

2021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下さい。
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。
5. 記述問題において句読点と数字は1字扱いとします。

1

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) February 10th is my [b]. I was born on that day.
- (b) What's the [m] with you? Are you feeling bad? You look sick.
- (c) Your [c] is the child of your aunt or uncle.
- (d) To [s] is to find the correct answer to a problem or the explanation for something difficult.
- (e) If you are [b], you are working hard and have a lot of things to do.

2

次の(a)~(e)の文で、()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) He () Japan many times when he was young.
1. visited 2. has visited 3. went 4. has gone
- (b) May I have something ()?
1. drinking 2. to drinking 3. drunk 4. to drink
- (c) How far () from Kyoto Station to Hiroshima Station?
1. it is 2. it takes 3. is it 4. does it take
- (d) The sudden death of the king () us.
1. surprising 2. surprised 3. surprise 4. was surprised
- (e) I remember () him at his office yesterday.
1. see 2. to see 3. seeing 4. saw

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 : What time do you have?

B : ()

A : Thanks.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. I don't have enough time. | 2. I have a watch. |
| 3. It's half past ten. | 4. I'm free tonight. |

(b) A : How's your cold today?

B : ()

A : That's good.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. It's not so cold. | 2. No, thank you. |
| 3. It's cloudy today. | 4. Much better, thanks. |

(c) A : May I help you?

B : Yes. I want a black jacket.

A : Fine. Look at this one. It's very popular. ()

B : Sure.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. That white one is mine. | 2. Would you like to try it on? |
| 3. May I have the same one? | 4. Can I try it on? |

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) I () () () (イ) (ロ) () () .

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. him | 2. me | 3. asked | 4. the station |
| 5. to | 6. to tell | 7. the way | |

(b) () () (イ) () () (ロ) () ?

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|-------------|
| 1. will | 2. do | 3. she | 4. how soon |
| 5. know | 6. you | 7. come | |

(c) (イ) () () () () (ロ) () England.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. in | 2. gave | 3. of | 4. this book |
| 5. me | 6. life | 7. some idea | |

6

次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。ただし、()内に与えられた語をそのままの形で順に用いること。

彼女は親切にも私の宿題を手伝ってくれました。

(enough / me / with)

7

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

One year it didn't rain. There wasn't much food or water, and all the animals living in the forest were very hungry and thirsty.

In the middle of the forest, there was a field. In this field, there was a large *pear tree. It was full of big, yellow pears. They were ready to eat. But (イ) none of the animals could eat the pears because there was a tiger under the pear tree. He didn't want to eat the pears because, of course, tigers don't eat fruit! But he also didn't want the other animals to eat the pears. When the monkeys tried to come near the tree, the tiger made a terrible sound. "Stay away or (ロ)!" he shouted.

The animals could not eat the fruit. Then Rabbit came along. "Oh, Rabbit, you're so clever. What should we do? We're so hungry and thirsty, but we can't eat the pears," said the animals.

Rabbit thought for a while and then he had an idea. "Come close, my friends. Listen to me and I'll tell you what to do."

Very early the next morning, all the animals were in the forest near the field. The birds and the monkeys sat in the trees. The tiger was still sleeping.

Soon Rabbit came along, and carried a large, thick rope. Tiger opened one eye and said angrily, "Why are you making so much noise? Can't you see I'm sleeping?"

"Tiger!" shouted Rabbit. "You must run! A big wind is coming. It will blow everything and everyone off the earth."

At that moment, all the animals in the forest began to make noise. The birds and the monkeys jumped around the tops of the trees. The elephants and other big animals shook and moved the trees. It sounded like the end of the world.

Tiger was (ハ). "What should I do?" he cried.

"You must run," said Rabbit. "I can't help you now. I have to go and tie down the other animals with this rope. If I don't, the wind will blow them away."

"(ニ)," said Tiger.

But Rabbit said, "No, I must help the other animals. You are big and strong. You can run far and get away."

"No!" shouted Tiger. "You must do it now."

"Okay, okay," said Rabbit. "I will tie you down now."

And so he tied Tiger to a tree near the field.

“More rope, more rope!” said Tiger. “I don’t want to blow away!”

Rabbit got more rope and tied it around and around Tiger.

When he finished, he called to his friends in the forest.

“Come on out!” he called. “Look at this. Look at Tiger. Now (ホ) he can’t keep us away from the tree.”

Then all the animals came out of the forest. They sat happily together under the pear tree and ate all the pears.

【注】 pear 梨

[設問]

(a) 下線部(イ)の理由として最もふさわしいものを1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. Tiger liked the pears and ate all of them.
2. Tiger took care of the pear tree and had the right to eat the pears.
3. A lot of animals were scared of Tiger and couldn’t come near the tree.
4. All the animals respected Tiger and gave him the pears.

(b) 空所(口)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. come near | 2. I’ll eat you up |
| 3. I’ll sit there and do nothing | 4. help me |

(c) 空所[A]～[C]に入る組み合わせとして最もふさわしいものを1～6の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ア. Soon the whole forest was shaking and moving.
イ. The other animals hid behind the trees.
ウ. Rabbit ran across the field and made a lot of noise.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A ア B イ C ウ | 2. A ア B ウ C イ |
| 3. A イ B ア C ウ | 4. A イ B ウ C ア |
| 5. A ウ B ア C イ | 6. A ウ B イ C ア |

(d) 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. dangerous 2. afraid 3. safe 4. relaxed

(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. I'll run far and get away 2. I'll tie you down
3. You must help the other animals 4. You must tie me down

(f) 下線部(ホ)を日本語に直したもの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. トラは私たちやその木から離れることができない。
2. トラは私たちやその木に近づくことができない。
3. トラは私たちをその木に近づけることはできない。
4. トラは私たちをその木から遠ざけておくことはできない。

(g) 本文の内容と一致するものを次の1～7の中から2つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. The big tree had a lot of pears though there wasn't any rain.
2. Tiger shouted to the monkey because he had a terrible pain in his stomach.
3. Rabbit knew the big wind would soon come and damage the animals.
4. Rabbit carried out a plan to get the pears very early in the morning.
5. Rabbit told Tiger that a strong animal should help poor animals.
6. Tiger was too tired and sleepy to run any more in the field.
7. Rabbit tied Tiger down to the pear tree so that he wouldn't blow away.

8

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Special sale! Low, low prices! Shop now! You have probably seen many signs like these. Most people love sales because they can buy products they want at low prices. They are happy because they feel they got good *value, *that is, they paid less than they thought. But did they really get good value? *Experts who understand the *psychology of price say maybe they did not.

Businesses are very careful about how they set prices for their products and services. They understand how to use price as a *strategy. At the heart of most price strategies you find a *fundamental principle called *the anchor*. The anchor is the first idea you have about how much a product is *worth. This number is very important because it stays in your memory. For example, you look at the price tag on a coat. It says \$100, but that price is crossed out. There is a second price written in red on top of the original price. It says \$79! The \$100 *figure is the anchor. It was the first price you saw, and (イ). You believe it is worth \$100, so the lower \$79 price *seems like a bargain. *Studies show (ロ) that a product that has a higher original price of \$100 but is then reduced to \$50 will sell much faster than the same product if it is simply marked \$50 from the beginning.

Occasionally, but not always, the anchor price is not shown directly. It is only in the buyer's mind. Shoppers are more *likely to buy a pen that costs \$3.99 than one that costs \$4.00. Four dollars is the anchor in their (ハ). They think: This pen is worth \$4.00, but I am paying less than that. *Even though they know the difference is only one cent, \$3.99 seems closer to \$3.00 than \$4.00 because it begins with the number 3. (ニ) has a powerful *effect on shoppers because it is always *compared to the anchor number that is just above it. Studies have also shown that shoppers are more likely to buy products that cost \$39 than products that cost \$34. They believe that the \$39 products are worth \$40, and, *therefore they are a better value.

The psychology of price is at work in all kinds of places, *including on menus. A menu is not just a list of food that a restaurant *offers. Many are carefully designed and use anchor pricing. When you open a menu, the first place you usually look at is on the top right side. On that place of the menu you will find the food that is most *profitable for the restaurant. However, *nearby you will also find the most expensive food, like a big steak or lobster. The restaurant does not really believe a lot of people will order the most expensive dish; however, (ホ) it is an anchor. The high anchor price helps all the other dishes to look like good

value, including the dish that is profitable for the restaurant, perhaps a chicken or pasta dish. Restaurant owners have other *tricks. They have found if they do not use money symbols like €, \$, or ¥, people *spend more money. So many restaurants just write the number (へ) the symbol.

There are many strategies for pricing, but anchor pricing is probably the most powerful. Even when you know about it, it is sometimes difficult to *resist the effect of the anchor on your shopping.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 【注】 value 価値 (のあるもの) | that is つまり | expert 専門家 |
| psychology 心理学 | strategy 戦略 | fundamental principle 基本原理 |
| worth (～の)価値がある | figure 数字 | seem ～(のよう)に思える |
| study 研究 | (be) likely to do ～する可能性がある | |
| even though たとえ～であっても | | effect 影響 |
| compare ～と比べる | therefore したがって | including ～を含めて |
| offer ～を提供する | profitable 利益になる | nearby その近くに |
| trick しかけ | spend ～を費やす | resist the effect 影響を受けない |

[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. it is not worth \$79 to you
2. most of you will find it too expensive
3. everyone understands it is the anchor
4. it sets the value of the coat in your mind

(b) 下線部(口)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. 売る値段が同じでも、値下げされた後の方が売れ行きがよいということ。
2. 値段を操作するよりも、同じ商品を早く売った方が高く売れるということ。
3. 売れ行きがよい商品を最初から100ドルで売れば50ドルもうかるということ。
4. 元の値段が値下げ後の値段に近いほど、売れ行きがよいということ。

(c) 空所(ハ)に入れるのに最もふさわしい1語を,同じ段落の中より抜き出して書きなさい。

(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. Anchor price | 2. The number 9 |
| 3. One cent | 4. The difference |

(e) 下線部(ホ)は,一般的にメニューに対してどのような工夫をすることか。30字～40字の日本語で説明しなさい。

(f) 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. on | 2. as | 3. without | 4. with |
|-------|-------|------------|---------|

(g) 本文の内容と一致するものを次の1～7の中から2つ選び,番号で答えなさい。

1. People try to buy as many products as possible to feel happy.
2. Special sales do not always offer good value.
3. The lowest price for a product is called an anchor price.
4. If a product has an original price written in red on its tag, it sells well.
5. Customers are less likely to pay \$39 than \$34 for the same product.
6. Anchor pricing is one of the ways to sell more products.
7. You should know what anchor pricing is so that you become a smart shopper.

1 (a) (b) (c)

(d) (e)

2 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

3 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

4 (a) (b)

(c)

5 (a) (b) (c)

6

7 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

