

平成31年度
入学試験問題

英 語

2月4日 第3限

仁愛女子高等学校

1 次の英文は、中学生の奈々（Nana）が、学校の英語の授業でアフリカについて学習した際、興味を持ったことについて調べ、行ったスピーチである。読んで、あとの問いに答えよ。

Last week I saw a poster. There were two pictures on it. In one picture, a Japanese girl had a **randoseru* on her *back. In the other picture, a girl in *Africa had a *water tank on her back. The poster was about the condition of water in Africa.

In Africa it rains only a little, the heat is strong, and there aren't many mountains, rivers, and lakes, so the ground becomes very *dry. ① There isn't enough water for people. This makes many problems, for example, it's hard to have clean water to drink, and washing clothes is very difficult. Though these are big problems, the biggest one is how to get water.

Usually people have to walk for many hours every day to collect water. After they put the water in a water tank, it becomes very *heavy. Then, many families in Africa think that getting water is a woman's job. Mothers have to go and collect water and girls have to help their mothers. It takes all day for women and girls to get water, and then they use it to cook and clean their houses. This means that girls don't have time to do other things, such as studying at school and talking with friends. After I learned about this, ② I understood what the poster wanted to show us.

Two people in Africa had an idea to make ③ a new kind of water tank. It is very useful. It is not necessary for girls to put it on their back. It just *rolls along the ground, so it is not heavy and it doesn't take as much time as before. Also, it is bigger than the old one and they can collect more water than before. Because it makes collecting water ④ () and (), it is getting very popular. If girls use the new tank, I think that they can have more time to go to school and enjoy spending time with their friends. Though this new tank doesn't solve the water problem, it will make ⑤ a big difference in their life. I hope many girls in Africa can take off the water tank and go and study at school.

(注) *randoseru* : ランドセル back : 背中
Africa : アフリカ
water tank : ウォータータンク (水を入れる容器)
dry : 乾燥した heavy : 重い roll(s) : 転がる



問(1) 下線の部分①の原因を示す1文を本文から抜き出して、文頭の語と文尾の語を答えよ。

(2) 下線の部分②の表す内容を、20字以上30字以内の日本語で答えよ。句読点は字数に含むが、与えられた語句は字数に含まない。

(3) 下線の部分③についての説明である。下記の空所に適する語句を記入して完成せよ。

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 重いタンクを背中に()。• 以前のタンクに比べて()ので、()を集められる。 |
|--|

(4) 下線の部分④に適する語句として、適切な組み合わせを選び、記号で答えよ。

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| ア more difficult / faster | イ more difficult / longer |
| ウ easier / faster | エ easier / longer |

(5) 下線の部分⑤について、次の質問に日本語で答えよ。

What is a big difference?

(6) 本文の内容に合うものには○を、そうでないものには×を書け。

- ア Though people in Africa have water to wash clothes, they don't have it to drink.
- イ Because collecting water is a hard job, everyone in a family helps each other.
- ウ Girls in Africa don't want to go to school because they don't like to study.
- エ Many women have to walk far to get water.
- オ A tool to make clean water was made by two people in Africa.

2 次の英文は、中学3年生のミカ（Mika）が、夏休みに橋本左内（Hashimoto Sanai）についての本を読み、書いたものである。読んで、あとの問いに答えよ。

During this summer vacation, I read a book about Hashimoto Sanai. He was a doctor and a great *thinker in the Edo period. He influenced many people at that time, such as *Saigo Takamori and *Matsudaira Shungaku. He was born in *Fukui-han in 1834. His father was a doctor, too, and he taught Sanai many things. When Sanai was young, he studied very hard and always thought, “I want to be a great person in the future. To be a great person, what should I do? How should I live?” As a *guideline for his own future, he wrote a book. The book’s name is **Keihatsuroku*. I was very surprised because Sanai was just fifteen years old when he wrote the book.

In *Keihatsuroku*, Sanai wrote five important things about how to be a great person in the future. *Especially, I was impressed with his idea about friends. He wrote that having good friends was important for his future. When Sanai was doing something wrong, his good friends told him that he should change. Though he felt bad *at first, he *finally followed the advice because it showed him the right thing to do.

When I think about my friends, I only think about fun things to do with them, for example, talking with them, or going shopping with them. Though Sanai was as young as me when he wrote *Keihatsuroku*, he thought about his friends and his future very *seriously. In April, I will be a *high school student. In high school, I want to make good friends, and study hard with them. If my friend tells me to study hard, I will follow her. Sanai taught me that advice from my good friend is very important for my future.

(注) thinker : 思想家 Saigo Takamori : 西郷隆盛 Matsudaira Shungaku : 松平春嶽
Fukui-han : 福井藩 guideline : 指針 *Keihatsuroku* : 啓発録
especially : 特に at first : はじめのうちは finally : 結局 seriously : 真面目に
high school : 高校

問(1) 次の質問に日本語で答えよ。

What made Mika surprised when she learned about *Keihatsuroku*?

(2) 橋本左内はgood friendとはどういう友人だと述べているか。下記の空所 (A), (B) に適する語句を記入して完成せよ。

左内が何か (A) ことをしていた時に, (B) と言ってくれた友人

(3) ミカが高校に入ってやりたいことは何か。日本語で答えよ。

(4) 本文の内容と合う文を2つ選び, 記号で書け。

ア Many people were influenced by Sanai in the Edo period.

イ The purpose of writing *Keihatsuroku* was to teach many people how to be a good doctor.

ウ When Sanai was young, he always thought about having fun with his friends.

エ Sanai's good friends told him to do the right thing.

オ Mika's dream is to be a doctor like Sanai.

(5) 次の英文は, 高校生になったミカと友人のサヤカ (Sayaka) との対話文である。サヤカの言葉に対して, ミカはどのように発言すると考えられるか, ア～エの中から1つ選び, 記号で答えよ。本文に書かれたミカの考えに合うものを選ぶこと。

Mika : Good morning, Sayaka.
Sayaka : Hi, Mika. How are you?
Mika : I'm tired. Last night, I watched a DVD of my favorite musician's concert. It was so exciting that I couldn't stop watching it.
Sayaka : Did you do your math homework?
Mika : No, I didn't.
Sayaka : Mika, you should study hard.
Mika : _____ ミカの発言

ア Your advice sounds like my mother's.

イ You should not give me advice.

ウ You're right. Thank you for your advice.

エ You're right. Hashimoto Sanai was a great person.

3 次の英文は、学校で避難訓練が行われた翌日に、中学生のカナ（Kana）とマコ（Mako）が防災について話している文である。読んで、あとの問いに答えよ。

Kana : Yesterday, our teacher told us about disasters after the evacuation drill. Japan has had many disasters, for example, *heavy rain, *heavy snow, and earthquakes. This year a lot of people from Hokkaido to Okinawa had such disasters and it is still difficult for them to live.

Mako : ① I feel very sad about that. I never thought about disasters before, but now I'm worried about them. I started to think about an emergency in our town.

Kana : Me, too. I'm most afraid of an earthquake because we don't know when it will happen. Last night, I talked with my family about the place to go in an emergency because I want to protect myself.

Mako : That's good. Where are you going to meet your family?

Kana : Well, we decided that when an emergency happens, we're going to go to the elementary school near my house first.

Mako : I see. I'll talk about it with my family tonight. I remember our teacher also told us about a special bag for an emergency.

Kana : Yes. I think it's necessary to have one. Because I don't have one, I'm thinking of preparing it.

Mako : Good idea. It's important to do ② it. What should you put in the bag?

Kana : Actually, I got information on the Internet yesterday. I need ③ water, food, clothes, a cup, a plastic bag, a *radio and other things.

Mako : OK. Then, you'll need a big bag for that.

Kana : Sure. I'll ask my mother about it.

(注) heavy rain : 大雨 heavy snow : 大雪 radio : ラジオ

問(1) 次は、下線の部分①を具体的に述べたものである。下記の空所に適する語句を記入して完成せよ。

今年、北海道から沖縄まで、多くの人々が(), まだ()をととても悲しく思う。

(2) カナが最も怖いと思っている災害とその理由を日本語で書け。

(3) 次の質問に英語で答えよ。

Where is Kana going to meet her family in an emergency?

(4) 下線の部分②が示すことを日本語で具体的に書け。

(5) 下線の部分③の中から、あなたは何を a special bag for an emergency に入れるか。入れたいと思うものを1つ選び、その理由を含めて3文以上書くこと。また、1文目の出だしは、I will put ~ in it, because ...とする。

4 ()内の語(句)を並べかえて、()内で3番目と5番目に来る語(句)の記号を書け。ただし、文頭の語も小文字になっている。

(1) 明日、図書館の前で何時に会いましょうか。

What (ア we / イ in / ウ shall / エ time / オ front / カ meet / キ of) the library tomorrow?

(2) このイタリアのオレンジを試してみてもうどうですか。

(ア don't / イ why / ウ orange / エ you / オ Italian / カ try / キ this)?

(3) 今夜、母は夕食を作る必要はない。

My (ア doesn't / イ cook / ウ to / エ tonight / オ dinner / カ mother / キ have).

(4) 世界で2番目に大きい国は何ですか？

(ア largest / イ the world / ウ the / エ country / オ what is / カ second / キ in)?

(5) 私はこの本を読み終えるための十分な時間がなかった。

I (ア to / イ finish / ウ enough / エ have / オ didn't / カ reading / キ time) this book.

(6) 私の兄は外国に行ったことがない。

(ア brother / イ a foreign / ウ my / エ to / オ been / カ has / キ never) country.

5 放送による問題

試験開始20分後に、放送による問題を行う。4つの対話文があり、それぞれの対話文の後に内容に関する質問が1つ読まれる。その質問を聞いて、それに対する答えとして、(a)、(b)、(c)の3つのうち、正しいものには○を、正しくないものには×をそれぞれ解答欄に書け。対話文と質問、および答えは2回ずつ読まれる。なお、途中でメモを取ってもよい。

