

2013年度・学力考査問題

(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) I've always wanted a CD player and I've just saved enough money to buy ().

1. one 2. it 3. that 4. mine

(b) I haven't made () my mind whether or not I will go skiing this weekend.

1. on 2. to 3. off 4. up

(c) Will you () me your car until tomorrow?

1. borrow 2. bring 3. lend 4. take

(d) Do you know the man () with the girl wearing a green shirt?

1. is talked 2. talking 3. who talking 4. who are talking

(e) The weather is getting much ().

1. bad 2. ill 3. worse 4. worst

(f) I was so nervous about my exams () I couldn't sleep.

1. that 2. which 3. what 4. whether

(g) On my way home, I was () a foreigner.

1. spoken by 2. spoken at 3. spoken to 4. spoken to by

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 should I see during my stay in Tokyo?

B : ()

A : Thank you. I'll do that.

1. You should see Tokyo, and also Kyoto and Nara.
2. You'd better go to Tokyo as soon as you can.
3. If you have time, let's go to see the Tokyo Sky Tree.
4. If I were you, I'd go to the Imperial Palace first.

(b) A : Is everything OK? What's the matter?

B : I think I erased the report I was working on.

A : ()

B : What a relief!

1. I made a copy of it earlier today.
2. We will have to start all from the beginning.
3. Which report are you talking about?
4. It should have been finished a week ago.

(c) A : Do you mind if I use your car over the weekend?

B : () I have to visit my mother on Saturday and it's the only way
I can get to her house.

1. I'd rather you didn't.
2. I hope you will.
3. I wish you would.
4. I'd like to see that.

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) コンピュータは以前より安くなっている。

Computers ()()(A)()(B)() be.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. cheap | 2. as they | 3. used | 4. aren't |
| 5. to | 6. expensive | 7. so | |

(b) 健康のためにはあまり食べ過ぎないことが大切です。

It is ()(C)()(D)()() too much.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|--------|--------------|
| 1. for | 2. to | 3. eat | 4. important |
| 5. your health | 6. that | 7. not | |

(c) 彼らは駅の方に歩いていた。

They ()()(E)()(F)().

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------|---------|
| 1. the direction | 2. of | 3. in | 4. were |
| 5. walking | 6. the station | 7. to | |

(d) 少し運動をすればよく眠れるだろう。

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

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. help | 2. will | 3. if | 4. exercise |
| 5. to sleep | 6. you | 7. a little | |

(e) 困った時は、いつでも私に助けを求めなさい。

Ask me ()()()(I)()(J) trouble.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. you are | 2. any time | 3. whenever | 4. for help |
| 5. when | 6. at | 7. in | |

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。

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a country with a lot of oil. Oil brings the country billions of dollars each year. So why is the UAE building a city that uses (a) oil? The answer is simple: oil will not last forever. But there is another resource people can use instead of oil — the sun.

(b), engineers are now building a new city that uses mostly solar energy for its power. The city is called Masdar, and it is about 20 miles from Abu Dhabi, one of the largest cities in the UAE. If it is a success, Masdar will be the first city in the world that uses (a) oil.

Masdar is a small city — only 2.3 square miles. In the future, it will hold 50,000 people, more than 1,000 companies, and a university. Its streets are very narrow. The houses are (c) each other. The shade from the houses helps keep the streets cool.

There are (d) on the streets of Masdar. Because the city is so small, people can walk to most places. If they get tired, they can use the PRT: Personal Rapid Transit. These small, solar-powered cars move underground, like a subway. The cars have no drivers. People just tell the car where they want to go, and it takes them there.

Masdar will reuse as (e) as possible. It will reuse about 80 percent of its water and change most of its waste into more energy. People in Masdar are even using building materials that they can reuse in the future.

Can this city really be successful? No one knows. But if it is, there could be other low-energy cities around the world in the future.

(a) 1. much more 2. little or no 3. lots of 4. much fewer

(b) 1. In fact 2. However 3. By contrast 4. In addition

(c) 1. far from 2. composed of 3. close to 4. familiar to

(d) 1. many houses 2. no cars 3. old buildings 4. few people

(e) 1. much oil 2. low energy 3. little materials 4. many resources

5

次の英文を読み、本文の内容に関する(a)~(c)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。

Michelangelo, Napoleon Bonaparte, Thomas Edison, Donald Trump, and Madonna all have something in common — they have all claimed to only need four hours' sleep a night.

Does this prove that the key to success is to sleep less? On the contrary, most people need much more sleep to keep healthy, regulate their emotions, and strengthen cognitive skills such as memory. What actually happens during sleep that recharges our body and makes us healthy?

A sleep cycle, which usually takes about 90 — 110 minutes, is divided into two phases, non-rapid eye movement (NREM) and rapid eye movement (REM).

During the first stage of NREM, which is drowsiness, our muscle activity slows down, but we are still not fully asleep. After ten minutes of this drowsiness, our bodies enter the second stage of NREM, light sleep, which lasts about twenty minutes. Our breathing and heart rate slow down and then we enter deep sleep, stages three and four. These are the most restorative stages. Our blood pressure drops, growth and development hormones are released, and energy is regained.

We then enter the second phase of the sleep cycle, REM sleep, which is when our brain is most active and the majority of dreams occur. Scientists believe that dreaming allows the processing and retention of memories. This phase usually lasts about ten minutes and then the cycle is repeated. A person may go through four or five sleep cycles a night.

Sleep deprivation, not getting enough sleep, has a number of negative consequences. Besides feeling tired and moody, drowsy people usually have more difficulty remembering facts, concentrating on tasks, and reacting to situations. For example, in the USA alone, more than 56,000 car accidents a year, some fatal, are caused by drivers feeling sleepy behind the wheel. In fact, studies show that sleepy drivers are impaired at a level equal to that of drivers who have drunk alcohol.

So, although Thomas Edison regarded sleep as a waste of time, most people do need more than just a few hours of sleep a night. It is the easiest way to become a smarter and healthier person.

- (a) What do famous people say such as Napoleon Bonaparte or Thomas Edison?
1. To sleep less is the only key to success for all people.
 2. It is better for them to sleep as long as possible to keep healthy.
 3. Four hours a night is long enough for them to sleep.
 4. Sleeping less is important for recharging their bodies.
- (b) What is NOT true of NREM?
1. NREM lasts at least thirty minutes in one sleep cycle.
 2. NREM has four stages, and in one of the stages dreams occur.
 3. After the second stage of NREM, we enter the stages of the sleep that repair the body.
 4. Light sleep is longer than drowsiness.
- (c) What is true of the fourth and the fifth paragraphs?
1. NREM is more active than REM.
 2. Sleep always starts with NREM and ends with REM.
 3. REM is shorter and deeper sleep than NREM.
 4. According to scientists, dreaming has something to do with memories.
- (d) What does sleep deprivation cause people to do?
1. Have trouble in memorization, concentration or reaction.
 2. Make them feel less tired and bad-tempered.
 3. Decrease the car accidents a year.
 4. Make them safer drivers than those who have drunk alcohol.
- (e) What is true of this passage?
1. People in the USA say that sleeping less is the best way to be smarter.
 2. Drowsy people cause all fatal car accidents.
 3. Getting enough sleep doesn't always make people healthier and stronger.
 4. It is necessary for most people to sleep for more than four hours a night.

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。

When he planned his trip, David de Rothschild knew there was a lot of plastic in the ocean. That was the whole point of the trip. He had studied the problem and wanted to bring attention to it. So he built a boat from 12,500 plastic bottles, named it the *Plastiki*, and sailed it across the Pacific Ocean.

Even though he was prepared, de Rothschild was shocked by what he saw. The route of the *Plastiki* took it through the “eastern garbage patch.” This is a collection of floating garbage that covers an area of about 550,000 square miles — more than twice the size of Texas. Until 12 years ago, it was unknown to scientists because it is mostly invisible — millions of very small pieces of plastic floating just underwater, a kind of plastic soup.

According to scientists, the garbage patch may contain 100 million tons of plastic. It has been carried to this area by ocean currents and winds from all over the Pacific. Scientists used to think that plastic bags or bottles broke up into small pieces only after many years in cold water. However, studies have shown that it happens much more quickly. In about a year, plastic bottles, bags, or other plastic objects are broken down into many small pieces, which may remain in the water for a hundred years.

Furthermore, when plastic breaks up, chemicals are released into the water, and these too remain for a long time. Researchers in Japan have studied water from the world's oceans and found that it contains chemicals from plastic. Two of these chemicals, polystyrene and bisphenol A, have also been found in fish. It is not known yet what effect they may have on the fish or on other kinds of marine animals, but they are known to be harmful to human health.

The large pieces of plastic that have not yet broken down are also a problem. Scientists who study marine life say that marine animals often mistake larger pieces of plastic for food. The consequences can be deadly. According to the United Nations Environmental Program, plastic causes the death of more than a million seabirds a year, as well as over 100,000 dolphins and whales, and thousands of sea turtles.

On his trip across the Pacific, de Rothschild was also shocked by the lack of marine life. He compared his experience with that of Thor Heyerdahl who sailed across in 1947. Heyerdahl saw all kinds of fish, dolphins, whales, and sea birds every day. There were so many flying fish, for example, that he sometimes had to throw them off the boat. De

Rothschild, on the other hand, saw very few fish or other marine animals. This confirms what scientists are now saying — that 80 percent of the fish in the world's oceans have disappeared. Plastic is not the only cause of this disappearance, but it is one of them.

To reduce the amount of plastic that ends up in the ocean, we need to reduce the amount we use. Plastic grocery bags are the worst source of pollution mainly because there are so many. In 2005, about five trillion bags were produced worldwide. A number of cities and countries have taxed or banned them (made them illegal), including Dhaka, Mumbai, and San Francisco; and South Africa, Australia, Ireland, Greece, Italy, and China.

In places where measures have been taken, people are using many fewer bags. In Ireland, for example, bag use dropped by 90 percent after the tax. In China, where people were using three billion bags daily before the new laws, bag use was reduced by about 70 percent.

- (a) David de Rothschild [].
1. set sail to collect more than 10,000 plastic bottles
 2. sailed across the Pacific Ocean without any special aims
 3. was upset to know which way the *Plastiki* traveled
 4. made the *Plastiki* to make people notice a lot of plastic in the ocean
- (b) The "eastern garbage patch" [].
1. is made up of very small pieces of plastic
 2. is floating on the sea like a kind of soup
 3. equals about the size of Texas, 550,000 square miles
 4. has an influence on ocean currents and winds around the Pacific
- (c) When plastic things break up into small parts, [].
1. the chemicals from them have an apparent impact on fish
 2. they are likely to stay in the sea for a century
 3. fish eat them and release polystyrene and bisphenol A
 4. they cause more than a million seabirds to die a year

【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	
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 (d)

G		H	
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 (e)

I		J	
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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		氏名	
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得点	
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