

(答えはすべて解答用紙に記入すること。)

2011年度 入学試験問題 英語

1 リスニング

Part 1

英文と質問を聞き、その答えとして最も適切なものを記号で答えよ。すべての問題でメモをとってもかまわない。なお、英文と質問は2回読まれる。

No. 1

John and Sally have math classes four times a week. Their math teacher is Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith gives many tests in his class. Sally and John think that he is a very good teacher because they can ask him when they have questions.

Question No. 1 Who is John's math teacher?

- A) It's Mr. Smith.
- B) It's Sally.
- C) He gives tests.
- D) He is a teacher.

No. 2

Peter's homeroom class is on the third floor of the school. He usually has Japanese class there. Today, he had a Japanese class in the library. He had to use books and a computer to get information about writers in China.

Question No. 2 Where did Peter have a Japanese class today?

- A) On the Internet.
- B) In the library.
- C) In China.
- D) In his homeroom class.

No. 3

Mark, Sarah and Robert enjoy after school activities. Mark belongs to the brass band club and Sarah belongs to the cooking club at the school. Robert plays the guitar with his friends after school, but he doesn't belong to a club.

Question No. 3 What does Robert do after school?

- A) Goes to the brass band club.
- B) Enjoys cooking.
- C) Plays the guitar.
- D) Joins a club.

Part 2

英文を聞き、**Question No. 4**、**No. 5**の答えとして最も適切なものを記号で答えよ。すべての問題でメモをとってもかまわない。なお、英文と質問は2回読まれる。

Hiro and Pierre watched the World Cup together from South Africa. Pierre is from France, so he supported the French team. Hiro supported Japan, of course. Pierre was very unhappy with the French team because they lost, but Hiro was really happy with Japan's team because they won. They watched many games together at Hiro's house. The games were very exciting, but they started very late, so Hiro and Pierre were both very sleepy every day.

Question No. 4 What did Pierre think of the French team?

- A) He was very happy with them.
- B) It was in South Africa.
- C) He was not happy with them.
- D) His friend is Hiro.

Question No. 5 Why were Hiro and Pierre sleepy every day?

- A) Because they like soccer.
- B) Because they are from Japan.
- C) Because they watched very slow games.
- D) Because they watched very late games.

2 次の1～5の英単語について最も強いアクセントのある位置をそれぞれ番号で答えよ。

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. to-mor-row
1 2 3 | 2. in-tro-duce
1 2 3 | 3. ad-vice
1 2 |
| 4. en-vi-ron-ment
1 2 3 4 | 5. in-ter-na-tion-al
1 2 3 4 5 | |

3 A・Bの関係とC・Dの関係が同じになるように()内に入る最も適切な語を答えよ。

- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|-------|---------|-------|-----|
| 1. | drive | driven | catch | () |
| 2. | tall | tallest | bad | () |
| 3. | see | sight | live | () |
| 4. | 3 | March | 8 | () |
| 5. | hot | cold | cheap | () |

4 次の1～5の日本語に合うように空所(A)(B)に入る最も適切な語を答えよ。

- その時、私は音楽を聞いていました。
I (A) (B) to music at that time.
- その知らせは彼女を悲しませた。
The news (A) her (B).
- どれくらい時間がかかりますか。
How long does (A) (B)?
- 昼食後にマイクは出かけるかもしれません。
Mike (A) (B) out after lunch.
- 私の娘はコンサートにわくわくしている。
My daughter (A) (B) about the concert.

5 次の1～5の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように空所(A)(B)に入る最も適切な語を答えよ。

- You mustn't be noisy in this room.
= (A) (B) noisy in this room.
- Your camera is newer than mine.
= My camera is (A) than (B).
- He left the town. He didn't say good-bye.
= He left the town (A) (B) good-bye.
- Growing flowers is a lot of fun.
= (A) is a lot of fun (B) grow flowers.
- My mother went to the supermarket, so she isn't here now.
= My mother (A) (B) to the supermarket.

6 次の1～5の日本語の意味になるように()内の語(句)を並べかえて、3番目と5番目にくる語(句)を記号で答えよ。ただし、文頭にくる語(句)も小文字にしてある。

- その箱にはボールが何個入っていますか。
(ア many イ there ウ the box エ balls オ how カ are キ in)?
- 冷たい飲み物をいかがですか。
(ア cold イ like ウ to エ would オ something カ drink キ you)?
- 母は私にドアを開けないように言いました。
(ア open イ my mother ウ the door エ not オ me カ told キ to).
- その国で話されている言語は何ですか。
(ア spoken イ the language ウ country エ in オ what カ is キ that)?
- この公園を掃除する人々はすべてボランティアです。
(ア this イ the people ウ clean エ are オ who カ all volunteers キ park).

7 次の会話文の下線部 (1)、(2) を英語に直した時、下の英文の () 内に入る最も適切な語を答えよ。

娘：明日花子さんの家に行ってもいい？

母：いいわよ。でも、花子さんの家で何をするの？

娘：花子さんの家にインドから留学生が来ているのよ。

母：そうなの。男の子？女の子？

娘：男の子よ。料理が好きなんだって。彼がカレーの作り方を教えてくれるのよ。

母：楽しそうね。暗くならないうちに帰ってきなさいね。

(1) He is () () () () () () () () curry.

(2) Come home () () () () ().

8 次の会話を読み、A ~ E に入る最も適切な英語を選択肢 1 ~ 7 より一つずつ選び、番号で答えよ。

Mr. Brown : Kentaro, you look tired. **A**

Kentaro : Well, I'm not sure.

Mr. Brown : **B**

Kentaro : I don't think so. I don't have a fever.

Mr. Brown : Did you eat breakfast this morning?

Kentaro : No. I got up too late.

Mr. Brown : **C** It's good for your health.

Kentaro : Everybody says so, but is eating breakfast so important?

Mr. Brown : Yes. Our brains* use energy when we are sleeping. **D**

Kentaro : I see.

Mr. Brown : If you eat breakfast, you will do well at school, too.

Kentaro : What do you mean?

Mr. Brown : Some scientists say that students who eat breakfast have higher scores on tests than students who don't eat breakfast.

Kentaro : I want to get good grades. **E**

注) * brains : 脳

< 選択肢 >

1. Do you have a cold?
2. What's wrong with you?
3. What kind of food would you like for breakfast?
4. I'll try to eat breakfast from tomorrow.
5. You should get up earlier and eat breakfast.
6. If you don't feel like eating breakfast, that's OK.
7. If we don't have breakfast, our brains don't have enough energy.

9 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

Cool Earth Day is on July 7th. It is a day to think (①) the earth. On Cool Earth Day in 2008, many people joined a movement (call) "Tanabata Light Down."
At about 76,000 places all over the country, lights were turned off (②) 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Light went out at such places (③) Tokyo Tower, Osaka Castle, convenience stores and office buildings. Many people turned off the lights at home, too, and enjoyed a [A] evening with candle light. A lot of electricity was saved.

In Kobe, an event was held by a group of high school students. It was their idea to turn off the lights of Kobe Port Tower and to light candles at 8 p.m. They put the candles in the shape of a hummingbird*. The hummingbird is part of a South American story. In the story, a hummingbird tries to put out a wood fire with drops of water. The other animals laugh, but the bird says "_____"

The "light-down" movement started in Japan in 2003. Now it is held in China, Korea, Indonesia, and Australia. Let's think of something we can do (④) the earth. It doesn't have to be [B]. The important thing is to start doing something.

注) * hummingbird : ハチドリ

問1 空所 (①) ~ (④) に入る最も適切なものをア～オより一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア for イ on ウ as エ about オ from

問2 下線部 (1) の語を適切な形に直せ。

問3 下線部 (2) の内容について、具体的に日本語で説明せよ。

問4 空所 [A]、[B] に入る最も適切なものをア～エより一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

[A] ア quick イ loud ウ difficult エ quiet

[B] ア short イ big ウ easy エ busy

問5 下線部 (3) に入る最も適切なものをア～エより選び、記号で答えよ。

ア Please bring me more water.

イ Let's turn off the lights together.

ウ I'm just doing what I can do.

エ I'm enjoying this evening.

10 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

Marco Polo was born in Venice, Italy in 1254. Venice was an important city at that time because it was the center of world trade. The merchants* of Venice sent ships to countries of the East. They wanted to (①) silks, spices, and so on. They (②) these back and sold them all over Europe.

Seven hundred years ago, traveling to faraway lands was very dangerous and difficult. Most people thought the earth was flat. [A] They didn't (③) anything about the countries and peoples on the other side* of the world.

Marco was the son of a rich merchant. Marco's father and uncle went all the way to Beijing*, the capital of China. When Marco was seventeen, his father and uncle left for Beijing again. They decided to (④) Marco with them.

As they couldn't find a good boat, they traveled on the Silk Road. After three and a half years, they (⑤) Beijing at last.

In Beijing, Kublai Khan* welcomed the Polos. He was happy to hear their stories about Europe. Finally in 1295 they returned to Venice. [B]

Marco saw lots of things for the first time during his journey. He was interested in almost everything. When he returned to Venice, he told people about his interesting experiences in Asia. He told them about Japan, too. [C]

People laughed at Marco, but he did not mind at all. Later, he told a friend about the interesting things of the East, and the friend wrote down all Marco's stories. Marco saw many things and remembered them well. In this way the famous book *The Travels of Marco Polo* was born. [D]

注) * merchants : 商人

* the other side : 反対側

* Beijing : 北京

* Kublai Khan : フビライ・ハン

問1 空所 (①) ~ (⑤) に入る最も適切なものをア～オより一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア reached イ brought ウ know エ take オ buy

問2 下線部 they に含まれないものをア～エより一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア Marco イ Kublai Khan ウ Marco's father エ Marco's uncle

問3 次の問いに対する答えをア～エより一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

How old was Marco Polo when he came back to Europe?

ア Fourteen years old

イ Twenty years old

ウ Forty-one years old

エ Seventy-one years old

問4 次のア～オについて本文の内容と一致するのはTで、一致しないものはFで答えよ。

ア In the 13th century Venice was a place many merchants did their business.

イ Marco met Kublai Khan in China, but Khan wasn't interested in his stories about Europe.

ウ Marco took a ship to China because there was no other way to get there.

エ *The Travels of Marco Polo* was written by Marco's friend.

オ *The Travels of Marco Polo* is a book about Marco's traveling around Europe.

問5 次の英文は本文中の【 A 】～【 D 】のどこに入るか、記号で答えよ。

However, people never believed him.

2011入学試験問題解答例

英語

- 1 Q 1 = A Q 2 = B Q 3 = C Q 4 = C Q 5 = D
(配点) 各 2 点 (小計 10 点)
- 2 1 = 2 2 = 3 3 = 2 4 = 2 5 = 3
(配点) 各 1 点 (小計 5 点)
- 3 1 = caught 2 = worst 3 = life 4 = August 5 = expensive
(配点) 各 1 点 (小計 5 点)
- 4 1 A = was B = listening 2 A = made B = sad
3 A = it B = take 4 A = may B = go
5 A = is B = excited
(配点) 各 2 点 (小計 10 点)
- 5 1 A = Don't B = be 2 A = older B = yours
3 A = without B = saying 4 A = It B = to
5 A = has B = gone
(配点) 各 2 点 (小計 10 点)
- 6 1 3 番目 = エ 5 番目 = イ 2 3 番目 = イ 5 番目 = ア
3 3 番目 = オ 5 番目 = キ 4 3 番目 = イ 5 番目 = エ
5 3 番目 = ウ 5 番目 = キ
(配点) 各 2 点 (小計 10 点)
- 7 (1) = He is going to show us how to cook curry.
(2) = Come home before it gets dark.
(配点) (1) 3 点, (2) 2 点 (小計 5 点)
- 8 A = 2 B = 1 C = 5 D = 7 E = 4
(配点) 各 2 点 (小計 10 点)
- 9 問 1 ① = エ ② = オ ③ = ウ ④ = ア
問 2 called
問 3 午後 8 時に神戸ポートタワーの灯りを消し、(ハチドリ
の形に
おいた)ろうそくをとるすこと。
問 4 A = エ B = イ 問 5 ウ
(配点) 問 1・問 4 各 1 点, 問 2 2 点, 問 3・問 5 各 3 点 (小計 14 点)
- 10 問 1 ① = オ ② = イ ③ = ウ ④ = エ ⑤ = ア
問 2 イ 問 3 ウ
問 4 ア = T イ = F ウ = F エ = T オ = F 問 5 C
(配点) 問 1 ~ 問 3・問 5 各 2 点, 問 4 各 1 点 (小計 21 点)