

# 2019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下さい。
3. 解答用紙のみ試験終了後集めます。
4. 問題は9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下さい。

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) I can't find my house key. It ( ) out of my bag.  
1. had to fall   2. should fall  
3. must have fallen   4. needn't have fallen
- (b) Last night we happened to see a friend of ( ).  
1. I   2. me   3. my   4. mine
- (c) There were about 10 people in the photo. I didn't recognize ( ) of them.  
1. any   2. none   3. either   4. both
- (d) The committee is ( ) of 15 college professors.  
1. set up   2. made up  
3. set out   4. made out
- (e) When you are finished with those games, please ( ).  
1. put them away   2. put them out  
3. turn them on   4. turn them out
- (f) "Should I stay here?" "I'd rather ( ) with us."  
1. you come   2. you to come  
3. you came   4. you would come
- (g) Jenny ( ). She left last month.  
1. still don't work here   2. doesn't still work here  
3. no more work here   4. doesn't work here anymore

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 : I'll meet you at the monument at 10:00 next Sunday.

B : Which monument do you mean?

A : The one at King's Cross Station, where we've always met.

B : Oh, I've got it. ( )

1. Of course, I'll see you at a quarter to ten.
2. Never mind. It's been a long time.
3. I'll do my best to get there on time.
4. Don't you know where I mean?

(b) A : Would it be possible to borrow your iPad?

B : ( )

A : Until the end of the week.

B : Yes, I guess that's all right.

1. How long will you need it?
2. How soon do you want it?
3. When are you going to return it?
4. When can you finish using it?

(c) A : Oh, Naomi. What happened? Are you all right?

B : I slipped on the floor and fell down. I think my left leg is broken.

A : Really? ( )

B : So do I.

1. I'm afraid not.
2. I hope not.
3. I don't think so, either.
4. Why are you afraid?

3

次の(a)～(e)の日本語に合うように1～7の語(句)を並べかえたとき、( A )～( J )に入れるものをそれぞれ番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に來るべき語(句)も小文字にしてあります。また、不要なものが1つずつあります。

(a) 食後の皿洗いは交替にしたらどうだろう。

What ( A ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( B ) ( ) the dishes after meals?

- |          |           |           |       |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 1. say   | 2. doing  | 3. turns  | 4. to |
| 5. about | 6. taking | 7. do you |       |

(b) 次の会議は欠席させて頂きたい。

( ) ( ) ( C ) ( ) ( ) ( D ) the next meeting.

- |         |         |        |            |
|---------|---------|--------|------------|
| 1. from | 2. to   | 3. be  | 4. excused |
| 5. I    | 6. want | 7. you |            |

(c) 成功者になろうとするのではなく、むしろ価値のある人間になろうとしなさい。

( ) ( E ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( F ) a man of value.

- |         |           |                     |           |
|---------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. be   | 2. try    | 3. but              | 4. not to |
| 5. than | 6. rather | 7. a man of success |           |

(d) ニューヨークはヨーロッパのどの都市よりも大きい。

New York ( ) ( ) ( ) ( G ) ( H ) ( ).

- |           |              |          |         |
|-----------|--------------|----------|---------|
| 1. larger | 2. in Europe | 3. any   | 4. than |
| 5. city   | 6. is        | 7. other |         |

(e) 彼女は、その問いに答えられると私たちが信じている生徒です。

She's the student ( ) ( I ) ( ) ( J ) ( ) ( ).

- |            |        |             |           |
|------------|--------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. the     | 2. can | 3. who we   | 4. answer |
| 5. believe | 6. to  | 7. question |           |

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。

It's getting hotter. Our climate is changing, so you'd better get used to it. It's changing because of what we humans do and the gases we have put into the atmosphere. We have already put so much gas into the atmosphere, the climate will keep changing for a long, long time. Some of the changes may be good (at least in the short term) and some may be bad. But change is a near certainty.

We have known for 25 years that the atmosphere was changing. The most obvious sign was an ( a ) in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), the gas we breathe out and the gas produced when we burn fossil fuels such as coal and gasoline. This is the same gas that is absorbed by plants to make food. Before 1900 the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere was 270 to 280 parts per million (ppm). Now it has grown to 380 parts per million. In the same time, the world has become steadily hotter. It is this ( b ), this connection, that tells us that carbon dioxide is causing the warming. This evidence is powerful proof that humans, not nature, are causing climate change.

Since the atmosphere is getting hotter, it is also getting more energetic. This means that in some places it will be windier, in some places wetter, in some places drier. In some places it may even be ( c ). That's why we talk about "climate change" rather than "global warming." Although on average it will be warmer, it won't necessarily be warmer everywhere.

Can we stop it? No. We can slow it, but we can't stop it for a long, long time. We have already made the greenhouse gas emissions that will keep the atmosphere changing for decades to come. If we could keep the world's greenhouse gas emissions from growing, the temperature would ( d ) to grow as fast as it is growing now. If we could cut emissions by half, the world would still keep getting hotter for a hundred years or more. But if we act soon, we can make sure the changes can be managed and kept to a minimum, and we can adapt to them.

It seems that the climate is changing and is going to keep changing. Almost every country wants to reduce its emissions. If all the countries of the world act, and act soon, the ( e ) from climate change can be reduced.

- |                  |                |             |                 |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| (a) 1. existence | 2. estimate    | 3. increase | 4. origin       |
| (b) 1. change    | 2. temperature | 3. number   | 4. link         |
| (c) 1. cooler    | 2. higher      | 3. warmer   | 4. more crowded |
| (d) 1. stop      | 2. continue    | 3. slow     | 4. begin        |
| (e) 1. emissions | 2. gases       | 3. benefits | 4. risks        |

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。

For many people, leisure time is an opportunity to get outdoors, have some fun, and meet interesting people. Add two pieces of sophisticated 21st century technology, global positioning system (GPS) devices and the Internet, to get “geocaching.”

The word geocaching comes from “geo” (earth) and “cache” (hidden storage). Geocachers log onto a website to find information about the location of a cache — usually a waterproof plastic box containing small items such as toys and CDs, along with a logbook where “finders” can enter comments and learn about the cache’s “owner,” the person who created and hid the cache. Finders may take any of the items in the cache but are expected to replace them with something of similar value. They then visit the website again and write a message to the owner.

Geocaching became possible on May 1, 2000, when U.S. President Bill Clinton announced that a satellite system developed by the U.S. Department of Defense would be made public. Using a fairly inexpensive GPS device, anyone on earth can send a signal to the satellites and receive information about their position. This is basically a high-tech version of orienteering, which uses maps and compasses to determine one’s location.

Geocachers are a very considerate group. Owners are asked to think carefully about a cache’s location in order to give finders an enjoyable experience, such as a beautiful view or a good campsite. They must also consider the environmental impact of their cache since it could result in an increased number of visitors to the area. As for the content of the caches, owners and finders are asked to remember that caches are found by geocachers of all ages. Any treasures in the caches should be suitable for the whole family.

Since geocaching is a new activity governed only by the general agreement of people in online discussion groups, it is always changing. Variations include “travel bugs,” which are objects with tags that ask finders to move them to new locations, which are then tracked online. “Multi-caches” direct finders from one location to the next until they locate the actual cache. “Virtual caches” are located in parks or environmentally sensitive areas where physical caches are not appropriate. These are usually landmarks, such as monuments or historical markers.

Interested in geocaching? Look for geocaching groups and events in Europe, Russia, and the United States, or visit geocaching websites from any computer in the world.

- (a) What is geocaching?
1. It is a good leisure activity for people who don't like the outdoors.
  2. It is President Clinton's favorite leisure activity.
  3. It is a traditional leisure activity for young children.
  4. It is a new leisure activity by using GPS devices.
- (b) Which of the following can help finders learn about the cache's owners?
1. A website.
  2. A logbook.
  3. A satellite signal.
  4. A campsite.
- (c) Which sentence gives the main idea of the fourth paragraph?
1. Geocachers are a very considerate group.
  2. Owners are asked to think carefully about a cache's location in order to give finders an enjoyable experience.
  3. Geocachers must consider the environmental impact of their cache.
  4. Any treasures in the caches should be suitable for the whole family.
- (d) Why do geocachers need to think about the environment?
1. Their GPS devices produce electrical signals.
  2. They want to think carefully about everything.
  3. Many geocachers will visit cache locations.
  4. Young geocachers may not enjoy the items in a cache.
- (e) Which of the following is not necessary for geocaching?
1. A GPS device.
  2. A message to the President.
  3. Toys or other small objects.
  4. The Internet.

6

次の英文を読み、(a)～(e)の書き出しに続くものとして[ ]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 no question that the computer is a valuable tool in our lives. Most people use one every day : a desktop computer, a laptop, a tablet, and a smartphone. In fact, in this day and age, it seems almost impossible to live without computers. But there is a problem. Millions of people who use electronics every day just sit and stare into their screens for long periods of time. It has become quite apparent that there are occupational hazards with working on a computer too long, leading to both physical and mental issues. Computers could slowly be killing us.

There are various aspects of life that are affected by constantly using computers. Many people who use computers every day suffer from obesity due to sitting too much. Sitting for a long time is actually bad for one's health in many ways and may be killing people. It affects blood circulation and burns very few calories. The link has been made between sitting too much and diabetes, heart disease, and cancer. One way to avoid some of the bad effects of sitting too long is to take a break of at least five minutes every hour. Walking and stretching will help reduce some of the pain that results from sitting too much. Some companies are even converting a number of their traditional desks to standing desks. Standing desks allow employees to minimize the long stretches of their work days spent without getting up from their desks.

Another issue with too much computer usage is pain from poor \*ergonomics. The daily activities and desk habits of a person can allow certain muscles to become tight and others to become weak over time, leading to injury. One of the easiest ways to relieve tension is to get an ergonomic desk and chair and to set monitors at eye level, an arm's length away from the face. Repeating certain movements day after day may also cause issues, so it is important to pay attention to hands and wrists as well. A good way to avoid injuries to hands and wrists due to computer usage is for a person to shift the position of his or her wrists, keep one's arms relaxed, and use the mouse and keyboard lightly.

The computer is a remarkable innovation that allows us to do many things at once. In studies related to multitasking, not only do more people now seem to need constant stimulation and desire instant gratification from interacting with computers and the Internet, but people may be forgetting how to read human emotions. When people rely on too much screen time, they have fewer face-to-face interactions. This may lead to depression and other



social problems, such as constant unnecessary worry and loneliness. There are now software applications available that allow people to set up time limits for their Internet or computer usage. These programs force people to look up from the screen or stop working at regular intervals. Another tip is to seek out social interaction during a work break.

Eye problems and headaches from overuse of computers are additional physical issues that affect many people. Such problems should not be ignored. Computer screens require that people move their eyes back and forth across a screen very quickly. Many also look from a bright screen to papers on their desk, which requires a lot of effort for their eyes to quickly adjust. Bright computer screens can also damage parts inside eyes. Doctors recommend the 20-20-20 rule : look at things 20 feet away for 20 seconds after looking at a screen for 20 minutes.

Blue light insomnia is yet another danger of too much computer usage. Light from computer screens can cause one's body to produce less of a chemical that regulates sleep. Blue light from a screen tricks the brain into believing it is seeing light from the sun. This throws off the natural sleep-wake cycle of the body. In order to avoid insomnia, purchase blue-blocking glasses to wear or avoid looking at screens at night.

Computers are not inherently bad; however, many people cannot go a single day without one. In order to avoid the harmful effects posed by too much computer usage, people need to make the choice to step away from the computer, put the phone down, and make plans with friends. Taking frequent breaks to stretch and exercising certainly won't hurt either.

\* ergonomics : the study of how furniture or equipment can be designed to help people work better

- (a) A problem with computer usage is that [                    ].
1. sitting too much makes people move less and gain weight
  2. many people working on computers too long die in our modern society
  3. people need to stretch for a few minutes while they are using computers
  4. people can't avoid bad effects of sitting too long at work as they are always busy
- (b) The author mentions poor ergonomics because [                    ].
1. bad posture results in a lack of productivity
  2. it is a common cause of work-related injuries
  3. it is an effective way to relax the legs while typing
  4. most people cannot afford an ergonomic desk and chair
- (c) According to studies related to multitasking, [                    ].
1. there are software applications that enable people to enjoy face-to-face interactions
  2. people can't let their computers go so that they may not have social problems
  3. too much computer usage is likely to cause serious mental problems
  4. social interactions cause a greater health risk than computers
- (d) Doctors recommend the 20-20-20 rule [                    ].
1. to increase their eye movement across screens
  2. in order not to close their eyes owing to bright screens
  3. to keep going to the end without taking frequent breaks to stretch
  4. to avoid harmful effects on their eyes by too much looking at screens
- (e) Blue light insomnia is [                    ].
1. a medical problem caused by blue light from computer screens, which makes it hard for a person to sleep
  2. a dangerous chemical which is produced in the brain by the light from the sun
  3. a condition that destroys a healthy sleep-wake cycle by seeing light from the sun
  4. a way of blocking blue light when people look at computer screens at night

# 【英語】

## 解答用紙(中学帰国生)

1	(a)	<input type="text"/>	(b)	<input type="text"/>	(c)	<input type="text"/>	(d)	<input type="text"/>	(e)	<input type="text"/>	(f)	<input type="text"/>	(g)	<input type="text"/>										
2	(a)	<input type="text"/>	(b)	<input type="text"/>	(c)	<input type="text"/>								<input type="text"/>										
3	(a)	A	B	<input type="text"/>	(b)	C	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	(c)	E	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	(d)	G	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	(e)	I	<input type="text"/>	J	<input type="text"/>
4	(a)	<input type="text"/>	(b)	<input type="text"/>	(c)	<input type="text"/>	(d)	<input type="text"/>	(e)	<input type="text"/>														<input type="text"/>
5	(a)	<input type="text"/>	(b)	<input type="text"/>	(c)	<input type="text"/>	(d)	<input type="text"/>	(e)	<input type="text"/>														<input type="text"/>
6	(a)	<input type="text"/>	(b)	<input type="text"/>	(c)	<input type="text"/>	(d)	<input type="text"/>	(e)	<input type="text"/>														<input type="text"/>

受験番号	氏名	得点
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