

(F) 下線部(F)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
rise	[自動詞] 上がる、上昇する
(例文) The sun <u>rises</u> in the east.	
raise O	[他動詞] O を上げる、上昇させる
(例文) 手を上げろ。	
(例文) The consumption tax was <u>raised</u> by 3 percent on April 1, 2014.	

(G) 下線部(G)について、以下の例文の英訳と和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
have $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{trouble} \\ \text{difficulty} \\ \text{a hard time} \end{array} \right] + (\text{in}) + \text{動名詞}$	～するのに苦労する
(例文) 私はその仕事を正午までに終わるのに苦労した。(get を用いて)	
(例文) You'll <u>have difficulty persuading</u> him to review today's lesson; He's such a lazy person.	
(例文) I <u>had a hard time entering</u> my first choice university.	

(H) 下線部(H)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
look for O	O を探す
(例文) 僕は先日無くした傘を探していたんだ。	
(例文) 君は何を探しているんだい？	

(I) 下線部(I)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
let O in	O を中に入れる
let O out	O を外に出す
(例文) I can't <u>let you in</u> unless you have your student ID card.	
(例文) 私を外に出してくれ！	

(J) 下線部(J)について、以下の例(文)の英訳と和訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
the + 形容詞 the + 分詞	「人」や「もの/こと」を表すことができる。
(例) 貧困層 ⇔ 富裕層	
(例) the Japanese / the British	
(例) the unemployed	
(例) We have to deal with <u>the unexpected</u> .	
(例) <u>The following</u> is to be filled in by the recommender.	
(例) the wounded / the deceased	

(K) 下線部(K)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
spend + A(金) + on + B(物)	A(金)を B(物)に使う
(例文) It's not clear whether vegetarians <u>spend</u> less <u>on</u> food.	
spend + O(時間) + 動名詞	O(時間)を～することに使う
(例文) I <u>spent</u> somewhere between 6-8 hours a day <u>studying</u> English, so (that) I'm second to none in it. ※second to none 「誰[何]にも劣らない」	

(L) 下線部(L)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
through [θru:]	[前置詞] 「～を通して」「～を使って」
(例文) I once met Tim <u>through</u> our mutual friend.	
though [ðou]	[副詞] 「しかし」 [従位接続詞] 「～だが」
(例文) I didn't feel like talking to Demi. As soon as I laid my eyes on her, <u>though</u> , I fell in love.	
(例文) I dumped her, <u>though</u> I loved her.	

(M) 下線部(M)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
A such as B	B のような A ※B は A の具体例
(例文) 定期的に私はバナナやモモのようなフルーツを食べる。	

(N) 下線部(N)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
be known as O	O として知られている
(例文) Hippocrates <u>is known as</u> the father of medicine.	
be known to O	O に知られている
(例文) 総理大臣の名前はみんなに知られている。	
be known by O	O によって判断される
(例文) 人はその行動により判断される。(ことわざ)	

(O) 下線部(O)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
solution to O	O の解決策
(例文) 我々には世界の貧困の解決策が必要だ。	

(P) 下線部(P)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
A named B	B と名付けられた A B と呼ばれる A
(例文) We arrived at <u>an island named Ibiza</u> .	

(Q) 下線部(Q)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
be made of O	材料が変形しない
<p>(例文) This ring <u>is made of</u> gold.</p> <p>(例文) iPad はアルミニウム(aluminum)やガラスで作られている。</p> <p>(例文) その靴は革で作られている。</p>	
be made from O	材料や原料が変形する
<p>(例文) Beer <u>is made from</u> hop.</p> <p>(例文) チーズは牛乳から作られる。</p> <p>(例文) 水から作られるアイスクリームもある。</p>	

(R) 下線部(R)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
would	過去の習慣「よく～したものだ」
<p>(例文) My dad <u>would</u> often spend most of his money on alcohol.</p> <p>(例文) 放課後に私たちはよくキャッチボールをしたものだ。</p>	
would	現在における推量「～だろう」
<p>(例文) There is a bar exam on Friday; she <u>would</u> be nervous.</p> <p>(例文) I guess your mom <u>would</u> tell you off for not wearing a tie.</p> <p>(例文) シャーロット(Charlotte)は嘘つきなので、誰もが彼女を嫌っているだろう。</p>	
wouldn't	過去における拒絶「どうしても～しようとしなかった」
<p>(例文) I warned him not to be late again, but he <u>wouldn't</u> listen to me.</p> <p>(例文) I repeatedly asked her out, but she <u>wouldn't</u> even talk to me.</p>	

(S) 下線部(S)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
try + to 不定詞	～しようとする
(例文) 私は彼女に手紙を書こうとしたが、その勇気がなかった。	
try + 動名詞	ためしに～してみる
(例文) ためしに彼女にたくさん手紙を書いてみたが、彼女はどうしても返信しようとしなかった。	

(T) 下線部(T)について、以下の例文の英訳と和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
help (to) 不定詞	～するのに役立つ
help <input type="text"/> (to) 不定詞	<input type="text"/> が～するのに役立つ
(例文) 皿洗いを手伝ってはどうか。	
(例文) Social media was meant to <u>help us work</u> smarter. So far it has only given us additional work... (Business Review)	
help <input type="text"/> with <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> の <input type="text"/> を手伝う
(例文) サリー、僕の宿題を手伝ってくれませんか。	

(U) 下線部(U)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
according to O	O (情報源) によると
(例文) <u>According to the newspaper</u> , an university student was arrested for murder.	

(V) 下線部(V)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
a (large) number of O	多数の O
<p>(例文) Hippocrates, an ancient Greek physician, is known to <u>a number of</u> medical students.</p> <p>(例文) Japan exports <u>a large number of</u> cars to the U.S.</p>	
the number of O	O の数
<p>(例文) China, one of the most populous nations, decided to end its policy to control <u>the number of</u> children.</p>	

(W) 下線部(W)の品詞を書け。

(X) 下線部(X)の品詞を書け。

(Y) 下線部(Y)について、以下の例文の英訳と和訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
<div style="display: inline-block; border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; vertical-align: middle;"> much far a lot even </div> + 比較級	比較の強調
<p>(例文) 七夏は兄よりもずっと社交的だ。(much を用いて)</p> <p>(例文) I'm <u>a lot</u> richer than my sister.</p> <p>(例文) ケンは兄よりもずっと背が高い。(far を用いて)</p> <p>(例文) I can make good students <u>even</u> better.</p>	

(Z) 下線部(Z)について、以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
on+動名詞	=as soon as SV
(例文) 東京駅に到着するとすぐに、私は欲しかったものを見つけた。(×2)	
in+動名詞	=when SV
(例文) 彼と遊ぶときはドアを開けっ放しにしておきなさい。(×2)	

(AA) 全訳せよ。

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Local Money

As business becomes more international, it becomes difficult (F)for local economies to protect themselves against economic problems in other places. This is especially true when many different areas share the same type of currency, such as the euro in Europe. If there is a big economic problem in one place, this can make life difficult for everyone who uses the currency. (G)For this reason, some local communities have recently started creating their own local money that people can use to buy goods and services in that area.

Because a local currency can only be used in one small area, the money stays there. (H)This can help local businesses and create more jobs, giving people in the area more money to spend. It is often difficult for a local currency to succeed, though, because it cannot be used outside of that region and few stores in the community will accept it. One example of local money that has worked is the Chiemgauer, which was started by a high school teacher named Christian Gelleri in 2003 in the Rosenheim district of southern Germany.

Over 600 local businesses accept the Chiemgauer as payment, and it has become very popular. One reason the Chiemgauer has been successful is because it was well planned. Each Chiemgauer is worth one euro, but when people buy it, 3 percent of the money goes to local charities. This gives people another reason to support the money. Moreover, if businesses change the money back to euros, a fee of 5 percent is collected by the bank. (I)This encourages companies to keep the Chiemgauer and use it to buy their supplies locally. This, (J)in turn, supports the local economy.

At the moment, the Chiemgauer is only used in a small part of Rosenheim's economy. Gelleri believes that, eventually, the money will be used in about 50 percent of it. The currency will never completely replace the euro because big companies in Rosenheim need euros to purchase their supplies from other places. (K)Using it will, though, make sure that people spend a higher percentage of their money locally, which will help to protect Rosenheim from big changes in the European economy.

- (A) Some areas are thinking about using their own local money
- 1 to avoid being affected by economic problems in other places.
 - 2 to help the businesses in their own communities grow internationally.
 - 3 because they want people visiting from elsewhere to buy more things.
 - 4 because they have trouble selling their goods to countries in Europe.
- (B) What is one benefit of using local currencies?
- 1 It helps to promote school programs in the local area.
 - 2 It can lead to the creation of more jobs in the community.
 - 3 It teaches children in the community how money works.
 - 4 It allows people to buy things at a discount from stores in the region.
- (C) When people buy the Chiemgauer,
- 1 a part of the money they pay is given to charities in the area.
 - 2 the money they spend is used by the government to support the euro.
 - 3 they are charged a fee of 5 percent that goes to local businesses.
 - 4 they are given one week to spend their money in local shops.
- (D) What does Christian Gelleri think will happen in Rosenheim in the future?
- 1 Big businesses will switch from the euro to the local currency.
 - 2 The economy will grow so much that it will not need a local money.
 - 3 Local people will no longer need to buy supplies from other areas.
 - 4 The Chiemgauer will be used in about half of the local economy.
- (E) Which of the following statements is true?
- 1 Using a currency such as the euro is important for protecting jobs.
 - 2 Banks will not trade local money for major currencies.
 - 3 Local currencies are often not accepted by businesses in a region.
 - 4 The Chiemgauer is mainly used at German high schools.

(F) 下線部(F)について、以下の例文の和訳と英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
for O	to 不定詞の意味上主語
(例文) I was hoping <u>for her</u> to recall his name.	
(例文) どの子供も、一月につき最低3冊の本を読むことは不可欠なように思われる。(It で始めること)	

(G) 下線部(G)を和訳せよ。

(H) this を明らかにして、下線部(H)を和訳せよ。

(I) this を明らかにして、下線部(I)を和訳せよ。但し、Chiemgauer はキームガウアーと表記すること。

(J) 下線部(J)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	日本語
in turn	順番に、今度は
(例文) He got divorced and, <u>in turn</u> , began to look for a new partner.	

(K) 下線部(K)を和訳せよ。但し、Rosenheim はローゼンハイムと表記すること。