

平成 27 年度 九州国際大学附属高等学校

英 語 入学試験問題

問題用紙 (1～10 ページ) 試験時間 (50 分)

注 意 事 項

1. 試験問題は、試験開始の合図があるまで開けないこと。
2. 試験開始後、問題冊子の印刷の不具合などに気付いた場合は手を挙げて監督者に申し出ること。
3. 解答は、すべて解答用紙に記入すること。
4. 携帯電話、計算機、アラーム等の使用は禁止する。
5. 体調不良等の場合は監督者に申し出ること。
6. 試験終了後は、解答用紙を表に向けたまま机上に置き、監督者の指示に従うこと。

1 次のA・Bの問いに答えなさい。

A 次の(1)・(2)の各組で、下線部の発音が他の3つと異なるものを、それぞれ1～4の中から選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) 1 famous 2 paper 3 dangerous 4 many

(2) 1 thought 2 boat 3 spoke 4 know

B 次の(1)・(2)の各組で、最も強く発音する部分が他の3つと異なるものを、それぞれ1～4の中から選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) 1 pop-u-lar 2 dif-fer-ent 3 un-der-stand 4 news-pa-per

(2) 1 for-ev-er 2 In-ter-net 3 o-pin-ion 4 com-put-er

2 次の(1)～(4)は、ある英単語の説明です。() 内に入る英語を1語で答えなさい。ただし、答えは与えられた文字で始めなさい。

(1) (n) : a person who works for a hospital to take care of ill or injured people

(2) (m) : a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story

(3) (c) : a tool that shows what time it is, in a house or on a building

(4) (b) : a thing that is built over a road, railway, river, and so on

3

次の(1)～(5)の日本語の意味を表すように()内の語(句)を並べかえて英文を作る
とき、3番目と5番目にくる語(句)の番号を解答例にならって書きなさい。ただし、()
の中では文頭にくる語(句)も小文字にしてあります。

解答例) 伊藤さんはかばんの中にたくさんのノートを入れています。

Ms. Ito (1 bag 2 many 3 her 4 has 5 notebooks 6 in).

Ms. Ito (has many notebooks in her bag). → 解答 53

(1) この辞書を使ってはどうですか。

(1 use 2 you 3 this 4 don't 5 why 6 dictionary)?

(2) これは彼女がイタリアで撮った写真です。

This (1 her 2 taken 3 in 4 by 5 is 6 a picture) Italy.

(3) 私は今日の宿題が簡単ではないことはわかっています。

I (1 know 2 isn't 3 easy 4 today's 5 that 6 homework).

(4) スペースワールド行きのバスは10分間隔で出ています。

(1 ten 2 to Space World 3 are 4 every 5 buses 6 there) minutes.

(5) その少年たちは、めいめい自分の部屋に住んでいます。

(1 lives 2 each 3 in 4 of 5 his own 6 the boys) room.

4

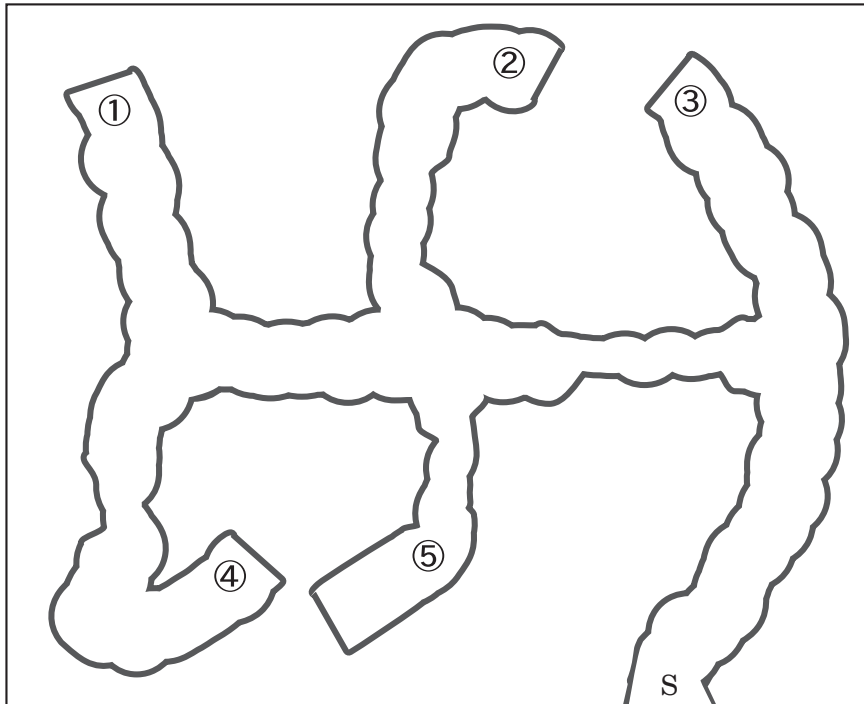
次の(1)～(5)の各文の下線部には、文法・語法上明らかな間違いが1つあります。その番号を答えなさい。

- (1) A few children₁ wanted to be tennis players before, but now thanks to₂ Nishikori Kei, there are many children who is₃ interested in₄ tennis.
- (2) My mother has a lot of work₁ to do every morning. She sets₂ the table for breakfast, makes our lunch and wash₃ the dishes before she goes to work₄.
- (3) About 80 percent of people₁ in Japan have their own cell phones, and there are various types₂ of cell phones. Some of them₃ have a big display, so old people can use them easy₄.
- (4) I have wanted₁ to go to abroad₂ to study English since I was little. Finally, I am going to visit England₃ next year. I hope to make₄ many friends there.
- (5) Japanese food loved₁ by many people in the world and there are₂ a lot of Japanese restaurants. Even Japanese tourists look forward to eating₃ their favorite food while they are traveling₄.

(余 白)

5 次のA～Cの問いに答えなさい。

A あなたは迷宮 (maze) に宝物 (treasure) を探しにやってきました。宝物は①～⑤のどこにありましたか。番号で答えなさい。



S = スタート地点

This maze seems difficult to explore, but I'll try my best to find the treasure. First, I go straight this way. I find the first corner, but I go straight. I find the end of the road, and I cannot go on anymore. Then, I decide to go back to the first corner. When I reach the first corner, I turn right. I go down that way, and I turn left at the first corner I reach. As I am walking down, I find a big hole on the way, so I cannot move forward anymore. Again, I go back to the corner, and turn left. I go straight to the end of the road. Then, I turn right and keep going to the end of that way. There is a treasure box. I feel excited and open it. To my disappointment, I find it empty. Maybe somebody took it. I decide to turn back and go to the opposite end of the road. There I find another treasure box. I open it, and there is valuable treasure inside it. I get really excited and take it home.

(注) explore : 探検する

keep ~ing : ~し続ける

empty : からっぽの

valuable : 価値のある

anymore : これ以上

to my disappointment : がっかりしたことに

somebody : 誰か

on the way : 途中で

opposite : 反対の

B 下線部 This が指すものを推測し、英単語で答えなさい。

This is a small object. It is said that people started to use it a long time ago to protect themselves and their money from others. Of course now people all over the world use it for the same reason. You use it when you go inside your house or ride in your car. If you don't have it, you will be in trouble. For example, when you stay at a hotel, you cannot enter your room, or you cannot start your car if you don't have it.

(注) protect : 守る be in trouble : 困る

C 次の (1)・(2) の (a) ~ (d) の4つの英文を、最も適当な順番に並べかえるとき、それぞれ、(①) ~ (③) の中に入るものを記号で答えなさい。

(1)

- (a) And others use them to get information from the Internet.
- (b) Research in 2013 says that many people in Japan have personal computers.
- (c) Some people use them to play music and edit music.
- (d) They use them for many purposes.

(注) research : 調査 edit : 編集する

(①) → (d) → (②) → (③)

(2)

- (a) Benjamin Zander, a conductor from England, has a passion for classical music.
- (b) For example, he tells people who have no interest in it, "You haven't found out why you don't love it."
- (c) He believes that more people will come to love classical music in this way.
- (d) He is trying to get more people to love classical music.

(注) Benjamin Zander : ベンジャミン・ザンダー conductor : 指揮者
passion : 情熱 interest : 興味 come to ~ : ~するようになる
get 人 to ~ : 人に~させる

(①) → (d) → (②) → (③)

6

次の比較文化に関する2つの英文A・Bを読み、後の問いに答えなさい。ただし、Aの英文については、設問の都合上、空欄にした箇所があります。

A

Sometimes Japanese words can sound the same as English words. When my friend first arrived in Japan, she went for a walk around the city. She thought everybody in the city was very friendly. Many people were saying “Hi” to one another. Of course, “hi” means “hello” in English. Later, she found out that “*hai*” means “yes” in Japanese. This also happened to me. My school manager said “Hi” many times on the telephone to the other office. I thought that she had to say “hello” to everyone in the office! Later, I found out that “*hai*” means “yes, I’m listening” on the telephone!

A teacher from Canada called “Janet” joined the school in my third year in Japan. In her second week in Japan, she was shocked. She said, “Many people at the train station know my name. They keep saying my name, ‘Janet’ every time I’m at the station.” This sounded strange to me. Why would people know Janet’s name? Then I understood. At the train station, people often say goodbye to each other by using “” — “see you later.” Of course, when people say “” quickly, it sounds like “Janet.” Once I told her the meaning of “,” she was more relaxed at train stations!

(注) can : ~することがありうる one another : お互い school manager : 校長
every time ~ : ~するときはいつも once ~ : いったん~すると

問1 第1段落の筆者の体験について、次の文の①と③はア・イ、②と④は下のa～eの中から、それぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

電話口での校長の言葉を（ ①ア “hi” イ “*hai*” ）と言っているのだと思い、最初は（ ② ）の意味と思ったが、実は彼女が言っていたのは（ ③ア “hi” イ “*hai*” ）であり、それは（ ④ ）の意味であることがわかった。

- a 彼
- b こんにちは
- c 高い
- d はい
- e 火

問2 第2段落の下線部の人物について、次の文の（ ）に入る言葉を、日本語で答えなさい。

（ ）という言葉で、自分の名前と聞き違えた。

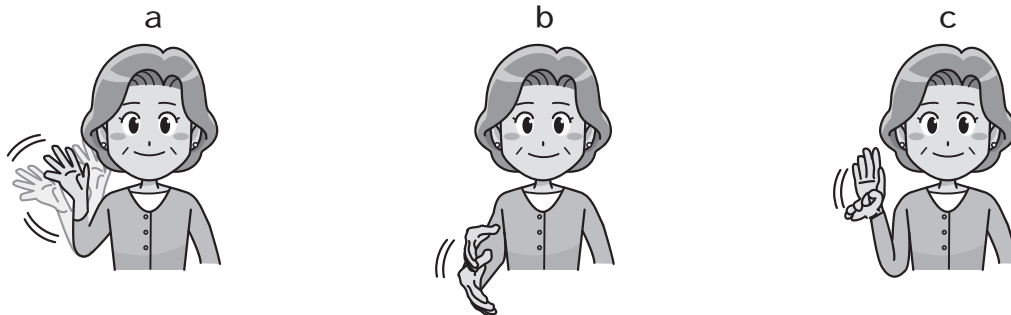
B

I have a story about an American friend of mine who went to Kyoto many years ago to go sightseeing. He wanted to visit a famous souvenir store in Kyoto. Because he was (①) to Japan, he practiced how to ask the way in Japanese — “... *wa doko desu ka?*” He took a bus to the area of the store. He got off the bus but could not find it. He asked someone but that person did not know where the store was. Suddenly, an old lady started saying something to him. She was moving her hand toward herself. In Japan, this means “come here,” (②) in the United States this body language usually means “go away.” He was shocked that she wanted him to leave and he started to walk away. She then shouted “*Dame*” and moved her hand toward herself again. He felt very sad and continued to walk away. The old lady ran (③) him, took his hand, and started walking with him. He was very (④) and did not know what to do. He then understood that she was taking him to the souvenir store. When he got to the store, he thanked her many times. He soon learned that body language can have a very (⑤) meaning in Japan!

(注) souvenir : おみやげ can : ～することがありうる

《出典》 Andy Boon : 『外国人が見た「何これ!? ニッポン」』(問題作成にあたり一部改変しています)

問3 下線部の女性の手の動きをa ~ cの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。



問4 本文中の (①) ~ (⑤) に入る語をア~キの中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア after イ before ウ but エ different
オ new カ so キ surprised

問5 この英文の要旨として、最も適当なものをア~エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア It is very difficult for foreign people to get to a famous souvenir store.
イ We must understand the body language used in the country we will live in.
ウ We feel very sad when we can't communicate with foreign people.
エ Things can be difficult when we don't understand body language.

7

次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

For thousands of years, people have looked up at the night sky and looked at the moon. They wondered what the moon was made of. They wanted to know how big it was and how far away it was. One of the most interesting questions was “Where did the moon come from?”^① No one knew for sure. Scientists developed many different theories, or guesses, but they could not prove that their ideas were correct.

Then, between 1969 and 1972, the United States sent astronauts to the moon. They studied the moon and returned to Earth with rock samples. Scientists have studied these pieces of rock, the moon’s movements, and information about the moon and the Earth. They can finally answer questions about the origin of the moon.

Today most scientists believe that the moon formed from the Earth. They think that a large object hit the Earth early in its history. Perhaps the object was as big as Mars. When the object hit the Earth, huge pieces of the Earth broke off. These pieces went into orbit around the Earth. After a brief time, the pieces came together and formed the moon.

This “impact theory” explains many facts about the Earth and the moon. For example, the moon is very dry because the impact created so much heat that it dried up all the water. The Earth has iron in its center. However, the moon has very (③) iron in its center. This is because the moon formed from lighter materials that make up the outer part of the Earth. Finally, the Earth and the moon are almost the same (④) — the Earth is about 4.5 billion years old, and the moon is about 4.4 billion years old.

No one can prove that something really happened billions of years ago. In the future, new information will either support this theory or show that it^⑤ is wrong. For now, scientists accept the “impact theory” because it explains what we know today about the Earth and the moon.

(注) theory : 理論, 仮説
 correct : 正しい
 form : 形を成す
 orbit : 軌道
 create : 生む
 billion : 10 億

guess : 推測
 sample : サンプル, 標本
 object : 物体
 brief : 短い
 lighter material : より軽い物質

prove : 証明する
 movement : 動き
 Mars : 火星
 impact : 衝突
 outer : 外側の

《出典》 L. C. Smith and N. N. Mare : *Reading for Today 1: Themes for Today*

問1 下線部①に対して本文に即した答えとなるように、下の英文中の（ ）に適する語を答えなさい。

It () from the ().

問2 下線部②の意味をア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 表面 イ 重力 ウ 起源 エ 距離

問3 (③) に適する語をア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア hot イ little ウ much エ strong

問4 (④) に適する語をア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア age イ color ウ place エ size

問5 下線部⑤が指すものとして適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア new information イ something

ウ the future エ the “impact theory”

問6 “impact theory”とはどのような理論なのか、本文に即して60字以上80字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。ただし、句読点も字数に含めます。

問7 月にはなぜ水がないのか、その理由にあたる箇所を本文中から抜き出しなさい。