

2022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。

In the 1860s American business started to change. Before that time most businesses were small; they made products by ① (h) and sold them to local customers. Beginning in the 1860s, inventors created new machines that could produce clothing, canned foods, tools, and other items ② (q) and cheaply. By ③ (m) large quantities of items in less time, companies could ④ (s) less money on production. This made it possible to charge lower prices. In addition, a new national railroad allowed businesses to sell their products to people all across the country. The combination of fast production, low production costs, inexpensive products, and a whole nation of consumers helped small businesses grow into big businesses. This time in ⑤ (h) was called The Age of Big Business.

1860年代，アメリカのビジネスは変わり始めた。それ以前は，ほとんどの企業は小規模なもので，手作業で製品を作り，それを地元の顧客に販売していた。1860年代になると，発明家たちは，衣服，缶詰食品，工具類その他の製品を手早く安価に製造することができる新しい機械を開発し始めた。より短時間で大量の品を作ることで，会社は製造にかかる費用を減らすことができた。それによってより価格を低く設定することが可能になった。さらには，新しい国有鉄道ができたことにより，企業は国中の人に製品を売ることができるようになった。速い生産，低い生産コスト，安価な製品，そして全国に消費者がいるということが組み合わせり，それが小さな企業が大きな企業へと成長する上で力になった。歴史上のこの時期は The Age of Big Business と呼ばれた。

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 : Excuse me. Where is Lombard Street?

B : I'm going that way. Please () me.

1. share 2. appear 3. follow 4. take

(b) When () to Canada?

1. will you be 2. have you been
3. did you go 4. have you gone

(c) Don't forget () your tablet computer when you go to school.

1. take 2. taking 3. taken 4. to take

(d) It is pleasant to take a bath after ().

1. hard work 2. work hard 3. work hardly 4. working hardly

(e) My grandfather was born () January 30th, 1955.

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

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 : I said I would drive you to school, but I can't today. I have a meeting.

B : ()

A : It's not so far to school. You can manage.

1. Then I will go to the meeting.
2. So you can drive me to school, right?
3. But it's raining.
4. Thank you for your kindness.

(b) A : I rode my bicycle to work today.

B : ()

A : Yes, but the doctor told me to exercise every day.

1. Don't you run to your office?
2. You usually take the train, don't you?
3. Is your bicycle broken?
4. This road will take you to your office.

(c) A : Oh, I'm so hungry. But I don't think there's anything I like in this place.

B : ()

A : Something hot will be good on a cold day like this.

B : How about that curry shop over there?

1. But I thought you loved curry.
2. Well, what kind of food do you have in mind?
3. I don't feel like eating lunch today, either.
4. Do you usually eat lunch earlier than this?

(d) A : You haven't been around much recently, have you?

B : No. ()

A : That's great. Where were you?

B : I went to see my friend in Germany.

1. I have moved.
2. I've been ill.
3. I have changed jobs.
4. I've been away on vacation.

(e) A : How was your weekend?

B : Great. I went to USJ with my family.

A : ()

B : Yes, we had to wait in long lines all day.

1. Did you enjoy it?
2. Was it crowded?
3. How long did you wait?
4. How often do you go there?

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) こんな面白い本を読んだことがない。

This is the (イ) interesting book I've (ロ) read.

(b) スタジアムから多くの興奮した人々が歌いながら出てきた。

A lot of (イ) people came (ロ) out of the stadium.

(c) ここから栗平駅まで歩いて10分です。

It's ten (イ) (ロ) from here to Kurihira Station.

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) その店には私が探している本がありません。

() (イ) () () (ロ) () () at the store.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|------------|-------------|
| 1. I'm | 2. that | 3. not | 4. the book |
| 5. for | 6. is | 7. looking | |

(b) 彼女は昨日から学校を欠席しています。

() (イ) () (ロ) () () () days.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. school | 2. from | 3. two | 4. been |
| 5. absent | 6. for | 7. she's | |

(c) この国で2番目に長い川はどれですか。

() () (イ) () (ロ) () () country?

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|----------------|---------|
| 1. second | 2. is | 3. longest | 4. this |
| 5. in | 6. the | 7. which river | |

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。

道路を横断する際は気を付けたほうが良いですよ。

(had / be / in)

7

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

A water carrier in India had two large *pots. Each pot was hung on the end of a pole which he carried across his shoulders. One of the pots was perfectly made with no *cracks or holes. The other pot had a crack in it, so *by the time the water carrier reached his master's house, it was only half full.

This situation went on daily for two years. The carrier delivered only one and a half pots of water to his master's house. Of course, the perfect pot was proud that it was doing such a good job. But the poor cracked pot *was ashamed of its *fault, and disappointed that it was only able to manage half of the work it was supposed to do.

After two years of this bitter failure, the cracked pot spoke to the water carrier one day by the stream. "I am ashamed of myself, and I want to say sorry to you." "Why?" asked the carrier. "What are you ashamed of?" "I have been able, for these past two years, to deliver only half my (イ) load. Through this crack in my side, the water *drips out all the way back to your master's house. Because I'm not perfect, you have to do all of this work, (ロ) without getting full value for your efforts," the pot said.

The water carrier was surprised that the old cracked pot (ハ) felt this way, and said, "As we return to the master's house, I want you to notice the beautiful flowers along the path."

So, as they went up the hill, the old cracked pot took notice of the sun warming the beautiful wild flowers at the side of the path, and this cheered it a little. But at the end of the journey, it still felt bad because only half of its water was left in it, and so again the pot said sorry to the carrier for its failure.

The carrier said to the pots, "Didn't you notice that the flowers were only on your side of the path, and not on the other pot's side? That's because I have always known about the crack in your side, and (ニ) I took advantage of it. I planted flower seeds on your side of the path, and every day while we walked back from the stream, you've watered them. For two years I have been able to enjoy watching these beautiful flowers growing along the path. I've also picked them to display on my master's table. (ホ) Because you are just the way you are, my master can decorate his table with this beauty."

From that day forward, the cracked pot knew that the thing that it thought of as a [A] was actually a [B]. Now on their daily journey along the path, the cracked pot was proud of the water dripping from the crack in its side.

- 【注】 pot 水がめ（水を入れる容器） crack ひび
by the time ～する頃までには be ashamed of ～を恥ずかしいと思う
fault 欠点 drip したたる

[設問]

(a) 下線部(イ)が表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. way 2. water 3. carrier 4. master

(b) 下線部(ロ)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. 努力に見合う価値を得られずに
2. その程度の努力に満足できず
3. 努力をしてまで結果を得る必要がないので
4. 価値のない努力などないのに

(c) 下線部(ハ)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. ひびが入って水が漏れるために、より多く仕事をしなければという気持ち
2. なぜ自分にはひびが入っているのだろうという怒りの気持ち
3. ひびのせいでいつも水が漏れて申し訳ないという気持ち
4. 自分の不注意でひびが入り、主人に迷惑をかけたという後悔の気持ち

(d) 下線部(ニ)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. ひびが入っているのを利用した。
2. ひびが入っているのを隠した。
3. 花が咲いているのを水がめに見せた。
4. 花が咲いているのを主人に知らせた。

(e) 下線部(ホ)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. 君がいつも道端にいるから
2. 君のやり方が正しいから
3. 君がいなくてちょうど都合がよいから
4. 君にひびが入っているから

(f) 空所[A][B]に入るもの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. [A] strength / [B] weakness | 2. [A] weakness / [B] strength |
| 3. [A] reality / [B] dream | 4. [A] dream / [B] reality |

(g) 本文の内容と一致するものを次の1～6の中から2つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. The carrier was surprised to know that one of the pots had cracks and holes.
2. The carrier was able to deliver only half a pot of water to his master's house.
3. The old cracked pot was a little encouraged when it saw the wild flowers under the warm sun.
4. The old cracked pot enjoyed watching the beautiful flowers on the master's table.
5. The flower seeds planted by the carrier were watered by the old cracked pot.
6. The carrier and his master enjoyed watching the flowers on both sides of the path.

8

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Some people choose to be *vegetarian, but others are vegetarian because of their *religion, their culture, or their country. There are vegetarians all over the world, but the country with the most vegetarians is India.

About 1 billion people live in India, and most follow the *Hindu religion. Hindus think it is wrong to kill or give pain to animals. They think if they do, they will (イ) the same way one day. Hindus believe the cow is *sacred; therefore, most Hindus do not eat beef. In fact, the Hindu word for cow, *aghnaya*, means “not to be killed.”

There are different kinds of vegetarians in the world. Some vegetarians do not eat red meat, but they eat chicken and fish. Some do not eat red meat, chicken, or fish, but they eat cheese, butter, eggs, milk, and other (ロ) products. Other vegetarians do not use anything that comes from an (ク). Some don't wear wool because it *harms sheep, don't use silk because it hurts *silkworms, and don't eat honey because they do not want to hurt bees. Other vegetarians only eat vegetables; (ハ). For example, they will not eat carrots or potatoes because when you take them out of the ground, the plant dies. They will eat apples or pears because picking them does not harm the plant.

In India, too, there are different kinds of vegetarians. Some Hindus are *strict vegetarians. Other Hindus eat all meat, *except for beef, but they only eat it about once a week. Many families (ニ) [1. at 2. a few 3. a year 4. chicken 5. eat 6. times] special *occasions such as weddings. The Hindus of the upper classes do not eat meat or drink *alcohol. However, the lower classes eat all meats, except for beef. The upper classes cannot kill anything that is moving. If they do, they believe they will (イ) in the next life.

Hindus follow other rules when they eat. They wash their mouths, arms, and legs before and after eating to clean themselves. It is a custom for the man of the house to eat thirty-two mouthfuls at each meal. During the meal, he *chews carefully and thinks about pleasant things. Strict Hindus do not eat garlic or onions. They believe that foods have *characteristics. Some foods are “hot,” others are “cold.” They think the strong smells of these foods are too powerful for the mild tastes and smells of other vegetables. Also, (ホ) in middle-class families, many women do not eat meat, but men do. Women think eating meat is something *masculine. They also connect meat with *violence.

Vegetarians are everywhere in both rich and poor countries. In parts of the world

such as Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia, meat is not common, and therefore, it is an easy choice to be vegetarian. Surveys show that in both the United States and Britain about 4 percent of the population is vegetarian, and more and more people are choosing vegetarianism every day. Many people become vegetarian for health reasons. They look and feel better when they stop eating meat. Some famous vegetarians include Leonardo da Vinci, Albert Einstein, Thomas Edison, Leo Tolstoy, Brad Pitt, Sylvester Stallone, Paul McCartney, Penelope Cruz, and Madonna.

【注】 vegetarian 菜食主義者 (の)	religion 宗教	
Hindu ヒンドゥーの	hindu 教徒	sacred 神聖な
harm ～を傷つける	silkworm ^{かいこ} 蚕	strict 厳格な
except for ～を除いて	occasion 機会	alcohol アルコール飲料
chew ～を噛む ^か	characteristics 性質	
masculine 男性的な	violence 暴力	

[設問]

(a) 2つの空所(イ)に共通して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. live 2. return 3. survive 4. suffer

(b) 2つの空所(ロ)に共通して入れるのに最もふさわしい1語を本文中から探し、必要ならば適切な形に変えて答えなさい。

(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. however, they do not need much space to grow plants
2. therefore, they grow plants themselves
3. therefore, they try not to eat living things
4. however, they do not kill plants

(d) 下線部(ニ)を本文の内容に合う英文になるように、[]の1～6の語(句)を並べかえたとき、3番目と6番目にくるものを番号で答えなさい。

(e) 下線部(ホ)に関して、本文で述べられている middle-class families の特徴とその理由を2つ日本語で答えなさい。

(f) 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. A greater number of vegetarians live in India than in any other country in the world.
2. Strict Hindus do not eat meat, but other Hindus of the lower classes eat beef once a week.
3. When Hindus eat, they have to follow a rule which tells them what to do before and after each meal.
4. Men in India must keep on chewing thirty-two times and thinking about something pleasant at every meal.
5. Strict Hindus eat neither meat nor vegetables with strong smells because they are too hot and powerful for other cold vegetables.
6. Some people become vegetarians because it is not easy for them to get meat.
7. The United States will have more than 4% of all the vegetarians in the world in the future.
8. Famous actors and musicians have become vegetarians because they want to save the environment.

【英語】

解答用紙(高校第2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

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h)

8 (a) (b) (c) (d) 3番目 6番目

特徴		
理由	1>目	
	2>目	

(f)

受験番号	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	氏名	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	得点	<input type="text"/>
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