

2010年度・学力考查問題

【英語】

(中学帰国生)

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下さい。
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下さい。

受験番号	
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氏名	
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1

次の(a)~(g)の()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。

(a) This new machine will () you much time and labor.

1. catch 2. help 3. save 4. keep

(b) I () in Hokkaido for four years when I was a child.

1. live 2. lived 3. have lived 4. have been living

(c) I ran () her at the mall yesterday.

1. of 2. out 3. away 4. across

(d) This book contains () new information.

1. lots of 2. a number of 3. several of 4. quite a few of

(e) The time may come () we will have used up all the oil.

1. the way 2. when 3. where 4. which

(f) Hurry up, () you will be late.

1. if 2. then 3. or 4. so

(g) He visited Australia last year. He enjoyed swimming very much during () there.

1. he stayed 2. his stay 3. that stayed 4. to stay

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1~4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(a) A : What are you eating?

B : Fried rice. Want ()?

1. them 2. some 3. it 4. one

(b) A : Hey, I waited for you until nine. You could have sent me an e-mail.

B : Oh, sorry. (), but I was tied up all day.

1. I know I should have 2. I might not have
3. I had better do so 4. I should call

(c) A : Excuse me.

B : Yes, sir?

A : ()

B : Of course. I'm terribly sorry. I'll get it right away.

1. It's a little cold here. Could you turn down the air-conditioning?
2. I'm sorry. I'll bring you another table.
3. Could I have another glass? This one's dirty.
4. What seems to be the problem? Let me check for you.

3

次の(a)~(e)の日本語に合うように1~7の語(句)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)も小文字にしています。

(a) 長い間彼女から便りが無い。

() (A) () () (B) () for a long time.

1. not
2. from
3. a letter
4. heard
5. her
6. I
7. have

(b) 私の父は実際の年よりもはるかに若く見える。

My father () (C) () () (D).

1. age
2. younger
3. much
4. he really
5. is
6. looks
7. than

(c) テレビのおかげで、私たちは今日起っていることを知ることができる。

() (E) () () (F) () is happening today.

1. to
2. know
3. what
4. can
5. television
6. enables
7. us

(d) 少し歩くと図書館に着いた。

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

1. brought
2. walk
3. arrived
4. to
5. me
6. a short
7. the library

(e) 私達のチームがきっと試合に勝つでしょう。

I () () (I) () (J) ().

1. the game
2. am
3. winning
4. sure
5. to
6. our team
7. of

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。

Nasreddin Hodja was a man who lived near Ankara, in central Turkey in the thirteenth century. This funny story is about Nasreddin's daily life.

One day Nasreddin Hodja borrowed a large pot from his neighbor. Days and weeks passed, but he didn't return the pot. At last, the neighbor came over and asked to have his pot back. Hodja apologized, "I am sorry. I forgot to return it. But," he said, "I have good news for you. While the pot was at my house, it gave birth to a (a) pot."

Hodja handed his neighbor the big pot and the "baby" pot, and the neighbor went home happily with two pots.

A few weeks later, Hodja knocked on his neighbor's door and asked to borrow the large pot again. The neighbor (b) the good experience from the first time, so he was happy to lend his pot to Hodja again.

Weeks passed and there was no word from Hodja about the pot. The neighbor decided to go to Hodja's house, (c), and ask him to return the pot. When Hodja opened the door, the neighbor asked to have the pot back. Hodja, with a sad face, told the man that the large pot died.

The neighbor was shocked and angry and said, "(d) do you think I am, an idiot? Do you want me to believe that a pot died?"

"My good man," Hodja replied with a smile, "you had no trouble believing that a pot (e)."

- (a) 1. large 2. strong 3. smaller 4. bigger
- (b) 1. remembered 2. forgot 3. needed 4. lacked
- (c) 1. instead 2. however 3. as before 4. on the whole
- (d) 1. Which 2. How 3. Where 4. What
- (e) 1. died 2. gave birth 3. was broken 4. was returned

5

次の英文を読み、本文の内容に関する(a)~(e)の質問に対する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。

Technology is making life easier for some dairy farmers. They use robotic systems to milk their cows. These systems are designed to reduce labor and increase milk production. Here is how they work.

Cows are trained to follow a series of paths that lead to milking stations. Only one cow at a time can enter a station. Once inside, the cow is rewarded with food. As the cow eats, a robotic arm cleans and connects the animal to the milking machine. A few minutes later, the milking is complete. The gate is lifted, the cow is released and the next cow enters.

The robotic systems are designed to operate twenty-four hours a day. The cows get to decide when they want to be milked. Cows are milked an average of about three times a day. Some are milked four to six times a day. The cows wear collars around their necks that identify them to the system. A computer keeps records on their eating and milking. A cow is released from the station if the computer decides it should not be milked. The automated system also measures the temperature and color of freshly produced milk. Milk is thrown away if it does not pass the tests.

Cows need about two to four weeks to learn to use the robotic milking systems. Once trained, the cows no longer require human assistance, unless something goes wrong. The system is programmed to notify the farmer if there is a problem. Karen Plaut heads the Department of Animal Science at Michigan State University. Professor Plaut believes the systems will appeal especially to the next generation of farmers. She means young people who are more interested in technology and less interested in working all the time on the farm. Still, she says the price of robotic milking systems will continue to limit their use.

Doug and Tina Suhr have more than one hundred milking cows on their family farm. Last year it became the fourth farm in southeast Minnesota to get a robotic milking system. A recent story in a local agricultural newspaper said the first robot cost one hundred seventy-five thousand dollars. The second cost one hundred fifty thousand.

Doug Suhr told Agri News that wages that would have paid for one employee will pay for one robot in five years. He says the increase in milk production reached a high of more than six kilograms per cow per day.

- (a) What is the purpose of using robotic systems for milking?
1. It makes our daily lives easier.
 2. It lets farmers work less.
 3. It produces more milk than cows.
 4. It helps us know how to milk better.
- (b) Which statement is NOT true for the process of milking cows with the machine?
1. Farmers have to take cows back from the milking station.
 2. Farmers can't get milk from more than one cow at the same time.
 3. Cows are fed when the system is preparing for milking.
 4. Cows are set free from the machine after a few minutes.
- (c) What decides when the cows should be milked?
1. The temperature and color of the milk do.
 2. The collars the cows wear do.
 3. The cows themselves do.
 4. The computer does.
- (d) What does Karen Plaut think about the robotic systems?
1. They will be accepted by younger farmers.
 2. They will be useful for younger farmers to study more about technology.
 3. They will make younger farmers reluctant to work.
 4. They will keep younger farmers from milking cows.
- (e) What is true for Doug Suhr?
1. He is employed as a farmer in Minnesota.
 2. He won the fourth prize in milking cows last year.
 3. He thinks the robotic system is not so expensive.
 4. He gets more milk as the number of cows he keeps is increasing.

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。

Look at the stars in the night sky. Do some of them seem to form patterns or designs? Can you see animals, people, or objects? These patterns are called constellations.

Constellations are not real animals, people, or objects. We imagine them to help us make a map of the sky. On a dark night, you can see almost 1,500 stars. Trying to distinguish which is which can be difficult. Constellations make it easier for us to identify stars.

People began seeing patterns in the stars about 6,000 years ago. Three of the first constellations they imagined were a lion, a bull, and a scorpion. In ancient times, farmers used constellations to know which month it was. We can see some constellations only one season each year. Farmers knew it was time to plant when they saw a certain constellation. They knew it was time to harvest when they saw a different one.

People in different countries can look at the same constellation and imagine different things. Someone in China might think a constellation looks like a dragon. Someone in Australia might think the same pattern is a horse. Each country has its own ideas. Many constellations get their names from the myths of ancient Greece and Rome. A constellation called Aquarius is named after a Greek boy who carried water. A constellation called Taurus is named after a god who came to earth as a bull.

Constellations are not stationary. The stars in them are gradually moving. It is difficult to know the boundaries of many constellations. In 1929, international astronomers, scientists who study stars, agreed on official boundaries for the 88 constellations that exist today. Some of these constellations were the same ones as recognized in ancient times.

However, by the time your children grow up, these boundaries could change. We might also find new constellations. We will always use our imaginations to help understand the world around us.

(a) Constellations [].

1. are the various visual patterns of the phases of the moon, such as a full moon
2. are imaginary creatures, which were frightening to ancient people 6,000 years ago
3. are groups of stars, which have been discussed for a long time
4. are useful tools to observe the stars at night, which help us make our city maps

- (b) In the night sky, { }.
1. we can see a great number of stars and sometimes nearly 1,500 stars can be seen
 2. we can watch various animals like a lion, a bull, or a scorpion walking around
 3. we can throw ancient pictures onto the sky and study their lifestyle
 4. we can find 1,500 imaginary animals on a map of the sky
- (c) Ancient farmers { }.
1. were not so intelligent as to know how constellations moved around the moon
 2. decided when they should plant and harvest by looking at some constellations
 3. worked very hard so that they could see a certain constellation only once a year
 4. grew enough food in order to identify the patterns of the stars
- (d) If you go to different countries, you will find { }.
1. there are people who can't distinguish between a dragon and a horse
 2. heroes of Greek myths in each country are named after the constellations
 3. the 88 ways of counting stars today are the same everywhere
 4. the image of the same constellation differs from country to country
- (e) Constellations are slowly changing, so { }.
1. they have brought up our children for thousands of years
 2. we can use the constellations to form a map of the night sky
 3. ancient farmers used constellations to help them tell time
 4. we might find new constellations by using our imagination

【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		B	
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 (b)

C		D	
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 (c)

E		F	
---	--	---	--

 (d)

G		H	
---	--	---	--

 (e)

I		J	
---	--	---	--

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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