

2012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. 解答用紙のみ試験終了後あつめます。
4. 問題は9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。

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1～4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(a) It suddenly began to rain hard when I was going to () the house.

1. leave 2. start 3. come 4. arrive

(b) () the students can speak English fluently.

1. A lot 2. Any 3. A few 4. All

(c) I am very proud () my school.

1. to 2. in 3. of 4. on

(d) "() don't you have some wine?" "Yes, thank you."

1. What 2. Why 3. How 4. Which

(e) We must finish this work before ().

1. it will get dark 2. it doesn't get dark
3. it gets dark 4. it didn't get dark

(f) You may fill it out () either blue or black ink.

1. by 2. of 3. from 4. in

(g) The book the cover () is red is mine.

1. of which 2. whose 3. what 4. which

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 : Hello, Michael. It's Rachael.

B : Hi, Rachael. What's up?

A : Where are you now?

B : I'm going home, driving near the post office.

A : Great! Michael, ()

B : No, not at all. Go ahead.

A : I'm at the post office now, and I need to get home as soon as possible. Could you pick me up?

B : Oh, OK.

1. are you interested in coming to see me?
2. do you have the time?
3. how're things going?
4. do you mind if I ask you a favor?

(b) A : I'm sorry to be late.

B : You look sleepy. What time did you go to bed last night?

A : I went to bed at about 1:30 a.m. I did my homework, and then I wanted to finish reading a book.

B : Oh, was it so interesting?

A : Yes. I couldn't get up this morning.

B : () But you must come to school on time. You should start doing your homework earlier next time.

1. You must be busy today.
2. Please help yourself.
3. That's too bad.
4. Let's take a break right now.

(c) A : Hi. What's the problem?

B : I have a pain here.

A : ()

B : When I eat something cold, it hurts a lot.

A : OK, open your mouth now, and let me see it.

1. It's no business of mine.
2. How long have you had such a problem?
3. I hope this medicine will work.
4. When does it hurt?

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) あなたの車の後ろにもう一人乗れますか。

Is ()(A)()()(B)() the back seat of your car?

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. room | 2. ride | 3. in | 4. another |
| 5. for | 6. person | 7. there | |

(b) とても多くの木が川沿いに植えられた。

()(C)()()(D)() the river.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. trees | 2. a large | 3. many | 4. were planted |
| 5. of | 6. along | 7. number | |

(c) 僕の演奏はどうだったか言ってください。

()()(E)()(F)() my performance.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|-------|
| 1. about | 2. what | 3. you | 4. me |
| 5. think | 6. tell | 7. how | |

(d) 彼女は服地を買い、それでブラウスを作った。

She bought ()()(G)()(H)().

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------|-------|
| 1. and | 2. it | 3. made | 4. by |
| 5. cloth | 6. into | 7. a blouse | |

(e) この家は私たちの家の約3倍の大きさだ。

This house is ()()(I)()(J)() ours.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. three | 2. size | 3. of | 4. about |
| 5. the | 6. large | 7. times | |

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。

Christopher Columbus's discovery of America is an example of how the "first" discoverer is (a) the one people acknowledge.

Columbus was an Italian sailor and cartographer. In 1492 he sailed from Spain with three ships. He traveled west across the ocean to find a new route to Asia for buying and selling goods. After two months at sea, Columbus and his men reached the Bahamas — he discovered America. Many Europeans then traveled across the Atlantic Ocean to make new settlements in America. America became known (b) the "New World."

(c), Columbus was not the first European to reach America. Almost 500 years earlier, a young Viking explorer named Leif Eriksson traveled west from Greenland, looking for new lands he had heard about. *Greenlanders' Saga*, a story written about Eriksson's adventures, tells how he found a rocky land. He also saw forests and white sandy beaches. He made a settlement on an island, (d) he named Vinland (land of vines). His old settlement has been found on the island of Newfoundland in Canada.

Even though he found America much later than Eriksson and by accident, Columbus is still credited with the discovery. "Columbia" is the name of a university, a movie company, a space shuttle and even a country. But Leif Eriksson's name is (e) to find anywhere.

(a) 1. sometimes 2. necessarily 3. in fact 4. not always

(b) 1. to 2. as 3. by 4. over

(c) 1. In addition 2. For example 3. However 4. Therefore

(d) 1. which 2. where 3. when 4. that

(e) 1. hard 2. popular 3. easy 4. famous

5

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。

There were limits to the usefulness of the telephone. Ships were out of contact, and all places needed connections and exchanges. In 1894 a Brazilian, Roberto Landell de Moura, sent a radio signal in São Paulo. He worked for the Roman Catholic Church and the Church didn't like this new invention. He was told to stop work on it, and the following year some angry people burned down the building where he worked. Five years passed before Landell was able to show his invention again. By this time, the leader in radio was the Italian Guglielmo Marconi.

When he was only twenty years old, Marconi had done his first work with radio on his family's land near Bologna. By 1895, he had succeeded in sending messages, using the Morse system, for two and a half kilometers. At the other end of the line, his brother fired a hunting rifle to show that they had been received.

Marconi received no support in Italy, so he went to London, where he succeeded in interesting the Post Office. He formed his own company in 1897, and two years later sent a message to France. By 1901, he had sent one across the Atlantic from Poldhu in Cornwall to St John's, Newfoundland. This was surprising, since the world is round and radio waves travel in straight lines. The answer came in 1924, when it was discovered that the radio waves were sent back to Earth from high up in the sky.

In 1909, Marconi received the Nobel Prize. By that time over 300 ships were using radio signals and there was already a public service across the Atlantic. In 1904, the Cunard ship *Campania* had begun to print the daily news for passengers. In 1910, while it was sailing from Belgium to Canada, its captain read the daily news report and realized that the murderer Dr. Crippen was on the ship. He didn't tell the other passengers — so millions of people around the world knew, but not them. The police were waiting for Dr. Crippen when he arrived in Canada.

When the *Titanic* sank in 1912, the two "Marconi men" on the ship, Jack Phillips and Harold Bride, stayed and sent messages until the power failed. Bride lived, but Phillips went down with the ship. Their signals, using Marconi's invention, brought the SS *Carpathia* to the scene to save 712 people from the ocean.

The early messages were sent across the Atlantic using Morse's system. With better equipment, speech was first sent from Virginia to Paris in 1915. After the First World War, public broadcasting increased greatly. By 1922 there were 600 broadcasting stations, and when the BBC was started in 1927 there were already two million radios in Britain.

- (a) Roberto Landell de Moura [].
1. started working with Guglielmo Marconi
 2. borrowed ideas from Guglielmo Marconi
 3. was one of the famous pioneers in the field of radio
 4. was given government money to complete a new invention
- (b) Guglielmo Marconi [].
1. succeeded in sending and receiving messages by himself, using the Morse system
 2. drew interest from the Post Office in London
 3. established his own company at the age of twenty
 4. set up the line between London and France in 1900
- (c) It can be inferred from the passage that the murderer Dr. Crippen [].
1. escaped from the ship
 2. was arrested in Canada
 3. committed suicide
 4. killed the other passengers
- (d) In 1912, [] made it possible to save 712 people from the ocean.
1. a hunting rifle
 2. Marconi
 3. the police
 4. radio signals
- (e) According to the passage, [].
1. the enormous growth of public broadcasting led to a great increase in the number of radios in Britain
 2. before the First World War, there were few real improvements to the Morse system
 3. in 1927 there were about three thousand times as many radios as in 1922 in Britain
 4. radios are now supplied to many people in the poor parts of the world

6

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。

Children can spend hours a day looking at computer screens and other digital devices. Some eye care professionals say all that screen time has led to an increase in what they call computer vision syndrome.

Nathan Bonillia-Warford is an optometrist in Tampa, Florida, with VSP, Vision Service Plan, a big insurance provider. He says he has seen an increase in problems in children. "I see a lot more children who are coming into the office either because their parents have noticed that they have headaches or red or watery eyes or discomfort, or because their prescription, their near-sightedness, appears to be increasing at a fast rate and they're worried."

Dr. Bonillia-Warford says part of the problem is that children may be more likely than adults to ignore early warning signs. "Even if their eyes start to feel uncomfortable or they start to get a headache, they're less likely to tell their parents because they don't want to have the game or the computer or whatever taken away."

He says another part of the problem is that people blink less often when they use digital devices. The average person who uses a computer or an electronic device blinks about a third as much as we normally do in everyday life. And so that can result in the front part of the eye drying and not staying moist and protected like normal.

Eye doctors offer suggestions like following what is known as the 20/20/20 rule. Every twenty minutes, look away twenty feet or more for at least twenty seconds from whatever device you're using. Twenty feet — that's six meters!

Other suggestions include putting more distance between you and the device and using good lighting. Of course, another way to avoid eye strain is to spend less time looking at screens. Many experts say children should spend no more than two hours a day using digital devices — with no screen time for children under two.

But not all eye doctors have noticed an increase in problems in children. Dr. David Hunter says he has not seen an increase in his practice as a pediatric ophthalmologist at Children's Hospital Boston. He also serves as a spokesman for the American Academy of Ophthalmology.

Dr. Hunter thinks calling it a syndrome, as in computer vision syndrome, is a little much. He says the real problem is simple. "Spending too much time in one place, focusing on one thing, not looking away from their work, etc."

While it is possible to develop fatigue looking at various screens for a long period of time, he says, there's certainly no evidence that it actually causes any damage to the eyes.

- (a) What does Dr. Bonillia-Warford say about the increase of children coming into the office?
1. Computer vision syndrome is a symptom which is peculiar to people in Florida.
 2. Computer vision syndrome is seen much more in parents than in their children.
 3. Some parents feel uncomfortable when their children suffer headaches with their eyes turning red.
 4. Some parents are worried that their children's eyesight has been getting worse and worse.
- (b) What is the part of the problem about computer vision syndrome Dr. Bonillia-Warford suggests?
1. It is difficult to understand the early warning signs of the disease.
 2. Children are unwilling to tell their parents about their symptoms honestly.
 3. About one-third of people come to blink less when using electronic devices than when not.
 4. Too much blinking when people use computer devices tends to make their eyes dry.
- (c) What is true of the 20/20/20 rule?
1. You should have a break at regular intervals and gaze at something more than twenty feet away during that time.
 2. You should look at things more than twenty feet away unless you want to improve your eyesight much better.
 3. You should use digital devices more than twenty feet away when you work with them for a long period of time.
 4. You should try to tell things more than twenty feet away quickly because you have only short seconds to see.
- (d) What is NOT true of suggestions eye doctors offer?
1. You should keep away from computer devices.
 2. You should use good lighting when you use computer devices.
 3. You should set a time limit for children using computer devices.
 4. You should forbid your children to use computer devices until the age of two.

- (e) What opinion does Dr. Hunter have about eye strain as discussed in this article?
1. People are still careless about children suffering from headaches and tired eyes.
 2. It is needless for the American Academy of Ophthalmology to comment on this officially.
 3. Eye fatigue from using computer devices is just an early warning sign, not a syndrome.
 4. There is no doubt that spending too much time on computer devices has a close relation to damage to the eyes.

【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 (b) C D (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"/>
------	----------------------	----	----------------------

得点	<input type="text"/>
----	----------------------