平成31年度

高等学校入学試験問題

英語

[注意事項]

- 1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題を開かないこと。
- 2. 解答は必ず解答用紙に記入すること。
- 3. 出身中学校名、氏名、受験番号を解答用紙に記入すること。
- 4. 試験終了の合図があったら鉛筆をおき、解答用紙の回収がすむまで席を立たないこと。

(] 放送をよく聞いて、以下の問いに答えなさい。英文は2度流れます。

Part 1

これから短い会話が流れます。それぞれの会話を聞き、その後に続く応答として最も適切なものを(A)~(C)の中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) (A) Let's start at the station.
 - (B) It starts at 7:00.
 - (C) No, I don't really feel like going to a movie.
- (2) (A) Since last night.
 - (B) I want medicine.
 - (C) I'm thirsty.
- (3) (A) Nigeria 2, Iceland 0.
 - (B) I didn't watch it.
 - (C) Yes, it was final.
- (4) (A) Thank you.
 - (B) What color do you want?
 - (C) OK. I'll be back soon.
- (5) (A) His name is Tom.
 - (B) He's a police officer.
 - (C) He's at work right now.

Part 2

これから放送される英文を聞き、下の(1)~(5)の文中の(A)~(E)にそれぞれ放送で用いられた英語、または数字を入れなさい。ただし、数字が入る場合には、英語、算用数字のどちらで書いてもよい。

〔放送の内容〕

- (1) The sale is for (A) days.
- (2) (B) tables are on sale for 35% off.
- (3) 10-speed (C) are \$199.
- (4) (D) -size futons are \$95.
- (5) The sale finishes on (E).

(Π)	次の問いに答えなさい。
くエノ	

問1 左の語と下線部の発音が同じものを次のアーエから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) says

ア ate イ many ゥ chain エ break

(2) found

ア sold イ taught ウ cow エ couple

(3) fly

ア lie イ ski ウ easy エ say

問2 次の対話の下線部の中で、最も強く発音する語をア〜エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

A: Do you know how to get to the hospital from here?

B: Well, take the next bus and $\underbrace{\text{get}}_{\mathcal{T}} \underbrace{\text{off}}_{\mathcal{T}}$ at the $\underbrace{\text{fifth}}_{\mathcal{T}} \underbrace{\text{stop.}}_{\mathcal{I}}$.

- 〔Ⅲ〕 (1)~(3)の日本語に合うように、() 内のア~オの語(句)を並べかえて英文を作り、記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字になっています。
- (1) 自分が飲む水は安全だと思っている人は多い。 (ア they drink イ people ウ the water エ many オ think) is safe.
- (2) 彼女は駅で男の人に声をかけられました。 She (ア to イ a man ウ was エ by オ spoken) at the station.
- (3) 私と彼の持っている本の数は同じくらいです。 I (ア as イ as many ウ books エ have オ he) does.

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問1 次の対話文の (1) \sim (5) に入れるのに適切な文を下のア \sim オからそれ ぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

A: Hi, Ken. (1)

B: Nothing special. (2) Then my mother told me to clean my room, and that's all I did for the weekend. What did you do, Bill?

A: (3) My father and I caught a big *trout. We took the fish home, cooked it and ate it. It was good.

B: (4) I'd love to try fishing myself. (5)

A: Of course!

*trout マス

- 7 Can I join you next time?
- ✓ I went fishing in the river.
- ウ What did you do on the weekend?
- エ I stayed home and watched TV almost all day.
- オ That's great.
- 問2 次のメモに基づいて英文を作成しました。その英文の(1) ~(4) に入れるのに適切な語(句)を下のア~オからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、必要のない語(句)が一つ含まれています。

MEMO

ニュージーランドの家庭トイレの特徴

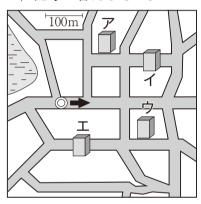
- 鍵がない
- ・ドアが閉まっているときは使用中を意味するので、ノックする必要がある
- 使ってないときはドアを開けたままにしておく

Many houses in New Zealand don't have (1) for bathrooms. If you want to use the bathroom when the door is closed, you should (2) on the door. A (3) door usually means the bathroom is being used. People leave the door (4) when they are not using the room.

ア open イ closed ウ knock エ use オ door locks

- 【Ⅴ】 次の文は、美咲がカナダから来たスミス氏に道を尋ねられたときの対話です。英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。
- Mr. Smith: Excuse me, but ① can you (the way / me / to / tell / the nearest post office)? I want to send a letter to my family.
 - Misaki: Sure. Walk about two hundred meters along this street and turn left. Walk another one hundred meters and turn right. You'll find the post office on your right. It's a big and new building.
- Mr. Smith: Thank you very much.
 - Misaki: You're welcome. ② どちらのご出身ですか。
- Mr. Smith: I'm from Canada. My name is James Smith.
 - Misaki: I'm Misaki Aoyama. Nice to meet you, Mr. Smith. ③ How () have you been in Japan?
- Mr. Smith: For two weeks. I came to Japan on holidays. This is my second trip to Japan. I've visited Kyoto and Nara before. I came to Hiroshima yesterday. I'll go to the Peace Memorial Park tomorrow. ④ <u>あなたは今までにカナダに</u>行ったことはありますか。
 - Misaki: No, I haven't, but someday I'd like to visit your country. Do you like Hiroshima?
- Mr. Smith: Oh, yes. I like it very much. *Okonomiyaki* is very tasty. ⑤ <u>People (in / are / Hiroshima / living / very kind)</u>.
 - Misaki: I'm glad to hear that. I hope you'll enjoy your stay in Hiroshima.
- Mr. Smith: Thank you. Good-by, Misaki.

- 問1 下線部①, ⑤の () 内の語 (句) を意味が通るように並べかえ, 英文を完成 させなさい。
- 問2 下線部②, ④の日本語をそれぞれ, ②は4語, ④は6語で英語に直しなさい。
- 問3 下線部③の()内に入れるのに適切な語を答えなさい。
- 問4 本文の内容と一致するものを次のア~エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - 7 Mr. Smith will send a letter written by Misaki to his family.
 - 1 Mr. Smith stayed in Kyoto and Nara for two weeks.
 - ウ Misaki is going to show Mr. Smith around Hiroshima.
 - I Misaki wants to go to Canada in the future.
- 問5 美咲とスミス氏は、現在下の地図の◎地点にいます。美咲はスミス氏に矢印(**→**) の方向に進むように指示しています。郵便局は図の中のどこか、ア〜エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。



【VI】 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

It was a sunny morning. Mary was looking out of the window of her apartment. *In the distance she could see the trees in the park. It was so cold on that day and the trees were covered with snow. Her husband Jim entered the room.

"What are we going to do today, Mary?" he asked.

"Let's go for a walk in the park," Mary answered. "I believe the lake is *frozen. The poor ducks must be hungry and I want to *feed them."

"If we stay for a short time, I'll go," Jim said. "The sun may be shining but it's such a cold day."

In the kitchen, Mary cut up some bread and put the pieces in a paper bag. She put on her coat and her new hat. She was very happy with her new hat. It matched her coat perfectly.

Half an hour later, the young couple was walking through the park. It was a sunny day, but a cold wind was blowing. They arrived *at the edge of the lake and started to throw the pieces of bread to the ducks. Suddenly, the wind caught Mary's hat, and it went flying over the ice.

"Don't worry, I'll get it," said Jim. He had taken only a few steps on the ice when it *cracked.

"Don't go any farther, Jim. I'm *frightened," Mary shouted.

"Don't worry, I'm all right," said Jim, and he took another step forward. He *leaned *forward and picked up Mary's hat. At that moment, the ice broke. Jim fell forward and *lay flat on the ice.

A police officer on patrol nearby heard Mary calling for help. He ran up, carrying a long pole. Jim caught hold of it and the police officer easily pulled him to the shore. Mary cried with joy.

"Thank you so much. You saved his life," she said.

① "Don't cry, Madam," laughed the police officer. "There was no danger. You see, the water is only two feet deep."

*in the distance 遠くに *frozen 凍っている *feed えさを与える
*at the edge of ~ ~のほとりに *crack ひびが入る *frightened 怖い
*lean かがむ *forward 前へ *lay flat ばったり倒れた

問1 本文のストーリーの展開に合うように、次のア〜クの絵を並べかえたとき、解答 用紙の()に入るものを記号で答えなさい。



問2 下線部①で、なぜ警察官はこのような様子で話したと思われますか。下の(ア)、(イ)の中に適切な日本語を入れ、その理由となる文を完成させなさい。

湖の(ア)がわずか2フィートで、全く(イ)から。

(₩) 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Visiting a foreign country can be an exciting adventure. Everything looks so *exotic! People eat different foods, they wear different clothes, they speak foreign languages, and they follow different customs. Even their way of thinking is different!

It's natural to think about cultural differences when we travel ① <u>overseas</u>. However, people often forget how different our own country was in the *past.

One way to learn how cultures change is to talk to your parents or grandparents. They'll be happy to tell you how different things were when they were kids!

Another way is to read books and watch movies. One Hollywood film that *deals with cultural change is ② <u>Back to the Future</u>. This is about an American teenager in the year 1985 who travels back to his hometown in the year 1955. There, he notices all kinds of cultural differences *linked to fashion, music, attitudes and values.

It's fun to experience cultural differences by traveling abroad. But it's important to remember that our own cultures have greatly changed *over time. As the British writer L. P. Hartley said, "The past is a foreign country; they do things differently there."

*exotic 異国風の, 珍しい *past 過去 *deal with ~ ~を扱う *linked to ~ ~に関係した *over time 長い時間をかけて

- 問1 下線部①の単語と置きかえて、意味が成り立つ単語を一つ抜き出しなさい。
- 問2 本文中に述べられている。文化の変化を知るための方法を二つ日本語で答えなさい。
- 問3 下線部②の映画について、以下のようにまとめました。空所に適切な日本語を入れて、文を完成させなさい。

1985年,あるアメリカ人の10代の若者が,(ア)。そこで,彼はファッション,音楽,考え方や価値についてのあらゆる(イ)に気付く。

- 問4 筆者が最も言いたいことを次のア~エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - 7 It's necessary to remember our country is different from the past.
 - 1 It's important to notice differences when we visit a foreign country.
 - ウ It's fun to visit a foreign country and see many kinds of things.
 - It's interesting to travel abroad and learn about cultural differences.