

# 2021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11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) The heavy rain kept us ( ) on a picnic.

1. to go                      2. into going                      3. from going                      4. of going

(b) I'm looking forward ( ) part in the contest.

1. to make                      2. to making                      3. to take                      4. to taking

(c) I woke up ( ) on a bed in the hospital.

1. lying to find myself                      2. myself to find lying  
3. to find myself lying                      4. to find lying myself

(d) He cannot speak ( ) English or French.

1. both                      2. either                      3. neither                      4. none

(e) The young man ( ) to the woman for spilling coffee on her dress.

1. apologized                      2. excused                      3. forgave                      4. pardoned

(f) We must go early; ( ) we won't get a good seat.

1. because                      2. otherwise                      3. therefore                      4. unless

(g) Did you go to Paris ( ) your own?

1. in                      2. by                      3. at                      4. on

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 : Have you finished preparing for the trip?

B : No, not yet.

A : Will you be in time for the flight?

B : ( )

1. I think I'll prepare for it.
2. I think I'll make it.
3. I think I'll look for it.
4. I think I'll take it off.

(b) A : Where were you last weekend?

B : I was in the library from morning till night.

A : How come?

B : ( )

1. Usually by bike.
2. It was great.
3. I'm fine.
4. I had a test on Monday.

(c) A : Have you ever had a student at your house for a homestay?

B : About five years ago, we had a student from England. He was great.

A : ( )

B : Not much at first, but he picked it up fast.

1. Did he teach English to you?
2. How did you know him?
3. Did he speak Japanese?
4. Have you known each other for a long time?

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、文頭にくる語(句)も小文字にしてあります。

(a) この車を修理していただくのにどのくらいかかるでしょうか。

How much ( ) ( A ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( B ) ( ) ?

- |         |       |             |         |
|---------|-------|-------------|---------|
| 1. have | 2. it | 3. repaired | 4. will |
| 5. cost | 6. to | 7. this car |         |

(b) 彼は収入が多いおかげで毎年海外に旅行することができます。

( ) ( C ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( D ) ( ) every year.

- |          |            |                  |        |
|----------|------------|------------------|--------|
| 1. to    | 2. enables | 3. travel abroad | 4. him |
| 5. large | 6. income  | 7. his           |        |

(c) 彼は約束を破ることはまずないでしょう。

He would ( ) ( ) ( E ) ( ) ( ) ( F ) ( ) his promise.

- |        |         |         |            |
|--------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1. be  | 2. to   | 3. last | 4. to keep |
| 5. the | 6. fail | 7. man  |            |

(d) 兄は私の2倍の本を持っています。

My brother ( ) ( G ) ( ) ( ) ( H ) ( ) ( ) .

- |        |         |          |          |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. has | 2. do   | 3. twice | 4. books |
| 5. as  | 6. many | 7. as I  |          |

(e) この町は10年前とは違っていています。

This town ( ) ( ) ( I ) ( ) ( ) ( J ) ( ) ago.

- |         |              |              |         |
|---------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| 1. from | 2. is        | 3. ten years | 4. what |
| 5. was  | 6. different | 7. it        |         |

**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。

Pet owners know their pets are able to do all sorts of incredible things. Dogs seem to prick up their ears when their owners mention the word *walk*. Cats have many creative ways of reminding their owners to feed them in the morning. So exactly how intelligent are animals? Scientists as well as pet owners are interested in the question of animal ( a ). In recent years, animal researchers have learned a lot about the mental, or cognitive, abilities of animals.

One of the most exciting investigations on the mental abilities of animals looks at their ability to use tools. Through observation of animals in the wild and in zoos, animal researchers know that several animal species apparently use tools. Perhaps the most notable investigation of this kind is the work of Jane Goodall in Africa. She observed chimpanzees in their native environment ( b ) to catch insects to eat. Great apes in zoos have been seen to use tools.

Another aspect of animal cognition is solving problems. Some species of birds, such as ravens, are particularly ( c ). Ravens are able to solve many different problems, such as untying a knot to get at food. And even pigeons and parrots have shown an extraordinary capacity to recognize, count, or name different objects. Orangutans can learn complex tasks, such as washing clothes by hand, after just a few tries. Dolphins, too, can follow complex instructions.

In addition to the use of tools and solving problems, another marker of animal cognition is the ability to learn what they are taught by humans. ( d ), dogs are able to learn a wide variety of commands, and then follow them. Elephants also remember various behaviors that they are taught — even playing music and painting.

Perhaps one of the most important aspects of animal cognition is self-awareness. An animal that is aware ( e ) itself has a high level of cognitive ability. Animal researchers have discovered that dolphins and chimps are able to recognize themselves in a mirror. Self-awareness may help highly social animals like these to get along in their social groups.

When they look at the mental abilities of animals, such as their use of tools, problem solving, learning complex tasks, and self-awareness, animal researchers conclude that some animals do have high levels of cognition.

- (a) 1. extinction            2. intelligence            3. population            4. rights
- (b) 1. running around                            2. crawling slowly  
3. using small sticks                            4. gathering around a tree
- (c) 1. clever                    2. wild                    3. lazy                    4. fierce
- (d) 1. Therefore            2. However            3. Moreover            4. For example
- (e) 1. by                    2. of                    3. with                    4. for

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。

In the former Soviet Union, one of the world's worst environmental disasters took place: The death of the Aral Sea. The Aral Sea is in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. In the 1930s, the government decided to grow cotton there. The cotton would earn money as an export. But cotton needs lots of water. The only way to supply the water was through irrigation. So, water was taken from the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, the two large rivers flowing into the Aral. By 1960, these rivers supplied water to a very large area of farm land. The Soviet Union became the world's second-largest cotton exporter, and the project appeared to be a great success.

However, the amount of water flowing into the sea became much smaller. From the 12 cubic miles (50 cubic kilometers) the sea received in 1965, it fell to zero by the early 1980s (and the 1965 amount was already much less than in the 1930s). Not surprisingly, the sea, once 26,000 square miles (68,000 square kilometers) in area, began to shrink.

The earliest impact was to the large fishing industry. There were 60,000 people who had worked in this industry. Because basically no new water was entering the sea, the salinity began to increase as water evaporated. This destroyed life in the sea. The sea is now three times as salty as the ocean. The fishing industry collapsed by the early 1980s. The sea lost 80 percent of its original volume and the water level dropped more than 56 feet (17 meters).

There are other impacts as well. The now-dry sea bed contains salts. The dry winds of the area pick up the salt and dust and drop them on the irrigated land, causing breathing problems for people for miles around and carrying the pollution as far as the Arctic and Pakistan. Many health impacts have affected the area, including cancer and higher infant mortality. The local climate has changed: The season for growing food has become shorter. This has forced many farmers to change from cotton to other crops. Many animal species unique to the Aral Sea have become extinct.

Farming in the countries around the sea, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, still depends on irrigation from the rivers feeding the sea. Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan also take water from the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya for irrigation. These five countries all have economic problems, and the diverted waters support billions of dollars' worth of farming every year, supporting millions of workers. It is unlikely, therefore, that those countries will agree to take less water from the rivers. In any event, it will be very difficult to restore the

sea to its original size. It would take 50 years of no irrigation just to double the sea's area, and the process would destroy the nearby economies.

The Aral Sea is breaking up into several smaller lakes. In one or two of these, fishing may be possible in the future if the rivers are allowed to fill them directly. The key is to let more water flow in and thus stop the increase in the salinity of the area. By making the irrigation systems more efficient, this is possible. The countries have little money to spend, however, so they must rely on international organizations for help. The World Bank has lent \$64 million to Kazakhstan to help the northern Aral Sea so that fishing can start again.

- (a) Why did the government of the Soviet Union decide to grow cotton?
1. Because the Aral Sea contained a lot of salts.
  2. Because exporting cotton would make it possible to earn money.
  3. Because growing cotton needed a lot of water.
  4. Because the Soviet Union became the world's second-largest cotton exporter.
- (b) What happened to the Aral Sea after they started to grow cotton?
1. The sea became smaller.
  2. The sea level fell to zero.
  3. The sea began to flow into the ocean.
  4. The amount of water was increasing.
- (c) Which of the following was true of the fishing industry of the Aral Sea?
1. A lot of people started to work in the industry in 1980.
  2. The industry prevented new water from entering the sea.
  3. The industry was destroyed because the increasing salinity killed life in the sea.
  4. About 80 percent of the people in the industry died by the early 1980s.
- (d) Which of the following is NOT true of the impacts caused by the death of the Aral Sea?
1. People have suffered from breathing problems caused by the salt and dust.
  2. Pollution from the salt and dust has spread as far as the Arctic and Pakistan.
  3. Many farmers have been compelled to give up growing crops.
  4. Many kinds of animals have disappeared.



- (e) Which of the following is NOT true of the five countries around the Aral Sea?
1. The countries depend on water from the rivers flowing into the sea.
  2. The countries have become poor because they built irrigation systems.
  3. The countries have millions of workers supported by the water from the rivers.
  4. The countries will refuse the idea that they should take less water from the rivers.

6

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。

In August 1950, a stranger drove into the small town of Wetumka, Oklahoma. He walked into the local newspaper office and introduced himself. He said that his name was F. Morrison and that he was the publicity man for a circus — a big circus, with elephants, tigers, clowns, and acrobats. He had exciting news: The circus was coming to Wetumka! It would arrive in just three weeks, on August 24.

Wetumka was a town of only 2,000 people, and news traveled fast. By late that afternoon, almost everyone in town had heard about the circus. The businesspeople were especially eager to hear more. A circus would bring people to town, and people would spend money in local stores and restaurants. The businesspeople wanted more information about the circus. Did Mr. Morrison have a few minutes to talk to them?

He sure did! He'd be happy to talk to them! He could meet with them at seven o'clock that evening.

At seven o'clock, the businesspeople of Wetumka gathered to hear about the circus. F. Morrison told them that the circus would attract thousands of people, so they'd better get plenty of supplies. And, he added, he wanted to tell them about a special business opportunity.

"Each person who comes to the circus will get a program," he said, "and in those programs, there will be advertisements. I can sell you advertising space right now." The cautious businesspeople of Wetumka looked at Mr. Morrison and said nothing. "I know, I know. You want to think it over," Mr. Morrison continued. "That's understandable, because advertising space is expensive — in fact, it's very expensive." The businesspeople looked at one another and frowned. "But," he went on, "you'll get more for your money than just advertising space. The circus will buy all its supplies from the businesses that advertise in the program."

"Let me give you an example. A circus sells hot dogs, right? Well, where is the circus going to buy those hot dogs? From the store that advertises in the program! Balloons? Soft drinks? Hay for the elephants? We'll buy them all from the businesses that advertise in the program. And when the circus people get hungry, where will they eat? That's right! At the restaurants that advertise in the program!"

Mr. Morrison told the businesspeople they didn't have to make up their minds right away.

He'd be in town for the next two weeks, doing publicity for the circus. They could pay him for advertising space anytime.

During the next two weeks, Mr. Morrison sold advertising space to almost every business in Wetumka. He also became a local hero. He was a friendly man who spent his days walking up and down Main Street, greeting people by name. When it was time for him to leave — he said he had to get back to the circus — people were sorry to see him go. He told everyone he would come back in a week, leading the circus into town. When he left Wetumka, his suitcase was filled with the money that people had paid for advertising space.

On the morning of August 24, crowds of people poured into Wetumka, just as F. Morrison had predicted. By late morning, thousands of people were waiting along Main Street to watch for the circus, which was to arrive at noon.

At noon the circus was nowhere in sight.

At one o'clock, the circus still hadn't come, and businesspeople realized that they had been tricked. There was no circus! What suckers they were! F. Morrison had cheated them out of their money. But the money was the least of their worries. What were they going to do now about the thousands of people who were waiting for the circus? The crowd was getting more impatient by the minute. What if the hot, tired people became really angry?

The mayor of Wetumka made a quick and wise decision. He told the people that, unfortunately, no circus was coming. Then he immediately declared August 24 "Sucker Day" in Wetumka. He announced that all refreshments were free! The hot dogs, the soft drinks, the ice cream — all free!

This pleased the people so much that they went into local businesses and spent all the money they had brought for the circus. The town businesspeople watched in amazement as their cash registers filled with money.

"Sucker Day" was so successful that the residents of Wetumka decided to celebrate August 24 every year as Sucker Day. There is a parade and free refreshments. It is the biggest event of the year in little Wetumka.

A few years after F. Morrison's visit, the Wetumka police got a phone call from sheriff in a small town in Missouri. The sheriff said a man named F. Morrison had just been arrested. Mr. Morrison had sold advertising space in a circus program, but there was no circus. Hadn't he pulled the same trick in Wetumka a few years back? Should the sheriff send Morrison to Oklahoma when he finished his jail sentence in Missouri?

The police chief consulted the businesspeople of Wetumka and then phoned the sheriff in

Missouri. No, the people of Wetumka didn't want to bring charges against F. Morrison. Mr. Morrison, they said, was the best thing that had ever happened to Wetumka, Oklahoma.

- (a) The businesspeople were eager to hear about the circus because [                      ].
1. a circus would bring people, who would spend money in local stores and restaurants
  2. most of the businesspeople had children who would enjoy the circus
  3. a circus would bring some exciting animals and clowns to town
  4. the operation of a circus requires a large amount of money, space, and labor costs
- (b) The businesspeople were willing to pay a lot of money for advertisements in the circus program because [                      ].
1. nothing would cost more than buying advertising space in the circus program
  2. a lot of people coming from other areas would see their advertisements in the circus program
  3. in the long run, advertising would continue to work even after the circus
  4. the circus would buy its supplies from the businesses that advertised in the program
- (c) When the businesspeople realized that the circus wouldn't come, they worried most about [                      ].
1. the supplies they had bought
  2. the crowd of hot, impatient people
  3. the stores attacked by the circus animals
  4. the money they had lost
- (d) The mayor of Wetumka told the angry crowd that [                      ].
1. all the refreshments were free
  2. the circus would be there soon
  3. they would hold a big parade
  4. they had been tricked by Morrison
- (e) F. Morrison turned out to be [                      ].
1. the publicity man for a circus
  2. the editor of the newspaper in Wetumka, Oklahoma
  3. a man who cheated people out of their money
  4. one of the commercial advertisers for a circus



