

2018年度・学力考查問題

(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ください。
3. 解答用紙のみ試験終了後集めます。
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ください。

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. askeded 2. calleded 3. enjoyeded 4. playeded
- (b) 1. silence 2. decide 3. horizon 4. children
- (c) 1. shoulder 2. approach 3. bought 4. goal

[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. a-fraid 2. e-qual 3. ca-reer 4. con-trol
- (b) 1. gov-ern-ment 2. char-ac-ter 3. in-dus-try 4. con-tin-ue

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) [W] is the day of the week after Tuesday and before Thursday.
- (b) December is the [t] month of the year.
- (c) We go to an Italian [r] to eat pizza or pasta.
- (d) An [o] is one of the five very large areas of sea on the Earth's surface.
- (e) [K] is information and understanding about a subject which a person has, or which all people have.

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 : May I see your passport?

B : Here you are.

A : What's the purpose of your visit?

B : ()

1. Ryan. It's spelled R-Y-A-N.
2. For three days at a hotel in Victoria.
3. I'm going to study at University of California at LA.
4. I'm sorry. It took me a long time to find my suitcase.

(b) A : I live with my parents and my brother. Here's a photo of us.

B : They look lovely. What do your parents do?

A : ()

B : I see. I think they are surely very busy.

1. They are playing tennis in the park.
2. Both of them are system engineers.
3. I thank both of them for everything.
4. They like singing, so they often go to karaoke.

(c) A : I'm hungry, now. Shall we eat cake or something before going to the art museum?

B : Yes, let's. There is a saying that goes, "*Hana yori dango.*"

A : What does it mean?

B : It means ()

1. "Bread is better than the song of the birds."
2. "Nothing is more important than time."
3. "Practicing hard makes your skill perfect."
4. "Tastes are different for each person."

(d) A : Hi, how are you? I'm Anthony Hopkins. Call me Tony.
B : Good to see you. I'm Nicholas Cage. My friends call me Nick.
A : Pardon? ()
B : Nick. I live near here, so I walk to school.

1. Where are you from?
2. What is your nickname again?
3. How do you go to school?
4. Who calls you Nick?

(e) A : Would you like to join a club?
B : Yeah, I often draw pictures in my free time.
A : Then, ()
B : It sounds interesting. But I also like sports like table tennis.

1. what about joining our art club?
2. how do you feel about this music?
3. how often do you draw pictures in a week?
4. what kind of sport do you like?

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) 雨にもかかわらず、観光客が次々と寺を見にやってきた。
In (イ) of the rain, visitors came to see the temples one (ロ) another.

(b) 今のところ、私はクラスメートたちと仲良くやっている。
I have got along (イ) my classmates so (ロ).

(c) 警官は忘れないうちにその住所を書き留めた。
The policeman wrote (イ) the address (ロ) he forgot it.

(d) 私はバイオリンの弾き方が全くわかりません。

I have (イ) idea (ロ) to play the violin.

(e) 医者はトムに1日に2回その薬を飲むように言った。

The doctor advised Tom (イ) take the medicine (ロ) a day.

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) () () (イ) () () (ロ) () walk around.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. dangerous | 2. to | 3. too | 4. children |
| 5. is | 6. for | 7. this town | |

(b) () () (イ) () () (ロ) () here to the station?

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|-------|
| 1. from | 2. do | 3. know | 4. it |
| 5. you | 6. how far | 7. is | |

(c) (イ) () () () (ロ) () () the city.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. will | 2. this street | 3. of | 4. the center |
| 5. you | 6. to | 7. lead | |

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。

先月私が読んだ本は、この本よりずっと難しい。

(read / much / one)

7

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Most *archaeologists study buried houses, broken objects, and old garbage to learn important things about ancient societies. At the University of *Arizona in the United States, however, *archaeology students are studying today's garbage. They hope to learn important things about modern society by studying its garbage. The Garbage Project started at the University of Arizona in 1973. Since then, students have studied garbage in cities in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

To study the modern world's garbage, students had to travel to landfills, the places which cities bury their garbage in. While the students were studying the garbage, they wore special clothes and used safety equipment. Students were also very careful when they opened bags of garbage.

What have students in the Garbage Project learned from studying modern garbage? One important thing they learned is that the garbage in landfills disappears very (イ). That was surprising to the students, as well as to many scientists who *predicted that about 70% of the garbage in landfills would disappear naturally and quickly. Even in cities which have a lot of rain, the students found newspapers from 1948, forty-year-old hot dogs, and *lettuce from 1970.

The Garbage Project also showed that people's words are often very different from their actions. The archaeology students asked people what they bought, ate, and drank, and then they compared this to garbage people threw away. For some reason, the two didn't match. For example, the students found [□].

The Garbage Project has also helped us to see how much garbage we actually put in landfills. The students are hopeful that (ハ) this will encourage us to find better ways to throw away our garbage. Of course, the best way to throw away garbage depends on what kind of garbage it is: regular garbage, dangerous materials, or recyclables, such as newspapers, glass bottles, and some metals. Regular garbage goes to regular landfills. Dangerous materials, on the other hand, *contain *poisonous chemicals or metals. They shouldn't go into regular landfills.

Ordinary houses are full of dangerous waste. The most dangerous waste in homes is *batteries.

They should use *rechargeable ones.

Another dangerous waste from homes is motor oil. When people *pour old motor oil on the ground or throw it in the garbage, it pollutes the environment. They should recycle old motor oil instead.

*Unfortunately, recycling is expensive. It takes time, equipment, and special *treatment. *Toronto began the first recycling program in North America in 1982. The city started by recycling newspapers, and later it added glass and cans to its recycling program. When students from the Garbage Project studied the Toronto landfills, they found that recycling was having a positive effect. Since 1982, Toronto has (ニ) the amount of garbage going into its landfills by 25%.

A *health official once said, "We're in deep trouble here. We have too much garbage, our landfills are closing, and we can't open new ones because people don't want them. If we don't do something about our garbage, we're going to be (ホ) in it." The health official made that *statement in 1889! Clearly, our garbage problem is not new, but as the world's population continues to grow, it will become a bigger and bigger problem.

【注】 archaeologist 考古学者	Arizona アリゾナ(地名)	archaeology 考古学
predict ～だと予言する	lettuce レタス	contain ～を含む
poisonous 有毒な	battery 電池	rechargeable 充電できる
pour ～を流す	unfortunately 残念なことに	treatment 取扱い
Toronto トロント(地名)	health official 保健衛生局職員	statement 声明

[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. naturally 2. quickly 3. slowly 4. early

(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. many more empty bottles of wine than people said they drank
2. many more expensive bottles of wine than people said they paid for
3. many people didn't know how to throw away empty bottles of wine
4. many people forgot how expensive the wine they bought was

(c) 下線部(ハ)の内容を 30 字以上 35 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) 空所(A)～(D)が本文の内容に合う英文になるように、ア～エの文を並べかえたとき、正しい順序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。

- ア. Then it can pollute the natural water in the ground.
- イ. The poison inside them moves through rain water to the bottom of the landfill.
- ウ. When batteries are finally thrown away in a landfill, they often break open.
- エ. People can avoid this problem by using different types of batteries.

- 1. ア→ウ→イ→エ
- 2. イ→ア→エ→ウ
- 3. ウ→イ→ア→エ
- 4. エ→ウ→ア→イ

(e) 空所(ニ)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. increased
- 2. raised
- 3. polluted
- 4. reduced

(f) 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. born
- 2. interested
- 3. buried
- 4. lived

(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. Most archaeologists study not only old garbage but also modern garbage.
- 2. The archaeology students study garbage in order to know what modern society is like.
- 3. The archaeology students needed to use unique tools because everything they dealt with was expensive.
- 4. We shouldn't separate recyclables from non-recyclable garbage.
- 5. Recycling old motor oil can prevent the environment from being polluted.
- 6. Toronto is the only city in North America that began the recycling program.
- 7. Newspapers were followed by glass and cans for the recycling program in Toronto.
- 8. The government official who works on health problems is little worried about so much garbage.

8

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

When “Kid” Brady fell in love with Molly McKeever, he decided to leave the *criminal gang that he belonged to.

“OK,” Brady told Molly one night when she was asking him to end his life of *crime. “I’ll get a job, and in a year I’ll marry you. We can get a nice house.”

“Oh, Kid,” said Molly, “That’s great. We can be happy with just a little.”

“But,” said Brady, “I won’t have money for good suits like before. That’ll be (イ).”

“Don’t worry. I’ll still love you.”

So Brady started working as a *plumber again. He did the job when he was younger. For eight months he worked hard, and stayed true to Molly.

Then, one day, he came home with a strange *parcel.

“Open that, Molly,” he said quietly. “It’s for you.”

Molly took off the paper, cried happily, and put something long, dark, and soft around her neck.

“The best Russian *furs,” said Brady.

“Thank you, Kid,” said Molly. “(□) [1. best 2. I 3. are 4. the 5. furs 6. have 7. they] ever seen. But aren’t Russian furs expensive?”

“Have I ever bought you anything cheap? Hey, Molly, you look great in them.”

Then he saw Molly looking at him with sad eyes. He knew what that look meant.

“I paid for them with good money,” he said.

“Sure. With the \$75 a month that you get from working as a plumber.”

“Look, I [ハ] from before, too. I left the gang for you, Molly, remember? Now put on those furs, and let’s go out for a walk.”

So they went for a walk. Fine Russian furs were big news for the poor people living on that side of New York. Soon everyone was talking about them.

*Detective Ransom was walking down the street not far behind them.

“Why is everyone so excited?” he asked one man standing on a street corner.

“Kid Brady bought his girlfriend the best Russian furs, they say. [ニ]”

“But Brady left the gang, didn’t he? Now I heard that he’s working at his old job.”

“Right. But some say that he paid \$900 for those furs. How can a plumber find money like that?”

Ransom walked faster, and soon found Brady and Molly walking slowly along the street.

“Can I speak to you for a minute?” he asked quietly.

Brady looked at him angrily.

“You were repairing a water pipe at Mrs. Hethcote’s house yesterday, weren’t you? What time did you leave?”

“At five,” said Brady. “Why?”

“At about the (A) time, the old lady’s thousand-dollar Russian furs left the house. According to Mrs. Hethcote, they’re just like the ones that the young lady’s wearing.”

“Ransom,” Brady began, “I bought those furs today at —” and then he stopped.

“OK. So let’s go to the shop which you bought the furs at — with your lady — and find out the truth.”

(ホ) Let’s do that,” said Brady hotly.

Then he looked suddenly across at Molly’s worried face and smiled strangely.

“It’s no good,” he said suddenly, “You’re right, Ransom. They’re the Hethcote furs. Molly, you’ll have to give them to the police.”

Molly, her eyes full of tears, held Brady’s arm.

“Oh, Kid, how could you do it? I was so pleased with you, and now they’ll send you to *jail — and where’s our happy life together?”

“Come on, Ransom,” said Brady wildly, “Take the furs. I’m ready. Wait a minute, I think I’ll ... No ... I can’t. Molly, go home.”

Just then, Policeman Kohen came round the corner. Ransom stopped him and explained about the furs.

“Sure. I heard about the Hethcote furs,” said Kohen, “And you say that these are the (B). Can I see them? I sold furs when I was younger.”

He looked at the furs carefully.

“These are *Alaskan, not Russian. And they cost about twenty doll ...”

(へ) Suddenly Brady hit Kohen in the face, Molly cried, and Ransom quickly put some *handcuffs on the “Kid”.

“They cost about twenty dollars only,” Kohen went on, “not a thousand.”

Brady’s face turned red.

“You’re right,” he said, “I paid \$21.50 for them. But I was ready to go to jail for six months for Molly never to know how much they really cost. I hate cheap things.”

Molly put her arms round his neck.

“Look, I don’t want expensive furs, or lots of money. I just want you, Kid,” she said.

“Take the handcuffs off him,” said Kohen. “While I was leaving the police station, I heard the latest news about the Hethcote furs. The old lady found them at the back of her *wardrobe. Young man, I’ll forget about you hitting me — just this once.”

Just before the policemen left, Ransom gave Molly back her furs. She smiled at Brady and put them round her neck again like a real lady.

【注】 criminal gang 犯罪組織 crime 犯罪 plumber 水道業者 parcel 包み
furs 毛皮 detective 刑事 jail 刑務所 Alaskan アラスカの
handcuffs 手錠 wardrobe 洋服ダンス

【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. interesting 2. short 3. easy 4. hard

(b) 下線部(ロ)が本文の内容に合う英文になるように、[] 内の1～7の語を並べかえ、番号で答えなさい。

(c) 空所[ハ]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. learned about furs 2. wanted to be rich
3. kept on working 4. had some money

(d) 空所[ニ]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. I’m looking for him for a long time.
2. You saw him around here, didn’t you?
3. Has anyone lost any expensive furs recently?
4. I heard that he is a good man.

(e) 空所(A)(B)に共通して入る最もふさわしい語を答えなさい。

(f) 下線部(ホ)を do that の内容を明らかにして、日本語に訳しなさい。

(g) 下線部(へ)のようにした理由に最も近いものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. Brady の贈った毛皮が盗品だと言おうとしたから。
2. Molly に贈った毛皮が安物だとわかってしまうから。
3. Ransom が犯罪組織時代の貧しさをからかったから。
4. Kohen に過去の犯罪歴が明らかにされそうになったから。

(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. Brady and Molly have known each other since he left the criminal gang.
2. Brady promised Molly to find a job and a house to live in together.
3. Brady was working hard as a plumber for eight months before he met Molly.
4. Brady didn't know the person who sent a parcel to Molly and what was in it.
5. Brady bought Molly fine Russian furs for 75 dollars, but it made her unhappy.
6. Brady stole Russian furs while he was repairing a water pipe at Mrs. Hethcote's.
7. Brady believed that his pride was more important than the truth.
8. Brady was not caught by the police because of the story Kohen told to Ransom.

【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

