

平成 27 年度 六年制普通科入学試験問題

英 語

[1] 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Chris was a 7-year-old boy living in Arizona. To Chris, police officers were heroes. His dream was to be a police officer. But (1)this was a difficult dream for him. He was very sick and becoming weaker and weaker. The local police heard about Chris and decided to realize his dream.

Chris became (2)the youngest police officer in Arizona. He flew in a police helicopter and rode in a police car. Chris was also given a small police uniform. It looked like a real (3)one. (4)He (proud / being / very / a police officer / was / of). When they saw Chris's shining eyes, the police officers wanted to work harder in their jobs.

A few days later, Chris was back in the hospital. His uniform *was hung in the window of his room and his helmet and hat were put on his *dresser. So he could see them from his bed. The next day, Chris died... but with a smile in his heart. He had a police officer's *funeral.

(5)The people who helped Chris with his dream thought that there must be other children with big dreams but very little time. *Thus, the idea of the Make-A-Wish Foundation was born. The Make-A-Wish Foundation works hard to fulfill the dreams of sick children.

*be hung 掛けられている *dresser ドレッサー *funeral 葬式 * thus こうして

- 問 1 下線部(1)の this が指す内容を日本語で答えなさい。
問 2 下線部(2)として Chris が経験した三つのことを、日本語で答えなさい。
問 3 下線部(3)が指すものを英語で答えなさい。
問 4 下線部(4)の () 内の語を並べかえて、英文を完成させなさい。
問 5 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。
問 6 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。
ア Chris was very sick but got well soon.
イ Chris died a few days after he was back in the hospital.
ウ Chris didn't look sad when he died in the hospital.
エ The Make-A-Wish Foundation works hard to help all children.

[2] CとDの関係がAとBの関係と同じになるように、()内に適語を入れなさい。

A	B	C	D
(1) second	February	eleventh	()
(2) dog	dogs	knife	()
(3) brother	sister	uncle	()
(4) am	been	throw	()
(5) happy	happiness	excited	()

[3] 日本語に合うように、[] 内の語 (句) を並べかえて英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

- (1) 電話をしてきた男の人は名前を言いませんでした。
[his / called / who / give / not / the man / did / name].
- (2) 私は夕食に何を作るのかまだ決めていません。
[decided / dinner yet / to / not / I / cook for / what / have].
- (3) パイロットになるには何年もの勉強が必要です。
[of study / becoming / a / years / pilot / requires].
- (4) 友人からの贈り物ほど貴重なものはない。
[precious / a / nothing / by / a friend / gift / more / is / given / than].
- (5) 私は彼に暗くならないうちに家へ戻るように言った。
[to / his house / gets / I / return / told / him / to / dark / it / before].

[4] 次のシンガポールを旅行中のマコトと現地の女性との対話を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Woman: Excuse me, are you a tourist? Please stop drinking.

Makoto: Why? It's very hot today, so I just want to drink this water.

Woman: You can't eat or drink on the train. If you do so, you have to pay money. In Singapore, we have our own rules.

Makoto: Oh, I didn't know that.

Woman: You have just learned (1)one of the rules.

Makoto: Yes. Thank you very much. What other rules do you have?

Woman: For example, we can't pick flowers, or give food to birds in the park. If you do those things (a) Singapore, you will be [A] .

Makoto: Umm.... I think the rules are very strict.

Woman: You're right, but we accept them, and try to make a more beautiful country. We want many foreign people to come here.

Makoto: I see. People in Singapore really love this beautiful country.

Woman: Thank you. I'm happy that you say so.

Makoto: You are welcome. [B] , what is that sign (b) there?

Woman: It shows the rules we talked (c). There are many signs at many places in Singapore. You can buy a T-shirt which has those signs (d) it.

Makoto: Really? [C] Now I can tell him about them. Thanks a lot.

Woman: That's all right. I'm happy that you have understood my country. Have a nice day!

問1 下線部(1)の内容を具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。

問2 会話中の (a) ~ (d) に入れるのに最も適切なものを次のア~オから一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア about イ over ウ in エ with オ on

問3 [A] に入れるのに最も適切なものを次のア~エから一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア given イ rule ウ paid エ fined

問4 [B] に入れるのに最も適切なものを次のア~エから一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア At first イ Look at me ウ By the way エ In Singapore

問5 [C] に入れるのに最も適切なものを次のア~エから一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア I want her to know.

イ I want my friend in Japan to tell me.

ウ I want to buy one for my friend in Japan.

エ I want to sign them for my friend in Japan.

[5] 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Have you ever dreamed of having a robot at home? (A) you have a robot like Doraemon, it may be fun. It will still [1] many years for people to be able to make a robot like Doraemon, (B) engineers are now *developing a lot of useful and interesting robots.

An interesting example is a dog-like robot for (1)people who cannot see. It will be used as a guide dog. It has four legs like a dog, but each leg has two wheels. It uses wheels on the street and moves legs to go up and down the stairs. It has sensors (2)to "see" things and it can speak to guide the user. This robot will be great news for people who need a guide dog (C) there are not enough guide dogs in Japan. In fact, only a small number of dogs have qualities ア to become guide dogs and even these dogs are hard イ to *train.

It is now easier ウ to use robots than before. Some robots have "ears", (D) the user can speak to the robots. Some scientists are trying to make robots that can "read" the user's thoughts. If you wear a special *device on your head, it catches your *brain waves and understands your thoughts. With this device, people with severe disability can control the robot by [2] .

Scientists are developing robots that [3] our lives better. Sooner or later, some people will start living with robots.

*develop: 開発する *train: 訓練する *device: 装置 *brain wave: 脳波 *disability: 障害

問1 (A) ~ (D) に入れるのにふさわしい語を次のア~エから選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

ア so イ if ウ because エ but

問2 [1] に入れるのにふさわしい、tで始まる英単語1語を、[3] に入れるのにふさわしい mで始まる英単語1語を、それぞれ答えなさい。

問3 下線部(1)とほぼ同じ意味を表す6語の句を本文から抜き出しなさい。

問4 下線部(2)の不定詞と同じ用法の不定詞を、本文中の下線部ア~ウから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

問5 [2] に入れるのにふさわしい語を次のア~エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア looking イ listening ウ moving エ thinking

[6] 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

When a foreign woman came into the hotel bookshop, she said, “Ohayo gozaimasu”, to the man working in the shop. Then she looked through some magazines and chose one. She took it to the counter, paid for it, and turned to leave the shop. “Ohayo gozaimasu”, she said when she went out of the shop.

People standing near her were very surprised. “What is she thinking?” they asked themselves. “(1)Foreign people are too strange for us to understand.” But (2)it was very simple. The woman looked up “Good morning” in a dictionary for people traveling in Japan. She was only a visitor to Japan, and didn’t know that the two greetings are not the same.

The Japanese words mean: “It is early” and they are only used when you first meet someone in the morning. But the English greeting is used in the morning when you say good-bye to someone as well as when you meet them. This is difficult for some Japanese to understand.

So you can understand (3)the woman’s mistake when she left the bookshop. She found the right words to use for a greeting early in the day, but she used them like her own language. Her dictionary gave the words, but didn’t say how and when to use them. Sometimes a dictionary doesn’t say how to use words if it is not a special dictionary for foreign language learners.

You will make mistakes when you use a foreign language, and it is interesting to learn to use words and make mistakes. Probably you have been to foreign countries several times. Sometimes people don’t understand you, but you can learn from making mistakes. (4)So you have to be careful when you use the words you find in dictionaries. (5)It is more important to know how and when to use words than to know words.

問1 下線部(1)を次のように書きかえた場合に()に入れるのにふさわしい語を答えなさい。

Foreign people are () strange that ()() understand ().

問2 下線部(2)を、it が何を指しているかを明らかにして、日本語に訳しなさい。

問3 下線部(3)は、(i)どのようなものですか。(ii)なぜそれが起こったと考えられますか。同じ段落にある記述をもとに、それぞれ日本語で説明しなさい。

問4 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問5 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。