

平成31年度 入学試験問題

英 語

(時間 50 分)

[注意事項]

1. 試験開始の合図まで中を開けてはいけません。
2. 受験番号、氏名を解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. 試験問題は 8 題あります。問題が抜けていたり、印刷がはっきりしない場合は申し出なさい。
4. 解答は解答用紙に記入しなさい。
5. 解答用紙だけを提出しなさい。

A. 次の英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

Some of the people who created many popular *apps are telling kids to put their phones away — at least, a little more often.

*The Center for Humane Technology is made up of people who used to work for big *tech companies like Google, Facebook and Twitter. Now they want kids to stop using those apps and websites so much.

In early (1) the Center, along with *Common Sense Media, started a campaign called the Truth About Tech. Its goal is to teach students, parents and teachers about the dangers of spending too much time on smart phones and tablets.

(2)According to studies about kids and technology, more than 95 per cent of elementary school-aged children spend at least part of every day using a computer, smart phone or tablet. About 78 per cent of teens check their phones every hour, and more than half of them sleep with their phones in case they get a call or message during the night.

The Center for Humane Technology says that the apps and websites we use every day are *deliberately designed to keep us chatting, playing or watching online as much as possible. That *includes social media like Snapchat, Instagram, Facebook and Twitter, websites like YouTube, and online games.

*Experts say that many people have become addicted to their *mobile devices and the apps they use on them. (In this case, being addicted means you keep doing something, even when you know it's (3) for you. For example, some people keep playing video games or checking messages, even when they know they should be sleeping or doing homework.)

Some of the *physical problems that are caused by using phones or computers too much include headaches, *eyestrain, neck pain, and trouble sleeping. Sitting around for too many hours while using these devices can also cause people to gain weight and become unhealthy. Spending too much time online also *affects how we feel. Many people

become worried or unhappy after using social media because they feel they aren't having as much fun as their friends are. Students who spend a lot of time online may have a harder time paying attention to classes in school. They may also find it harder to make friends "in real life." Children and teenagers have these problems more often because their brains, bodies and social skills are still (4) develop].

One goal of the Truth About Tech campaign is to *make sure that kids understand how technology affects them so they can make better decisions about how and when they use (5) it.

The people behind the campaign also want governments and the tech companies themselves to take steps to protect children. They say that, when the leaders of the big technology companies are designing tech tools for kids, they should think about what they would want for (6).

(以上、 Teaching Kids News.com より一部改訂して引用)

app(s): アプリ、アプリケーションソフト The center for Humane Technology: 人間のための科学技術センター
tech: technology の省略形 Common Sense Media: コモンセンスメディア (アメリカにある非営利団体)
deliberately: 意図的に include(s): ~を含んでいる expert(s): 専門家 mobile device(s): 携帯機器
physical: 身体の eyestrain: 眼精疲労 affect(s): ~に影響を与える make sure: ~を確かめる

1. 次の単語の下線部と同じ音をもつ語を[] 内から選び、記号で答えなさい。

danger [ア. age イ. example ウ. many エ. parent]

2. 空所(1)に入る語の説明を以下に英語で示してある。この定義に当てはまる単語を答えなさい。

the second month of the year, between January and March

3. 下線部(2)について調査の結果分かったこととして最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア. およそ 95%以上の小学生が、自分用のスマートフォンを持っている。
- イ. およそ 80%のティーンエイジャーがスマートフォンを横に置いて寝ている。
- ウ. およそ 40%以上のティーンエイジャーが1時間ごとにスマートフォンをチェックしている。
- エ. およそ 40%以上のティーンエイジャーがスマートフォンと一緒に寝ている。
4. 空所(3)に入る語として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア. bad イ. easy ウ. good エ. hard
5. スマートフォンやコンピュータの使いすぎによって起こる問題の例として、本文中に挙げられていないものを二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア. 睡眠に障害が起こる
- イ. 体重が増加する
- ウ. 不安な気持ちになる
- エ. 記憶力が低下する
- オ. 注意力が散漫になる
- カ. 現実世界で友人ができづらくなる
- キ. 他者に対して攻撃的になる
6. 下線部(4)の **develop** を文脈上適切な形に直しなさい。ただし、形を変える必要がない場合はそのまま書きなさい。
7. 下線部(5)の **it** が指しているものを同じ段落内から探し、そのまま抜き出しなさい。
8. 空所(6)に入るものとして最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア. their own children
- イ. their own friends
- ウ. their own parents
- エ. themselves

B. 次の英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

It was early in the morning on March 1, 1954. The Lucky Dragon was about 160 kilometers from *the Bikini Atoll fishing. Using ropes to catch fish is a special method created by Japanese fishermen. It is hard work, so all of the fishermen on the Lucky Dragon except for Aikichi Kuboyama were young. He was the leader and at the age of 39. The average age of the crew was 25.

It was 3:50 in the morning. The rope for fishing was already set in the night. Someone cried, "The sun has risen." "No," another cried back. "That's the west. The sun doesn't rise in the west!" But they saw a (1)"sun" not in the east but in the west. It was a fire ball, much larger than the real sun, moving at high speed. The next moment a *yellowish red color spread over the whole sky. After several minutes they heard a terrible big noise. Fishermen *calculated the time, *direction and distance and discovered that (2)it was from the Bikini Atoll. It was an *Atomic bomb.

Early on the morning of March 14 the Lucky Dragon arrived at Yaizu. All of the fishermen's face had turned dark, their hair was falling out and their skins were *bleeding. They were *suffering from *radiation sickness. The newspaper wrote a *headline "Japanese Fishermen *Affected by Atomic Bomb at Bikini." Those days, the U.S and *the Soviet Union made a lot of the Atomic bombs. The U.S started bombs tests on (3). The Lucky Dragon was the first victim.

*Thanks to the doctors and nurses' effort, most of the fishermen slowly got better. But at the end of August Kuboyama suddenly turned for the worse. He was seriously ill. The news of this sudden turn in his illness was reported by the newspapers. Many letters all over Japan came to Kuboyama. His family *prayed that he would get well. (4)So did all the people in Japan. The doctors did their best. But at last He died on September 23, 1954. He said "I have had enough of these pains. I hope other people won't suffer from them."

In 1968, a young man wrote a letter to the *Asahi* newspaper. "We should *preserve the Lucky Dragon as we preserve the Atomic Dome in Hiroshima." There was a wide *response to this letter and a *preservation movement developed. On June 10, 1976, the museum was finally opened to the public with many people's wishes for (5). There is a notebook which visitors are asked to write their *impressions. A person wrote in English "We realized how terrible *nuclear weapons are. I hope that world peace will continue." You can see Kuboyama's words on a stone monument: "Please make sure that I am the last victim of the bomb."

the Bikini Atoll fishing: ビキニ環礁漁場 yellowish: 黄色っぽい calculate(d): ～を計算する
direction: 方向 Atomic bomb: 原子爆弾 bleed: 出血する suffer: 苦しむ radiation: 放射線
headline: 見出し affect(ed): ～に影響を与える the Soviet Union: ソビエト連邦
thanks to: ～のおかげで pray(ed): 祈る preserve: ～を保存する response: 反応
preservation: 保存 impression(s): 感想 nuclear: 核の

1. アクセントの位置が他の単語と異なるものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. al·rea·dy イ. av·er·age ウ. dis·cov·er エ. Sep·tem·ber

2. 第一段落の内容に合うものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. The Lucky Dragon was fishing in the Bikini Atoll.
イ. Japanese fishermen started using ropes to catch fish.
ウ. All the fishermen on the Lucky Dragon were younger than 25 years old.
エ. Kuboyama began fishing when he was 25 and is now 39 years old.

3. 下線部(1)の“sun”についての描写として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. It rose fast in the east.

イ. It was a little larger than the real sun.

ウ. It rose slowly in the west.

エ. It spread over the sky at once.

4. 下線部(2)の it が指しているものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. the sun

イ. the sky

ウ. the sound

エ. the time

5. 空所(3)に入る適切な日付を選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. March 1 1954

イ. March 14 1954

ウ. September 23 1954

エ. June 10 1976

6. 下線部(4)の意味として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. 日本に帰国した全ての乗組員が快方に向かった。

イ. 日本にいる全ての人が新聞に釘付けになった。

ウ. 日本に帰国した乗組員全員が久保山さんに手紙を書いた。

エ. 日本にいる全ての人が久保山さんの回復を祈った。

7. 空所(5)に入る語として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. health

イ. peace

ウ. power

エ. war

8. 以下の定義に当てはまる単語を、最終段落よりそのまま抜き出しなさい。

someone that was attacked or damaged as a result of an accident

C. 鎌倉に住む John は友人の Paul と話をしています。次の会話文を読み、空所(1)～(7)にあてはまる最も適切なものをそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

John: What's your plan for today?

Paul: I have never been to Kamakura so I'm going to look around the area. There are so many places I want to see.

John: (1)

Paul: I'm interested in old temples and shrines, so I am visiting some of the most famous ones. (2)

John: Sure. You should visit Hokokuji. It is famous for a beautiful *bamboo forest. I'm sure you will like it.

Paul: (3) I will go there for sure.

John: Are you planning to take the bus?

Paul: Yes. I have to bring so much money with me to pay for the bus, right?

John: (4) Just buy a pass for the day.

Paul: A pass? What's that?

John: It comes in the form of a card. You can take any bus and train in Kamakura with it.

Paul: That's nice. I would like to have one. (5)

John: You can ask for one at the station. There is a ticket office in the building and you can buy one there.

Paul: (6)

John: I believe it is about five hundred yen.

Paul: So I only need to bring about one thousand yen with me today, right?

John: Yes, for the buses. (7) You will probably need some money to get into temples and shrines.

bamboo: 竹

1 ア. What did you see in Kamakura?

イ. Where would you like to go?

ウ. I don't know much about Kamakura.

- 2 ア. Do you know any good place to go?
イ. Can you tell me what they are?
ウ. How many temples are there in Kamakura?
- 3 ア. I've already been there before.
イ. That's too bad.
ウ. That sounds great.
- 4 ア. No, you must not.
イ. You don't have to.
ウ. You should bring your pass.
- 5 ア. Where can I get it?
イ. How can I use the card?
ウ. Why do I have to buy the card?
- 6 ア. How far is it from here to the station?
イ. How much does the card cost?
ウ. How can I believe that?
- 7 ア. I think it is too much.
イ. You don't need to bring more than one thousand yen.
ウ. But make sure to bring some more money.

D. 次の各組の対話文が成立するように、空所に入る最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Brother: I found my father's old record player. Do you know how to use it?

You: ()

ア. Yes, I will show you.

イ. Yes, it's a record.

ウ. No, it's your father's.

エ. No, it isn't.

2. Mark: How long have you been in Australia?

You: ()

ア. I have never been there.

イ. Three times.

ウ. Since last December.

エ. This is my second trip here.

3. Waiter: Would you like another cup of coffee?

You: ()

ア. No, it's like a glass.

イ. No, thank you.

ウ. Yes, I do.

エ. Yes, let's.

4. Naoki: Why don't you come to our school festival?

You: ()

ア. Because you have a festival.

イ. No, I haven't.

ウ. Sorry, but I'll be busy that day.

エ. Yes, you do.

5. Teacher: I have to carry these boxes to the teacher's room. Would you do me a favor?

You: ()

ア. That's my favorite.

イ. You can do it!

ウ. Yes, please.

エ. Sure. No problem.

E. 空所に入る最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. A lot of Japanese go and see cherry blossoms in spring, and it () *hanami*.

ア. calls イ. called ウ. is called エ. is called by

2. We don't have () snow this winter.

ア. a few イ. few ウ. many エ. much

3. I () in Kamakura for 5 years when I was in elementary school.

ア. am living イ. have lived ウ. live エ. lived

4. People () at this restaurant always look happy.

ア. are eating イ. eat ウ. eaten エ. eating

5. My father goes to a soccer game once () month.

ア. a イ. for ウ. in エ. of

F. 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように空所に補うべき語を答えなさい。

ただし、解答用紙には (*) の部分のみを書きなさい。

1. The famous scientist died 7 years ago.

7 years () (*) () the famous scientist died.

2. Fredy went to the movie theater and is still there now.

Fredy () (*) () the movie theater.

3. Nothing is as important as peace.

Peace is () () (*) anything else.

4. This book is too difficult for Ken to read.

This book is so difficult () () (*) read it.

5. When Yukio heard the news, he became happy.

The news (*) () ().

G. 日本語の意味に合う英文になるように、()内の語を並べ替えなさい。

1. 今日はすることがたくさんあって忙しいんだよ。

I'm busy today because (do / a lot of / have / I / things / to).

2. その背の高い女性がだれか私に教えてください。

Please tell (is / me / tall / the / woman / who).

3. 私は来年、車を運転できる年齢になります。

I will (be / a car / drive / enough / old / to) next year.

4. クラスのどの男子もカズヤほど上手にギターを弾けません。

(boy / can / in my class / no / other / play) the guitar as well as Kazuya.

5. 建長寺はおよそ 750 年前に建てられました。

Kenchoji is (about / built / a temple / was / 750 years ago / which).

H. 資料について以下の設問(a)(b)に答えなさい。

(a) 修学旅行の説明に関する資料を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Kamakura Gakuen School Trip

We are going to *depart from Haneda Airport at 9:00 am on October 10th and arrive back around 7 pm on October 15th. The trip will give you a chance to learn the history, the culture and the *tradition of Okinawa, and enjoy marine sports. We will have an opportunity to experience marine activities. Students can choose one or two from the list given below. If you want to do two activities in a day, make sure that the first one finishes before the second one starts. Surfing and Snorkeling are held twice a day.

When you decide what you will do, fill in the form, and give it to your teacher by September 10th.

ACTIVITY	PLACE	TIME	FEE
Diving	Southern Beach	11:00-15:00	¥ 5,000
Fishing	Naha Port	7:00-13:30	¥ 4,500
Surfing	Naminori Beach	8:00-10:00 / 13:00-15:00	¥ 3,000
Snorkeling	Blue Beach	9:30-11:30 / 14:00-16:00	¥ 2,500
Boat tour	Pier 92	9:00-15:00	¥ 5,000

About lunch

If you join two courses in a day, you have to buy lunch for ¥500.

About *fee

You must pay the fee five days before the school trip starts. If it isn't paid on the day, you may not join the activity you want to do.

depart: 出発する

tradition: 伝統

fee: 料金

1. If you want to choose two activities, which activities can you choose?

ア. Diving and Fishing

イ. Snorkeling and Boat tour

ウ. Diving and Boat tour

エ. Fishing and Snorkeling

2. If you want to join Surfing and Snorkeling in a day, how much do you have to pay in total?

ア. ¥5,500

イ. ¥6,000

ウ. ¥7,000

エ. ¥7,500

3. When do you have to pay the activity fee?

ア. September 5th

イ. September 10th

ウ. October 5th

エ. October 10th

4. 現地のアクティビティについて申し込みをした生徒と先生の会話です。会話が成立するよう空所に入る応答を考えて、英語で答えなさい。

Teacher: Have you decided which course you will choose?

Student: Yes. I'm going to join Boat tour, but I forgot where and what time I have to go.
Would you tell me the place and the time?

Teacher: OK. You ().

Don't be late. Have fun!

(b) PISA に関する資料を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

PISA is an international test taken by over half a million 15-year-old students in 72 countries and areas. Its goal is to check the skills and knowledge of the students in each country. Students take tests in reading, mathematics, and science.

Take a look at the *tables which show top 5 countries and areas in reading, mathematics and science.

table: 表

READING

	2009	2012	2015
1	Shanghai	Shanghai	Singapore
2	Korea	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
3	Finland	Singapore	Canada
4	Hong Kong	Japan	Finland
5	Singapore	Korea	Ireland

MATHEMATICS

	2009	2012	2015
1	Shanghai	Shanghai	Singapore
2	Singapore	Singapore	Hong Kong
3	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Macau
4	Korea	Taiwan	Taiwan
5	Taiwan	Korea	Japan

SCIENCE

	2009	2012	2015
1	Shanghai	Shanghai	Singapore
2	Finland	Hong Kong	Japan
3	Hong Kong	Singapore	Estonia
4	Singapore	Japan	Taiwan
5	Japan	Finland	Finland

(国立教育政策研究所ホームページより引用)

1. Which country or area has kept on going up in reading from 2009?

ア. Finland イ. Hong Kong ウ. Korea エ. Singapore

2. Which of the following sentences is true about the tables?

- ア. Canada, Ireland and Finland came into the top 5 for the first time in 2015.
- イ. In mathematics, Korea has always been above Japan.
- ウ. In 2015, Taiwan is on the top 5 in both mathematics and science.
- エ. Only Hong Kong and Singapore are always ranked in the top 5 in all subjects.