

平成 21 年度入学者選抜学力検査問題

英 語

(配 点)

1	10 点
2	10 点
3	10 点
4	12 点
5	16 点
6	16 点
7	26 点

(注 意)

- 1 問題用紙は指示があるまで開かないこと。
- 2 問題用紙は 1 ページから 11 ページまでである。  
・ 検査開始の合図のあとで確かめること。
- 3 答えは、すべて解答用紙に記入すること。
- 4 解答用紙の総得点欄および得点欄には記入しないこと。

1 次の1～5の会話文の( )の中に最も適当な語を入れなさい。なお、その語は( )の中に書いてある文字で始まります。与えられた文字も含めて正しくつづりなさい。

- 1 A: Shall we go out together for dinner?  
B: OK. Let's go to the Chinese (r ) over there.
- 2 A: There are many baseball and soccer fans in Japan.  
B: Yes. These sports are both very (p ) among Japanese people.
- 3 A: Have you ever (h ) of solar energy?  
B: Yes. I know what it is. It's energy from the sun.
- 4 A: Don't speak so loud here! We should be (q ) in a hospital.  
B: Oh, I'm very sorry.
- 5 A: Emi, can I come over and see you tomorrow?  
B: All right, but I'll be busy in the morning.  
How about three o'clock in the (a )?

2 次の1～5の会話文の( )に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ下のア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- 1 A: Mr. Chang, is it a good time to talk to you now or shall I call you later?  
B: It's OK. ( )  
ア Maybe next time, if it's all right.  
イ What were you talking about?  
ウ See you later, Ms. Lee. エ What can I do for you?
- 2 A: I want to give our mother something for Mother's Day.  
B: ( )  
A: I was thinking of the same thing.  
ア I'm going to give her some flowers.  
イ I can't wait for the day.  
ウ I found the day interesting. エ She doesn't want anything.
- 3 A: ( )  
B: So soon? I'll miss her.  
A: I will, too.  
ア I won't see her again. イ Lisa has to leave Japan tomorrow.  
ウ Lisa has eaten breakfast. エ I don't remember her name.
- 4 A: How was your trip to Okinawa?  
B: It was great.  
A: ( )  
B: I went to the beach and enjoyed swimming with my sister.  
ア When did you go? イ How did you do that?  
ウ Why did you go swimming? エ What did you do?
- 5 A: Hi, Keith. How was your day?  
B: Bad.  
A: ( )  
B: I broke my brother's CD. He was so angry.  
ア How do you feel? イ You see what I mean.  
ウ What happened? エ I knew you were right.

3 次の英文の中の( 1 )～( 5 )に入る最も適当な語を、それぞれ下のア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Science is a very important part of sports today. In fact, science controls almost everything in an athlete's life. Scientists decide what athletes should eat and when they should eat. They decide what practices athletes should do and for ( 1 ) hours they should practice. Other scientists plan and make better shoes for athletes, or better sports wear and equipment. We have these "sports scientists" ( 2 ) in modern sports. You can even study sports science at college!

Modern science studies every part of an athlete's performance. Scientists use cameras and some other equipment to ( 3 ) a lot of information. They use this information in many ways. First, they make a training program to match each athlete's body. They show each athlete the best way to ( 4 ) their energy. Scientists also use the information to help athletes to play better and win.

More and more athletes are starting to use sports psychologists, too. These sports scientists help the athletes to be a good player. They also show athletes ( 5 ) become a winner. Sports psychologists are now an important part of the large group of people that help athletes.

(注) athlete 運動選手 equipment 装置 modern 現代の  
performance 行動 match 合わせる psychologists 心理学者

- ( 1 ) ア how much イ how far ウ how many エ how long  
( 2 ) ア something イ everything ウ somewhere エ everywhere  
( 3 ) ア collect イ give ウ return エ draw  
( 4 ) ア follow イ use ウ move エ do  
( 5 ) ア plan to イ how to ウ which to エ hope to

4 次の英文は、中学生の正夫が書いた日記の一部です。下線部(1)～(4)とほぼ同じ意味になるように、下の英文(1)～(4)の( )内の語句を並べ替え、英文を完成しなさい。答えの欄には、( )内において3番目と5番目にくるものの記号を書きなさい。

Last week, one of my friends, Koji, called me and said, "My uncle has a fishing boat. (1)今度の日曜日に一緒に海に行くつもりなんだ。My brother, Takashi, will also come. Will you join us?" I said, "I'd like to, but I've never fished in the sea before." Koji said, "Don't worry. Fishing is easy. You can enjoy it. Let's go, Masao." So I decided to go.

On Sunday morning, we started fishing at nine. About one hour later, I began to feel sick. The people on the boat worried about me. I got better after a while.

The other three caught many fish, but I didn't. I probably looked sad to Takashi. He said to me, "(2)僕の場所の方が君のより良さそうだよ。If you come here, you will catch a lot of fish. Shall we change places?" I answered, "Thank you, but I'll try here."

Only a few minutes later, something hit: (3)それはとても重かったので一人では動かせなかった。Then Koji stopped fishing and helped me. He smiled and said, "Masao, you're very lucky. This is the biggest fish we have caught today."

(4)みんなの温かい心によって、私の初めての釣りは本当に素晴らしいものになった。I will never forget that day.

(注) fish 釣りをする probably おそらく hit えさに食いついた

- (1) I (ア will イ the sea ウ with エ next オ go to カ him) Sunday.  
(2) I think (ア my イ better ウ yours エ place オ is カ than).  
(3) It was (ア heavy イ that ウ move エ couldn't オ so カ I) it by myself.  
(4) Their warm (ア my イ hearts ウ fishing エ first オ trip カ made) really wonderful.

5 次の会話文をよく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Janet and Bruce live in Houston. Janet has a younger sister, Pam. She lives in Washington, D.C., and is coming to spend the weekend with them.

Janet: Bruce, I think it's time to go and meet Pam at the airport.

Bruce: ( 1 ) There's a lot of time. It's only 8:30. There won't be so many cars on the streets at this time of night.

Janet: ( 2 ) My watch shows 8:40.

Bruce: Really? But it'll take her more than thirty minutes to get her luggage.

Janet: Oh, come on, Bruce. It's time to go.

Bruce: I'd like to see the end of the basketball game. ( 3 )  
Let's go.

Bruce: Janet! Wait a minute. The phone's ringing.

Janet: Hello? Oh, Pam! Where are you?

Pam: I'm still in Washington, D.C. The flight's delayed.

Janet: We are just leaving.

Pam: Oh, good. I'm glad you haven't left home yet. The plane won't leave for more than a few hours. You don't need to come out to the airport.

Janet: It's no trouble. ( 4 )

Pam: No, you don't have to come to the airport. I'll get a taxi.

Janet: Don't be silly. We'll pick you up. Pam, see you later.

Janet: Oh, Bruce, there she is!

Pam: Janet! Bruce! Mmm. It's wonderful to see you, but I'm really sorry.

( 5 ) It's almost 12:30.

Janet: Well, we can't leave you alone at this time of night.

(注) luggage 荷物                      delayed 遅れている

Don't be silly. つまらないことを言わないで。

問1 本文中の( 1 )～( 5 )に入る最も適当な文を、次のア～カの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Have you waited long?

イ We'll go there to meet you.

ウ Oh, no, you don't have to hurry.

エ I can't wait for you.

オ Well, but that's OK.

カ I think your watch must be slow.

問2 本文の内容と合うように、次の英文中の( A )～( C )に入る最も適当な語句を、下のア～カの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Janet and Bruce are going to the airport to meet Pam. Bruce says they don't need to go so ( A ). Janet says Bruce has the wrong time.

They get a telephone call from Pam ( B ) before they leave. Pam says she's still in Washington, D.C. and she tells them they don't have to come to the airport so ( C ) at night.

ア slow

イ just

ウ fast

エ late

オ long

カ early

6 次の〔A〕〔B〕の文章をよく読んで、それぞれの問題の指示に従って答えなさい。

〔A〕

Your body has muscles, and you can make many different kinds of movements, from picking up a pencil to running or jumping. Muscles usually work together in pairs. They can only pull — they cannot push.

There are over 640 muscles in your body. For each movement, you use many muscles. When you speak, for example, you use about 72 different muscles. To move your foot, 13 leg muscles and 20 foot muscles are needed. You use about 17 muscles to smile and 43 to frown!

Muscles need energy to move your body. They get this energy from the foods you eat. Inside the muscles, food chemicals are burned. It is just like burning gasoline in a car's engine. Just as the engine gives off heat, muscles also give off heat.

(注) muscles 筋肉 movement 動き pull 引く  
frown 顔をしかめる chemicals 化学物質 burn～ ～を燃やす  
give off heat 熱を出す

(問題) 次の各問いに対する最も適切な答えをア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1 Which movement needs more muscles in your body?

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| ア Frowning. | イ Moving the foot. |
| ウ Smiling.  | エ Speaking.        |

2 How do muscles in your body get energy for movement?

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| ア By working in pairs. | イ By burning food chemicals. |
| ウ By giving off heat.  | エ By moving muscles.         |

〔B〕

When you are swimming in the sea, you often become thirsty. Can you drink some water from the sea? If you drink salt water, it will make you thirstier. Are there any ways to change salt water to good water for drinking?

How can we do it? To change salt water to drinking water, we need a clean can, a large clean jar with a lid, and a spoon.

First, add a little salt to the can. Next, put some water in the can and mix the salt and water with a spoon. Then carefully put the can inside the large jar. Cover it and put it near a sunny window. Wait until the water has changed into vapor.

After a few hours, move the covered jar to a refrigerator. The change in temperature will change the water vapor into water again. When droplets are on the inside of the jar, open the jar and taste a droplet. If the droplet is not salty, the salt water has become water for drinking.

(注) salt 塩 can 缶 jar with a lid ふたの付いたびん  
vapor 蒸気 refrigerator 冷蔵庫 temperature 温度  
droplet しずく

(問題) 上の実験内容に合うように、次の英文の下線部に入る最も適切なものをア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1 When the large jar is put in a \_\_\_\_\_ place, water vapor is made inside the jar.

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| ア cold | イ cool  |
| ウ hot  | エ windy |

2 It takes \_\_\_\_\_ to make the jar cool in a refrigerator.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| ア cover | イ time  |
| ウ salt  | エ water |

7 次の文章をよく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

How did you learn to communicate in your native language? Can you remember? Maybe you cannot. For most people, family members are the people who teach them how to communicate and, most often, parents help their children to learn to understand their language.

We know that young children learn a lot of language from their parents. One of the most common things that parents do is to ask their children questions. In fact, over 40% of parents' words to their young children is asking questions. This is much, much more than the number of questions you will hear when adults talk to adults.

There are a few different types of parent-child questioning. The most common type is a "test question." Parents often ask test questions to find out what a child knows. For example, a father may ask, "What's that?" when a child picks up a toy. Of course the father knows what it is, but asks the question to check that the child knows what it is. Very young children enjoy and learn a lot from "test questions."

These questions are different from "requests for information." This type of question is in the next example. A child is in the living room and the mother is in the kitchen and asks, "What are you doing?" The parent actually wants to know.

"Directives" are often given as a request or as a command in question style. For example, a parent may say, "Can you put these toys away?" or "Put these toys away, OK?" The parent does not ask the child to answer, but just to do the right thing.

"Interaction markers" are also common. Parents ask these types of questions to keep talking with their child. For example, if a father doesn't understand what a child is saying, he will say, "What?" Or if the child doesn't answer, he will say, "Huh?"

Some language scientists think that asking a lot of all these types of questions helps children to learn language more quickly.

(注) native language 母語      common ありふれた      adults 大人  
type 種類                      request 要求                      command 命令  
put~away ~を片づける

問 1 本文中の下線部の英文が表す意味に最も近いものを次のア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア 言葉を学ばせる目的で、親は子どもにありふれた質問をすることが多い。
- イ 親が子どもに質問して言葉を覚えさせるのはありふれた行為である。
- ウ 子どもが言葉を覚えるために親に質問するのはありふれた光景である。
- エ ありふれた言葉を覚えさせる目的で、親は子どもに質問をしている。

問 2 次のア～エの語句は本文中で説明されているものです。下の1～5の状況の中で使われている会話(太字部分)は、そのうちのどれに当てはまるか、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア test questions	イ requests for information
ウ directives	エ interaction markers

1 Tom had a good time at his friend's party. When he came home that night, his mother said, "What did you do at Mary's house today, Tom?"

2 Sue is watching TV in the living room. Her mother is washing dishes in the kitchen and says, "It's time to go to bed now, OK?"

3 Today is Billy's third birthday. At the party his parents said, "**How old are you, Billy?**"

4 Judy enjoyed visiting the zoo with her classmates today. At home she is talking to her family about the animals she saw. While listening to her story, her father often says, "**Uh-huh?**"

5 Bill was sitting at the kitchen table. Then his mother came into the kitchen and found that he didn't look happy. She said, "**What's the matter?**"

問 3 本文の内容と合うものを次のア～オの中から二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Children often ask their parents questions to learn to speak.

イ Parents' questions often help their children to learn their language.

ウ Parents often ask other adults questions to help their children to understand.

エ Parents often ask their young child a simple question like "What's that?" to check that the child knows the answer.

オ Children are often asked questions because they cannot understand what their parents say.