

2009年度・学力考查問題

(中学帰国生)

【英語】

注 意

1. 試験時間は、2科目合わせて80分です。
2. 答えはすべて解答用紙にはっきりと記入ください。
3. 問題・解答用紙ともに試験終了後あつめます。
4. 問題は8ページで①から⑥まであります。開始の合図で必ず確認し、そろっていない場合にはすぐに手をあげください。

受験番号	
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氏名	
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1

次の(a)~(g)の各文の()に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ1~4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (a) Tom doesn't play tennis much now, but I know he ().
1. used to 2. was used to 3. would be 4. would have
- (b) My friends don't object () them by their nick names.
1. for calling 2. to my calling 3. that I call 4. that I am called
- (c) I'm sorry for people who can't () right from wrong.
1. get 2. say 3. tell 4. hear
- (d) They suggested () see the movie.
1. her to 2. her that she should
3. of her to 4. to her that she should
- (e) It's () a long time since I visited Japan.
1. so 2. quite 3. pretty 4. much
- (f) Nancy is the best student. () student is smarter than she.
1. Another 2. Some other 3. Any other 4. No other
- (g) His performance is far () to last year's performance.
1. superior 2. better 3. greater 4. more excellent

2

次の(a)~(c)の会話文で、()に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ1~4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(a) A : That school must be very difficult to get into.

B : () You can enter with just average grades.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Exactly. | 2. You bet. |
| 3. No wonder. | 4. Not really. |

(b) A : I need to stop at a post office.

B : I saw one near here.

A : Really? Do you mind if we stop there for a second?

B : ()

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Yes, let's stop there. | 2. No, of course not. |
| 3. Yes, I don't mind it. | 4. No, with pleasure. |

(c) A : Excuse me, but does this train stop at Shinyurigaoka Station?

B : I'm afraid I don't know. I'm a stranger here myself.

A : Oh, are you? ()

B : I'm sorry I couldn't help.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Thanks just the same. | 2. Have a safe trip. |
| 3. Take your time. | 4. Take it easy. |

3

次の(a)~(e)の日本語に合うように1~7を並べかえたとき、(A)~(J)に入れるものを番号で答えなさい。ただし、不要なものが1つずつ含まれています。また、文頭にくる語(句)も小文字にしてあります。

(a) スミスさんが住んでいる通りは彼のおじさんにちなんで名づけられた。

The street ()()()(A)()(B) his uncle.

1. named
2. on
3. lives
4. Mr. Smith
5. after
6. is
7. of

(b) カナダに行って初めて日本は何と小さい国かと気づいた。

I didn't ()()(C)()()(D) I visited Canada.

1. Japan
2. until
3. when
4. how
5. was
6. realize
7. small

(c) あなたは私達にも読めるようにはっきり書くべきだ。

You should write it ()(E)()(F)()().

1. read
2. for
3. clearly
4. so
5. to
6. us
7. enough

(d) その時計が遅れていることがわかった。

()()(G)()()(H).

1. that
2. I
3. delayed
4. the clock
5. was
6. slow
7. found

(e) 彼は散歩に出かけるときはいつも犬を連れて行く。

He (I)()()(J)()() him.

1. never
2. his dog
3. takes a walk
4. with
5. always
6. without
7. taking

4

次の英文を読み、(a)~(e)に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを1~4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879, in Ulm, Germany. His parents were Hermann and Pauline Einstein. Albert's father was an accountant but he was also a businessman, working with his brother, Jacob. Jacob Einstein was an inventor and together the Einstein brothers invented and sold a variety of electrical equipment. At this time, electric lights were just starting to (a) gas lights.

As a child, Albert was a considerable worry to his parents: he did not speak. In fact, he began to talk when he reached the age of three. As the story goes, he finally spoke at a family dinner one night, skipping over baby language and astonishing everyone (b) a fully-formed sentence, "The soup is too hot."

When he was asked why he had not spoken before, he replied, "Because up to now, everything was in order." After this first discussion, Albert still did not like to talk a great deal. Nor did he like to play with other children. (c), like many children, he took his toys extremely seriously and would play with them endlessly, trying to understand exactly (d) they worked.

Albert's shyness did not extend to adults, if he wanted to know the answers to questions. And he had many questions about gravity. Why, for example, does a leaf (e) while the moon stays suspended in the sky?

- (a) 1. supply 2. develop 3. check 4. replace
- (b) 1. for 2. with 3. of 4. at
- (c) 1. Indirectly 2. Unfortunately 3. For example 4. Instead
- (d) 1. which 2. how 3. when 4. where
- (e) 1. grow up 2. show up 3. fall down 4. turn down

5

次の英文を読み、(a)~(e)の答えとして最もふさわしいものを1~4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

The Earth is a very wet planet. About three-fourths of its surface is covered with water. Seventy-five percent of our bodies are also made of water. Water is the source of life. In a poem by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, a sailor says, "Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink." Long ago, the sailors in the oceans were troubled because they could not drink seawater. Nowadays, in many parts of the world, so-called "freshwater" is also becoming undrinkable.

In Japan, we are very lucky to have clean water. When we turn on our faucet, good drinking water comes out. We also use this water to wash dishes, take baths, and flush our toilets. We have so much clean water because years ago the government created a system to distribute water. This is not true, however, for people in many countries.

In Africa, Australia, and other very dry places, clean water is precious. If the countries in those regions have money, they can buy water. The biggest problems begin when the governments of such regions are unstable or when most of the people are poor. If they do not have the money to buy clean water or the technology to find water in wells, they have to drink water from the rivers. But these rivers are not the "clear mountain streams" you see on TV. They are filled with dirt, chemicals and human waste. In Japan, such water is cleaned at water treatment plants. But poor countries do not have this technology either. Perhaps they can boil the water and make it a little safer, but this does not remove the dangerous chemicals.

Long ago, Japanese homes did not have running water. People drank from rivers and wells that they thought were clean. They suffered from various diseases, and many people died. Because of these problems, the government made the water system. This is why we have clean water in Japan today. To distribute clean water to everyone takes more than the work of one person. Governments must make the effort to give clean water to their people. To stop disease in poor countries, this should be the first priority.

- (a) Which of the following statements is true according to the first paragraph?
1. The Earth's water is decreasing because of global warming.
 2. A special machine is needed to make seawater drinkable.
 3. Water is necessary for the Earth and for human beings to live.
 4. Many sailors with little water had to catch fish to survive.
- (b) Why does the writer think we are lucky in Japan?
1. Because we are able to use drinkable water for many purposes.
 2. Because the Japanese government has never worried about a clean water supply.
 3. Because Japan is surrounded by the sea.
 4. Because most of us like to make ourselves clean.
- (c) Which of the following statements is true about the river water in poor countries?
1. It has become clearer than before.
 2. It is too dirty for their water treatment plants to clean.
 3. It is very dirty all along the rivers.
 4. It can contain chemicals that are hard to get rid of.
- (d) What does the writer think about distributing clean water in poor countries?
1. It cannot be achieved without help from governments.
 2. People should search for wells themselves.
 3. People have to be kind enough to share things with others.
 4. The international community has to cooperate to make poor governments stable.
- (e) Which of the following statements is true according to this passage?
1. Poor countries think Japanese people should stop using drinkable water for flushing toilets.
 2. Some Japanese are teaching poor countries how to sink wells and find groundwater.
 3. Governments in poor countries should tell people not to pollute their rivers.
 4. Governments should give top priority to distributing clean water to their people.

6

次の英文を読み、(a)~(e)の書き出しに続くものとして〔 〕に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを1~4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

They go by different names — goose bumps or goose pimples — but they are the same thing: those little bumps that appear on your skin when you are cold or afraid.

Here's what happens when a person gets cold: The muscles in human skin (yes, everybody has muscles in their skin) contract, and that causes the little hairs that cover your body to stand up.

That hair-raising process can make you a little warmer in two ways. For one thing, hair that stands on end traps more air that can warm your skin than hair that's lying flat. And, as with all muscular activity, this skin muscle movement produces heat, which is another way your body tries to help you warm up.

Things happen a little differently when you are afraid, but the result is the same.

Fear makes your body produce adrenaline, a chemical that prepares you for emergency action. It makes your heart beat faster, which you may have noticed if you have been in a scary movie and felt your chest suddenly pounding, and it makes your muscles tense, which we've learned causes skin hairs to rise.

Raised hair caused by goose bumps makes some animals appear larger and may scare predators. Scientists think that a long time ago, when people were covered with heavy hair, goose bumps worked the same way.

So how did goose bumps get their name? They look like the bumpy flesh of a goose with plucked feathers.

(a) Goose bumps { }.

1. are different from goose pimples
2. are little bumps which appear on our skin
3. appear on our skin only when we are cold
4. appear when we are covered with heavy hair

- (b) When we get cold, [].
1. muscles contract our skin
 2. our skin raises the little hairs
 3. the little hairs on our body stand up
 4. the little hairs cover our body to warm us up
- (c) When our skin hairs rise, [].
1. all the muscles in our skin move to produce heat
 2. they catch warm air around our body
 3. our body produces adrenaline
 4. our body can be a little warmer
- (d) When we are afraid, [].
1. our body produces a chemical for emergency action
 2. our heart beats faster than when we feel tired
 3. adrenaline makes our body warmer for us to move quickly
 4. adrenaline makes our brain cool for us to stay calm
- (e) The most suitable title for this passage is [].
1. "MYSTERIES OF A HUMAN BODY"
 2. "HAIR-RISING PROCESS AND MUSCLE MOVEMENT"
 3. "HOW DID GOOSE BUMPS GET THEIR NAME?"
 4. "EVER WONDERED WHY YOU GET GOOSE BUMPS?"

【英語】

解答用紙(中学帰国生)

1 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g)

2 (a) (b) (c)

3 (a)

A	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>
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 (b)

C	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>
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 (c)

E	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>
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 (d)

G	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>
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 (e)

I	<input type="text"/>	J	<input type="text"/>
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4 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

5 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

6 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

受験番号	<input type="text"/>	氏名	<input type="text"/>
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得点	<input type="text"/>
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