

平成23年度

宇都宮短期大学附属高等学校入学試験問題

英 語

注 意

- 1 監督者の「始め」の合図があるまでは、開いてはいけません。
- 2 試験時間は、板書されている時間割のと通りの50分間です。
- 3 問題数は大きな問題が6問で、表紙を除いて10ページです。
- 4 解答用紙は1枚で、答え方はマークシート方式です。
- 5 監督者の指示にしたがって、試験開始前に受験番号と氏名を解答用紙のきめられた欄に書き、さらに受験番号をマーク欄にマークしなさい。
- 6 答えは、解答用紙に記載されている〔解答マーク記入上の注意〕、および試験開始前に行われたマークシート練習プリントにしたがって、ていねいにマークしなさい。
- 7 試験中に質問があれば、手をあげて監督者に聞きなさい。
- 8 監督者の「やめ」の合図があったら、すぐやめて、鉛筆をおきなさい。

1

放送に従って、次の**A**と**B**の問いに答えなさい。

A 放送される英文の応答として、最も適当なものを選びなさい。

- 1 **ア** Yes, it was very long.
イ It takes half an hour.
ウ It was ten minutes later.
エ I go to school by bike.

- 2 **ア** Yes, I'd like a cup of tea, please.
イ Yes, I'd like some sandwiches, please.
ウ I'm fine, thank you.
エ You're welcome.

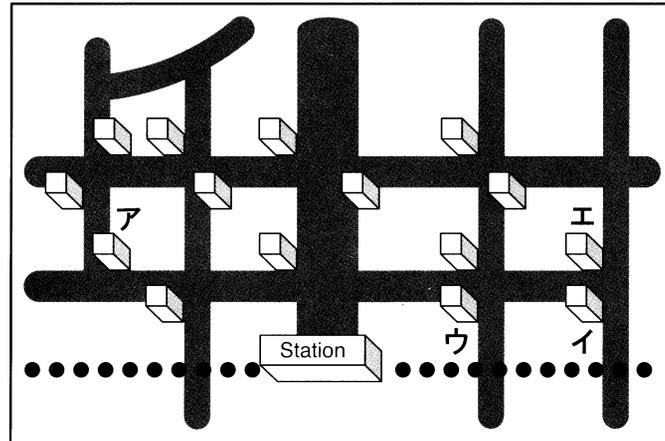
- 3 **ア** She is 50 years old.
イ She is an engineer.
ウ She took me to many museums.
エ She is my mother's sister.

- 4 **ア** No, I'm not.
イ No, I don't.
ウ No, I didn't.
エ No, I haven't.

- 5 **ア** Have a nice day.
イ I hope so.
ウ That's right.
エ Much better, thank you.

B 放送される英文と質問文を聞き、その答えとして最も適当なものを選びなさい。

1



- 2 ア sunny → cloudy
イ cloudy → rainy
ウ rainy → cloudy
エ sunny → rainy
- 3 ア Where did you see it?
イ Good luck!
ウ That's too bad.
エ I'm happy to hear that.
- 4 ア She will pay 10 dollars.
イ She will pay 15 dollars.
ウ She will pay 20 dollars.
エ She will pay 25 dollars.
- 5 ア 7:00 p.m.
イ 8:00 p.m.
ウ 9:00 p.m.
エ 10:00 p.m.

2

次の 1 から 5 までの問いに答えなさい。

- 1 次の **A** と **B** の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、() に入る最も適切なものを選びなさい。

A: I know that boy. He is running with his dog.

B: I know that boy () with his dog.

ア runs **イ** running **ウ** who runs **エ** who running

- 2 次の英文の () に入る最も適切な語の組み合わせを選びなさい。

Bill : Look at that tall building.

Mary : It's a new building. It was (**A**) last year.

Bill : Have you ever been in that building?

Mary : Yes, I have. I went up to the top floor with my father.

Bill : What (**B**) you see from there?

Mary : We saw mountains, a beautiful river, and many other beautiful things.

Bill : Let's go into the building now.

Mary : Now? No, we can't! The movie is going to start soon.

Bill : Oh, yes. Then, let's come back (**C**) after the movie.

Mary : All right.

(注) the top floor = 最上階

ア (A) build (B) are (C) there

イ (A) build (B) were (C) here

ウ (A) built (B) do (C) there

エ (A) built (B) did (C) here

- 3 次の英文の () に入る最も適切な語の組み合わせを選びなさい。

A : (**A**) did you spend last Saturday?

B : After breakfast I visited a nursing home with my friends.

A : (**B**) did you do there?

B : We cleaned the rooms and played a game with the old people. They (**C**)
very happy.

A : That's good. I want to go there with you. Do you visit them every Saturday?

B : No. We visit them on the second Saturday. Let's go together next time.

(注) nursing home = 老人ホーム

ア (A) Where (B) When (C) looked

イ (A) What (B) How (C) were

ウ (A) When (B) Where (C) were

エ (A) How (B) What (C) looked

4 次の英文の () に入る最も適当な語の組み合わせを選びなさい。

Once upon a time, there were a boy and his mother. They were poor. Their house was too small for them, (**A**) the boy wanted to buy a big, beautiful house for his mother. He was very strong, (**B**) he didn't have a good chance to get a job.

(注) Once upon a time = むかしむかし strong = 強い, 丈夫な

ア (A) so (B) but

イ (A) but (B) if

ウ (A) if (B) because

エ (A) because (B) so

5 次の英文の内容と一致するものを選びなさい。

One of the most popular drinks in England is tea. When English people take a short rest at work, they like to drink a cup of tea. This is called a "tea break." In other European countries, like France, people like to drink coffee more than tea.

When you visit a friend's house in England, your friend will always offer you a cup of tea.

In England, "afternoon tea" was a very famous custom. In the late afternoon, English people liked to drink tea and eat small sandwiches and cakes. But this

custom is not so common now. Most people are too busy these days for “afternoon tea.” Instead, people drink tea at different times of the day.

(注) offer = ～を出す custom = 習慣 common = 一般的な
Instead = 代わりに

- ア Tea is the most popular drink in Europe.
- イ A “tea break” means a custom to have some tea in the late afternoon.
- ウ In England, “afternoon tea” is not so common now.
- エ In England, people don’t like to drink tea these days.

3 次の () に入る最も適当なものを選びなさい。

1 () your father work at the library?

- ア Are イ Is ウ Do エ Does

2 Tom is the tallest () all the boys in his class.

- ア from イ of ウ than エ with

3 There is only a () water in the pot.

- ア any イ little ウ some エ much

4 Could you tell me () to get to the station?

- ア how イ why ウ what エ where

5 She went to Australia () her old friend.

- ア see イ saw ウ seeing エ to see

4

次の対話文の () に入る最も適切なものを選びなさい。

1 **A:** Which season do you like best?

B: ()

ア Yes, spring is best.

イ I like spring better than winter.

ウ I like spring best.

エ Spring is better.

2 **A:** Oh, we have studied for two hours.

B: Shall we have a cup of tea?

A: () That's a good idea.

ア Yes, I have.

イ Yes, you are.

ウ Yes, I will.

エ Yes, let's.

3 **A:** I went to the new bookstore near the station yesterday and bought a book.

B: Oh, really? ()

ア Who bought it there?

イ What book did you buy?

ウ Where did you buy it?

エ When did you buy it?

4 **A:** It's 1:30. I'm really hungry.

B: () Let's go and get something to eat.

ア Me, too.

イ No, I'm not.

ウ I'll go and get one.

エ Yes, it is.

5 **A:** I don't like this yellow dress.

B: Well....() You look pretty in red.

A: That looks nice.

ア How are you?

イ How do I look?

ウ How much is it?

エ How about this one?

5

次の英文を読んで、1 から 5 までの問いに答えなさい。

Kenji is a high school student and he has a good friend from America. His name is Bill. He (**A**) in Japan for a month. He is very interested in Japanese. He has studied it very hard, and he has often asked Kenji about it.

Yesterday Bill said to Kenji, "I have a question. I hear Japanese has some different words that mean the English word 'I.'" Kenji said, "That's right. Boys usually say *boku* or *ore*, and girls usually say *watashi*. My grandfather often says *washi*. Japanese has more words for 'I' (**I**) English." Bill said, "That's interesting. How about the word 'you'?"

Kenji said, "When I translate English into Japanese, I often ① I it ② strange ③ to ④ think ⑤ is use *anata* for 'you'. Girls may use the word *anata*, but I think most boys never call their friends *anata*. They call them *kimi*, *omae* or more often by name. When we speak to others, we usually think about our relation to them, and we change the words we use." "I see. You're a great (**B**) teacher, aren't you?" said Bill. Bill enjoyed talking with Kenji and he got useful knowledge about Japanese.

Sometimes Bill's questions are too difficult to answer. But when Kenji answers the questions, he has a chance to think about (**II**). He has learned a very important thing — to teach is to learn.

(注) translate English into Japanese = 英語を日本語に訳す
relation = 関係 knowledge = 知識

1 本文中の (**A**) に入る最も適当なものを選びなさい。

ア lives イ lived ウ was エ has been

2 本文中の (**I**) と (**II**) に入る最も適当な語の組み合わせを選びなさい。

ア (I) than (II) Japanese
イ (I) to (II) Japanese
ウ (I) than (II) English
エ (I) to (II) English

3 下線部①の語を並べかえて意味の通る英文にすると、最も適切な組み合わせを選びなさい。

ア 1 - 5 - 2 - 3 - 4

イ 2 - 4 - 1 - 5 - 3

ウ 3 - 4 - 1 - 2 - 5

エ 4 - 1 - 5 - 2 - 3

4 本文中の (B) に入る最も適切なものを選びなさい。

ア English

イ history

ウ language

エ high school

5 本文の内容と一致するものを選びなさい。

ア Bill is interested in Japanese and he knows it very well, so he teaches the language to Kenji.

イ Kenji has a chance to think about his own language by teaching it to his friend.

ウ When Kenji translates English into Japanese, he always thinks using the word *anata* is good for 'you'.

エ When Bill had questions about Japanese, he did not get any useful answers from Kenji.

6

次の英文を読んで、1 から 6 までの問いに答えなさい。

A lot of people enjoy growing plants these days. We often see beautiful flowers by windows or in front of houses. In stores we can find many books about growing plants well. More and more stores sell things for growing flowers and trees. Why do many people grow plants today? To look for the answer, I used the Internet one day.

On the Internet, I was surprised to find a lot of information about growing plants at home. Many people put the messages on the Bulletin Board. I have noticed that people have several (I) to grow plants. Some people grow plants because they want to have nature in their own homes. People in big cities like to go to the mountains or the sea to enjoy nature today. But they can't always go to those places. If they have beautiful flowers or trees at home, they can enjoy nature easily. Some

other people like to grow plants because they can become calm and happy. For example, when we see and smell beautiful flowers, we can forget ① 1 make 2 sad or angry 3 the things 4 us 5 which. Others grow plants because it is fun for them to take care of and talk about the plants with their families.

Growing plants is popular at school, too. In many schools, (Ⅱ) teachers and students grow plants in their gardens. They help each other to make their schools beautiful with flowers of different colors. Students notice that plants need their love. If students take care of them with a kind heart, the plants grow well and the students become happy. Some students think that they can make friends with plants. When they give water to them, they even feel the plants are whispering, “(A)” By growing plants like this, students learn that life is precious and wonderful.

Flowers and trees do many good things for us. But do we also do good things to them? Sometimes we are not kind to plants. For example, when people find beautiful flowers in the mountains, they sometimes take the flowers to their houses. We have cut down many trees to make roads or houses. Those flowers and trees don't say anything, but I think they are sad. It is important for us to remember that we should live with nature. Growing plants teaches us such an important thing about nature and human beings.

(注) information = 情報 the Bulletin Board = インターネットの掲示板
 calm = 落ち着いた smell = ~のにおいを感じる whisper = ささやく
 precious = 貴重な human beings = 人間

1 本文中の (I) と (II) に入る最も適当な語の組み合わせを選びなさい。

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| ア (I) messages | (II) all |
| イ (I) problems | (II) both |
| ウ (I) questions | (II) all |
| エ (I) reasons | (II) both |

2 下線部①の語(句)を並べかえて意味の通る英文にすると、最も適当な組み合わせを選びなさい。

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| ア 2 - 3 - 5 - 1 - 4 | イ 3 - 5 - 1 - 4 - 2 |
| ウ 4 - 3 - 5 - 1 - 2 | エ 5 - 3 - 1 - 4 - 2 |

3 本文中の (A) に入る最も適当なものを選びなさい。

ア Thank you.

イ You're welcome.

ウ What's wrong?

エ What are you doing?

4 人々が植物を栽培するのを好む理由として、本文の内容に当てはまらないものを選びなさい。

ア インターネットを通して植物に関する情報をたくさん持っているから。

イ 自分たちの家に自然がほしいから。

ウ 植物が人の心を落ち着かせ、幸せな気分にしてくれるから。

エ 植物の世話をしたり植物の話をしたりするのが楽しいから。

5 本文の内容と一致するものを選びなさい。

ア In stores, it is hard to find books about growing plants well these days.

イ Some students think plants can become their teachers if they grow them at school.

ウ There is not much information about growing plants at home on the Internet.

エ We learn an important thing about nature and human beings through growing plants.

6 次の単語の中で、最も強く発音する部分が他の語と異なるものを選びなさい。

ア be-cause

イ some-times

ウ en-joy

エ sur-prise

① ②

① ②

① ②

① ②