

得意型

英 語

〔注 意 事 項〕

1. 試験開始の合図^{あいず}があるまで、開かないこと。
2. 問題は①～⑦までで、10ページにわたって印刷してあります。
ページが抜ける^ぬなどしていた場合には、試験監督^{かんとく}の先生に申し出ること。
3. 解答は、すべて解答用紙に記入し、座席番号・受験番号・氏名をもれなく、正確に記入すること。
4. 問題冊子の表紙にも、座席番号・受験番号・氏名を必ず記入すること。

座 席 番 号
—

受 験 番 号	氏 名

1 For each word choose the underlined letter that has a **different** sound from the others. Then write the number of your choice.

1. [1. heard 2. heart 3. learn 4. earth]

2. [1. mobie 2. nose 3. done 4. gold]

3. [1. grade 2. castle 3. plastic 4. planet]

4. [1. wooden 2. school 3. noon 4. room]

5. [1. someday 2. company 3. stomach 4. modn]

- 2 Choose the five words that have the accent on the **second** syllable.
Then write the number of your choice.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Eu-ro-pe-an | 2. clas-si-cal | 3. in-gre-di-ent |
| 4. in-di-vid-u-al | 5. nu-tri-tion | 6. bal-ance |
| 7. oc-ca-sion | 8. im-i-tate | 9. pho-to-graph |
| 10. dis-cov-er | 11. dec-o-rate | 12. dis-play |

3 Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. She was so excited that she could () sleep last night.

1. seldom 2. hardly 3. hard 4. few

2. Bill is not good at playing tennis and () am I.

1. so 2. either 3. too 4. neither

3. A: What time should I call you?

B: Please call me when it is () for you.

1. useful 2. helpful 3. convenient 4. definite

4. Tom's daughter () an Italian restaurant in Tokyo.

1. runs 2. handles 3. costs 4. depends

5. We will not go on a picnic if it () tomorrow.

1. rained 2. will rain 3. rains 4. is rain

6. A: Jane looks very happy today.

B: I heard that her father () her to marry her boyfriend.

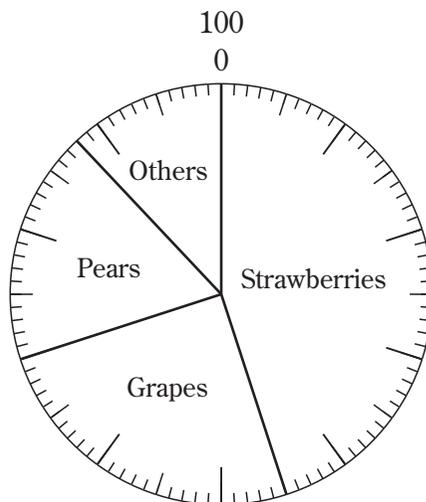
1. let 2. had 3. turned 4. allowed

7. Ken's car, () his brother gave him this year, looks very cool.

1. which 2. that 3. whose 4. where

4 Solve the math problems.

1. An 800 yen article at a 40% discount costs _____ yen.
2. You are going to distribute some apples equally to some children.
If each child gets 3 apples, there are 5 left over. If each of them gets 4 apples, there are 10 short. How many children are there?
3. The circular graph below shows the total amount of land used for growing different fruits in an orchard. If the whole area of the orchard is 7200m^2 , how many square meters of land areas are used for strawberries and grapes?



- 5 Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Ice Hotel

Are you into skiing? Is winter your favorite time of year? If you like snow and ice, maybe you should stay at the Ice Hotel in Quebec, Canada. But, you can only check in to this hotel during the winter. Why? Because this hotel is made entirely of ice and snow!

This amazing hotel is built every December. It has 32 rooms, and 80 people can stay there each night. The hotel has a movie theater, an art gallery, and a church. Of course, all of these parts of the hotel are made of ice. In fact, all the furniture, art, lights, and even plates and drinking glasses are made of ice.

Because this hotel is so unusual, it has become very popular. People from all over the world come to the Ice Hotel to look at the fantastic ice art, drink and eat from designer ice dishes, and experience the unique atmosphere. Some couples have even gotten married in the hotel's ice church.

However, all the guests keep their winter coats on! Because of all the ice, the temperature inside the hotel is always between -2 and -5°C. Surprisingly, sleeping is not a problem in the freezing cold hotel rooms. Every guest gets a special cold-weather sleeping bag and some fur blankets. These keep them comfortable and warm until morning.

Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
 - ア. How the Ice Hotel is built
 - イ. Why the Ice Hotel is made of ice
 - ウ. What makes the Ice Hotel special
 - エ. How to stay at the Ice Hotel

2. What can you do in the hotel?

- ア. Watch a movie
- イ. Eat meals from ice dishes
- ウ. Get married
- エ. All of the above

3. Why is sleeping not a problem at the hotel?

- ア. Because the rooms are heated with an electric heater.
- イ. Because the sleeping bags keep people warm.
- ウ. Because the temperature inside the room is about 20°C.
- エ. Because the clerks are very kind and warm-hearted.

6 Read the passage and answer the questions.

Like many 13-month-olds, Dick knows a few simple words: *mama*, *dada*, and the useful sound *ba* for ball, baby, and bottle. But how can he tell his mother about the hippopotamus at the zoo, the *caterpillar in the park, or the piano at Grandma's house? Fortunately for Dick, his mom has helped him find a way to describe these interesting objects – and many more – even though the words are too difficult for him to say. The solution is (1) we have come to call baby signs.

Similar to the sign language (2) use by the people who can't hear, each baby sign is a simple gesture that stands for an important object, event, or need in a *toddler's world. Just as children learn to wave "bye-bye" long before they can say it, Dick has learned to open his mouth wide for "hippos," *wiggle his finger for "caterpillar," and move his fingers up and down on imaginary keys for "piano." With these and 20 other signs, Dick is able to be an active partner in conversations with the important people in his life. And they, in turn, can appreciate just how much is going on in his mind.

"I was surprised when he walked over to a bench in the park the other day and wiggled his finger, his sign for "caterpillar," says Dick's mother, Anne. "There was no caterpillar there, but there had been a very big one there a few days before. And when I told him that I remembered the caterpillar, too, I could tell from his expression how thrilled he was to have gotten his message across," she says.

Baby signs make life with a toddler easier and more fun. Children are less likely to become frustrated, for example, because they can tell you what they want by (3) use signs for "bottle," "wet *diaper," and "cold." One toddler invented a sign for "afraid" – patting on his chest repeatedly – and if a dog frightened him, he would add the panting gesture he had learned for "dog" to make the message even clearer. As a result, his family could immediately provide exactly the *reassurance he needed: "It's okay, Pete. The dog is behind the fence."

Parents have also been amazed at the way signs open a "window" into their children's minds. James, for example, insisted there were alligators in the mall. When his mother let him out of his *stroller, he went over to the window of a men's clothing store, proudly pointing to the tiny alligator *logos on men's shirts.

(4) If James hadn't known the sign for alligator, (understood, observant, have, was, his mother, never, how, would, he).

All in all, baby signs make life sweeter in many ways. Among the benefits: higher self-esteem, an increased attention span, greater interest in reading, and closer relationships with an older brother or sister.

[注] caterpillar 毛虫、イモムシ toddler よちよち歩きの幼児
wiggle ぴくぴく動かす diaper おむつ reassurance 安心
stroller ベビーカー logos ロゴ(マーク)

問1 (1)に入る適語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. which イ. what ウ. whose エ. when

問2 下線部(2)(3)の use を適切な形にしなさい。

問3 Dick は以下のものを伝えたいとき、どのようなジェスチャーをするか。それぞれ簡単に日本語で答えなさい。

ア. 毛虫 イ. カバ ウ. ピアノ

問4 James がジェスチャーで示したワニは、最終的にどのようなものであったか。30字以内の日本語で答えなさい。

問5 下線部(4)の()内の語句を並べ替えて、以下の日本語の意味になるようにしなさい。

「もし James がワニのサイン(ジェスチャー)を知らなければ、お母さんは、彼が
いかに観察力があるかわからなかつただろう。」

問6 Baby sign が使えることは、幼児にとってどのような利点があるか。最終段落に書かれているものを4つ日本語で書きなさい。

問7 本文の内容に一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFを書きなさい。

1. Dickのお母さんは公園で観た毛虫のことを覚えていなかった。
2. 「犬」「怖い」というジェスチャーをしたPeteに対して、家族は安全であるということを伝えた。
3. Baby signは幼児にとって便利なものであるが、時にフラストレーションを引き起こす原因になる。

- 7 Read the passage and *summarize in Japanese in 130 to 150 characters.

Internet *Hoaxes

A hoax is like a trick or a joke you play on someone. April First, also known as April Fools' Day, is a day of hoaxes. Internet hoaxes show up almost every day about anything from shocking celebrity deaths to mystery objects in foods. Here are three examples of Internet hoaxes.

On April 1, 2011, New Zealand Air began advertising a one-day fare sale. It's called "pay what you weigh." The airline's website offered visitors a chance to pay a dollar amount that was equal to their weight in kilograms. The idea was "more weight = more fuel = more cost" and many people believed it. The *advertisement brought thousands of visitors to the company's website and became a popular news story. In the end, though, the advertisement turned out to be an April Fool's joke.

While the streets of New Orleans were still *flooded after a terrible *hurricane, a frightening e-mail was sent around the Internet. It included a photograph of a huge alligator over five meters long. According to the message, it had been swimming around the flooded city eating people. It was later discovered that the photographs of the alligator were of one that was caught in *the Congo years before.

Another e-mail hoax *fooled many people. The *sender said: "A large company will pay you to send their e-mail to as many people as possible. For every person that you send the e-mail to, the company promises that you will receive \$5; for every person that person sends it to, you'll get \$3; and for every third person those people send it to, you will be paid \$1." To make the lie even more believable, the sender said that at first he thought it was a hoax, but the company soon sent him \$800.

- [注] summarize 要約する hoaxes ホークス (悪ふざけ、かつぐこと、いっぱい食わせること)
 advertisement 広告 flooded 浸水した、水浸しになった
 hurricane ハリケーン、竜巻 the Congo コンゴ川 (アフリカ中部にある。)
 fooled だました、かついだ sender 送り主