

# 2022年度・学力考査問題

(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にはすぐに手をあげ下さい。
5. 記述問題において句読点は1字扱いとします。また、数字は1けたにつき1字扱いとします。(例：「2022年」は5字)

1

日本文を参考にしながら，以下の英文の下線部①～⑤の( )に入れるのに最もふさわしい語を答えなさい。ただし，与えられた文字で始まる語を書くこと。

For more than two ①(h ) years, in the traditional American classroom, a teacher stood at the ②(f ) of the class and lectured on a topic. Students sat in their chairs, listened and took notes. For homework students ③(r ) their textbooks. They memorized information and took tests to show what they learned. Traditional education taught people to believe that being intelligent meant remembering information and writing about it. Society thought that people without strong ④(l ) or mathematical skills were less intelligent, even if they had other abilities such as ⑤(d ), building, or working with animals.

200年以上もの間，従来のアメリカの教室では，教師がクラスの前に立ち，ある話題について講義をした。生徒は椅子に座って話を聞き，メモを取った。宿題をするために生徒は教科書を読んだ。彼らは知識を記憶し，テストを受けて覚えたことを示した。従来の教育では，人々は，知能が高いということは知識を記憶し，それについて書くことができるということを意味すると信じるよう教わった。社会は，たとえ絵を描いたり，ものを造ったり，動物と一緒に仕事ができるといった別の能力があったとしても，言語や数学の優れた能力がない人は知能が低いと考えていた。

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) A : Andy, can I ( ) your dictionary?

B : Sure. You can use the one on my desk.

1. bring                      2. borrow                      3. look                      4. lent

(b) Sam watched TV ( ) his mother told him to go to bed.

1. that                      2. during                      3. still                      4. until

(c) A : Excuse me, but where is the Smithsonian National Zoo?

B : Go straight ( ) this street for three blocks, and you'll see it on your right.

1. ahead                      2. above                      3. along                      4. about

(d) This old car is more expensive than ( ) other car in this shop.

1. all                      2. any                      3. each                      4. else

(e) Let's have lunch at the restaurant after the meeting is ( ).

1. over                      2. away                      3. down                      4. on

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 take your order?

B : ( ) What is today's special?

A : Today, it's roast chicken.

1. No, thank you.
2. Check, please.
3. Let me see.
4. Yes, I do.

(b) A : Have you seen Judy recently?

B : Not since last week. Why?

A : ( )

B : Really? That's news to me.

1. I hope so.
2. I'm just asking.
3. I thought you knew the news.
4. I heard she's moving.

(c) A : Nice weather today, isn't it?

B : ( )

A : That's perfect for cycling.

1. And we will go up a lot of hills.
2. And there's no wind.
3. And my tires need air.
4. And it will be rainy soon.

(d) A : I'm thinking about giving Jack a coffee machine for his birthday.

B : ( )

A : Really? Then I'll find something else.

1. He got one last month.
2. He likes coffee very much.
3. He will like the machine.
4. He may use the machine.

(e) A : I thought you were going to the library today.

B : I wanted to, but I have no car.

A : That's too bad. I can drive you there.

B : ( )

1. That'll be a great help.
2. I don't know how to drive.
3. I wanted to walk alone.
4. My car will take us to the library.

**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) 私は富士山のふもとで生まれ育った。

I was born and brought (イ) at the (ロ) of Mt. Fuji.

(b) ケンはなんてテニスが上手なんでしょう。

(イ)(ロ) Ken plays tennis!

(c) 私はこれからは健康に気をつけようと思う。

I will take care of (イ)(ロ) now on.

5

次の(a)~(c)の日本語に合うように1~7を並べかえて英文をつくる時、(イ)(ロ)に入れるものをそれぞれ番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくるものも小文字にしてあります。

(a) 私はあなたの手紙を受け取ってうれしいです。

(     ) (     ) (     ) ( イ ) (     ) ( ロ ) (     ).

- |         |               |         |        |
|---------|---------------|---------|--------|
| 1. from | 2. happy      | 3. me   | 4. you |
| 5. has  | 6. the letter | 7. made |        |

(b) 昨日は一昨日よりもずっと気分が良かった。

I felt ( イ ) (     ) ( ロ ) (     ) (     ) (     ) (     ) yesterday.

- |         |           |              |        |
|---------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| 1. than | 2. before | 3. better    | 4. the |
| 5. much | 6. day    | 7. yesterday |        |

(c) 私たちは10年前に知り合いました。

(     ) (     ) ( イ ) (     ) (     ) ( ロ ) (     ) years.

- |          |          |         |         |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. known | 2. other | 3. ten  | 4. have |
| 5. we    | 6. for   | 7. each |         |

6

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

この動物は英語で何と呼ぶか知っていますか。

( you / called )

7

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Alex walked the several blocks to his house as quickly as he could. When he finally got home, he closed the door behind him and \*leaned against it. He was tired. His wife was already asleep in bed. His dinner was on the table, but it was cold. As he took his jacket off and put his bag down, he \*sighed. It was a terrible day.

Just then, he noticed his 5-year-old son standing at the door.

“Daddy, why do you always come home so late?” his son asked.

“I was working on something very important, Son,” Alex said, with another sigh.

“How much money do you make an hour, Daddy?” his son asked.

“(イ) That’s none of your business!” Alex said, angrily. “What are you doing up so late! You should be in bed now! Go to bed!” The boy was surprised by his father’s anger. He started crying and ran up the stairs.

Alex went to the table and started to eat his cold dinner. After a moment, ( □ ). “Was I too hard on him? I had a bad day, but it was not because of him. I didn’t spend much time with him. I should be nicer to him.” Alex thought.

Alex went upstairs and knocked on the door to his son’s room.

“Son? Are you still \*awake?” he asked.

“Yeah,” his son said quietly.

“Can I come in?” Alex asked.

“Yeah,” his son said again.

Alex opened the door and walked in. His son was in bed. Now he was not crying, but his eyes were still wet with tears.

“I’m sorry I got angry with you. I didn’t mean it. It’s just that Daddy’s working on something very important and today was a very difficult day,” Alex said.

His son nodded, but didn’t say anything.

“If you want to know, I make twenty dollars an hour,” Alex said.

“Could I have ten dollars, then?” his son asked.

“What?” Alex said angrily. “(ハ) Well, that explains it. You wanted to ask me for money, right?”

His son started to cry again. Alex \*immediately felt bad about getting angry again. He was so tired. He didn’t understand why his son was asking for money, but he was too tired to care. He just wanted to go to sleep. He had another long day ahead of him tomorrow.

He had a lot of work to do.

“(二) Look, Son, I'm sorry. Here's ten dollars.” he said. He pulled a \*bill out of his wallet and gave it to his son. His son immediately stopped crying. (ホ) With an excited face, he took the ten-dollar bill. Then, he reached under his \*pillow and pulled out ten \*wrinkled one-dollar bills. He put the money together and \*held it out to his father.

“Can I buy an hour of your time, Daddy?” the son asked.

Alex was surprised. He had no idea that the boy missed him. He told his son to keep the money, and that there would be time to play together tomorrow.

“Do you promise, Daddy?” the boy asked.

“Yes Son, I promise. We'll play tomorrow. As many hours as you like,” Alex said. He tucked his son into bed and gave him a kiss. As Alex got into bed, he said to his sleeping wife, “(へ) I'm going to call in sick tomorrow...”

【注】 lean 寄りかかる      sigh ため息・ため息をつく  
awake 起きている      immediately すぐに      bill 紙幣  
pillow 枕      wrinkled しわくちゃの      hold ~ out ~を差し出す

[設問]

(a) 下線部(イ)の意味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. No one in my family knows about my business!
2. You're not old enough to work for a company!
3. I don't make as much money as you!
4. It's not something that you need to know!

(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. he put his fork down
2. he felt angry at his son again
3. he counted his money
4. he forgot all about it



- (c) 下線部(ハ)の意味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. そのお金が必要な理由を言いなさい。
  2. 私の給料を聞いたのはお金が欲しいからだろう。
  3. お前が知りたいのはお金のことではなかったのだな。
  4. お前は私にお金を稼いできて欲しいだけなのか。
- (d) 下線部(ニ)のように言ったときの Alex の気持ちとして、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. 息子の気持ちに応じてあげたい。
  2. このやりとりを早く終わらせたい。
  3. 息子を驚かせてやりたい。
  4. 誤解していたことを許してもらいたい。
- (e) 下線部(ホ)のように息子が反応した理由を 30 字以上 50 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。ただし、「10ドル」という表現を必ず用いること。
- (f) 下線部(ヘ)の内容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. I'm not going to work tomorrow.
  2. I'm afraid I'll have a more difficult day tomorrow.
  3. I'm going to see a doctor tomorrow.
  4. I hope you will be better tomorrow.
- (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. Alex was too busy at work to have much time with his family.
  2. The son couldn't sleep well because he was worried about his father's health.
  3. Alex didn't want his son to know that he made very little money.
  4. The son couldn't tell his father his feelings at first when the father was angry.
  5. Alex felt so terrible after a hard day's work that he was hard on his son.
  6. The son put the money under the pillow as soon as he took it.
  7. The son had a mistaken idea about his father's job.
  8. Alex never understood why his son talked about money.

8

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

More and more research into the human-animal \*bond shows how various cultures relate to animals and why. In all parts of the world, how people relate to animals depends on society, culture, and personal values.

The value a society gives to animals depends in large part on \*economics. The human-animal bond is stronger in rich nations such as the United States, Canada, Germany, and England. The basic needs of people in these countries are satisfied, so they have enough money to take care of pets. (イ) They are also [ 1. interested 2. be 3. in 4. position 5. a 6. to ] in animal \*welfare and animal rights. In less-developed countries food, education, and health care are \*scarce, and people are more likely to think that animals are important because they are useful.

Take a look at the human-animal bond \*on a regional basis. In North America people don't seem to have a \*consistent view of animals. Pets are family members for many people. For others, (ロ) they don't have any value at all.

Western Europeans have a more consistent view of animals than North Americans. Pets often go to stores and restaurants with their owners. There are \*strict pet \*ownership laws, and homeless animals are (ハ). Farm animals have greater \*legal protection, and the animal rights movement is very (ニ).

Because Japan doesn't have much extra space, not many Japanese own pets, so pets are an expensive \*luxury. As a result, the Japanese try to satisfy their wish for animal \*companionship by renting dogs or buying one of the popular robotic pets.

The human-animal bond is weaker in parts of Southeast Asia. In some places, dogs are companions, but some Asian cultures use them as food.

In other parts of the world, especially in areas with little food, animals are not luxuries but are needed for (ホ). Africans think of animals as important tools because they are useful in their daily life. They use animals for \*transportation, and cattle (cows and bulls) are a sign of \*wealth.

When people first got interested in the human-animal bond, there wasn't much serious research, but that's changing. At the past two \*International Conferences on Human-Animal Interactions most of the research was about positive views of the bond. These included the role of service animals and the human health \*benefits of animal ownership. Some studies looked at the negative views including possible problems of pet ownership and dog phobia,

or fear of dogs. Dr. Beaver is happy that scientists are doing research on the human-animal bond to find out what is good for people and good for animals, too.

【注】 bond 絆	economics 経済	welfare 幸福
scarce 不十分な	on a regional basis 地域別で	
consistent view 一貫した見方	strict 厳しい	ownership 所有
legal 法的な	luxury ぜいたく品	companionship 交友
transportation 輸送	wealth 富	
International Conferences on Human-Animal Interactions		
ヒトと動物の関係に関する国際会議		
benefit 利点		

[設問]

- (a) 下線部(イ)を本文の内容に合う英文になるように、[       ]の1～6の語を並べかえたとき、3番目と5番目にくるものを番号で答えなさい。
- (b) 下線部(ロ)の示す内容として、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. family members          | 2. many people |
| 3. people in North America | 4. pets        |
- (c) 空所(ハ), (ニ)に入れる語句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. (ハ) not seen      (ニ) slow    | 2. (ハ) not common      (ニ) active |
| 3. (ハ) often seen      (ニ) quick | 4. (ハ) common      (ニ) positive   |
- (d) 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. the friendship | 2. the environment | 3. survival | 4. law |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|

(e) 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. In developed countries the human-animal bond is always stronger than in other countries.
2. In North America, more people own expensive pets as a sign of wealth.
3. In Japan, there are fewer pet owners than in other countries because they are satisfied with having popular robotic pets.
4. In Asian countries, animals are too expensive for ordinary people to own.
5. In some Asian cultures, animals such as dogs are eaten by people.
6. In Africa, animals are helpful and play important roles in their daily life.
7. The problems of pet ownership and dog phobia have become less serious.
8. Recently there have been studies on the human-animal bond that will show what brings happiness to both people and animals.

# 【英語】

## 解答用紙(高校第1回)

1 ①  ②  ③

④  ⑤

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

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

4 (a)   (b)

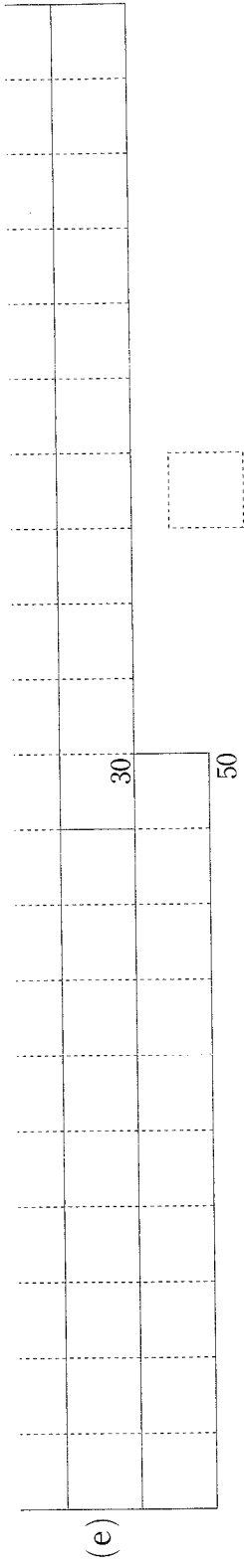
(c)

5 (a)   (b)   (c)

6   

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7 (a)  (b)  (c)  (d)




(f)  (g)

**8** (a) 3番目  (b)  (c)  (d)

(e)

得点

受験番号

氏名