

# 2015年度・学力考査問題

(高校第2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11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. said                      2. meant                      3. felt                      4. paid
- (b) 1. complete                      2. mice                      3. female                      4. police
- (c) 1. increase                      2. news                      3. advice                      4. lose

[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. sched-ule                      2. col-lege                      3. des-sert                      4. pro-gram
- (b) 1. re-al-ize                      2. im-ag-ine                      3. dis-cus-sion                      4. ex-pen-sive

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) The [ e ] is the part of each day between the end of the afternoon and bedtime.
- (b) The [ r ] of a house is the covering on top of it that protects the people and things inside.
- (c) It is not cold or hot, so the [ w ] weather will bring the fruit trees into blossom soon.
- (d) The [ l ] thing is the one that comes after all the others.
- (e) If you [ r ] something, you move it so that it is in a higher position.

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 : Mary, how do I look in this T-shirt?

B : You look nice. But ( )

A : Yes. Why did you say so?

B : You can't enter it without a necktie.

1. did you buy it at the shopping mall?
2. it was very expensive, wasn't it?
3. won't you buy another T-shirt at the shop?
4. are you going to wear it to the restaurant I told you about?

(b) A : Hey, Linda. Do you remember David MacDonald?

B : Oh, he was a rock musician in 1980s, wasn't he?

A : That's right! I saw him on TV last night. He said that ( )

B : Really? He must be having a relaxing time now.

1. he wanted you to hold a rock concert.
2. he gave up his job to live a country life.
3. he started a computer company.
4. he moved to New York for business.

(c) A : Grandma. Shall I carry your suitcase? It looks very heavy.

B : Oh, thank you. ( )

A : Sure, no problem. It is too big for you to carry.

1. Can you carry it to the parking lot?
2. Can you tell me where the parking lot is?
3. Can you help me to find my car key?
4. Can you show me your car key?

(d) A : Do you know how to ride a horse?

B : Of course not. ( )

A : Robert says that we are all going to ride horses to the camping area.

B : Really? I don't think I can.

1. Who are we going to go with?
2. Why do you ask me such a question?
3. But I'm afraid it will be rainy tomorrow.
4. But I'm sure you can go camping.

(e) A : That's a beautiful dress. You look nice in green.

B : Thank you. This is one of my favorite dresses.

A : ( )

B : Yes, there's a party at my friend's house.

1. Won't you come to my party with us?
2. Did you buy it at the supermarket?
3. Are you going out tonight?
4. You shouldn't go shopping after school.

4

次の(a)~(e)の日本語の意味に合うように英文をつくる時、(イ)(ロ)に入れるのに最もふさわしい語をそれぞれ答えなさい。

(a) 今朝、学校へ行く途中で、偶然叔父と会った。

This morning I (イ) to meet my uncle on my way (ロ) school.

(b) 日本の人口は1億2千万人を超えている。

Japan (イ) a population of (ロ) 120 million people.

(c) 彼女は今朝、いつものように学校へ行った。

She left her house (イ) school as (ロ) this morning.

(d) そのバスは時間通りに出発したが、20分遅れて到着した。

The bus left ( イ ) time and arrived 20 minutes ( ロ ) schedule.

(e) 私の幼い息子は、おととい迷子になった。

My little boy lost his ( イ ) the day ( ロ ) yesterday.

5

次の(a)~(c)の1~7の語を並べかえたとき、( イ )( ロ )に入れるものをそれぞれ番号で答えなさい。

(a) I'm ( イ ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ロ ) ( ) ( ) tomorrow morning.

- |            |          |            |         |
|------------|----------|------------|---------|
| 1. at      | 2. house | 3. calling | 4. your |
| 5. forward | 6. to    | 7. looking |         |

(b) He ( ) ( ) ( イ ) ( ) ( ロ ) ( ) ( ).

- |             |          |         |             |
|-------------|----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. do       | 2. of    | 3. to   | 4. couldn't |
| 5. anything | 6. think | 7. else |             |

(c) My mother ( ) ( ) ( イ ) ( ) ( ロ ) ( ) ( ) those days.

- |         |            |         |           |
|---------|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. very | 2. playing | 3. good | 4. tennis |
| 5. at   | 6. was     | 7. in   |           |

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順に用いること。

何をしたらよいのか分からなかったけれども、彼は最善を尽くした。

( to / his )

7

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Drinking tea is not so ceremonial in Great Britain now, but tea still holds a ( イ ) place in daily life. For the British, tea is the cure for a headache or a heartache. It seems anything can be fixed by a “nice cup of tea.” The British usually drink tea with milk and sometimes sugar. When tea was first brought to England, it was served in a bowl, but many people had a hard time holding the bowl by the bottom and \*rim without burning their fingers. So they poured small amounts of tea into their dishes to cool. The ladies and gentlemen then picked up their dishes and drank tea with a loud sound! To ( ロ ) stop this, a single handle was added to the tea cup around the middle of the eighteenth century. The custom of drinking tea with a loud sound from dishes stopped at last, but still continues in parts of England and India. Soon another custom was started by one of \*Queen Victoria's Ladies in Waiting, the \*Duchess of Bedford. At that time, the British had two meals a day, breakfast and dinner. During the ( ハ ) waiting time between meals the Duchess didn't feel comfortable, so she began to invite friends for an afternoon light meal such as cakes, sandwiches, and tea. Other ladies liked ( ニ ) the idea and started to do the same. Later, there were two kinds of afternoon teas: “low tea” and “high tea.” High tea is served around five or six o'clock on a dining table (a high table) and is a large meal with hot dishes, heavy sandwiches, and cakes. Low tea is served around 4 p.m. and \*consists of light cakes and thin sandwiches.

Americans didn't drink a lot of tea. At that time, they fought the \*Revolutionary War, and Americans \*associated tea with the British. So they drank coffee instead. Today, Americans drink lots of tea, but about 80 percent of it is “iced.” Iced tea was born in 1904 at the \*St. Louis World's Fair. There an Englishman named Richard Blechynden tried to introduce Indian teas. ( ホ ) [ 1. hot tea 2. succeed 3. his plan 4. serve 5. didn't 6. to ] so well. That day the temperature was very hot, and everyone wanted cold lemonade and Coca-Cola. Blechynden suddenly had an idea: he filled tall glasses with pieces of ice and poured hot tea over them. The drink was a great hit. Soon after iced tea was invented, the tea bag was born. An American tea salesman named Thomas Sullivan gave \*samples of tea in small silk bags. His customers put them in a cup and poured hot water over them. People thought it was a great idea, and later tea bags were made of cheaper paper filters. Today tea is more popular than ever in America because it's conveniently used in bags, \*instant mixes, and bottles and cans—( ケ ).

Tea customs are different around the world. In \*Mongolia, tea is mixed with milk, butter, and \*grain—almost like a soup—and drunk from a bowl. \*Moroccans like green tea served with fresh mint and sugar in small glasses. Indians drink a \*spiced tea known as *chai*. It is made with hot milk, sugar, \*cinnamon, and \*cardamom.

No other ( ト ) in the world is more popular than tea. Tea makes us comfortable, and in this busy world, gives us a short rest. For many people, a morning without tea is unbelievable. Not to offer tea to a guest is rude. Tea holds a special position in our lives and traditions. (チ) It is so important that we can't imagine how to live without it.

【注】 rim ふち	Queen Victoria's Ladies in Waiting	ヴィクトリア女王の女官たち
Duchess of Bedford	ベッドフォード侯爵夫人	consist of ~ ~で構成されている
Revolutionary War	独立戦争	associate ~ with... ~で...を思い出す
St. Louis World's Fair	セントルイス世界博覧会	samples 試供品
instant mixes	紅茶の粉末	Mongolia モンゴル
grain 穀物	Moroccans モロッコ人	a spiced tea スパイスティー
cinnamon シナモン (香辛料)		cardamom カルダモン (香辛料)

[設問]

(a) 空所( イ )と( ハ )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. ( イ ) good | ( ハ ) exciting | 2. ( イ ) bad  | ( ハ ) terrible |
| 3. ( イ ) low  | ( ハ ) short    | 4. ( イ ) high | ( ハ ) long     |

(b) 下線部(ロ)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. 紅茶を冷まさないようにする
2. 受け皿を持ち上げやすくする
3. 音をたてて紅茶を飲まないようにする
4. 砂糖やミルクを入れないようにする

(c) 下線部(ニ)の内容を、15字以上20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。

(d) 下線部(ホ)が本文の英文の内容になるように、〔 〕内の1～6の語(句)を並べかえ、番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に來るべき語(句)も小文字にしてあります。

(e) 空所(ヘ)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. perfect for a busy society
2. important to walk slowly
3. popular among the British
4. dangerous for American people

(f) 空所(ト)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) 下線部(チ)をItの指すものを明らかにして、日本語に直しなさい。

(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 British usually enjoy drinking tea without milk and sugar.
2. A meal with hot dishes and heavy sandwiches is low tea served around 4 p.m.
3. Americans drank coffee instead of tea because tea reminded them of the British they fought with.
4. About 80 percent of Americans are fond of drinking lots of iced tea.
5. Thanks to Richard Blechynden, iced tea was invented and became popular.
6. Tea bags made of cheaper paper filters appeared after people used tea bags made of silk.
7. *Chai* is a spiced tea served with fresh mint and sugar in a large bowl.
8. It is not necessary for people to serve tea to their guests.



8

次の英文は、主人公のオリバーが、のちに妻となるジェニファー(ジェニー)と出会う場面について書かれている。英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

In the autumn of my fourth year at Harvard University, I studied a lot in the \*Radcliffe library.

The library was quiet, nobody knew me there, and they had the books that I needed for my studies. The day before an examination I went over to the library desk to ask for a book. Two girls were working there. One was tall and sporty. The other was quiet and wore glasses. I chose her, and asked for my book.

She gave me an unfriendly look. 'Don't you have a library at Harvard?' she asked.

'Radcliffe told us we could use their library,' I answered.

'Yes, \*Preppie, they do — but is it fair? Harvard has five million books. We have a few thousand.'

Oh dear, I thought. A clever Radcliffe girl. (イ) I like girls feeling very small in front of me. But I needed that \*damn book, so I had to be polite.

'Listen, I need that damn book.'

'Don't speak like that to a lady, Preppie.'

'Why are you so sure that I went to \*prep school?'

She took off her glasses. 'You look \*stupid and rich,' she said.

'You're wrong,' I said. 'I'm actually clever and poor.'

'Oh no, Preppie,' she said. '*I'm* clever and poor.'

She was looking straight at me. All right, she had pretty brown eyes; and OK, perhaps I looked rich. But I didn't want anyone to call me stupid.

'Why can you say you're so ( □ )?' I asked.

'I'm not going to go for coffee with you,' she said.

'Listen — I'm not going to ask you!'

(ハ) That is the reason I can say you are stupid,' she said.

I asked her to have coffee with me, and then I got the book that I wanted. But she couldn't leave the library until closing time. So I was able to study the book for a good long time. I got an A in my exam the next day.

I gave the girl's legs an A too, when she came out from the library desk. We went to a coffee shop and I ordered coffee for both of us.

'I'm Jennifer Cavilleri,' she said. 'I'm American, but my family came from Italy. I'm

studying music.'

'My name is Oliver,' I said.

'Is that your first or your last name?' she asked.

'First. My other name is Barrett.'

'Oh,' she said. 'Like Elizabeth Barrett the writer?'

'Yes,' I said. 'No \*relation.'

I was pleased that she didn't say, 'Barrett, like Barrett Hall?' That Barrett *is* a relation of mine. Barrett Hall is a large, unlovely building at Harvard University. My great-grandfather gave it to Harvard long ago, and I am deeply \*ashamed of it.

She was silent. I looked at her notebooks.

'Sixteenth-century music?' I said. 'That sounds difficult.'

'It's too difficult for you, Preppie,' she said coldly.

Why should I keep calm in her talking to me like this? Didn't she read the university sports magazine? Didn't she know who I was?

(二) Hey, don't you know who I am?'

'Yes,' she answered. 'You're the man who owns Barrett Hall.'

She didn't know who I was.

'I don't *own* Barrett Hall,' I said. 'My great-grandfather gave it to Harvard, that's all.'

'So his not-so-great grandson could (ホ) Harvard so easily!'

I was angry now. 'Jenny, if I'm no good, why did you want me to invite you for coffee?'

She looked straight into my eyes and smiled.

'I like your body,' she said.

(へ) Every big winner has to be a good loser too. Every good Harvard man knows that.

But it's better if you can win. And so, when I walked with Jenny to her \*dormitory, I made (ト) my winning move.

'Listen, Friday night is the \*Dartmouth hockey match.'

'So?'

'So I'd like you to come.'

These Radcliff girls, they really care about sport. 'And why', she asked, 'should I come to a stupid ice-hockey match?'

'Because I'm playing,' I answered.

There was a moment's silence. (チ) I heard snow was falling.

'For which team will you play?' she asked.

【注】 Radcliffe ハーバード大学に併設されている女子大学

Preppie prep school の卒業生 damn ひどい(怒りを表す言葉)

prep school 学費の高い私立高校 stupid ばかな relation 関係・親族

ashamed 恥ずかしい dormitory 学生寮 Dartmouth ダートマス(大学名)

[設問]

(a) 下線部(イ)からわかる主人公の人物像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. 主人公は背が高いので女性が怖がってしまう。
2. 主人公は背の低い女性に魅力を感じている。
3. 主人公は女性とあまり話したことがない。
4. 主人公は女性に対して高慢である。

(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. clever
2. stupid
3. rich
4. poor

(c) 下線部(ハ)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. 主人公はコーヒーが嫌いであること。
2. 主人公がコーヒーを飲みに行こうと誘わないこと。
3. 主人公は自分の頭が良いことを示そうとしていること。
4. 主人公が探している本の場所を聞こうとしないこと。

(d) 下線部(ニ)の主人公の気持ち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. 私は成績優秀な学生なんだぞ。
2. 私はバレットホールの所有者なんだぞ。
3. 私はハーバード大学を代表するスポーツ選手なんだぞ。
4. 私は見た目ほど貧乏じゃないんだぞ。

(e) 空所(ホ)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. play for
2. get into
3. come from
4. give up

(f) 下線部(ヘ)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. 失敗は成功のもと
2. 二兎を追う者は一兎をも得ず
3. 取らぬ狸の皮算用
4. 明日は明日の風が吹く

(g) 下線部(ト)で主人公がとった行動を、具体的に25字以上30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。

(h) 下線部(チ)の時の主人公の気持ち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. 失恋してしまい、がっかりしている。
2. 嘘がばれるのではないかと、はらはらしている。
3. 彼女の返事を待っていて、ドキドキしている。
4. 試合が待ちきれなくて、わくわくしている。

(i) 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. Oliver used Radcliffe library because no one spoke to him there.
2. Oliver was pleased with Jennifer during their first conversation.
3. Oliver finally got the book after he asked Jennifer to have coffee with him.
4. Oliver got a good score on the exam in order to make Jennifer happy.
5. Oliver took Jennifer for coffee the day after the exam.
6. Jennifer didn't say anything when Oliver told a lie about Barrett.
7. Jennifer wanted to learn about 16th century music with Oliver.
8. Jennifer knew Oliver had a relation to Barrett Hall.

# 【英語】 解答用紙(高校第2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)

