

2013年度・学力考査問題

(高校第1回)

【英語】

注 意

1. 試験時間は50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. 解答用紙のみ試験終了後あつめます。
4. 問題は10ページで①から⑦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。

1

次の(a)~(e)の各組で、最も強く読む部分（母音）の発音が他の3つと異なるものを1~4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (a) 1. afraid 2. vacation 3. damage 4. angel
- (b) 1. cousin 2. hungry 3. busy 4. stomach
- (c) 1. athletic 2. event 3. forever 4. secret
- (d) 1. ocean 2. potato 3. shoulder 4. total
- (e) 1. iceberg 2. journal 3. thirsty 4. earthquake

2

次の(a)~(e)の文の[]に入れるのに最もふさわしい語をそれぞれ答えなさい。
ただし、[]に与えられた文字で始めること。

- (a) To go [a] means going to a foreign country.
- (b) We write down the experiences we have each day or our private thoughts in a [d].
- (c) When we want to keep or borrow money, we go to a [b].
- (d) A [c] is a large building with high walls and towers built in the past by kings or queens.
- (e) A [f] is a piece of cloth with a special design and it may be the symbol of a particular country.

3

次の(a)~(e)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 : I made a trip to New York last summer.

B : That's nice. I spent a few weeks in Washington last year, but didn't have a chance to visit New York. ()

A : It's an exciting city, so I want to go there again.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. What about it? | 2. Do you know it? |
| 3. What is it like? | 4. Can I ask you a favor? |

(b) A : Would you like to try that new Italian restaurant tonight?

B : Actually, () I have a lot of work to do.

A : Oh, that's too bad.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I'd love some. | 2. I have to go home. |
| 3. I prefer Chinese. | 4. I haven't been there yet. |

(c) A : John telephoned you while you were out. He seemed worried about something.

B : ()

A : No, he'll call you later.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. What was it about? | 2. Will he call again? |
| 3. Are you sure about that? | 4. Should I call him back? |

(d) A : What are you planning to do for the long weekend?

B : I am thinking of going for a drive out of Tokyo.

A : ()

B : I think Hakone may be nice at this time of year.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Anywhere in special? | 2. I went there two years ago. |
| 3. Even on a holiday weekend? | 4. Are you talking about an island? |

5

次の(a)~(e)の1~7の語(句)を並べかえたとき、(イ)(ロ)に入れるものをそれぞれ番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語(句)も小文字にしてあります。

(a) I() () (イ) () () (ロ) () young people.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------------|-------|
| 1. kind | 2. with | 3. what | 4. of |
| 5. wonder | 6. music | 7. is popular | |

(b) () () (イ) () (ロ) () () yesterday?

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------|--------|
| 1. do | 2. you like | 3. saw | 4. you |
| 5. which | 6. the film | 7. how | |

(c) This() () (イ) () () (ロ) () this month.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------|-------------|
| 1. the end | 2. by | 3. work | 4. finished |
| 5. of | 6. be | 7. must | |

(d) () (イ) () () (ロ) () () she.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|----------|
| 1. my class | 2. student in | 3. as well | 4. other |
| 5. as | 6. sings | 7. no | |

(e) I() () () (イ) () (ロ) () three.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|------------|----------|
| 1. learning | 2. of | 3. the age | 4. began |
| 5. to swim | 6. how | 7. at | |

6

次の「指紋」に関する英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

In 1892 in *Argentina, a police officer named Juan Vucetich was looking into the *murder of two people. At the scene of the crime, he saw a mark on a door. It was a fingerprint! He *compared this to the prints of two *suspects in the murder. One of the fingerprints matched, and Vucetich solved the crime. What was so unusual about this? A fingerprint was first used to solve a murder.

In ancient times, people used fingerprints to *identify people. They also used them as *signatures in business. However, no one used fingerprints to solve a crime until the late 1880s. (イ) Three men who were working in three different areas of the world made this possible.

The first man who collected a large number of fingerprints was William Herschel. He worked for the British government in India. He took fingerprints when people signed official papers. For many years, he collected the same people's fingerprints several times. He made an important discovery. Fingerprints do not change over time.

At about the same time, a Scottish doctor in Japan began to study fingerprints. Henry Faulds was looking at ancient Japanese *pottery one day, and then he noticed small lines on the pots. He thought that the lines were 2,000-year-old fingerprints. Faulds wondered, "Are fingerprints unique to each person?" He began to take fingerprints of all his friends, staff, and students at his medical school. Each print was unique. He also wondered, "{ □ }" He *shaved the fingerprints off his fingers with a knife to find out. Would they grow back the same? They did.

One day, some medicine was stolen in Faulds's medical school. Faulds found fingerprints on the bottle. He compared the fingerprints to the ones in his records, and he found a match. The thief was one of his medical students. By examining fingerprints, Faulds solved the crime.

Both Herschel and Faulds collected fingerprints, but there was (ハ). It was very difficult to use their collections to identify a *specific fingerprint. Francis Galton in England made it easier. He noticed common patterns in fingerprints. He used these to help to *classify fingerprints. These features were called "Galton details." Thanks to them, it was easy for police to search through fingerprint records. The system is still in use today. When police find a fingerprint, they look at the Galton details. Then they search for other fingerprints with similar features.

Like Faulds, Galton believed that each person had a unique fingerprint. Galton said that the chance of two people with the (A) fingerprint was 1 in 64 billion. Even the fingerprints of *identical twins are (B). Fingerprints were the perfect tool to identify *criminals.

For more than 100 years, no one found two people with the same prints. Then, in 2004, terrorists *committed a crime in *Madrid, Spain. Police in Madrid found a fingerprint. They used computers to search databases of fingerprint records all over the world. Three fingerprint experts agreed that a man on the West Coast of the United States was one of the criminals. Police arrested him, but the experts were (ニ). The man was not a criminal. Another man was arrested. Surprisingly, the two men who were 6,000 miles away from each other had fingerprints that were almost exactly *identical.

After the mistake made by the experts in the Madrid case, the police have to be very careful. Today, millions and millions of fingerprints are in databases. Many of them are almost (C). However, if they are not exactly (C), each one is still (D)!

【注】 Argentina アルゼンチン murder 殺人 compare ~ to... ~を…と比較する
suspect 容疑者 identify ~を確認する
signature (契約書などへの)署名 pottery 陶器 shave 剃る
specific 特定の classify 分類する identical twins 一卵性双生児
criminal 犯人 commit ~を犯す Madrid スペインの首都
identical まったく同じ

[設問]

(a) 下線部(イ)を this の内容を明らかにして日本語に直しなさい。

(b) 空所[口]に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. Does a fingerprint identify a suspect of a murder?
2. Is it possible to collect a lot of fingerprints?
3. Can you change your fingerprints?
4. Are you all right if you cut yourself with a knife?

(c) 空所(ハ), (ニ)にそれぞれ入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(ハ) 1. a chance 2. a problem 3. success 4. progress

(ニ) 1. brave 2. smart 3. wrong 4. professional

(d) 空所 (A), (B), (C), (D)に入れるのに最もふさわしい語の組み合わせを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. (A) same (B) different (C) identical (D) unique
2. (A) same (B) different (C) unique (D) identical
3. (A) different (B) same (C) identical (D) unique
4. (A) different (B) same (C) unique (D) identical

(e) 次の問い(問1・問2)に対する答えとして最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

問1 What did William Herschel discover?

1. Many fingerprints he collected were exactly the same.
2. Fingerprints were always the same for many years.
3. Indian people didn't refuse to take fingerprints when they were asked to.
4. The British Government collected fingerprints to solve a crime.

問2 What can police do if they use "Galton details?"

1. Police can search for hiding places of criminals right away.
2. Police can collect fingerprints of criminals at once.
3. Police can find fingerprints for a short time at crime scenes.
4. Police can identify criminals through fingerprints records.

(f) 本文の内容と一致するものを次の1～8の中から3つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. In the late 1800s in South America, two suspects didn't kill anybody after all.
2. When a crime happens, police always take pictures and collect fingerprints.
3. A fingerprint has been used as a perfect tool to solve a crime since ancient times.
4. Dr. Faulds found that the fingerprints he saw on the pots were left twenty centuries ago.
5. Dr. Faulds shaved off his fingerprints and discovered that they grew back the same.
6. By examining the fingerprints his staff collected, Dr. Faulds knew who stole the medicine.
7. Galton found out features of fingerprints and classified them by types.
8. After the Madrid case, police have no longer used databases of fingerprint records.

7

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

My sister Tina and I have some things in common. We both have brown hair and brown eyes. We both hate carrots. We both love adventure movies. But we are different in every other way. In my family, I am the *conservative one. When I grew up, I always got good grades in school. I listened to my parents and obeyed the family rules. Tina is *rebellious. She always *argued with her teachers, and she left school when she was eighteen years old. (イ) [1. her 2. my parents 3. a teacher 4. to 5. become 6. like 7. wanted] me, but she became a dancer instead.

How can two sisters have such different characters? What makes Tina so rebellious and me so conservative? There may be an explanation. Frank Sulloway, the author of *Born to *Rebel*, says our character is influenced by whether we are the oldest, youngest, or middle child in a family. So, Tina may be rebellious just because she was born (□) me.

Sulloway says younger brothers and sisters like Tina act differently to get attention from their parents. They can't do the same things as their older brothers and sisters, so they find other ways to *stand out. They take risks. As a child, Tina was always trying new things, sometimes (ハ) dangerous things. One time she jumped out of a tree and broke her arm. For Christmas one year she asked her parents to buy a *poisonous snake for a pet.

However, older brothers and sisters like me have no reason to rebel. We can do things sooner than our younger brothers and sisters. We can control them. As a result, we *identify with our parents. When I grew up, I always obeyed the rules. I did things in the safe way. I wanted to be just like Mom and Dad.

Tina believes we were (ニ) raised differently. She thinks Mom and Dad *paid more attention to me. I don't know whether that's true. I think they were *stricter with me. Sulloway says (ホ) this is common. He says that with first-born children, parents worry about everything. They make a lot of rules and teach their first child to be very careful. That means they become really strict. With later-born children, they are more relaxed. They think, "Oh, she'll be fine, just like her sister." This may explain why my parents allowed Tina to stay up late and to watch movies, but I had to be in bed by 10 p.m.

It may also explain why Tina and I took different types of jobs. I liked my job because it was safe, *steady work that paid well. For Tina, dancing was a way to be different, to be free. It was also a way to rebel against my parents. She argued with them for months after she left school. Some of the fights got pretty bad. Mom and Dad worried that she would

never be able to make enough money to live. In fact, Sulloway says younger brothers and sisters usually have lower *salaries than their older brothers and sisters.

At first, making money as a dancer was difficult for Tina. These days, however, she is very successful. She's part of an all-girl group called the "Masters of Movement." They dance at concerts and sporting events. She's been on TV a few times. Our salaries are about the same. So [へ].

【注】 conservative 保守的な rebellious 反抗的な argue 言い争う
rebel 反抗する stand out 目立つ poisonous 毒のある
identify with ~ ~と共通認識を持つ pay attention to ~ ~に注意を払う
strict 厳しい steady 堅実な salary 給料

[設問]

- (a) 下線部(イ)が本文の内容に合う英文になるように、[]内の1～7の語(句)を並べかえ、番号で答えなさい。
- (b) 空所(ロ)に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
1. after 2. before 3. with 4. between
- (c) 下線部(ハ)の具体例を2つ答えなさい。ただし、それぞれ15字以上25字以内の日本語で答えること。また、句読点は1字と数えます。
- (d) 下線部(ニ)のこの場合の意味と同じものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
1. risen 2. collected 3. brought up 4. grown up
- (e) 下線部(ホ)の内容として最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
1. 第一子の方が第二子より両親に厳しくしつけられること。
 2. 第二子の方が第一子より両親に従順であること。
 3. 両親は、第一子より第二子の方に過度な期待を抱くこと。
 4. 両親は第一子を第二子より甘やかして育てること。

(f) 空所〔 へ 〕に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. all of Sulloway's birth order theory is perfectly true for us
2. not every part of Sulloway's birth order theory is true for us
3. not only Tina but also I agree with Sulloway's birth order theory
4. we are sure that Sulloway's birth order theory is right

(g) 本文の内容と一致するものを次の1～8の中から3つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. The author and her younger sister seem to have nothing in common.
2. Sulloway's theory shows that Tina's character may be based on her birth order.
3. Later-born children aren't able to do the same things as their older brothers and sisters.
4. Tina always did dangerous things to rebel against her parents.
5. The author thought Tina chose a different job from her as a way to be free.
6. After all, Tina couldn't earn enough money as a dancer to live alone.
7. Tina is a member of all-girl group and often appears on TV as a singer.
8. The parents don't have to know that later-born children are usually rebellious.

【英語】

解答用紙(高校第1回)

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

2 (a) (b) (c)
(d) (e)

3 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

4 (a) (b)
(c) (d)
(e)

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

6 (a)
