

2024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ください。
3. 解答用紙のみ試験終了後集めます。
4. 問題は12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てください。
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:「2024年」は5字)

1

次の英文の下線部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。

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was ①(b) in 1756 in Austria. He was the seventh child in his ②(f), but all of Mozart's brothers and sisters died except for one sister. His father wrote music and played the violin.

From the beginning, people could see that the young Wolfgang was ③(d) from other children. He could play anything on the piano when he was only four years old. He also started writing his own music when he was five and learned to play the violin at the same time. Wolfgang's father began to think of ways to make extra money with the help of his musical children. By age 6, Mozart and his sister ④(t) around Europe and gave concerts to kings and ⑤(q).

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 suddenly () up from his chair and left the room.

1. raised 2. rose 3. risen 4. raise

(b) There are () fish in this river.

1. so much 2. lot of 3. only a little 4. very few

(c) I want to buy () shoes today.

1. a pair 2. a pair of 3. another 4. two pair of

(d) How many people () to the party?

1. invite 2. invited 3. were invited 4. will invite

(e) Ms. Green told her students () in their homework by Monday.

1. to hand 2. handing 3. hand 4. be hand

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's wrong, Ms. Brown?

B : I'm looking for my son. He was just with me a second ago.

A : Well, let's find him. What does he look like?

B : ()

1. He'll come back soon.
2. He's small and has brown hair.
3. He likes looking at pictures.
4. He's a baseball player.

(b) A : Tom, we'll take you to a restaurant tonight. What do you want to eat?

B : Ah... I'm not fond of seafood and I don't eat red meat.

A : Well, how about Kuriki Restaurant? ()

B : That's a good idea.

1. It's popular among meat lovers.
2. It has fresh and delicious seafood.
3. It's going to open next month.
4. It's famous for chicken ramen.

(c) A : I want to watch a soccer game this weekend.

B : Oh, really? ()

A : Great! Let's go together.

1. I didn't know that.
2. I went to the stadium last weekend.
3. I'm not good at playing soccer.
4. I have the same idea.

(d) A : Excuse me, but where is the Ueno Royal Museum?

B : The Ueno Royal Museum? It's a little far from here.

A : I see. ()

B : No. It's expensive and the roads are crowded, so it would be better to walk.

1. Should I take a taxi?
2. How long does it take by train?
3. Can I walk there?
4. Have you been there before?

(e) A : Cathy, what do you want for dinner tonight?

B : Mom, (), so anything else is fine.

A : OK. Let's make pizza together.

1. you are good at cooking
2. I want to make pizza with you
3. I'm going out tonight
4. I had Chinese food for lunch

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) 私はただ一人にして欲しいだけだ。

(イ) I want is for you to leave me (ロ).

(b) 週に2回オンライン会議に参加しています。

I take (イ) in online meetings (ロ) a week.

(c) その生徒たちは家に帰る途中で雨に降られました。

The students were (イ) in the rain on their (ロ) home.

5

次の(a)~(c)の日本語に合うように1~7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、文頭に来る語(句)も小文字にしてあります。

(a) どれくらい前からあの生徒は職員室前で先生を待っているの。

() (イ) () () (ロ) () () the teacher in front of the teachers' room?

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|-----------------|---------|
| 1. waiting | 2. how | 3. for | 4. been |
| 5. long | 6. has | 7. that student | |

(b) 私の母が私のために注文したドレスはいつ到着しますか。

When () () (イ) my () () () (ロ)?

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. mother | 2. the dress | 3. arrive | 4. that |
| 5. ordered | 6. will | 7. for me | |

(c) ゴールデンウィークはどこも人が多すぎるので、どこに行ったらいいかわからない。

I () (イ) () () (ロ) () () during the Golden Week because there are too many people everywhere.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. which | 2. visit | 3. places | 4. have |
| 5. idea | 6. to | 7. no | |

6

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

私にもっと時間があれば、夕食を作るのを手伝ってあげるのに。(If / you / make)

7

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

*Nasreddin lived in Turkey. He was a good man, but not very rich, and his wife wasn't (A) about it. "You *pray to God every day, but nothing changes. We are always poor!" she said. "Perhaps God doesn't like us!"

"Of course God likes us," answered Nasreddin. "He loves everyone."

But his wife never stopped talking about money. In the end, Nasreddin prayed to God: "Please send me a thousand gold coins. Then my wife can be happy. But remember, I don't want nine hundred and ninety-nine, and I don't want one thousand and one. I want exactly one thousand coins."

Every morning Nasreddin prayed to God for his gold coins. His neighbour *Ahmet, a rich man, heard him over the garden wall every day. He smiled and said to his wife: "Listen! Nasreddin says he doesn't want nine hundred and ninety-nine gold coins. I can't understand him. I'm going to throw nine hundred and ninety-nine gold coins over the wall into his garden. What's he going to do then? Let's see."

The next morning, when Nasreddin began praying, a bag of gold coins suddenly came over the garden wall and hit Nasreddin on the head.

Nasreddin opened the bag and then smiled.

"Come here, wife," he called. "Look! God is listening to me." His wife laughed and sang. An hour later, Ahmet came to the door.

"How are you, Nasreddin?" he asked. "I can hear laughing and singing in your house."

"We are (B)," answered Nasreddin, "because God is good to us. Look," he said and he opened the bag in his hand. "I asked God for gold and here it is."

Ahmet smiled.

"(イ) How many gold coins are in the bag exactly?" he asked. "You asked for one thousand, I think. Let's count them." "Why?" asked Nasreddin. "God can count, you know!"

But Ahmet didn't listen. He began to count carefully. Then he said, "You can't have this gold, Nasreddin. There are nine hundred and ninety-nine coins here, not a thousand."

"Is that right?" said Nasreddin. "Then God knows about it, and one more coin is going to come later today. I'm sure of it."

"Listen, Nasreddin," Ahmet said. "It's my gold. I threw it over the wall and you must give it back."

"I can't do that," answered Nasreddin. "You don't understand. God is working through you."
Now Ahmet was (C). "I'm going to take you to *court. I want my gold back!"

"All right," said Nasreddin. "Let's speak to the *judge about it. But I can't go to court in these poor, dirty clothes. Can I wear your coat?"

Ahmet wanted to go to court at once because he wanted to get his gold back that day. So he gave his coat to Nasreddin.

"Now, let's go," Ahmet said, and he walked out of the door.

"Wait a minute," said Nasreddin. "I'm an old man and the court is far from here."

Ahmet stopped. "It's not far," he said (D).

"It is for me," answered Nasreddin. "I have a bad leg."

"All right," said Ahmet. "You can have my horse for the day. Wait a minute."

(□) So [1. horse 2. for 3. brought 4. Ahmet 5. Nasreddin 6. his] to ride.

"Now we can go to court," said Ahmet. "I'm going to walk!"

Nasreddin and Ahmet arrived at the court.

When the judge saw them he asked, "Why are you here?" "Because," answered Ahmet, "this man, Nasreddin, has nine hundred and ninety-nine of my gold coins! He must give them back to me."

"Is this true?" the judge asked Nasreddin.

"No, it isn't," answered Nasreddin. "This money came to me from God because I prayed for it."

He went nearer to the judge and said quietly to him, "I'm sorry but this poor man, my neighbour, is *mad. All of my things are his things, he thinks. Ask him about this coat."

"Is this your coat?" the judge asked Ahmet.

"Of course it is," answered Ahmet. "I gave it to Nasreddin." "You see!" said Nasreddin quietly to the judge. "Now, ask him about the horse."

"Is this your horse, too?" asked the judge.

"Yes, it is," answered Ahmet.

"Poor man," said the judge. "You don't need a court. (△) You need a doctor. You must say sorry to Nasreddin, and give him one gold coin — at once!"

Nasreddin took the gold coin from Ahmet.

"I thank God for (ニ) this," he said (E). "Now I have the last of my thousand coins."

Nasreddin and Ahmet left the court and went home.

Later, Nasreddin gave back the coat, the horse, and the thousand gold coins to Ahmet.

“These are your things,” said Nasreddin, and he (ホ) smiled. “But remember, never come between God and man again.”

【注】 Nasreddin ナスレディン (人名)	pray 祈る
Ahmet アフメット (人名)	court 裁判所
judge 裁判官	mad 気の狂った

[設問]

(a) 空所(A)～(E)に次の1～4の語を補ったとき、2度使われるものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. angry 2. happy 3. angrily 4. happily

(b) 下線部(イ)の言い換え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. Why are you singing so much?
2. Will you give some money to me?
3. Did you really pray every day?
4. Is that really a gift from God?

(c) 下線部(ロ)が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、1番目と5番目に来るものを番号で答えなさい。

(d) 下線部(ハ)のように裁判官が発言し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. アフメットのような足が悪い老人には、今は裁判をするよりも治療をすすめたいと思ったから。
2. アフメットが遠い距離を歩いて体温が上昇しており、必要なのは上着ではなく、治療だと思ったから。
3. アフメットが他人の持ち物すら自分のものだと思い込んでおり、正気を失っていると思ったから。
4. アフメットが馬も上着も金も失ってしまい、ひどく落ち込んでいると思ったから。

(e) 下線部(ニ)の指す内容を「アフメット」という言葉を使って、与えられた書き出しの語句に続けて25字以上30字以内の日本語で答えなさい。

(f) 下線部(ホ)のようにナスレディンが笑っ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. 信仰心をもてあそんだアフメットを十分にこらしめられたと思ったから。
2. 突然の裁判の結果、思わぬ大金が手に入り、裕福になって嬉しかったから。
3. 預かっていたものを相手に返すことができ、ほっとしたから。
4. 裁判で神と人間の間の領域に到達することができて、満足したから。

(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. Nasreddin and his wife believed in God and prayed every day.
2. Nasreddin asked God for money to show his wife God loves everyone.
3. Nasreddin wanted to go to court as quickly as possible, so he borrowed a horse.
4. In court, Ahmet paid Nasreddin one thousand coins at once.
5. Nasreddin kept believing in God until the end of the story.
6. In the end, Ahmet thought that there was no God.

8

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Do you notice that the music is playing in the background when you're shopping in a supermarket? Do you care how the fruit and vegetables are arranged? Though we may not realize (イ) it, most of us pay attention to things like colors, sounds, and even smells when we shop. Shopping for *groceries in a supermarket is a good example of how stores control your shopping experience in order to *persuade you to buy more or to buy something you didn't know you wanted.

Supermarkets want you to spend as much time as possible in the store. They know that (ロ), so while you're there, they try to *distract you to make you spend a little more money. How do they do it? For one thing, when you enter a supermarket, it's not always easy to get out again, and that's not *accidental. Most supermarkets have only one entrance. To find the way out, (ハ), past *tempting *displays of products for sale.

When you're in the door, the first thing you'll see in most supermarkets is the fruit and vegetable section, with smells, colors, and *textures that make you feel hungry. This gives the supermarket a welcoming impression, a colorful place filled with natural foods that are fresh and good for you. The truth is that this section is the first of several carefully *organized areas. Special lights are used to make the fruit and vegetables on display appear bright and colorful. Even the (ニ) mist that often *sprays fruit and vegetables in some supermarkets is only there for effect. Though the spray makes fruit and vegetables look fresh, it actually causes them to go bad more quickly than normal.

Music also helps to keep shoppers *browsing. One study found that people spend up to 34% longer shopping in stores that play music. That's important. Research has also found that after about 40 minutes, people stop shopping *rationally and carefully. Instead, they shop *emotionally and buy things they didn't plan to buy.

Another trick is the *placement of goods for sale. In most supermarkets, the more expensive products are kept on shelves at eye level to be easily seen and reached. Cheaper goods are put closer to the floor, so you have to bend down to get them. The displays at the ends of *aisles, known as “(ホ) end-caps,” are also designed to catch your eye and persuade you to buy the goods put there. Researchers have found that products sell eight times faster when they are put on end-caps in the store!

(へ) What can you do to avoid [1. all afternoon 2. things 3. buying 4. you 5. didn't 6. spending] want? If you want to shop *efficiently, make a list and *stick to it! Don't go shopping when you're hungry or because you're free. And keep your eyes and ears open. Don't buy something you don't need!

【注】 grocery 生活雑貨	persuade ～を説得する	distract ～の気を散らす
accidental 偶然の	tempting 誘惑する	display 陳列
textures 質感	organized 整えられた	spray 水を散布 (する)
browse 商品をぶらぶら見て歩く		rationally 理性的に
emotionally 感情的に	placement 配置	aisle 通路
efficiently 効率的に	stick to ～にこだわる	

[設問]

(a) 下線部(イ)の内容を25字以上40字以内の日本語で答えなさい。

(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. if you walk around faster, you'll be more tired and want to take a longer rest
2. if you have more money, you'll eat more expensive vegetables to be healthier
3. if you stay longer, you'll see more and want to buy more
4. if you go shopping later, you'll find fewer goods and visit the store less often

(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. you need to go to the information desk to know where you are
2. you're forced to walk through most of the store
3. you have to find someone who shows you around
4. you're ready to wait in line to pay for goods in the store

(d) 下線部(ニ)について本文中で述べられている内容と一致するものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. 野菜や果物を明るく色彩に富んだように見せる効果がある。
2. 野菜や果物に定期的に水を散布することで新鮮さを保てる。
3. 野菜や果物を今朝収穫した鮮度のままで売ることができる。
4. 野菜や果物を通常に比べてより速く腐らせる結果になる。

(e) 本文で述べられている内容から判断し、下線部(ホ)の商品を購入した買い物客が述べた感想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. 「商品棚の中央にあったので、少し高かったけど買ってしまったわ」
2. 「たまたま下の商品棚に視線を向けたら、掘り出し物を発見したわ」
3. 「商品棚の端のところに自然と目が行き、思わず買ってしまったわ」
4. 「精肉売り場に行ったら、賞味期限が近いお肉が3割引きだったわ」

(f) 下線部(ヘ)が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5番目に来るものを番号で答えなさい。

(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. Supermarket store managers try to prevent you from buying things you have long wanted.
2. People always forget how fast time passes when they are shopping in supermarkets.
3. Most of the people are looking forward to listening to music played in supermarkets.
4. The time spent in stores has a close relationship with the amount of money shoppers spend.
5. Products that are put at the bottom of shelves are cheaper and sell quicker than goods on end-caps.
6. When you are hungry, you may buy more things than you want.

【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

7 (a) (b) (c) 1 番目 5 番目 (d)

(e) 神が,
 25 30

(f) (g)

8 (a)
 25 40

(b) (c) (d) (e) (f) 3 番目 5 番目

(g)

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