

令和3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、掲示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5問で、表紙を除いて10ページです。[4]Cと[5]は記述問題です。
- 4 解答用紙の答え方は、おもて面がマークシート方式でうら面が記述式です。
- 5 監督者の指示にしたがって、試験開始前に解答用紙冊子から解答用紙を切り離し、おもて面とうら面の受験番号を確認後、氏名を決められた欄に書きなさい。
- 6 答えは、それぞれの解答用紙に記載されている注意事項にしたがって、ていねいに記入しなさい。
- 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

次の 1 ～ 5 の問いに答えなさい。

- 1 次の英文の () に入る最も適切なものを選びなさい。

I finished all my homework () I went to bed.

ア after イ since ウ if エ before

- 2 次の英文の返答として最も適切なものを選びなさい。

What will you say when you are asked to eat more, but you have already eaten too much?

ア You're welcome. Please eat more.

イ OK. Thank you. Can I eat?

ウ Thank you. But I've had enough.

エ Good idea. I want to eat more.

- 3 次の英文は授業でネルソン先生が話した内容です。(1) と (2) に入る最も適切な英文の組み合わせを選びなさい。

I came to Japan last year. In my class, students ask me a lot of things and often they want to know my age. (1) I don't mind the questions about me, but when you meet new people, you should not ask personal questions.

In my country, when we meet new people, we talk about things like school, music, and sports. For example, "(2)" "What food do you like best?" These are good questions.

There are some questions we don't ask. For example, people sometimes don't like questions about age or salary. They are not polite questions. Don't forget these things.

(注) mind = ～を嫌だと思ふ, 気にする salary = 給料

- ア (1) It's good. (2) How old are you?
イ (1) It's important. (2) How much is your bag?
ウ (1) It's OK. (2) Do you play any sports?
エ (1) It's useful. (2) What do you want to be in the future?

4 次の対話文を読んで、Question に対する最も適切な答えを選びなさい。

A: I've worked for more than 10 hours a day for a month.

B: You've worked so hard! How about taking a vacation when you finish your task?

A: That's a good idea. I can use 14 holidays this year, so I can go to a foreign country.

B: That'll be a long vacation. But German and French people usually take a longer, one-month vacation.

A: For one month? Why can they take so long?

B: They share the work as a team. When a worker is away from work, other team members do his or her work.

A: That's good for the workers.

Question : Why can German and French people take a long vacation?

- ア Because they have too much work.
イ Because their leader tells them to do so.
ウ Because they don't like their work.
エ Because they share their work.

5 次の対話文の () に入る最も適切なものを選びなさい。

A: Tell me about your brothers, Bob.

B: Their names are John and Tom. John is the oldest brother and Tom is the second oldest.

A: Then, ()

B: Yes, you're right.

- ア you're the oldest of the three, aren't you?
イ you're the youngest of the three, aren't you?
ウ you're younger than one of your brothers, aren't you?
エ you're older than Tom but younger than John, aren't you?

2

由美 (Yumi) が日本文化に関心のある友人 マイク (Mike) に話しかけます。次の対話文を読んで、1 ~ 5 の問いに答えなさい。

Yumi : Mike, we're going to have my grandmother's 88th birthday party this Sunday.

Will you come?

Mike : Sure. So your grandmother will be 88 years old on Sunday, right?

Yumi : In ① your way of counting ages, yes. (I) in our traditional way, she's already 89 years old. In this way of counting ages, you are one year old at birth. And every New Year's Day, you become one year older.

Mike : Are you saying a baby born on the day before New Year's Day becomes two years old the next day?

Yumi : That's right! (II) 88 is a special number in Japan . The *kanji* characters for eight, ten, and eight make the single *kanji* character for rice. Because we read the character for "rice" as *bei* and the character for "celebration" as *ju*, we call the 88th birthday *beiju*. This means ② (the / a / hope / people / we / old / long / live) healthy life.

Mike : So your grandmother wants to celebrate *beiju* in our way of counting ages. How do you celebrate *beiju*?

Yumi : There are many ways to celebrate *beiju*. The birthday person often wears gold or yellow clothes. For example, a *chanchanko*, like a vest, a *zukin*, like a hood, and so on.

Mike : Why do you use a gold or yellow color?

Yumi : This is because the rice which has grown shines like gold.

Mike : Oh, that's great! A bright and beautiful color!!

Yumi : Some families go to a restaurant. In my family, we'll celebrate my grandmother's *beiju* at home. She likes *sushi* very much. (III) we'll have a *temakizushi* party and also make a home-made cake.

Mike : That sounds fun! Thank you for inviting me.

(注) counting = 数えること character(s) = 文字 celebration = 祝い
vest = ベスト hood = 頭の覆い

- 1 下線部①の年齢の数え方で、この会話をしている時点の由美のおばあちゃんの年齢を選びなさい。

ア eighty-six イ eighty-seven ウ eighty-eight エ eighty-nine

- 2 本文中の（Ⅰ）～（Ⅲ）に入る最も適切な語の組み合わせを選びなさい。

ア (Ⅰ) So (Ⅱ) But (Ⅲ) Also
イ (Ⅰ) Also (Ⅱ) So (Ⅲ) But
ウ (Ⅰ) But (Ⅱ) Also (Ⅲ) So
エ (Ⅰ) But (Ⅱ) So (Ⅲ) Also

- 3 由美がマイクに説明している漢字として最も適切なものを選びなさい。

ア 喜 イ 卒 ウ 傘 エ 米

- 4 下線部②を正しい語順の英文になるように並べかえたとき、2番目と6番目にくる語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。

ア 2番目 hope 6番目 live イ 2番目 live 6番目 a
ウ 2番目 people 6番目 long エ 2番目 we 6番目 old

- 5 本文の内容と一致するものを選びなさい。

ア Yumi will have her grandmother's *beiju* party in the traditional way of counting ages.
イ The person who celebrates *beiju* has to wear special clothes on his or her birthday.
ウ Japan has a lot of ways to celebrate *beiju* and they are each different by family.
エ The gold or yellow clothes the person wears for *beiju* don't have any relation to rice.

3

次の英文を読んで、1 ～ 5 の問いに答えなさい。

Have you ever seen a standing desk? At some companies, people use tall desks without chairs. Standing up, not sitting down all day when you work is better for your health. Today we can see this type of desk in schools in Australia, Great Britain, and North America.

Teachers and parents like standing desks because students can (I) by using them. In some countries, many children have problems with their health. This is because they do not get enough exercise every day. Doctors say that they eat unhealthy things such as sweets and food with a lot of fat instead of eating enough healthy food. Standing desks help them to burn more calories than sitting, so their lives become healthier.

Also, children pay better attention in class with standing desks. Some find it hard to sit still in class. Sometimes, they stand up and (II). ① A standing desk has a bar that can move easily. Children can put their feet on the bar and move their legs if they cannot stay still. Teachers feel happy that students come to study harder during class by using standing desks.

Because the good points of standing desks are clear, more schools are using them instead of traditional desks. In one school in America, parents saw how good it was for their children to be using standing desks. So, they raised money to have one for every student. In Canada, all schools may (III). A sitting desk used in Japan may soon become a thing of the past.

(注) unhealthy = 健康でない calories = カロリー sweets = 甘いデザート
still = じっとした bar = 棒 raise = ～を集める

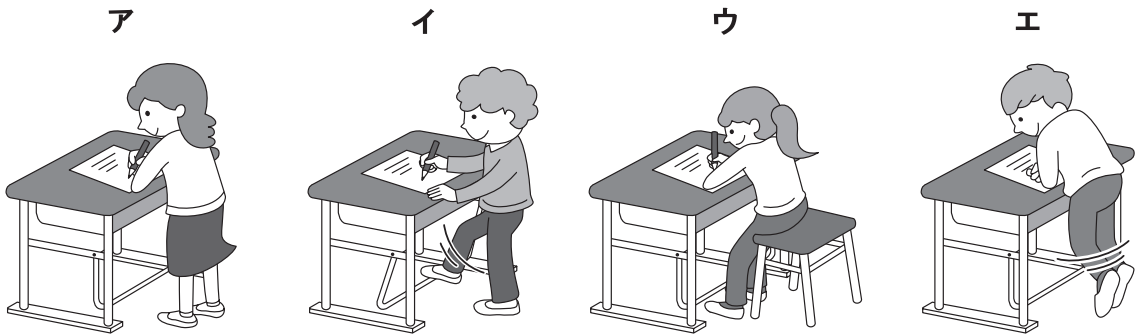
1 本文のテーマとして最も適当なものを選びなさい。

- ア 欧米の授業風景
- イ 小学生の集中力の低下
- ウ 不健康な小学生の健康改善
- エ スタンディングデスク導入のメリット

2 本文中の (I) ~ (III) に入る最も適当な語句の組み合わせを選びなさい。

- ア (I) start walking around (II) change to standing desks
 (III) burn more calories
- イ (I) burn more calories (II) start walking around
 (III) change to standing desks
- ウ (I) change to standing desks (II) start walking around
 (III) burn more calories
- エ (I) burn more calories (II) change to standing desks
 (III) start walking around

3 下線部①の説明に合う最も適当なものを選びなさい。



4 本文の内容と合うように、次の英文の () に入る最も適当なものを選びなさい。

One school in America will get standing desks for their students by ().

- ア using money that their parents raised
イ asking teachers to give some to the school
ウ telling other countries to give some to them
エ repairing the traditional desks they were using

5 本文の内容と一致するものを選びなさい。

- ア We can see standing desks all over the world.
イ Standing helps the students to burn calories as much as sitting.
ウ Teachers and parents suggest standing desks are good for the students.
エ Some people think that traditional desks are better than standing desks.

4

放送に従って、次の**A**～**C**の問いに答えなさい。

A 放送される英文の応答として、最も適切なものを選びなさい。
英文は1度だけ流れます。

- 1 **ア** The bus has already left.
 イ The bus left three minutes ago.
 ウ The bus came about five minutes ago.
 エ The bus will come in about three minutes.

- 2 **ア** Yes, I can.
 イ No, I haven't.
 ウ Well, no thank you.
 エ Sure, no problem.

- 3 **ア** Oh, I'm sorry.
 イ You're welcome.
 ウ Thank you for calling me.
 エ Please call me again.

- 4 **ア** No. I haven't bought it yet.
 イ Yes. I found it under my bed.
 ウ I found your bag was on the table.
 エ You didn't know where it was.

- 5 **ア** OK. It's a nice picture.
 イ Sure. I will draw a picture.
 ウ No. I took a picture yesterday.
 エ Yes. I will buy a picture tomorrow.

B 放送される英文を聞き，最も適当なものを選びなさい。英文と質問は2度流れます。

1



ア



イ



ウ



エ

- 2 ア Speak more slowly.
イ Go near the student.
ウ Write the word in bigger letters.
エ Read the words again.
- 3 ア No problem.
イ Take care.
ウ Not bad.
エ You're right.
- 4 ア White gloves.
イ Brown gloves.
ウ Black gloves.
エ Gray gloves.
- 5 ア Don't take pictures and don't take videos.
イ Don't touch the art and don't take videos.
ウ Don't touch the art but you can take videos.
エ Don't take pictures but you may touch the art.

ここから記述問題になります。
解答は記述用解答用紙に記入してください。

- C** 放送される英文を聞き、()に入る最も適切な1語を英語で書きなさい。
英文は2度流れます。

Cell phones are very useful because they can be used in many ways.
These are things that we can do on a cell phone.

1. Send e-mail
2. Watch TV and movies
3. Take some pictures
4. Use the Internet
5. Read stories and newspapers, and get some (**1**)
6. Communicate with someone we want to talk with

Cell phones are necessary things for our lives.
But we should be careful when we use a cell phone.

1. Do not lose time for (**2**) or studying
2. Do not say bad things about others on the Internet
3. Do not call on buses, trains, and (**3**)

So when we use a cell phone, we must keep rules.

5

次の **A** ~ **C** の問いに答えなさい。

A 次の () 内の語を適当な形に変化させなさい。

1 Look at that big fish (catch) in the river by my father.

2 Ichiro can speak English the (well) in his school.

B 次の (a) (b) の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように () に適当な 1 語を入れなさい。

3 (a) I've never visited this city before.
(b) This is my () visit to this city.

4 (a) Are you free now?
(b) Do you have () now?

C 次の () 内の語を意味のおおるようにならべかえなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で示しています。

5 (everything / about / you / tell / know / me) her.

6 I don't (what / me / do / understand / want / you / to).

