

[注意] 解答はすべて別紙解答用紙に記入しなさい。

平成30年度 入学試験問題 (英語)

出願コース	受験番号	氏名
英語・理数・文理		

※出願したコースを○で囲みなさい。

[注] 問題 **1**～**3** は「リスニングテスト」のため省略。

4 次の各組の単語について、下線部の発音が同じ組み合わせのものを二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{snow} \\ \text{allow} \end{array} \right.$ イ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{breakfast} \\ \text{already} \end{array} \right.$ ウ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{girl} \\ \text{garden} \end{array} \right.$ エ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{enough} \\ \text{some} \end{array} \right.$ オ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{helped} \\ \text{wanted} \end{array} \right.$

5 次の単語について、最も強く読む音節の位置を記号で答えなさい。

- (1) ac - cept (accept) (2) dif - fer - ence (difference)
ア イ ア イ ウ
- (3) u - ni - form (uniform) (4) ham - bur - ger (hamburger)
ア イ ウ ア イ ウ

6 次の各文の () 内に入れるものとして最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) It is getting dark. Please turn () the light.
ア. off イ. on ウ. with エ. for
- (2) “Thank you for your present! May I open it now?” — “Sure. ()”
ア. Wait a minute. イ. I will open it for you.
ウ. I will like it. エ. I hope you’ll like it.
- (3) It was () football game I have ever seen.
ア. the most excited イ. more exciting
ウ. the most exciting エ. more excited
- (4) I have known him () I was a junior high school student.
ア. when イ. while ウ. since エ. during
- (5) The picture of *sushi* looks delicious. It () me hungry.
ア. thinks イ. gives ウ. gets エ. makes
- (6) There are a () chairs in the classroom.
ア. few イ. little ウ. many エ. lot

7 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容になるように、()内に適切な語(一語)を入れなさい。

- (1) There are many pictures in this book.
= This is a book () () many pictures.
- (2) Mr. Suzuki teaches us English.
= We () () English by Mr. Suzuki.
- (3) Study English harder.
= () () study English harder.
- (4) Don't touch the window. It was broken by someone during the night.
= Don't touch the window () () someone during the night.
- (5) Eriko can swim fastest in her class.
= Eriko can swim faster than () () student in her class.
- (6) Start now, or you'll be late for school.
= () you () start now, you'll be late for school.

8 次の日本語と同じ意味になるように[]内の語(句)を並べかえた時、[1]から[12]にくる語(句)を記号で答えなさい。なお、文頭に来るべき語も小文字で始まっています。

- (1) どちらの道を行けばいいのか教えていただけますか。
_____ [1] _____ [2] take?
[ア. me イ. way ウ. tell エ. you オ. which カ. could キ. to]
- (2) 私は木の下で本を読んでいるあの少年を知っています。
_____ [3] _____ [4] _____.
[ア. that boy イ. reading ウ. a book エ. the tree オ. I カ. under キ. know]
- (3) ぼくは君ほど友だちが多くない。
_____ [5] _____ [6] _____.
[ア. as many イ. as ウ. I エ. have オ. you カ. don't キ. friends]
- (4) 彼は Eriko に宿題を手伝ってくれるように頼んだ。
He _____ [7] _____ [8] _____.
[ア. with イ. Eriko ウ. asked エ. to オ. help カ. his homework キ. him]
- (5) その車はとても高くして私には買えない。
The car is [9] _____ [10] _____.
[ア. that イ. it ウ. I エ. can't オ. so カ. buy キ. expensive]
- (6) 一週間でこの仕事をできる人は誰もいない。(一語不要)
[11] _____ [12] _____.
[ア. in イ. can ウ. not エ. do オ. a week カ. this work キ. nobody]

9 次の日本語の内容を最もよく表す英文を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) 明日晴れたら、タカシを動物園に連れていく予定です。
- ア. If it's a fine day tomorrow, I'll take Takashi to the zoo.
イ. If it will sunny tomorrow, I'm going to the zoo with Takashi.
ウ. I'm planning to take Takashi to the zoo with him if tomorrow will be fine.
エ. I'll go to the zoo with Takashi if it will be sunny tomorrow.
- (2) トモキはボランティア活動をする生徒の一人です。
- ア. Tomoki is one of the student who volunteer work.
イ. Tomoki is one of the student who are volunteer work.
ウ. Tomoki is one of the students who do volunteer work.
エ. Tomoki is one of the students who does volunteer work.

10 次の[A]～[C]のハガキやおしらせ(notice)などをもとに、それぞれあとの問いに答えなさい。

[A]

<p>Hi Bryan,</p> <p>How are you? I'm having a great time here in Los Angeles! I've never had this kind of wonderful weather in Europe. The sun is always shining and the sea is beautiful. I've been swimming every day. The food is great, too, but I'm *gaining too much weight. I'll *go on a diet when I get back in Germany. Wish you were here!</p> <p>Your friend, Katie</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>Bryan Hart</p> <p>346 West Riverside Street Sydney 65544 Australia</p>
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*gain weight: 体重が増える *go on a diet: 減量する

- (1) Where is Katie?
ア. Germany イ. Australia ウ. The United States エ. Europe
- (2) How is the food?
ア. Very good イ. Too big ウ. Diet エ. Not bad

[B]

Transport for KGNM 22 252 602

KGNM®


single trip

To: Kugenuma Central Station

ADULT \$4.10
(CHILD \$2.05)

28.05.2017 15:31

*issued in Fujigaya Station



*issued : 発行された

	Station	from Fujigaya Station	
		adult (\$)	child (\$)
1	Fujigaya	-	-
2	Tachibana	2.00	1.00
3	Matsugaoka	2.40	1.20
4	Sakuragaoka	3.10	1.55
5	Kugenuma	3.80	1.90
6	Kugenuma Central	4.10	2.05
7	Enoshima	4.60	2.30
8	Komachi	5.00	2.50

child: 6-12 years old (under 6 years old: free)

(1) What is this ticket for?

ア. Taking a train

イ. Watching a movie

ウ. Entering an aquarium

エ. Making a phone call

(2) How much does it cost if a woman and her 8-year-old son want to go to Kugenuma Central Station and come back to Fujigaya Station?

ア. \$6.15

イ. \$8.20

ウ. \$12.30

エ. \$16.40

[C]

Have Fun at our Summer Party!

There will be an "Island Parade" summer party on Friday, July 4th. Come to the Island Garden near the Water Stage by 5 p.m. to join the party. There will be a fireworks show at 7 p.m. Please check the website for more information.

Kugenuma Sea World

(1) When will a show be held?

ア. On Friday morning

イ. By 5:00

ウ. Every weekend

エ. At 7:00

(2) What is this notice about?

ア. Advice for swimmers

イ. A firework guide

ウ. A special event

エ. Travel information

11 会話 (conversation) についての次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Conversation is like playing a game of tennis. When two people play, they hit the ball to each other. If you don't (①) the ball, you can't enjoy the game!

The same is true for a conversation. If you listen without *responding, people think you're not paying attention, and they usually stop (②).

Every language has a special set of *expressions to respond. In Japanese, these *responses are called *aizuchi*, words and *phrases such as *hai*, *naruhodo* and *wakarimashita*. These *play an important role in communication.

When responding, listeners need to do four important things: to (あ) that they're listening, to (い) that they understand, to (う) that they're interested and to (え) their *sympathy.

The most common expressions to show that you're listening are "Yeah," "Uh-huh" and "I see." These are (③) when the speaker is explaining something or giving *directions.

If a taxi driver is explaining how to get to your hotel, listen carefully and keep (④) "Yeah... Uh-huh... I see..." in the *pauses he gives. To show that you understand, use expressions like "OK," "Got it" and "I understand."

[A] Like other languages, English uses special phrases to express *interest, sympathy and surprise. [B] If your friend says, “I went to Kyoto last week,” you should say “Did you!” or “You did?”

[C] If someone tells you something surprising, use phrases such as “Really?” “Wow!” or “Unbelievable!” If your classmate says, “I saw a famous singer at Haneda Airport!”, say “Really? That’s amazing!” [D]

English has different ways to express sympathy for happy and sad situations. If someone tells you they’re sick, just say “That’s too bad!” If they don’t pass an exam, say (⑤)

If your friend says, “I got a job!” you can say “That’s great!” If he says, “I’m getting married!”, say (⑥)

If you practice these responses, you’ll find that your conversations improve and that people enjoy talking to you. You can learn most of these expressions from books. ⑦ Another way is to watch movies [ア. English イ. how ウ. see エ. speakers オ. them カ. to キ. use]. When practicing, expressions of your voice, face and body are important. It’s no good responding to your partner (⑧) you talk like a robot or look like a statue!

When I study a foreign language, I always begin by learning these responses. Now I can use *aizuchi* expressions in French, *Arabic, *Russian and Chinese — though I can’t always understand what the other person is saying!

* (注) respond: 返事をする expression(s): 表現 response(s): 返答 phrase(s): 言い回し
play an important role: 重要な役割を果たす sympathy: 共感 direction(s): 指示
pause(s): 休止 interest: 関心 Arabic: アラビア語 Russian: ロシア語

問 1. 空欄①～④に入れるのに最も適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| ① ア. throw | イ. finish | ウ. catch | エ. return |
| ② ア. talking | イ. listening | ウ. to talk | エ. to listen |
| ③ ア. using | イ. used | ウ. interesting | エ. interested |
| ④ ア. telling | イ. to tell | ウ. saying | エ. to say |

問 2. (あ) ～ (え) に共通して入る語を次の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|---------|
| ア. practice | イ. show | ウ. learn | エ. hear |
|-------------|---------|----------|---------|

問 3. 本文中に次の英文を入れるとしたら [A]～[D]のどの位置が最も適切か。記号で答えなさい。

(英文) One way to express interest is to repeat the words by using the word “do.”

問4. 空欄⑤⑥に入るセリフとして最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ⑤ ア. "I'm sorry to hear that."
ウ. "That's amazing!"
⑥ ア. "Nice to see you again."
ウ. "Congratulations!"
- イ. "Good job!"
エ. "I can't pass the exam."
イ. "You're welcome."
エ. "That's all right."

問5. 下線部⑦が次の日本語の意味になるように[]内の語を並べかえ、2・4・6番目にくる語を記号で答えなさい。

「もう一つの方法は、英語を話す人がそれらをどのように使っているかを知るために映画を見ることです」

問6. 空欄⑧に入れるのに最も適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. because イ. if ウ. before エ. and

問7. 本文の内容に合っている文を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. The writer likes playing tennis and talking with his friends.
イ. You must use *aizuchi* expressions only when you understand.
ウ. You can learn English *aizuchi* expressions by yourself.
エ. The writer can speak French, Arabic, Russian and Chinese very well.

注意 問題用紙・解答用紙とも提出すること。

平成30年2月10日 鶴沼高等学校