

2018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集めます。
4. 問題は10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) The man () of his wallet on his way home.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. was stolen | 2. had lost |
| 3. was robbed | 4. had caught |

(b) You need to return the books () ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. by | 2. from |
| 3. until | 4. on |

(c) When I was a child, I () to Australia with my family.

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1. have been | 2. left |
| 3. had gone | 4. went |

(d) This vase is so delicate that it must be handled with ().

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. care | 2. carefully |
| 3. careful | 4. careless |

(e) Bad teeth () eating too many sweets.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. lead to | 2. result from |
| 3. contribute to | 4. because of |

(f) You can use my bike while yours ().

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. are repairing | 2. has repaired |
| 3. is being repaired | 4. would have been repaired |

(g) Let's go out as () as the weather is fine.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. well | 2. good |
| 3. far | 4. long |

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 : Hi. I know it's getting late, but I have to find a Christmas present for my wife.

B : Our Christmas gifts are sold out.

A : You've got to be kidding! ()

B : I'm sorry, but today is our busiest day next to Valentine's Day.

1. I can't go home empty-handed.
2. Can you give me a refund?
3. I'll give you a special deal.
4. You got here just in time.

(b) A : I switched to paperless billing for all of our bills!

B : That's wonderful, honey.

A : ()

B : That makes perfect sense.

1. It'd cut down on our electricity bill.
2. We should conserve water and recycle more.
3. It'll eliminate a lot of paper clutter.
4. We don't appreciate eco-friendly technology.

(c) A : Traditional Japanese cooking has great nutritional balance. Japan has oceans and mountains, so we can get many different ingredients.

B : ()

A : I think so. Another thing is that we often use seasonal ingredients.

1. So that's why Japanese people live such long lives.
2. Really? I love Japanese food, especially sushi.
3. Please tell me the ingredient Japanese like most.
4. Japanese food is not very popular in America.

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) 私たちは報告書の提出が遅れたことを上司に謝らなければならなかった。

We had to apologize () () (A) () (B) () in the report.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| 1. for | 2. handing | 3. the boss | 4. in |
| 5. to | 6. our delay | 7. order | |

(b) 散歩に行くのはどうですか。

What do you () (C) () () (D) ()?

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|--------|
| 1. to | 2. want | 3. say | 4. for |
| 5. walk | 6. going | 7. a | |

(c) 来る日も来る日も同じものばかり食べて、私はあきあきしていた。

I was () (E) () () (F) () and day out.

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| 1. day | 2. tired | 3. as | 4. eating |
| 5. of | 6. in | 7. the same dish | |

(d) 彼は毎月、私の二倍のお金を使っている。

He spends () (G) () (H) () () every month.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. as I | 2. much | 3. more | 4. money |
| 5. do | 6. as | 7. twice | |

(e) 30分前に出発すればよかったのに。

You () (I) () () (J) ().

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1. half | 2. have | 3. an hour | 4. left |
| 5. should | 6. ago | 7. for | |

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。

People tend to stand a certain distance apart while talking. We all have an invisible bubble of space around ourselves that we consider to be our own. Usually, we feel uncomfortable when someone enters our personal space. How much space individuals need differs by (a). This can lead to some interesting intercultural communication.

There are basically two different kinds of cultures in the world : contact and non-contact. Contact cultures are groups that tend to stand (b) together and touch often. The Middle East and South America are home to many examples of contact cultures. Non-contact cultures are groups that tend to want more space and do not touch very often. The Far East, Great Britain, and the United States are examples of non-contact cultures.

Learning to be aware of cultural understandings about space helps us (c) successfully. Greetings tell a lot about personal space in different cultures. People in many cultures use a handshake when meeting someone for the first time. Others bow, and still others give kisses on either one or both cheeks. A person who usually bows in greeting might be surprised to receive a kiss on the cheek from a stranger. Greetings among friends can also be different. Some friends hug, some pat each other on the back, and yet others press their noses together.

It is important to recognize and understand social cues given off by people from other cultures. If you notice someone moving away from you while talking, give them space. Their personal (d) is bigger than yours! Other cues include stiff laughter, strange facial expressions, and awkward silences. Respecting boundaries is a way to make people feel comfortable. And it is helpful in making friends (e) people from all over the world.

(a) 1. distance 2. example 3. culture 4. communication

(b) 1. up 2. away 3. close 4. apart

(c) 1. interact 2. interacted 3. interaction 4. interactive

(d) 1. cue 2. bubble 3. contact 4. culture

(e) 1. along 2. of 3. through 4. with

5

次の英文を読み、本文の内容に関する(a)～(e)の質問の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。

It's midday in a typical major city almost anywhere in the world. You're standing on the corner, trying to cross the street. Buses, trucks, cars, and taxis go by. The noise of the traffic hurts your ears. Black smoke fills the air. It's dirty. It's noisy. It's dangerous. You came to this city because it was where you could find work, but do you really want to "live" here?

Urban planners understand how you feel. They know that people want to work, play, and shop in an environment that has clean air, safe streets, and attractive surroundings. They are trying to solve some of these problems by creating "livable cities." There are two important ways to make cities more "livable" — encourage less use of private cars and build new types of neighborhoods.

To make cities more livable, many cities around the world are restricting car travel in certain areas. They are also creating some streets for pedestrians and bike riders only. When people walk and bike, the result is cleaner air to breathe and healthier and happier residents. Some major world cities that have streets for bikes only include Munich, Germany; Barcelona, Spain; and Paris, France. Many smaller cities have created streets like these, too.

In addition, some cities are charging drivers money to drive into the city. This money is called a "congestion fee." In Stockholm, Sweden; London, England; and Singapore, drivers must pay this fee to enter parts of the city. As a result, more people are *carpooling and taking public transportation. Fewer cars on the road means better air quality. It also means less traffic congestion. Congestion fees are working. In one month in Stockholm, there were 100,000 fewer cars on the road than there were the month before the city introduced the fee.

Another way to make cities livable is to design them so that people can live, shop, and work all in the same neighborhood. These neighborhoods are called "mixed-use" neighborhoods. Because people can work and shop near where they live, such neighborhoods also reduce residents' reliance on cars. These neighborhoods seem to have less crime, as well. As a result, many residents of mixed-use neighborhoods report that they have more peace of mind and feel less stressed.

One example of a mixed-use neighborhood is Atlantic Station in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Atlantic Station opened in 2005. Homes, offices, shops, and entertainment are all within 138 acres. The residents can walk or bicycle almost anywhere, so they don't need cars to get

around. There's also a special bus that connects them to Atlanta's public transportation system. The residents of Atlantic Station call their home a "live-work-play community."

Another example of a mixed-use neighborhood is Centre Ville, Beirut, Lebanon. Centre Ville is the result of a 25-year redevelopment plan for the waterfront city center. Urban planners designed a mixed-use area that preserves ancient historical sites. The new design puts Byzantine mosaics, Roman baths, old city walls, and the remains of a Phoenician *fort in the same area as housing, business, and entertainment areas. One of the main features of Centre Ville is Star Square. In the evening, this area is filled with restaurant diners and families walking with their children.

More and more people around the world are moving into cities for the economic opportunities that cities provide and to improve their lives generally. As urban populations continue to grow, it becomes even more important for urban planners to design cities well. Current trends in city planning such as bike- and pedestrian-friendly streets and mixed-use neighborhoods are just two approaches to making cities healthy and more livable.

* carpooling : going places with friends or workers together in one car

* fort : a building for soldiers where people can come to protect themselves from enemies

(a) Which of the following is true of urban planners?

1. They don't want to live in major cities because they can't find better jobs.
2. They think it difficult to solve the problems of big cities by making them livable.
3. They have only to design environment-friendly public transportation.
4. They know that most people want safe streets and safe communities.

(b) What are the two main ways to make cities more livable?

1. To create shopping areas and to provide job opportunities near housing.
2. To reduce crime and to add parks and green areas.
3. To improve city transportation and to create mixed-use neighborhoods.
4. To develop environment-friendly cars and to make air cleaner.

- (c) How are some cities trying to reduce traffic congestion?
1. By providing free buses.
 2. By charging extra fees for driving.
 3. By asking people to walk to work.
 4. By making people carpool and take public transportation.
- (d) Which of the following is true of mixed-use neighborhoods?
1. Mixed-use neighborhoods have many people who feel comfortable.
 2. People don't need bicycles or buses in mixed-use neighborhoods.
 3. One of the mixed-use neighborhoods was redeveloped 25 years ago.
 4. Centre Ville is less famous than Atlantic Station as a mixed-use neighborhood.
- (e) Why is it more important for urban planners to design cities well?
1. Because more and more people don't need to use public transportation.
 2. Because the number of people moving into cities is increasing.
 3. Because there are few job opportunities as well as recreational facilities.
 4. Because they need to find other ways to make cities more livable.

6

次の英文を読み、(a)～(e)の書き出しに続く[]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 is a great deal of information and enthusiasm today about the development and increased production of our global energy needs from alternative energy sources. Solar energy, wind power and moving water are all traditional sources of alternative energy that are making progress. The enthusiasm everyone shares for these developments has in many ways created a sense of self-satisfaction that our future energy demands will easily be met.

Alternative energy is an interesting concept when you think about it. In our global society, it simply means energy that is produced from sources other than our primary energy supplies: fossil fuels. Coal, oil and natural gas are the three kinds of fossil fuels that we have mostly depended on for our energy needs, from home heating and electricity to fuel for our automobiles and mass transportation.

The problem is fossil fuels are non-renewable. They are limited in supply and will one day be used up. In addition, as the population grows upwards towards nine billion people over the next 50 years, the world's energy demands will increase proportionately. Not only will it be important for renewable energy to keep up with the increasing population growth, but it must outpace not only these demands but begin replacing fossil fuel energy production if we are to meet future energy needs.

Sun, wind and water are perfect energy sources...depending on where you are. They are non-polluting, renewable and efficient. They are simple: all you need is sunlight, moving water and/or wind.

The power of ocean waves as they approach land is very strong. For this reason, engineers believe ocean waves have great potential as a force to create electricity. Engineers are developing technology to use that force. One plan for a wave farm includes putting several large fiberglass tanks in the ocean and securing them to the ocean floor. The tanks would be connected to each other. They would float on top of the water. As powerful ocean waves approached land, the tanks would rise and fall with the water. The motion would spin turbines inside the tanks to generate electricity. The wave farm would be connected to shore. Engineers estimate that one tank would generate enough electricity to power one house. This approach would work in most areas that have a sea coast.

A similar concept is now being used to create electricity using wind power. This approach works best in areas that have strong, steady winds. Engineers have created wind

farms to collect the power of the strong winds. They put hundreds of wind machines in windy places. A wind machine is a very tall pole. At the top is a propeller with several long blades. When strong winds blow, the blades of the wind machines turn. The turning blades power machinery in nearby turbines to generate electricity. The electricity derived from a wind farm is then sent to nearby consumers.

Another concept uses the sun to generate electricity. In areas that are sunny throughout the year, hundreds of collection devices are put into a large field. Each solar collection device consists of a pole with a large mirror on top. The mirrors reflect heat from the sun. The heat obtained from the mirrors is used to boil water. Steam from the boiling water turns machinery in a turbine to generate electricity for nearby consumers.

Scientific data indicate that generating electricity by using water, wind, and solar energy will benefit the world. However, at a local level, some people do not like these projects. They complain that wave farms destroy beautiful beaches. They also worry that a wave farm might affect whales and fish that swim in the water. Likewise, people complain that wind machine propellers are killing birds that fly too close to the blades. Others complain that rows of solar panels are ugly. They also say that the solar panels take up space that could be used for farming or recreation.

The choice is a difficult one. We need to consider both present and future needs when we decide how to obtain energy and how we consume it.

(a) According to this passage, many people today [].

1. are unaware of the growing population of the world
2. are worrying about pollution from oil
3. think it important to learn about primary energy supplies
4. are highly interested in the idea of using renewable energy sources

(b) Alternative energy [].

1. is produced from natural gas found underground
2. has been more depended on than fossil fuels
3. is expected to help satisfy our future energy needs
4. will be an effective solution to stop population growth

- (c) By using wave power, [].
1. it is possible to create electricity mainly on sea coasts
 2. the tanks in the ocean would be easy to carry to shore
 3. ships near the wave farm could sail against the wind
 4. engineers will bring water to nearby consumers
- (d) Wind farms are [].
1. often seen near farmland to grow crops faster
 2. where groups of wind machines are seen
 3. regarded as clean and safe energy sources for wild animals
 4. designed beautifully in harmony with the natural environment
- (e) Solar collection devices [].
1. reflect heat that is derived from the sun
 2. are mainly used for nearby consumers to boil water
 3. are seen anywhere throughout the world
 4. are suitable for farming and recreation

【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 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	氏名	得点
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