

2014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⑧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はすぐに手をあげ下さい。

1

次の[A]・[B]の問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の(a)~(c)の各組で、下線部の発音が他の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. food 2. moon 3. wool 4. school
(b) 1. said 2. April 3. nanure 4. danger
(c) 1. cooked 2. wanted 3. watched 4. stopped

[B] 次の(a)・(b)の各組で、与えられた語の第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置が他の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. suc-cess 2. ar-range 3. bal-loon 4. ath-lete
(b) 1. o-pin-ion 2. de-vel-op 3. to-mor-row 4. choc-o-late

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) Your [n] is the part of your body which joins your head to the rest of your body.
(b) The [h] is the line in the far distance which the sky seems to meet the land or the sea at.
(c) If you [c] something such as a tree, mountain or ladder, you move toward the top of it.
(d) Food that is [d] has a very good taste.
(e) If you choose the [w] thing, person or method, you make a mistake and do not choose the one that you really want.

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 left my purse in the train.

B : ()

A : It's dark brown, and has two pockets inside of the purse.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Why didn't you notice? | 2. What does it look like? |
| 3. Where did you get it? | 4. What kind of purse do you like? |

(b) A : You were listening to music at a high volume last night.

B : ()

A : No, I was working on the computer.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I wasn't listening to it. | 2. Shall I turn it down? |
| 3. Did I wake you up? | 4. I hope you don't mind. |

(c) A : Wow, it's getting late.

B : Yes, I guess we should go home.

A : It's a pity that I must leave such a fun party, but ()

B : Me, too. I go to the office every Saturday.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I have to work tomorrow. | 2. you're right, it's getting late. |
| 3. you probably have a good time, right? | 4. I don't agree with you. |

(d) A : Excuse me. Can I change seats on my train tonight?

B : May I see your ticket?

A : Yes. Here it is. ()

B : Just a moment, please. I think I can find you one.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I want to go there now. | 2. How can I change trains? |
| 3. Can you fix this seat? | 4. I'd like a seat by the window. |

5

次の(a)~(c)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) She reads () () (イ) () (ロ) () () as old as she is now.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------------|---------|
| 1. did | 2. when | 3. books | 4. than |
| 5. they were | 6. fewer | 7. her parents | |

(b) () () (イ) () (ロ) () () fun.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|------------------|
| 1. the | 2. shore with | 3. a lot | 4. walking along |
| 5. my son | 6. of | 7. is | |

(c) () () (イ) () () (ロ) ().

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. each other | 2. it | 3. met | 4. since |
| 5. a long time | 6. we first | 7. has been | |

6

次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。なお、()内に与えられた語をそのままの形で用いること。

「窓を開けてもいいですか。」(mind)

「全然かまいませんよ。」(all)

7

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The first *organized system for sending messages began in Egypt around 1500 B.C. This system developed because the *pharaohs often needed to send messages up and down the Nile River in order to keep their *empire. Later, the *Persians developed a more efficient system for sending messages by using men and horses. Messages are carried along the road system covering from one end of the Persian Empire to the other. Along these roads, fresh men and horses waited at special (イ) to take and pass along any messages that needed to be sent. The (イ) were built 23 kilometers apart, and there riders passed messages *back and forth. So the men and horses were able to travel quickly between them. The Romans later took this idea and improved it by using a more organized and *extensive road system. But it was closed out after the period of the empire.

In China, however, Kublai Khan built up his own system for delivering messages. This system worked in the same basic way as the Roman system. The difference was that Kublai Khan kept 300,000 horses along the roads of his delivery lines. There were over 10,000 stations, and there a message would be passed from one (ロ) to another with (ハ). In this way, Kublai Khan could receive messages from anywhere in the country in only a few days.

(ニ) A well-organized postal system didn't appear again until the 1500s in Europe. One family, the Taxis family, got the right to deliver mail for the Holy Roman Empire (most of Italy) and parts of Spain. This family continued to carry mail, both government and private, throughout Europe for almost 300 years.

In 1653, a French man, Renouard de Velaye, made a system for delivering post in Paris. *Postal charges at that time were paid by the reciever, but de Velaye's system was unique by allowing the sender to pre-pay the charges, in a similar way to the modern stamp. Unfortunately, de Velaye's system came to an end when jealous *competitors put mice in his letter boxes, and *ruined his business. Finally, private postal businesses changed into government-controlled postal systems, and by the 1700s government *ownership of most postal systems in Europe was an accepted fact of life.

(ホ) The thing that [1. early systems 2. was 3. these 4. had 5. all of] that they were quite expensive for public use, and were *intended for use by the government and rich people. However, in 1840, a British schoolteacher named Roland Hill suggested introducing stamps, and a postal charge based on weight. This resulted in lowering postal charges, and encouraged more people to use the system to communicate with each other. (ヘ) His idea helped the British postal system to begin to earn *profits as early as 1850. Soon after that many other countries introduced Mr. Hill's idea, and letter writing became *accessible to anyone who could write. Today, the Ronald Hill awards are given each year to "encourage and *reward fresh ideas which help to *promote stamp collecting."

【注】 organized 組織化された	pharaoh ファラオ, 古代エジプトの王の称号	
empire 帝国	Persian 古代ペルシア人, 現代のイラン人	
back and forth あちこちに	extensive 広範囲に及ぶ	postal charge 郵便料金
competitor 競争相手	ruin 台無しにする	ownership 所有権
intend ～を意図する	profit 利益	accessible 利用しやすい
reward ～に報いる	promote ～の普及を促進する	

[設問]

(a) 空所(イ)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. roads 2. horses 3. stations 4. messages

(b) 空所(ロ)と(ハ)に入れるのに最もふさわしい語(句)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. (ロ) rider (ハ) a fresh horse
 2. (ロ) runner (ハ) delivering messages
 3. (ロ) king (ハ) much money
 4. (ロ) horse (ハ) serious illness

(c) 下線部(ニ)が示す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. 1500年代になっても, 組織化された郵便システムはヨーロッパに再び現れなかった。
 2. 1500年代までには, ヨーロッパから組織化された郵便システムが再び消えてしまった。
 3. 1500年代までは, 組織化された郵便システムがヨーロッパから再び消えることはなかった。
 4. 1500年代になってようやく, 組織化された郵便システムがヨーロッパに再び現れた。

(d) 下線部(ホ)が本文の内容に合う英文になるように, []内の1～5の語(句)を並べかえ, 番号で答えなさい。

(e) 下線部(ヘ)の内容を, 20字以上, 25字以内の日本語で答えなさい。ただし, 句読点も1字に数えます。

(f) 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 Which sentence about Renouard de Velayer is true?

1. His system was a government-controlled system.
2. His competitors destroyed his business.
3. His system lasted for hundreds of years.
4. In his system, the person who received the letter paid the postal charge.

問2 What was Roland Hill's greatest achievement?

1. He made letter writing accessible to more people.
2. He made a lot of money for the British postal system.
3. He made stamp collecting a private business.
4. He won an award for letter writing.

(g) 本文の表題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. How international letters travel
2. Changes in the methods of communication
3. A surprising method for delivering mail
4. The history of postal systems

(h) 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 first organized system for delivering messages in Egypt was made 1500 years ago.
2. When the Roman Empire finally came to an end, the Roman system for delivering messages disappeared in Europe.
3. People in Egypt, Persia, Rome and China had systems for delivering messages which relied only on horses.
4. The Taxis family succeeded in making a well-organized mail system which was managed by themselves almost 300 years ago.
5. In the middle of the 17th century, a French man made a unique mail system using horses which ran from place to place all over the country.
6. Only some people used the early mail systems in several countries.
7. Modern postal systems using men and horses are cheap enough to be accessible to everyone today.
8. Good postal systems were invented in several countries so that people could communicate with each other.

8

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

David Swan, a young man of 20, was traveling on foot from *New Hampshire to *Boston. He was going to Boston to work as a clerk in his uncle's *grocery store. It was a very hot day, and after walking all morning in the sun, he became tired and sleepy. He found the shade that he could sit in and waited for a *stagecoach there. He made a pillow with the small bag of clothes he was carrying, and he put the pillow under his head. Soon David fell asleep.

While David took his *nap in the shade, other people passed by him. They were walking, riding horses, or sitting in *carriages. { A } people didn't notice David. { B } laughed at him because he slept *soundly. One middle-aged woman looked at him and thought he looked charming in his sleep. Another serious-looking man thought David drank too much. As David slept, he *was completely unaware of these people and what they were thinking.

After a few minutes, a brown carriage stopped in front of the sleeping young man. A wheel of the carriage was broken and had to be fixed. A rich old man and his wife stepped out of the carriage and noticed David. The woman said to her husband, "He is a beautiful young man! Doesn't he look like our dead son, Henry? Shall we wake him up?"

"Why?" her husband asked, "We know nothing of his character. (イ)What do you have in mind?"

"Perhaps *fate sent him to us," she replied. "Since the death of our only child, we have no one to give our money to when we die."

"(□)Do you think { 1. as he 2. is 3. as 4. looks 5. he 6. honest }?" her husband asked.

"Yes, let's wake him up."

But just then the driver called out, "The wheel is fixed. The carriage is ready to leave."

The old couple hurried into the carriage. (ハ)They felt foolish for thinking they should wake up the stranger.

*Meanwhile, David Swan enjoyed his nap.

Soon a pretty young girl walked along and stopped to fix her skirt. She *blushed when she saw David asleep in the shade. Suddenly, a large bee landed on David's face. Without thinking, the young girl pushed the bee away with her handkerchief.

"He looks handsome!" the young girl thought as she looked at David.

Now, this girl's father was a rich man, and he was looking for a young man like David to work for him and marry his daughter. But the girl was too shy to wake up David, so she walked away. Here again, David was unaware that (ニ)good luck was close to him.

After the girl left, two men came to David. These men made money by stealing from other people. When they found David asleep, one man said to the other, "Do you see that bag under his head?"

The second man nodded.

The first man said, "I'm sure he has money in that bag. Let's take it."

"But what should we do if he wakes up?" the second man asked.

The first man opened his coat and showed his friend a large knife.

The two men approached the sleeping David. One man held his knife near David while the other man looked in David's bag.

At that moment, a dog came between the two men.

"We can't do anything now. The dog's master must be near." The two men ran from the spot while David continued to sleep. This time, David was unaware that death was close to him.

A few minutes later, a stagecoach came. David quickly woke up when he heard the noisy wheels of the coach.

"Hello, driver," David shouted. "Will you take another passenger?"

"Sure!" answered the driver.

David climbed up to the seat next to the driver, and the stagecoach continued along the road to Boston.

That afternoon, while David slept, he was unaware of three events that *could have changed his destiny. In that one hour, David Swan never knew that fate almost brought him *wealth, love, and (ホ).

【注】 New Hampshire 米国北東部の州 Boston マサチューセッツ州の州都
grocery store 食料雑貨店 stagecoach 乗り合い馬車 nap うたた寝
carriage 馬車 soundly ぐっすりと be unaware 気付かない
fate 運命 meanwhile その間 blush 顔を赤らめる
could have changed his destiny 彼の運命を変える可能性があった
wealth 富、財産

【設問】

(a) 空所〔 A 〕, 〔 B 〕に入れるのに最もふさわしい語(句)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〕Some | 〔B〕Any | 2. 〔A〕Some | 〔B〕Others |
| 3. 〔A〕Another | 〔B〕The other | 4. 〔A〕One | 〔B〕The other |

- (b) 下線部(イ)とほぼ同じ意味を表すものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
1. Why are you so clever?
 2. Why do you feel sorry for him?
 3. What makes you sad?
 4. What are you thinking about?
- (c) 下線部(ロ)が本文の内容に合う英文になるように、[]内の1～6の語(句)を並べかえ、番号で答えなさい。
- (d) 下線部(ハ)の老夫婦の心情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. 道端で寝ている変な人をあわれむ気持ち。
 2. 土地勘もないのに歩き回る人を馬鹿にする気持ち。
 3. 見知らぬ男性とはいえ起こすべきだったという後悔の気持ち。
 4. 見知らぬ男性を起こそうとしたことをおろかだと思ふ気持ち。
- (e) 下線部(ニ)の good luck の内容を、15字以上25字以内の日本語で答えなさい。ただし、句読点も1字に数えます。
- (f) 空所(ホ)に入れるのに最もふさわしい語を、本文中より英語1語で抜き出しなさい。
- (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. David was sleeping on his way to Boston in the stagecoach.
 2. As David was very beautiful, everyone walking near him looked at his face.
 3. The rich old woman thought David was like her only child, so she thought she should give him their wealth.
 4. When the wheel of the carriage was broken, the rich old man had to fix it by himself.
 5. The young girl couldn't talk to him because she was afraid that the bee on David's face might attack her.
 6. The two men planned to steal David's money but they couldn't.
 7. Thanks to David's dog, David was able to escape from the two men.
 8. David didn't know what happened to him before the stagecoach came.

【英語】

解答用紙(高校第1回)

1 [A] (a) (b) (c) [B] (a) (b)

2 (a) (b) (c)

(d) (e)

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

4 (a) (b)

(c) (d)

(e)

5 (a) (b) (c)

6

7 (a) (b) (c) (d)

(e)
 25 20

(f) 問1 問2 (g) (h)

8 (a) (b)

(c) (d)

(e)
 25 15

(f) (g)

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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