

2024年度・学力考査問題

(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ください。
3. 解答用紙のみ試験終了後集めます。
4. 問題は13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。

Charles Schulz was born in Minnesota, USA, in 1922. When he was a young boy, he wanted to become a comic ①(a). He took art lessons and drew comics when he was a high school student. Schulz began drawing the *Peanuts* comic in October 1950. It was about children and a dog. At first, it was only published in seven newspapers, and he earned only \$90 a month. The comics became more and more ②(p) in the 1950s and 1960s. Many people loved Charlie Brown, Snoopy, and the other *Peanuts* characters. Soon there were *Peanuts* books, toys, and TV animations. Since then, *Peanuts* has been published in 75 countries and more than 20 ③(l), including Japanese. Charles Schulz's ④(d) came true. He retired in ⑤(D) 1999. He drew 17,897 *Peanuts* comics in total.

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) I () Chinese since I was a child, but I can hardly speak it.

1. study 2. studied 3. am studying 4. have been studying

(b) Mr. Brown () me use his smartphone.

1. allowed 2. let 3. agreed 4. got

(c) I wish I () a driving license.

1. having 2. have 3. had 4. will have

(d) () is the new teacher like?

1. What 2. How 3. Where 4. Which

(e) I practiced () the first prize in the contest.

1. to win 2. winning 3. win 4. won

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 : How was your vacation, Yumiko?

B : I went to Hokkaido to see my grandparents.

A : Oh, really? ()

B : For a week. That was my best vacation ever.

1. Why did you go there?
2. How long did you stay there?
3. How many times have you been there?
4. When was your first time to visit them?

(b) A : Have you seen my smartphone, Mom?

B : No, I haven't. ()

A : I don't remember. On my bed, I think.

1. Where did you use it last?
2. Where have you found it?
3. Why are you looking for it?
4. Why do you ask me?

(c) A : Excuse me, when does the next train for Shinjuku Station leave?

B : In five minutes.

A : Thanks, and could you tell me () ?

B : Platform 4. It's downstairs.

1. where the station is
2. how to get there
3. where it leaves from
4. where it's going

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。

(a) うちの庭にはあなたのところほど花はないわ。

There are not () (イ) () () (ロ) () () .

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------|---------|
| 1. my garden | 2. as | 3. yours | 4. many |
| 5. flowers | 6. in | 7. as in | |

(b) 私の母は毎日弟に勉強するように言うことに飽き飽きしている。

My mother () (イ) () () (ロ) () () every day.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|----------|------------|
| 1. study | 2. my brother | 3. of | 4. telling |
| 5. is | 6. to | 7. tired | |

(c) 近い将来、きっと科学者たちは地球に似た惑星を発見すると思う。

I'm () () () (イ) () (ロ) () the earth in the near future.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. a planet | 2. to | 3. will discover | 4. similar |
| 5. that | 6. scientists | 7. sure | |

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。

先週私がお貸した本はいかがですか。(How / like / I)

7

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Alvin was in trouble again. This time it was because Vincent pushed him hard so he pushed him back. Then, Mr. Lee, the mathematics teacher, shouted and sent Alvin out of the classroom. Alvin thought it was really unfair because Vincent was not sent out but sat at his desk and smiled. This kind of thing was always happening to him. People seemed to *pick on him even in his family. For example, mum and dad were always *nagging him to do his homework but then even when he did it, they still wanted him to stay in and do more schoolwork (イ) having fun with Jay, Rick, Vincent, and the other boys. His life was made even more difficult by Amy, his older sister, now a university student, because she used to get school prizes for excellent performance. How could he ever hope to *compete with that?

Trouble just seemed to follow him everywhere and he was getting a bad *reputation at school mostly because of his friends. It was a case of (□) 'give a dog a bad name and hang him.' That is, he and his friends liked to *mess around and got a bit noisy sometimes. They were not doing anything wrong but because they broke school rules once or twice in the past, teachers always thought they must be doing something bad and would shout or send them to see Mr. Perry, the Principal. Such *injustice made the boys, especially Alvin, very angry. He really did not like people who picked on others for no good reason.

He saw an example of this on his way home from school one day. He was coming out of the sweet shop with a chocolate bar in his mouth when he *came across a group of older boys. They were surrounding a small boy who was wearing the uniform of the expensive private school in the town. He looked scared. One of the boys pushed him and the others began to move closer and closer to the small boy.

Alvin had no love for the rich, *snobbish students from the private school but he did not like to do nothing when someone was *bullied in front of him. He pushed one of the boys to the side and took the small boy by the arm.

"Leave him alone, won't you? He's just a little kid? What's the matter, guys? (ハ) Too chicken to take on someone your own size?"

A *fist landed on his mouth. Blood *spurred and the group laughed nervously. Their *hesitation gave Alvin and the small boy a chance of (ニ).

They walked away fast and then (ホ) the little boy began to run ahead of Alvin. He turned back.

“What’s your name?”

“Alvin.”

While Alvin continued on his way, he felt good about himself even if his mouth was cut and *bruised. In addition, his parents did not shout when they saw his bloody mouth but listened to his story. At the end, they smiled and said he did a good thing. However, the good feeling was quickly removed when he entered his school the next morning. The Principal was standing at the main entrance.

“Have you been fighting again Alvin?”

Alvin touched his bruised mouth and began to feel angry but then saw that Mr. Perry was looking at him in a friendly way.

“I heard about your good act.”

Alvin was surprised that news travelled so fast.

“The boy you helped was my son James. When he said someone called Alvin saved him, I knew it was you. So well done boy and thank you! It was a brave thing to do and you should be proud of yourself.”

Alvin smiled, thanked him in a small voice and thought that perhaps (へ) there was some justice in the world after all.

【注】 pick on ～をいじめる	nag ～にうるさく言う	compete with ～と張り合う
reputation 評判	mess around じゃれ合う	injustice 不公平
come across ～に偶然出くわす		snobbish お高くとまった
bully ～をいじめる	fist こぶし	spurt 吹き出る
hesitation ためらい	bruised あざがついた	

[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. instead of 2. by 3. because of 4. after

(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. You may get a bad reputation if you fail to train your dog.
2. When you already have a bad reputation, it is difficult to change it.
3. You should never worry too much about your bad reputation.
4. Always be honest, or one day you will get a bad reputation.

(c) 下線部(ハ)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. 「自分と背格好が似ている子どもしか相手にできない弱虫なのか」
2. 「体の大きさの割に、ニワトリみたいに騒いでいるだけなのか」
3. 「自分たちより小さい者しかいじめられない臆病なやつなのか」
4. 「同じくらい体が大きい俺を前にして、鳥肌が立っているのか」

(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. attack 2. escape 3. talk 4. stay

(e) 下線部(ホ)の人物が父親に話したと考えられる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. “When I was eating a chocolate bar, a big group of boys came around me, but someone called Alvin came and saved me!”
2. “Alvin’s group came around me outside the sweet shop, but he suddenly decided to run away from his friends with me!”
3. “While Alvin was eating a chocolate bar, he was surrounded by a group of boys, so I gave him a hand!”
4. “I was surrounded by a group of big boys outside the sweet shop, but suddenly a boy named Alvin appeared and helped me!”

(f) 下線部(へ)について Alvinがこのように思い直した理由を「少年」と「評価」という言葉を使って、20字以上30字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

(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. Alvin always behaved well but many people picked on him.
2. Amy’s success at school added more difficulties to Alvin’s life.
3. Alvin and his friends were sent to see Mr. Perry because they kept breaking school rules.
4. Before Alvin’s parents realized that their son was injured, they were proud of him.
5. The next day Mr. Perry was waiting for Alvin in order to talk about the great action he took.
6. Alvin was surprised when he heard that the boy who bullied him was the child of the Principal.

8

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

When we were children, we were told that we should not lie. Yet, experts say that most of us lie all the time. We even lie about lying when we say we don't lie very much. Children begin to lie when they are very young — perhaps even a two-year-old child lies. And we keep lying *throughout our lives. Telling two or three lies in a 10-minute conversation is not unusual. They are usually not big, serious lies. We tell ourselves that they are not so important. We call them *white lies* because they don't really hurt anyone.

We say we should not lie, but most of us lie quite a lot. Why is there a big *gap between *should* and *do*? Probably because lying is very useful — so useful that we often break our own rules. We lie for many reasons, but the main reason is to protect someone or something. We lie to protect ourselves, to protect our *interests, and to protect our image. We lie to avoid *punishment and to make others think we are intelligent or important. However, we also lie to protect others. We lie because the truth would be too difficult or *painful for them. People don't want to hear that they look old or that they did a bad job. They don't want to hear that their new shirt looks bad. (イ) all the time can be *rude or unkind. (ロ) helps us keep and protect our relationships. For these reasons, we even teach our children that it is sometimes (ハ) to tell these white lies.

However, (ニ) protecting ourselves and others is not the whole story. The decision to tell a lie is not always *logical. You might think, for example, that people *are more likely to lie if they believe no one will discover their lie. You might also think that people are more likely to lie if they will receive money as a result. Yet, research shows that being in (ホ) these situations doesn't seem to be the greatest reason for people to lie.

*Psychology professor Dan Ariely has studied more than 30,000 people in order to discover what *factors are most important in lying. He did several experiments. In the first experiment, he gave *participants a piece of paper with 20 sets of numbers (see Figure). He asked them to try to find two numbers with a *sum of 10 in each set. Participants had five minutes to complete the task. Then they had to report how many sums of 10 they found. Ariely paid them for each one. Most participants found four. Then he told participants in one group to *tear up their papers after the experiment but before they reported their results. Suddenly everyone in that group became a little bit (ヘ). They found an average of six sums. If they had a chance to lie, they did.

Figure Which two numbers in each set add up to ten?

Set 1			Set 2		
1.69	1.82	2.91	1.00	1.82	2.01
4.67	4.81	3.05	4.87	4.81	3.05
5.82	5.06	4.28	5.82	5.08	4.26
6.36	5.19	4.57	8.38	5.19	4.57

Then, in the second and third experiments, Ariely changed the conditions to find out what would influence participants to lie more or to lie less. He found that (ト) some conditions made very little difference. Almost everyone lied a bit to get a little more money, but very few people lied a lot to get a lot more money. In fact, participants were more likely to lie if the *reward was plastic money. The *probability of discovery was not important to them either. In the third experiment, they tore up only half of their scores. This condition increased the probability of discovery, but the amount of lying did not decrease very much.

However, there are some conditions that influenced the amount of lying. Ariely did a final set of experiments and found the *following results: If participants saw that someone else lied and got more money, they lied more. If Ariely told them that someone else would get more reward if they performed well, they lied more. Participants were also more likely to lie if they were tired. On the other hand, when the researcher told participants in the beginning of the experiment that it was important to be honest about their performance, they lied much less. They also lied less when they had to *sign a paper that said their answers were the truth.

So, with all of these lies, how can you know if someone is lying to you? We are actually better at lying than at realizing when other people are lying. If the research on lying is correct, you can say that you probably hear many lies every day without (チ) it.

【注】 throughout ~を通してずっと	gap 相違, ずれ
interest 利益	punishment 罰
rude 無礼な	logical 論理的な
be likely to ~しそうである [する可能性がある]	psychology 心理学
factor 要因	participant 参加者
tear up ~を引き裂く (過去形: tore up)	sum 合計
probability 可能性	reward 報酬
following 以下の	sign ~に署名する

[設問]

(a) 空所(イ)(ロ)(ハ)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. (イ) Lying | (ロ) Telling the truth | (ハ) necessary |
| 2. (イ) Telling the truth | (ロ) Lying | (ハ) dangerous |
| 3. (イ) Lying | (ロ) Telling the truth | (ハ) dangerous |
| 4. (イ) Telling the truth | (ロ) Lying | (ハ) necessary |

(b) 下線部(ニ)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. Protecting ourselves or others is not the only reason for people to lie.
2. We may often lie, but the stories we tell someone are not always lies.
3. People who lie to protect themselves or others don't say everything.
4. Lying can protect you and other things, but it cannot protect everything.

(c) 下線部(ホ)の具体的な内容を20字以上40字以内の日本語で答えなさい。

(d) 空所(ヘ)に入れる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. harder | 2. smarter | 3. more honest | 4. more nervous |
|-----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|

(e) 下線部(ト)の some conditionsに含まれるものとして当てはまるものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. 報酬の金額を減らされること。
2. 報酬としておもちゃのお金をもらえること。
3. 嘘を見抜かれる可能性が高まること。
4. 結果を報告しなくてもよいこと。

(f) 空所(チ)に入れるのにふさわしい1語を、本文中より抜き出して書きなさい。

(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. Most of us lie so often that saying we don't lie very much itself can be a lie.
2. We are taught that we can tell a lie to protect ourselves or to avoid punishment.
3. Some people think intelligent and important people sometimes need to lie.
4. The experiments by Ariely show how important telling lies is in our daily lives.
5. People don't tell a lie when they find it will be useful to someone else.
6. The experiment shows that people are less likely to lie after they promise that they will not lie.

