平成 28 年度 九州国際大学付属高等学校

英 語 入学試験問題

問題用紙 (1~14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)~(4)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	ar <u>ou</u> nd	2	c <u>ou</u> ntry	3	gr <u>ou</u> nd	4	m <u>ou</u> ntain
(2)	1	f <u>oo</u> d	2	moon	3	soon	4	w <u>oo</u> l
(3)	1	artist	2	culture	3	practice	4	team
(4)	1	bu <u>s</u> y	2	music	3	present	4	useful

B 次の各単語の最も強く発音する部分を1つだけ選び,番号で答えなさい。

(1)	ho-tel	(2) mes-sage	(3)	O-lym-pic	(4)	res	res-tau-rant		
	1 2	1 2		1 2 3		1	2	3	

2 次の(1)~(5)には()内に入る英単語を連想させる4つの言葉があります。それらを
 参考に()内に入る英単語を答えなさい。ただし、答えは与えられた文字で始めなさい。

(1)	(S)	:	spring	summer	fall	winter
(2)	(n)	:	one	two	three	four
(3)	(С)	:	blue	green	red	yellow
(4)	(S)	:	music	Japanese	math	science
(5)	(W)	:	snowy	rainy	cloudy	windy

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

解答例)佐藤さんは,かばんの中にたくさんの本を入れています。

Mr. Sato (1 bag 2 books 3 many 4 has 5 his 6 in).

Mr. Sato (has many books in his bag). \rightarrow 解答 25

- A 駅に行く途中,高校生に美術館への道をきかれた。
 On my way to the station, (1 was 2 the way 3 I 4 the art museum 5 to 6 asked) by a high school student.
- B 3台の車のうちどれが一番速いですか。
 (1 the fastest 2 car 3 of 4 can 5 which 6 run) the three?
- C 今日は晴れるそうだ。 (1 will 2 I 3 be 4 hear 5 it 6 sunny)today.
- D 今年は沖縄に何回行きましたか。
 (1 have 2 to 3 you 4 been 5 often 6 how) Okinawa this year?
- E あそこの黄色い帽子をかぶっている女の人を見てごらん。
 Look(1 a yellow 2 wearing 3 hat 4 over 5 at 6 the woman) there.

- 3 -

(余 白)

- 4
- 次の(1)~(5)の英文は本校生の日記の一部です。各文の下線部には,<u>文法・語法上</u>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) Yumi and I are classmates. We know each other since we were children. She is very $\frac{1}{2}$

kind and friendly, so she is loved by everyone. $\frac{3}{3}$

(2) I usually eat my lunch in the classroom with my friends. The lunch which my mother

makes is delicious and I like one very much. I sometimes go to the cafeteria and enjoy $\frac{1}{2}$

eating many different $\frac{\text{things}}{3}$.

(3) Last summer I went to Koshien Stadium to watch baseball games. It was very hot, 1

but the stadium was $\underline{\text{crowded}}$ with many people. All the games I watched were $\frac{1}{2}$

 $\frac{\text{excited}}{3} \text{ and fun.}$

(4) <u>During the summer vacation</u>, I visited my uncle's house in Australia and stayed 1

 $\underline{\text{at there}}$ for a week. He took me to a lot of places. We had a great time. I'm going to $\frac{1}{2}$

visit him again next spring. I can't wait <u>until then</u>. $\frac{3}{3}$

(5) Today many students from foreign countries are studying in Japan. At my school

there is a student from Germany. He can speak German and English \underline{good} , and he is $\frac{1}{1}$

studying Japanese <u>hard</u>. He also wants to learn more about Japanese culture before $\frac{1}{2}$

returning $\frac{\text{home.}}{3}$

- 5 次の対話文は、中学校の英語の授業で、英語学習に関してグループワークをしているときの ものです。Satoru(日本出身)、Yumi(日本出身)、Claudia(ドイツ出身)の3人の対話 文を読み、それぞれの意見として最も適切なものをア〜ウの中から1つずつ選び、記号で答 えなさい。
- Satoru : Today in this class, we're going to talk about the reason why we learn English. I will start first.

I'm studying English hard to enter the high school that I really want to go to. I even go to the entrance exams preparatory school every day because I have to take the difficult exams. I get a lot of homework and I have to work so hard at that. I don't think that it's interesting. If I get a bad score, I'll be scolded by my mother. I don't like that. Now, I want to hear other opinions. Yumi, please tell us what you think.

- Yumi : I agree with you, Satoru. There are a lot of words and phrases we have to memorize to get a good score in an English exam. That's tiresome. However, I am a little bit different from you. Actually, I have a friend in France, and she and I skype on weekends. We are not so good at speaking English, but it is interesting for us to use it. We can also learn about each other's culture. So now, I'm learning English to communicate with my friend abroad. Last, I want to hear your opinion, Claudia.
- Claudia: OK. Like in Japan, for most Germans, English education starts in elementary school. My dream is to become an English teacher, so I'm studying it hard. Last summer I stayed in London to improve my English ability. Making new friends or traveling abroad encourages me to keep studying it. To master English at an almost native level, I strongly believe that we need to experience the language not just as a subject at school, but as a tool to master everyday life. Today we can spend some time talking about the reason for learning English. It's a very productive lesson. Thank you so much.

Satoru and Yumi: Thank you.

Satoru (1).

- \mathcal{T} knows that the preparatory school is enough for him, so he doesn't go to junior high school
- $\mathbf{1}$ feels that it is interesting to do a lot of homework every day
- ウ thinks that he needs to study English to enter a good high school

Yumi (2).

- \mathcal{P} thinks that it is important to learn not only English, but also French
- 1 enjoys learning English by communicating with her foreign friend through skype
- $\dot{\sigma}$ feels happy to memorize the new words and phrases to learn about foreign culture

Claudia (3).

- \mathcal{P} believes that she needs to learn English to become a teacher in London
- 1 knows that we cannot master English without visiting foreign countries
- ウ thinks that one of the best ways to speak English like a native speaker is to use it in real life
- (注) entrance exams preparatory school:進学塾 score:点数
 be scolded:しかられる what you think:あなたが考えていること
 phrases:表現 memorize:暗記する
 tiresome:骨の折れる
 skype:スカイプ(する)《インターネットを通じて音声通話やテレビ電話をすること》
 elementary school:小学校 encourage:仕向ける
 master:身につける,うまくこなす native:母国語話者の
 not just (only) ~ but (also) …: ~だけでなく… (もまた)
 productive:実りの多い

≪参考文献》 Claudia Hildner "Genuinely German" (MAINICHI WEEKLY 8/15/2015)

6 次の英文は,南フランス (Southern France) のモンティニャック村 (Montignac) における, ラスコー壁画 (the Lascaux Paintings) に関するものです。これを読み,後の問いに答え なさい。

Near the town of Montignac in Southern France, visitors can find some of the most beautiful cave paintings in the world – the Lascaux Paintings. The history of these paintings is very interesting. Caves are large rooms that have been formed by nature. Most caves are under the ground, but some have <u>1</u><u>entrances</u> that people can find. In September 1940, that's just what happened. Four boys were taking a walk in the woods near Montignac. As they were walking, one of them noticed an unusual rock. When they got closer, they saw that it wasn't a rock; it was an opening in the ground. This opening led to a cave. The boys decided to have a look around this cave. The walls of the cave were covered with ancient art. The boys didn't know it, but the cave was the find of the century!

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Over the years, many historians and artists came to study the art. They wanted to understand who painted them and what they might mean. They soon understood that some of the art indicated animals that were on Earth a long time ago. (2), these animals no longer exist. Many of the pictures also showed people following animals and trying to kill them for food. Finally, historians agreed this was likely to be the art of a civilization that existed over 15,000 years ago.

By 1950, over a thousand people from all over the world were visiting the caves every

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day. But by 1955, the paintings were beginning to become difficult to see. Because so many people were passing through the caves, the paintings were (③) their color. Sadly, people can no longer visit the caves. (②), another set of cave paintings has been created. These paintings look exactly the same as the Lascaux Paintings. People made the paintings so that everyone can still learn about this ancient civilization. If you are near Montignac, these caves and wonderful paintings are a must-see!

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(注) cave:ほら穴

what happened:起こったこと ancient:古代の indicated:示していた exist:存在する was likely to be ~:~である可能性があった has been created:作成された so that ~:~するように have been formed:形成されてきた unusual:他とは違う historian:歴史家 no longer ~:もはや~ない following:追いかけている civilization:文明 exactly:まさに

- ≪出典≫ Rob Waring (ed.): "Dreamtime Painters" (問題作成にあたり一部改変しています)
- 問1 下線部① entrance とほぼ同じ意味で使われている語を本文中から1 語で抜き出しなさい。
- **問2** (②) には同じ語(句) が入る。最も適する語(句) を**ア**~**エ**の中から1つ選び, 記号で 答えなさい。
 - \mathcal{P} However 1 In addition $\dot{\mathcal{P}}$ Then \mathfrak{I} In fact
- **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。
 - \mathcal{P} showing $\mathbf{1}$ keeping \mathbf{D} producing \mathbf{I} losing
- 問4 下線部④の目的は何か。その箇所を含む文を一文で抜き出しなさい。
- **問5** ラスコー壁画には動物以外に何が描かれているか。20 字以上 30 字以内の日本語で具体的に 答えなさい。ただし、句読点も一字とします。

Bernardo lives in Rome. He likes hats. One day he is at a street market near the Colosseum. Suddenly, he stops. "I like that hat!" he says. Bernardo buys the hat. "I can put it in a bag for you," the woman says. "No, it's OK," Bernardo says. "I can wear it. Put my old hat in the bag, please." Bernardo arrives home. "Hello, Natalie," he says to his wife. "Do you like my new hat?" Natalie looks at him. She thinks, "No!" But she says, "Why do you want another hat, Bernardo? You have twenty!" "I like hats," Bernardo says. "And I like this hat." Natalie sees some people in the street. "They're laughing at Bernardo's hat," she thinks. "What can I do with it?"

Two days later, Natalie takes the hat to a store. The store buys and sells clothes. The man in the store buys Bernardo's hat. That afternoon, Bernardo looks for his hat. "I can't find my hat, Natalie," he says. He looks in every room of the house. "I can buy you a new hat, Bernardo," Natalie says. She smiles. <u>"Let's go to the store!"</u>

Three days later, Anna buys the hat. Anna is a student from the United States. She is in Rome on vacation. "I love this hat!" she thinks. She smiles. <u>"I can get some flowers</u> for it."

A week later, Anna gets an airplane home. She lives in California, near the ocean. That weekend, she goes down to the harbor. She goes to a café for a drink. Mitch is sitting in the café, too. He sees Anna's hat. "Who's under that hat?" Mitch thinks. Anna looks up and sees him. "Hi," Mitch says, "I love your hat." "Thank you," Anna says. She smiles. 20 "I'm Mitch," Mitch says. "I'm Anna," Anna says. She thinks, "I like him. <u>Maybe this is a lucky hat!</u>" Mitch moves to Anna's table. They talk about books and movies. Anna tells Mitch about Rome. "It's a good place for hats!" she says. Mitch laughs. "A beautiful hat for a beautiful girl," he says. "Thank you," she says. "Come to the movies with me tomorrow, Anna," Mitch says. "OK," Anna says. <u>"Why not?"</u> Suddenly, the wind takes Anna's hat away. "My hat!" Anna says. The wind blows the hat out across the water. "It's OK," Mitch says. "Can I buy you a new hat? Do you know a store near here?" "Yes, I do," Anna says. "Thank you." She smiles at Mitch.

It is early morning on a beach near the café. Cal sleeps on the beach with Sunny, his dog. Cal has no money and no home. Every day, he plays his guitar on the street. "Look, Sunny," he says. "A hat. Go and get it!" Cal plays his guitar on the street that morning. Many people stop and listen. They put money in the hat. "Look at this money, Sunny!"

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Cal says. "This is a lucky hat! We can eat at the café today. And tomorrow!"

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That night, a man comes to the beach. His name is Rod. He sees Cal and Sunny. He sees the hat, too, and smiles. "That's a good hat," he thinks. He walks quietly across the beach. He takes the hat, then he walks away quickly. In the morning, Cal says to Sunny, "Where's my lucky hat?"

Later that night, Rod goes into town. He goes to a store. He has a gun. "What do you want?" the woman in the store asks. "Give me the money!" Rod says. "Quickly!" "OK, OK," the woman says. Rod takes the money and runs from the store. The woman calls the police. "He's tall and thin," she says. "And he's wearing a green and yellow hat."

Later, two policemen see Rod on the street. "He's wearing a green and yellow hat!" one policeman says. "And he's tall and thin!" the other policeman says. "It's him!" Suddenly, Rod sees them. He runs. "It's this hat," he thinks. <u>(11 isn't a lucky hat!</u>" He throws away the hat. The hat falls into a taxi. A young woman, Gina, is in the taxi. She laughs.

"That's lucky!" she thinks. "I can wear this hat." The taxi arrives at Los Angeles airport.
"Are you going on vacation?" the taxi driver asks Gina. "No, I'm going home to Italy," Gina answers.

A day later, Gina is in Rome. "It's a beautiful city," she thinks. "And it's my city." A man stops and looks at her hat. Gina sees him. "Do you like hats?" Gina asks him. "I love hats!" (⑥) says.

(注) Colosseum:コロッセウム《古代ローマの円形競技場》
 harbor:港
 blows:吹く
 throws away:投げ捨てる

≪出典≫ John Escott: "The Hat" (問題作成にあたり一部改変しています)

- 問1 下線部①の心情として最も適切なものをア~ウの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ア 売ってしまった帽子を探されるのがわずらわしい。
 - 1 買ったばかりの帽子が家の中で紛失したのは自分の責任だ。
 - ウ その店で自分に似合う帽子を見つけたい。
- 問2 下線部②の意図として最も適切なものをア~ウの中から1つ選び,記号で答えなさい。
 - ア 帽子と花を交換するため。
 - 1 帽子に花をつけてプレゼントするため。
 - ウ 帽子を自分好みにするため。
- 問3 下線部③の理由として最も適切なものをア〜ウの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ア 帽子を身につけて自分が美しくなったと感じたから。
 - イ 帽子がきっかけで,素敵な男性と出会えたから。
 - ウ 帽子で強い日差しを防ぐことができたから。
- 問4 下線部④の意味として最も適切なものをア∼ウの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ア ぜひいっしょに行きたいわ。
 - **イ** どうして行かなきゃいけないの。
 - ウ なぜ映画じゃないのかしら。
- 問5 下線部⑤の理由として最も適切なものをア~ウの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - **ア** 店の帽子を盗んだ罪で警察に追われ,帽子を投げ捨てることになったから。
 - 1 帽子で強盗犯と特定され,警察に追われることになったから。
 - ウ 帽子のせいで強盗犯に間違われ、警察に追われることになったから。
- 問6 (⑥)に入る最もふさわしい人物名を英文中から抜き出して答えなさい。

問7 次の(1)~(3)の説明として最も適切なものをア~カの中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(1)	Natalie	(2)	Mitch		(3) Sunny
ア	アメリカ出身の学	生		1	カフェにいる男性
ウ	Cal の飼い犬			т	ストリート・ミュージシャン
オ	タクシー運転手			力	Bernardo の妻

問8 帽子を所有した人の順番として最も適切なものをアーウの中から1つ選び,記号で答えな さい。

ア	Bernardo	\rightarrow	Anna	\rightarrow	Cal	\rightarrow	Rod	\rightarrow	Gina
1	Bernardo	\rightarrow	Anna	\rightarrow	Rod	\rightarrow	Cal	\rightarrow	Gina
ウ	Bernardo	\rightarrow	Cal	\rightarrow	Rod	\rightarrow	Anna	\rightarrow	Gina