

# 2021年度・学力考查問題

(高校第2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) I got up early to [ c ] the first train.
- (b) There are 24 hours in a day and 60 minutes in one hour and 60 [ s ] in a minute.
- (c) [ T ] are hard white objects in your mouth and you use them to bite and eat food.
- (d) These are my favorite [ g ]. I always wear them on my hands on a cold day.
- (e) If you are [ t ], you feel that you want to rest or sleep.

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) In Japan, it ( ) a lot in June and July.  
1. rain                      2. rains                      3. raining                      4. rainy
- (b) There were some students ( ) in the classroom after school.  
1. study                      2. studies                      3. studying                      4. studied
- (c) When I went to see him on Sunday, he ( ) with his friends.  
1. will play                      2. has played                      3. plays                      4. was playing
- (d) No other mountain in Japan is ( ) Mt. Fuji.  
1. so high as                      2. the highest                      3. highly than                      4. any other
- (e) He ( ) down on the grass.  
1. lay                      2. lie                      3. laid                      4. lays

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 : Hello. I'm calling to ask you about your restaurant.

B : ( )

A : Can I find your restaurant easily?

B : Yes. Our restaurant is very close to the station.

1. What would you like to know?
2. Shall I call you back later?
3. Why are you asking me?
4. How do you come here?

(b) A : When Mr. Jones arrives, please take him to the hotel.

B : ( )

A : His plane arrives from London at 10:20.

1. Which hotel should I take him to?
2. Where must I wait for him?
3. When can I meet him at the hotel?
4. What time do I need to be at the airport?

(c) A : How about going to Canada this summer?

B : ( )

A : You mean you don't have enough money?

B : No. Money is not a problem. I don't have the time.

1. I'd like to visit many places in Canada.
2. I'd love to, but I can't.
3. I want to visit not only Canada but also the United States.
4. I think it will be too expensive.

(d) A : Are you coming to the party tomorrow?

B : Didn't you hear? I broke my arm yesterday.

A : Oh, ( ) No joke?

B : No joke.

1. break our arms?
2. didn't you hear?
3. you're kidding me!
4. very good!

(e) A : How's it going?

B : ( )

A : I'm sorry to hear that.

B : I'm going to see a doctor this afternoon.

- |                        |                                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. See a doctor.       | 2. In the afternoon.            |
| 3. Too bad. Take care. | 4. Terrible. I have a headache. |

**4**

次の(a)~(c)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) 駅まで歩いて行きましょう。

(イ)(ロ) to the station.

(b) ほとんどの学生が英語を話すのが得意です。

(イ) all of the students are good (ロ) speaking English.

(c) 君が行かないなら、私も行かない。

If you don't go, I (イ), (ロ).

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) is to study English.

- |                |         |         |              |
|----------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| 1. you         | 2. it   | 3. tell | 4. this book |
| 5. interesting | 6. will | 7. how  |              |

(b) The secret ( ) ( ) ( ) (イ) ( ) (ロ) ( ).

- |                |         |           |      |
|----------------|---------|-----------|------|
| 1. of          | 2. work | 3. lot of | 4. a |
| 5. his success | 6. is   | 7. hard   |      |

(c) It ( ) ( ) (イ) ( ) ( ) (ロ) ( ).

- |           |          |         |         |
|-----------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. she    | 2. won't | 3. be   | 4. well |
| 5. before | 6. gets  | 7. long |         |

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。

私はあなたにできるだけ多くの本を読んでもらいたいです。

( want / can )

7

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

“Miss Abbott said that we have to learn a speech for the \*competition on Friday. She wants to choose the best speaker from our class.”

Clare Brown’s grandmother \*nodded her head. Clare did not usually do very well at school but she spoke clearly and her voice was sweet, and she also liked explaining things. This was a big chance for her.

“Oh, that sounds interesting. What are you going to talk about?”

“Traffic. It’s taking longer and longer to get to school in the morning because the roads are getting busier every day. I’m always thinking about (イ) it. And I’ve got some good ideas about how to solve the problem. So I think I can make a good speech.”

Old Mrs. Brown smiled.

“That sounds like a good idea! So now all you have to do is to make a plan of the speech and practice speaking.”

Clare practiced every evening after school until she could speak without \*notes. It was important for Clare to do well at (ロ) this and show her classmates that she had a \*talent for something.

Friday morning arrived. Clare sat at the table with her parents but could not eat any breakfast. Her face was \*pale so her mother asked her.

“What is the matter, Clare? Are you ill?”

She shook her head.

“Maybe, but it’s the speech. I don’t think I can do it. (ハ) and I will look so \*silly if I stand on the stage and say nothing.”

A tear \*rolled down her \*cheek. Clare’s grandmother stood up and left the room. Then she returned with something and showed it to Clare.

“It’s a special lucky stone. I found it when I was a little girl like you. Just keep your fingers on this stone when you are speaking and it will bring you luck. You will speak beautifully, so forget your silly \*fears and go to school.”

Clare looked at the \*smooth black stone and decided to go to school.

That afternoon she was the tenth person to go on stage. She held the stone as she spoke. At the end, the class \*clapped so hard that she was not very surprised to learn that she won the class competition. She (ニ) squeezed the lucky stone.

She ran home that afternoon. She was so excited and had to tell grandma that the stone

really had the magical power.

“Grandma! I won. The stone, it’s magic just as you said.”

The old woman clapped her hands.

“Well done. I knew you could do it!”

“It was the stone! (ホ) It did it for me!”

Grandma laughed, and got out of the room. She returned minutes later with a box.

“Sit down Clare and open this.”

She did as she was told and felt inside the box.

“Do you feel all those smooth stones? I collected those seventy years ago from a beach.”

Clare looked \*puzzled.

“But it’s a special... magic stone?”

“(へ) No child! These old rocks are not magic. They work like magic because you believe that they help you, but you won the competition by yourself. The stone only helped you to feel \*confident so you could forget your fears. You must learn that if you believe in yourself, you can do anything.”

“So, you mean I don’t need the stone for the next competition.”

“(ト) No child, just your self-belief.”

【注】 competition 大会	nod one’s head うなずく	note メモ	talent 才能
pale 青ざめた	silly 馬鹿な	roll down こぼれ落ちる	cheek 頬 <sup>ほお</sup>
fear 恐れ	smooth 滑 <sup>なめ</sup> らかな	clap 拍手する	puzzled 混乱した
confident 自信のある			

[設問]

(a) 下線部(イ)の内容を 30 字以上 40 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。

(b) 下線部(ロ)の内容を表すものとして最もふさわしいものを 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. to solve the problem
2. to make a plan
3. to practice every evening
4. to speak without notes

(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. I can't remember a word of the speech
2. I don't know which speech to give
3. I have too much to say about the speech
4. I forgot to make a plan of the speech

(d) 下線部(ニ)squeezed(握りしめた)とあるが、クレアが石を握りしめた理由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. 非常に緊張したため。
2. 石に魔法を込めるため。
3. 喜びと感謝を表すため。
4. 祖母にそうするよう言われたため。

(e) 下線部(ホ)の表す意味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. この石が私に当たったのよ。
2. この石が勝たせてくれたのよ。
3. スピーチが私のためになったのよ。
4. 私がスピーチ大会に勝利したのよ。

(f) 下線部(ヘ)(ト)“No child”とあるが、それぞれの解釈の組み合わせ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. (ヘ)いいえ、魔法なのよ、クレア。 (ト)そうよ、必要なのよ、クレア。
2. (ヘ)そうよ、魔法なのよ、クレア。 (ト)いいえ、必要なのよ、クレア。
3. (ヘ)いいえ、魔法ではないのよ、クレア。 (ト)そうよ、必要なのよ、クレア。
4. (ヘ)そうよ、魔法ではないのよ、クレア。 (ト)いいえ、必要なのよ、クレア。

(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. Clare was the best student in her class and liked explaining things to other classmates.
2. Clare decided to give a speech about the way of solving the traffic problems.
3. On the morning of the speech competition, Clare became ill, so she couldn't say anything.
4. Clare's grandmother found black stones seven years ago and gave them to Clare.
5. Clare was the last person in her class to make a speech for the speech competition.
6. Clare's grandmother taught that it was important for Clare to believe in herself.
7. Clare was going to bring the black stone to the next speech competition at school.



8

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Today men spend a lot of time and money on their \*appearance. Global sales of \*grooming products bring in billions of dollars a year, and the industry is not going to ( イ ). Does this mean that the modern man is becoming more and more interested in his appearance? Some people may think that \*fashion-conscious men are a new \*phenomenon, but a look through history shows that in fact men have been interested in their looks for thousands of years.

The earliest cases of fashionable men appeared around 10,000 BC in ancient Egypt. To the Egyptians, good \*hygiene and health were very important. Men put oils and creams on their skin to protect themselves from the hot sun and dry winds of the desert. In addition to the \*perfumes, men also had their own makeup boxes with special \*jars of colored makeup which they put on their eyes, lips, cheeks, and nails. ( □ ) All of this was done not to \*impress others but to keep their ancient gods happy.

Like the Egyptians, the ancient Greeks also thought that health and beauty were important for men. However, the Greeks used \*cosmetics for just \*aesthetic reasons. Greek men put flower-based oils on their skin and quickly began to use Egyptian oils after the Greek king Alexander the Great \*took over Egypt in 332 BC. During his \*conquests, he took plant cuttings and sent them to \*Athens, and there ( ハ ) they were grown and made into perfumes and skin oils for men to use before and after taking a bath. Alexander felt so strongly about cosmetics that when he won against King Darius of Persia, he even threw away the king's makeup box of creams and perfumes as a symbol of victory.

Around 100 AD, ( ニ ) the Romans took men's grooming products to a whole new level. Like the Greeks, Roman men used skin oils before and after taking a bath, but they also had strong interest in the beauty of their face and hair. They often \*dyed their hair blond so that they would look younger. They had their own types of eye shadow, blush for the cheeks, and powder for whitening the face. For the Romans, nothing was \*off limits in their \*search to make men more \*attractive. \*Vanity did not have a negative feeling. It was thought as a \*natural consequence of health and beauty.

In 16th-century England, the ( ホ ) emphasis on men's beauty was tied to \*financial status. Rich English men often used face-whitening powder because they believed a white face was a sign of \*wealth. To keep their skin healthy, they took a wine bath, put oils on the skin, and used an egg and honey mask on the face to hide \*wrinkles. On \*formal occasions, men tried

to make their appearance much better by using lipstick, dying their hair, and wearing \*wigs.

History often repeats itself — \*trends come and go as people's \*values change over time and cultures influence one another. Modern man's interest in grooming and cosmetic products is not a new phenomenon. The eye creams and facial masks for men today are simply different styles of the same idea. It began 12,000 years ago. The history of fashionable men shows that (へ) the more things change, the more they stay the same.

【注】 appearance 外見	grooming product 男性向け身だしなみ用品	
fashion-conscious おしゃれに関心のある		phenomenon 現象
hygiene 衛生状態	perfume 香水	jar 容器
impress ~により印象を与える	cosmetic 化粧品	aesthetic 美の
take over ~を征服する	conquest (征服のための) 戦い	
Athens アテネ	dye one's hair blond 髪を金色に染める	
off limits 制限	search 探究	attractive 魅力的な
vanity 虚栄心 (見栄をはる心)	natural consequence 当然の結果	
financial status 金銭的状况	wealth 富	wrinkle しわ
formal occasion 正式な場	wig かつら	trend 流行
values 価値観		

[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. speed up            2. grow up            3. slow down            4. take off

(b) 下線部(ロ)を日本語に直しなさい。ただし、解答欄に与えられた書き出しの表現に続けて書くこと。

(c) 下線部(ハ)が指す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. the Egyptians        2. the Greeks        3. cosmetics        4. plant cuttings

(d) 下線部(ニ)に関して、段落内で述べられている内容を次の文のように表す場合、空所 ( A ) ( B )に入る語の組み合わせとして、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。

Roman men did ( A ) for their ( B ).

- |                 |             |                |                |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. (A) anything | (B) emperor | 2. (A) nothing | (B) health     |
| 3. (A) anything | (B) beauty  | 4. (A) nothing | (B) appearance |

(e) 下線部(ホ)の意味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. 重視 | 2. 批判 | 3. 規制 | 4. 負担 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

(f) 下線部(ヘ)の意味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. 変化が激しいこのような時代に、人は安定を求める。
2. 周りが変わっても、自分は美しいままでいたいと思う。
3. 次々と生まれ変わる道具に頼り、男性は社会的地位を保ってきた。
4. 時代や場所は変わっても、ものごとの本質は変わらない。

(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 ancient Egyptians used oils and creams because they wanted to look more attractive than others.
2. The ancient Greeks were more beautiful than the Egyptians thanks to special cosmetics.
3. The Greeks used cosmetics such as perfumes and skin oils only for their beauty.
4. Roman men used cosmetics for their health for the first time.
5. Because of their vanity, some people in Rome didn't do their makeup.
6. Some English men in the 16th century did makeup to show that they were rich.
7. People in England used egg and honey masks to protect themselves from sunlight.



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)																				
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30

40

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)



8

(a)

(b)

このこと
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(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)




受験番号						氏名	
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得点	
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