

前期

平成 31 年度特別進学科入学試験問題

(第 3 限)

英 語

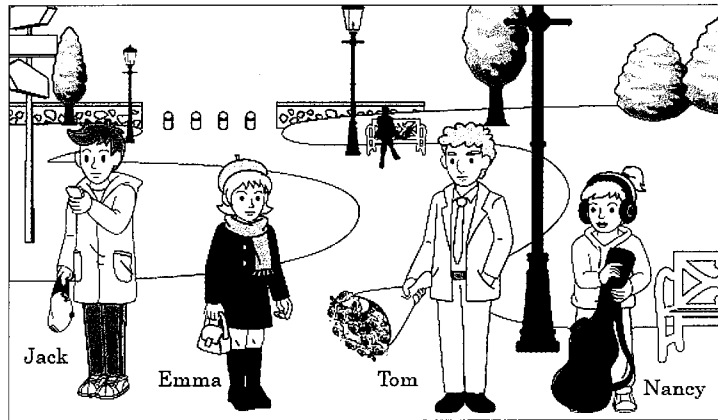
(注 意)

- 1 「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
- 2 問題は全部で 7 題あり、10 ページまでです。
- 3 「始め」の合図があったら、まず解答用紙に受験番号を書きなさい。
- 4 すぐに「放送による聞き取りテスト」があります。放送の指示に従って答えなさい。「聞き取りテスト」が終わったら、次の問題へうつりなさい。
- 5 答えは、すべて解答用紙に書きなさい。
- 6 解答用紙の※印のところは記入しないでください。
- 7 印刷がはっきりしないでわからないときは、黙って手を挙げなさい。
- 8 「やめ」の合図で、すぐ鉛筆を置きなさい。

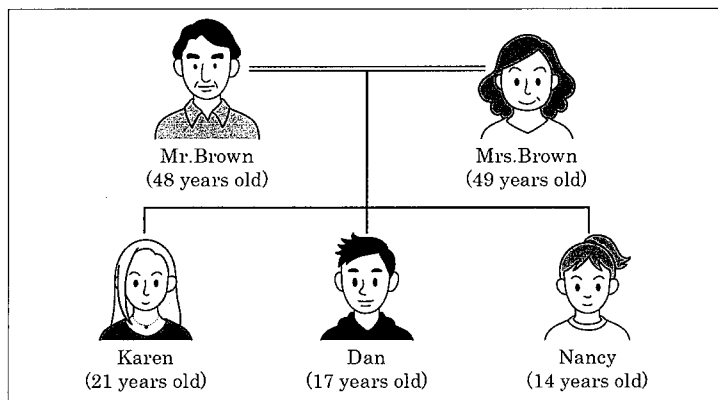
1 「放送による聞き取りテスト」を行います。問題はそれぞれ2回ずつ放送します。放送中にメモをとってもかまいません。放送を聞いて問1～問3に答えなさい。

問1 英語の質問を聞き、絵が示す内容に合う答えを選ぶ問題です。質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、続けて読まれるア～ウの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1)



(2)



問2 会話を聞いて答える問題です。最後の発言に対する答えとして最も適当なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) ア For ten years.
イ With my family.
ウ Ten years ago.
エ To study Japanese.
- (2) ア I went to see a movie with my friend.
イ I read books in the library.
ウ I enjoyed running in the park.
エ I played the guitar in my room.
- (3) ア I haven't seen it yet.
イ It was very interesting.
ウ I saw it with my brother.
エ A lot of people will come to see it.

問3 アメリカ人のマイク (Mike) と友香 (Yuka) が、2人と同じクラスの大介 (Daisuke) について話している場面です。会話のあとに続けて読まれる3つの質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、ア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) ア He went to school.
イ He went to a bookstore.
ウ He went to Yuka's house.
エ He went to Daisuke's house.
- (2) ア Yuka did.
イ Daisuke did.
ウ Daisuke's father did.
エ Daisuke's mother did.
- (3) ア A bag made in Japan.
イ A book about cooking.
ウ A camera made in America.
エ A picture book of Ukiyoe.

*これで「放送による聞き取りテスト」を終わります。

2

次の(1)～(4)の日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように、()に入る最も適切な英語をそれぞれ答えなさい。ただし、解答欄には(※)に入る英語のみを書くこと。

- (1) その数学の問題は手に負えません。
The math problem is (※) hard to solve.
- (2) お塩を取っていただけませんか。
Could you (※) me the salt, please?
- (3) 彼がどこで生まれたか教えてください。
Please tell me () () (※) born.
- (4) 彼はいま勉強する気がしない。
He doesn't feel () (※) now.

3

次の(1)～(4)の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()に入る最も適切な英語をそれぞれ答えなさい。ただし、解答欄には(※)に入る英語のみを書くこと。

- (1) What made her angry with you?
(※) did she () angry with you?
- (2) Brown plays the piano well.
Brown is () (※) playing the piano.
- (3) There are many beautiful mountains in Japan.
() (※) many beautiful mountains.
- (4) The boy lay on the grass. Some students spoke to him.
Some students spoke to the boy (※) () the grass.

4 次の(1)～(3)の日本語と同じ意味になるように、[]内の語(句)を並べかえ、[]内の3番目と6番目にくる記号をそれぞれ答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語(句)も小文字で示しています。

(1) そのスープはとても辛かったので、冷たい飲み物が必要だった。

The soup was [ア I イ so ウ cold エ hot オ to
 カ something キ that ク needed] drink.

(2) 私は兄ほど早く起きることができません。

[ア my brother イ I ウ so エ can オ get up
 カ not キ as ク early].

(3) 母は土曜日までに宿題を終えるように私に言いました。

[ア me イ by ウ my homework エ my mother オ finish
 カ told キ to] Saturday.

5

次の会話文を読み、問1、問2に答えなさい。

John : (1)

Mary : Oh John, calm down. Think carefully.

John : All right. Let me think.

Mary : (2)

John : I can't remember it. What should I do?

Mary : John, calm down. Let's go to the Lost and Found.

John : OK.

(after a while)

Clerk : May I help you?

Mary :

Clerk : Can you explain to me what it looks like?

John : It's a square brown wallet. There is a letter J in the left corner.

Clerk : OK. Give me a minute. (3)

John : (4)

Clerk : Oh, I think I found it. Is this right?

John : Yes! That's my wallet! Thanks. I appreciate it so much!

Mary : Hey congratulations!

John : I'm really sorry. I'm so happy I found my wallet! (5)

Mary : That's great, John! (6)

John : Alright. Let's go and ride a roller coaster!

問1 (1)～(6)に入る最も適切なものを次のア～カの中から1つずつ選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

ア My wallet is lighter brown.

イ Oh my goodness! Where is my wallet?

ウ Oh my goodness! All my money is still in it!

エ Let's have some fun then!

オ How about this one?

カ When was the last time you saw your wallet?

問2 に入る適切な英文を、4語以上10語以内で答えなさい。

6

次の英文を読み、問1～問8に答えなさい。

Once upon a time, about 200 years ago, there was a girl called Margaret Ann Bulkly. Margaret lived in a cool, green land called Ireland, in a country called Great Britain.

Margaret was clever and curious. Margaret had big dreams. Margaret was brave and fought when she thought something was wrong.

Margaret's mother and father used their money for her brother's education to be a lawyer. So there was no money left for her to study, not even as a governess or a nurse.

Margaret was brave. "I want to be a doctor!" she said. But 200 years ago a girl could not become a lawyer, or a politician or a doctor.

Margaret had an uncle who was a famous painter. His name was James Barry. One of James Barry's friends was General Miranda from Venezuela. General Miranda had a library - it was very beautiful and very big. His library had more than 6,000 books! "I want to read this one! And this one! And this one!" said Margaret. Margaret was clever and curious. General Miranda was impressed.

When Margaret's uncle James Barry died, he left her some money. "(1) It's enough money to study to be a doctor!" said General Miranda. "But I can't become a doctor," said Margaret. "A boy can become a doctor," said General Miranda. "And you can dress like a boy."

Margaret was brave and she fought for what she believed in.

(2)

She became James Barry, just like her uncle.

James Barry was a hard-working medical student. He took 13 subjects and worked all through the summer when the other students went on holiday.

Dr James Barry was brave and curious. Dr James Barry had big dreams. So he joined the army. In the army you would see the world! In 1816, the army sent Dr James Barry to Cape Town. Cape Town was a small, interesting city in South Africa. South Africa was far, far away from Ireland. Dr James Barry felt (3) (excite).

Dr James Barry was short and slim. He wore platform shoes to look taller and padding under his clothes to look bigger. The people of Cape Town called Dr James Barry the kapok dokter, the cottonwool doctor.

"I would very much like to cut off your ears!" Dr James Barry would shout at anyone who challenged him. Dr James Barry even once fought a duel with pistols! Luckily, they both missed hitting each other. Why did the doctor fight so much? Margaret was brave, but (4) she was also worried. She knew that if anyone found out that she was Dr James Barry she would not be able to work as a doctor. Everyone had to believe Dr James Barry was a man.

Dr James Barry fought when he thought something was wrong. In Cape Town, people with *leprosy were *banished to Robben Island. The *lepers were put on the island because

people believed they could catch the disease from them very easily. Dirty houses and bad food made the lepers much sicker. Dr James Barry asked the leaders in Cape Town for cleaner living conditions and healthier food for the sick people on Robben Island.

Many years later Dr James Barry worked in a war hospital. Here he met Florence Nightingale, a nurse. Florence Nightingale was also known as The Lady with the Lamp, because she would check on wounded soldiers at night. She became famous during the war because she asked the army leaders for cleaner houses and healthier food for the soldiers. Dr James Barry asked for (5) the same things for many years.

Dr James Barry travelled all over the world. He worked in South Africa, St Helena, Barbados, Mauritius, Trinidad and Tobago, Malta, Corfu, Jamaica, Crimea, West Indies, Canada... 11 places in all. What (6) (excite) adventures he had!

People only found out that Dr James Barry was a woman when she died in 1865. In the same year, Dr Elizabeth Garret Andersen became the first woman to become a doctor in Great Britain. (7) Dr James Barry has shown us that () are clever, () are brave, () have dreams, () can fight for what they believe in, and () can become doctors as well!

注) * leprosy ハンセン病 * banish 追放する * leper ハンセン病患者

問1 次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

Why didn't Margaret's parents leave money for her to study?

問2 下線部(1)を It の内容を具体的に示して、全文を日本語に直しなさい。

問3 (2) には次の英文を並べかえたものが入る。本文の内容に合うように並べかえ、順番に記号で答えなさい。

ア So she cut off her hair, practiced speaking in a deep voice and put on boy's clothes.

イ Since then, no one knew that Margaret was a girl.

ウ She really wanted to be a doctor.

問4 (3)、(6)の () 内の語をそれぞれ適切な形に変えて答えなさい。

問5 下線部(4)の説明として最も適切なものを次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア ピストルで撃たれるのではないかと恐れている。

イ 病気になるのではないかと恐れている。

ウ 医者として働けなくなるのではないかと恐れている。

エ 戦争に送られるのではないかと恐れている。

問6 下線部(5)が指すものを文中より抜き出し、英語で答えなさい。

問7 下線部(7)の5つの()に共通して入る最も適切な語を、英語1語で答えなさい。ただし全て小文字で答えてかまいません。

問8 本文の内容と一致するものを次のア～カの中から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Margaret's parents wanted her to be a doctor.

イ James Barry had a beautiful library which had a lot of books.

ウ Before Miranda's advice Margaret didn't think she could become a doctor.

エ James Barry studied very hard during summer with other students.

オ Dr James Barry fought against South Africa to keep the sick people away.

カ People didn't know that Dr James Barry was a woman before her death.

7 次の英文を読み、問1、問2に答えなさい。

When you meet a new person for the first time, it is natural to exchange names each other. However, soon after that, you may sometimes notice that you don't remember their names. Have you ever had an experience like this before? I think there are many people who say "yes" to this question.

Why do we keep making this mistake? There are a few explanations, says Charan Ranganath, the director of the Memory and Plasticity Program at the University of California, Davis.

The simplest explanation: you're just not that interested, Ranganath says. "People are better at remembering things that they're interested in learning. Sometimes you are interested in learning people's names, and other times you don't think it's important."

But this isn't always the case. Often you really want to remember, and find yourself forgetting anyway, Ranganath says. This may be because you don't think so much about the work necessary to remember something as simple as a name.

A simple name may be easy to forget because it doesn't come into your mind as interesting, or because you know too many people with that name already. On the other hand, a rare name may be easy to tell the difference but harder to learn. And any name, common or not, has to fight for space in your already-crowded brain. This means that it takes more effort than you think to learn a name.

"You're not only remembering the name, but you're remembering the name with other information like the face of the person. Even if you get the information in, you might not be able to find the information because there are a lot of fights between other names and other faces in your memory," Ranganath says. "People often don't understand how hard it will be later on."

Mnemonic devices can be helpful, Ranganath says. He advises to find something unique about the person or their appearance, and rename it. For example, Remembering a simple name like John might be difficult, but if you can name someone "John with blue eyes" in your mind, it may be easier.

Finding ways to test yourself, even during the conversation, may also be helpful, he adds. Take note of the person's name when they say it, then quiz yourself on it a few minutes, or even seconds, later. "Try to remember the information soon after you learn it," Ranganath says. "The act of actually testing yourself on the name will help you keep it better in the long term."

Repeating the person's name after they say it may also be more helpful than listening alone. "If you create something, it's actually easier to remember than if you just take it in," he says. "You're actually learning to see that face and then produce this name."

And if you do forget, imagine the time you met somebody - the setting, other things you

talked about and so on - to try to look back over your steps in your mind, Ranganath says.

But if everything doesn't work well, remember that forgetting names is a very usual problem, even among memory researchers. "When you think about all these factors," Ranganath says, "it's really a miracle that we can remember anybody's name."

問1 本文の内容と一致するものを次の1~11の中から4つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1 The writer thinks that most people have had an experience of forgetting persons' names.
- 2 Ranganath says that people forget things when they are interested in them.
- 3 People who are not motivated remember things better than people who are motivated.
- 4 When you forget something, you don't usually do the necessary things to remember.
- 5 Names such as John, Mike, and Mary are easy to learn because they are simple.
- 6 The writer says everybody has to look for space to get on a crowded train.
- 7 Remembering faces of the person is not important to remembering the person's names.
- 8 Mnemonic devices include the things like hairstyle, glasses, height, and so on.
- 9 To ask yourself about the person's name in mind is one way of remembering it.
- 10 Repeating the person's name is not useful way to remember it.
- 11 If you do forget a person's name, you have to say sorry.

問2 この英文のタイトルとして最もふさわしいものを次の1~4の中から選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1 Why You Forget Names Immediately - And How to Remember Them
- 2 How to Be Nice to the Person You First Meet
- 3 Finding Ways to Test Yourself
- 4 The Best Way to Remember Names

英語解答用紙

受験番号	
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得点	※
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1	問1	(1)	(2)	問2	(1)	(2)	(3)	問3	(1)	(2)	(3)	※

2	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	※

3	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	※

4	(1)		(2)		(3)		※
	3番目	6番目	3番目	6番目	3番目	6番目	

5	問1	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	※
	問2							※

6	問1											※
	問2											※
	問3	→	→									※
	問4	(3)			(6)						※	
	問5											※
	問6											※
	問7											※
問8											※	

7	問1				問2		※

