## ◆早稲渋高3英語◆1学期期末コミュ英&英表対策

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【名詞の語法】
問1 次の空欄にもつとも適切な語句を、ア〜エの中から選びなさい。
1. 数年前には、私たちの部屋にはほとんど家具がなかった。
A few years ago our room had ( ) in it.
ア little furniture イ little furnitures ウ few furniture エ a few furniture
2. 私たちはその先生からたくさんの知識を得た。 We got ( ) from the teacher. アalot of knowledges イalot of information ウ lots of advices エalot of informations
3.【日本語ナシで挑戦】 ( ) is a son of your brother or sister, or a son of your husband's or wife's brother or sister. ア A grand child イ A cousin ウ A niece エ A nephew
4. ビルは食事のときにいつも牛乳を飲むことにしている。
Bill is in the ( ) of drinking milk with all his meals. ア manner イ trait ウ habit エ cystom
5. 彼女はけがをしたと思ったが、実際はそうではなかった。 She thought she was hurt, but that wasn't really ( ) ア the state イ the case ウ particular occasion エ the example
6. そこに着いたらすぐ、一筆お便りください。 Drop me a ( ) as soon as you get there. ア card イ line ウ letter エ pen
7. 彼の仕事には改善の余地がたくさんある。
There is plenty of ( ) for improvement in his work.
ア a room イ no room ウ room エ rooms
周2 次の各文で誤った箇所をア $\sim$ 工の中で選び、正しく書きなさい。語数は同じになるとは限らない。なお、間違いのない場合には才と書きなさい。 1. ハワイから戻ってきたとき、ひどくたくさんの荷物をかかえていたので空港で追加料金を払わなければならなかった。
When $\[ \] \mathcal{T} \]$ came back from Hawaii, I had $\[ \] \mathcal{T} \]$ a lot of luggages that I $\[ \] \mathcal{T} \]$ had to pay extra at the airport.
(記号) → (正解)
2. もしも太陽が暑ければ、日陰で座りたくなるだろう。
ア) <u>If the sun</u> イ) <u>is</u> too hot, perhaps you ウ) <u>would like to sit</u> in エ) <u>the shadow</u> . (記号) $\rightarrow$ (正解)
3. パーティーが中止されたとしても、私の責任ではありません。
ア) <u>It</u> イ) <u>is not</u> my ウ) <u>blame</u> if the party エ) <u>is cancelled</u> . (記号) $\rightarrow$ (正解)

4. 私たち2人が同時にフィットネスクラブに入会すれば、入会金が安くなる。 $\mathcal{P}$ $\underline{If}$ both of us $If$ $If$ both of us $If$ $If$ the fitness club at the same time, the entrance $If$
5. 家族は彼の収入の3分の2で生活しているけれども、彼は子育てをうまくやります。 He ア) $\underline{\text{does}}$ イ) $\underline{\text{a}}$ great $\underline{\text{job}}$ raising his kids although the family ウ) $\underline{\text{lives on}}$ エ) $\underline{\text{two third}}$ of his income. (記号) $\rightarrow$ (正解)
問3 次の英文の空欄に適切な語を1語ずつ入れなさい。  1. 長い道のりだから、交代で運転しなさい。  ( ) ( ) driving because you have a long way to go.
2. 彼女は、それをまったく完璧なものにしようと骨を折った。 She ( ) to get it absolutely perfect.
3. 忘れずに、ご両親によろしくお伝えください。 Don't forget to give my ( ) ( ) to your parents.
4. 歯が痛くておかしくなりそうだ! すぐにでも歯医者に予約をとらなくてはならない。 My tooth is ( ) crazy! I have to make an urgent ( ) with the ( )
5. 私は自分をたいした音楽家ではないと思っています。 i'm afraid i'm not ( ) a musician.
問4 次の日本語を参考に並び替えて英文を作りなさい。
1. 私はブラウンさんと親しい間柄である。 【 am / terms / Mr. Brown / with / I / on / friendly 】
2. 悪天候に関わらず、彼は元気いっぱいだった。 【 spite / he / the / in / in / weather / was / high / spirits / of / bad】
3. あなたの職業は何ですか?(1語不足) 【 in / you / what / are 】
4. ロンドンからケンブリッジに行くのに一時間半かかった。(1語不足) 【Cambridge / London / one / lt / and / go / half / to / from / hours / to / took】
5. 彼は有能な弁護士なので、たくさんの顧客を持っている。(1語不足) 【 , / he / able / a lot of / being / has / an / lawyer】

## We Are Cyborgs

1 RoboCop, the Bionic Woman, Darth Vader, - what do these characters have in common? $2$ They
1 /@
are all cyborgs — humans who are made more powerful by advanced technology. ③You might think
that cyborgs <u>exist</u> only in fiction, or are a possibility only in the <u>distant</u> future. @But cyborg
technology already exists. /
Defining Cyborgs
⑤The word cyborg — a short form of "cybernetic <u>organism</u> " — was first used in a 1960 paper ⑤
on space travel. ©A Cyborg was <u>defined</u> as an organism "to which [ <u>external</u> ] components have
been added for the purpose of <u>adapting</u> to newenvironments". $\bigcirc$ According to this definition,
an astronaut in a spacesuit is an example of a cyborg, as the spacesuit helps the astronaut
adapt to a new environment — space. $\otimes$ More recently, the word has evolved to refer to human $/\otimes$
beings who have mechanical body parts that make them more than human.
Real — Life Cyborgs
<pre></pre>
technology allow some people to <u>compensate for</u> abilities they have lost, and give other people
new and unusual abilities. ®An example is filmmaker Rob Spence and his bionic eye. ®Spence
injured one of his eyes in an accident. <code>@Instead</code> of $\underline{{\bf replacing}}$ his damaged eye with the typical /@
glass eye. ③Spence had a <u>prosthetic</u> eye with a camera implanted in his eye socket. ∯The eye is /⑥
not connected to Spence's brain or <u>optic nerve</u> , but it can record what Spence sees. ©Spence
has used his camera eye to record interviews for a documentary about people with bionic body
parts.
$^{ ext{(fi)}}$ A more advanced type of bionic eye, called Argus ${ ext{II}}$ , was used for the first time by Larry $^{ ext{(fi)}}$

Hester. ①A disease of the eye left Hester blind and in total darkness for over 30 years.  /①
(18) But in September 2014, the 66-year-old was able to see again. (19) The device consists of an (19)
implant in his left eye that connects his optic nerve to a pair of special glasses. ②When the
device is turned on, it allows Hester to see light.
②Although his vision isn't completely <u>restored</u> , Hester can make out the shape of objects,
allowing him to see a world that had been in darkness for over three decades.
②Some types of cyborg technology replace a lost ability by connecting directly to a person's
nerves. ②Born partially <u>deaf</u> , Michael Chorost completely and suddenly lost his ability to hear in /②
July of 2001. ②Two months later, doctors placed a <u>cochlear</u> implant, a kind of computer, inside
his skull. 🖾 This type of implant connects to <u>auditory</u> nerves and allows a deaf person to hear
again. 26While Chorost's hearing isn't perfect, he continues to upgrade his implant as researchers
improve the technology. ②Around the world, over 300'000 people have now been fitted with
cochlear implants.
Steve Mann's cyborg technology changes an <a href="mailto:existing">existing</a> ability. <a href="mailto:29">ability</a> . <a href="mailto:29">29</a>
inventor, created 36 kilograms (80 pounds) of <u>wearable</u> computer equipment that allowed him
to change his reality. ®If Mann didn't want to see certain kinds of advertisements, his computer
equipment would cover those advertisements with things that he actually wanted to see. ③So
if he looked at a cigarette ad, for example, he would instead see an article that he wanted
to read. ③ In the 1990s, Mann reduced his computer equipment down to the size of a pair of
glasses. ③Mann's device, the EyeTap, is now <u>permanently</u> <u>attached</u> to his head.