

平成23年度
一般入学試験問題

英 語

平成23年1月18日（火）

時間 11時10分～12時00分（50分間）

「はじめ」の合図があるまで、この問題用紙の中を開いてはいけません。

注意事項

1. 問題用紙と解答用紙が配布されます。
2. 問題用紙は1ページから7ページまでです。
3. 問題は【1】から【7】までです。
4. 監督者の指示に従い、解答用紙の注意事項にそって必要事項を記入しなさい。
5. 解答はマークシート方式です。最も適切な答えを解答用紙にていねいにマークしなさい。
6. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じません。それ以外のことがらについて尋ねたいことがあれば、手をあげて監督者に聞きなさい。
7. 監督者の「はじめ」の合図で始め、「やめ」の合図ですぐにやめなさい。

【3】 次の各文の空所に入る最も適当なものを、①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) A : How () do the trains come?
B : They come every five minutes.
① many ② often ③ much ④ long
- (2) What's the () of your visit?
① purpose ② plane ③ pollution ④ problem
- (3) Today's song is "We are the World." Let's () it.
① sing ② sings ③ to sing ④ singing
- (4) A : Who is that boy () the red cap?
B : He is my brother.
① wear ② wore ③ wearing ④ wears
- (5) Have you finished reading the book ()?
① never ② ever ③ just ④ yet
- (6) The () goes around the earth.
① sun ② moon ③ light ④ season
- (7) A : Whose bag is this?
B : It's ().
① me ② mine ③ my ④ I
- (8) () tell me the way to the city hall?
① Shall we ② Should I ③ Will you ④ Can we

【4】 次の文を日本語と同じ意味になるように並べかえたときに、(A)～(F)に入るものを1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) 私には先生になる夢があります。
I () (A) () (B) ().
① have ② a teacher ③ be ④ to ⑤ a dream
- (2) 陽子 (Yoko) は夕食を食べた後で恵 (Megumi) に電話した。
Yoko () () (C) () (D) ().
① had ② after ③ called ④ she ⑤ dinner ⑥ Megumi
- (3) 宿題を手伝ってくれてありがとう。
Thank you () (E) () (F) ().
① with ② for ③ me ④ my homework ⑤ helping

【5】 景子 (Keiko) とジョン (John) の対話を読んで、(1)～(7)の空所に入る最も適当なものを、
①～⑨の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

Keiko : John, would you like to see some pictures of my new *pet?

John : Oh, yes! When did you get a pet?

Keiko : Well, I wanted a dog for my birthday, but my father said no. We live in an
*apartment and dogs are too big.

John : (1)

Keiko : Yes, but at my birthday party, I was very surprised. My father gave me a
cat! (2)

John : That's a great picture. She's so cute! (3)

Keiko : She's six months old. Her name is Cocoa.

John : (4) I have a dog in America. His name is Ben. He's one year older
than Cocoa. I want to see Ben.

Keiko : Why don't you come to my house? You can play with Cocoa.

John : (5)

Keiko : Can you come on Wednesday after school?

John : I have a tennis lesson then. (6)

Keiko : Sunday is good. I can make lunch for us. Do you like *okonomiyaki*?

John : (7)

Keiko : I'll see you on Sunday!

(注) *pet ペット *apartment アパート

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① How old are you? | ② I love it. |
| ③ How about Sunday? | ④ She's young. |
| ⑤ Have you ever been there? | ⑥ This is a picture of her. |
| ⑦ That's a good idea. | ⑧ Oh, that's too bad. |
| ⑨ How old is she? | |

【6】 次の文を読んで、各問に答えなさい。

Today is my friend's 25th birthday. Her name is Judith. I call her "Judy". I bought chocolates and white flowers for her. She liked them very much. I'll never forget her.

One winter, we met in a hospital. I was sixteen and she was thirteen years old. We were in the same hospital. I was injured in a traffic accident, but she had a *heart problem. We were not in the same room, but she talked to me because my name was also Judith. (A)She called me Big Judy.

I was always surprised at her *patience. She never complained and always smiled. She tried to enjoy everything around her. She told me how to enjoy my hospital life. Her time in the hospital was longer than mine. I tried to make her excited. I told her about my family, friends and my hometown. She couldn't go out, so she liked to listen to me.

She studied at a school in the hospital for children who couldn't go to school. She studied hard and read many books. Studying and reading were some of the few chances she had to learn new things.

One day, she asked me what my dream was. I couldn't answer it at that time. I also asked her the same question. She answered quickly that she wanted to become a *doctor and support children like her. She was always thinking about others. We were very different, but our friendship got deeper.

*At last, the day came. I left the hospital, but she was still there. She gave me a letter and a picture. The letter said that she missed me and wanted to meet me again at another place. I believed she could also leave the hospital someday.

We exchanged letters every month. Two years later, she was still in that hospital. Once her letter didn't come. After a while I got a phone call from her mother. She was crying *at the other end of the line. I was, too. I felt (B)something cold on my face when I hung up. "Judy" could leave that hospital at last, but we couldn't meet again.

Now I am in that hospital again. I am not a *patient. I am working here as a doctor. "Judy" and her dream are living in my mind.

(注) *heart problem 心臓病 *patience 我慢強さ *doctor 医師 *at last ついに
*at the other end of the line 電話の向こう側で *patient 患者

(1) 下線部(A)の理由として最も適当なものを、①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① The writer was taller than "Judy".
- ② The writer was younger than "Judy".
- ③ The writer was older than "Judy".
- ④ The writer weighed more than "Judy".

(2) 下線部(B)の具体的な内容として最も適当なものを、①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

- ① 雨
- ② 涙
- ③ 汗
- ④ 風

(3) 次の①～⑦の英文の中で本文の内容に一致しているものを3つ選びなさい。

- ① The writer and "Judy" became friends because they had the same name.
- ② "Judy" was always crying at the hospital because she wanted to go home.
- ③ It was important for "Judy" to study and read books.
- ④ The writer and "Judy" exchanged twelve letters.
- ⑤ The writer and "Judy" left the hospital together.
- ⑥ The writer got a job at the hospital which "Judy" was in.
- ⑦ "Judy" died when she was 25 years old.

【7】 次の文を読んで、各問に答えなさい。

Japanese schools haven't changed very much for a long time. There are about thirty students in each classroom and teachers use a blackboard or a textbook to teach. Students may have to do some homework. Teachers sometimes give paper tests. This hasn't changed (A) our parents and grandparents were young. But in the future, things will be different. Some teachers think that schools should change because the world is changing. They are doing (B)new things.

Some teachers have started using computers or the Internet in their classes. Today, a lot of students have computers in their homes. If they don't have one, they can use one in the computer rooms in their schools. So using computers in the classes is very useful for (C)() teachers () students. For example, teachers can use pictures or movies for their lessons. Computers can give a lot of colors and sounds to the students to make the classes more interesting.

One good point of using computers in classes (D) that computers can give the students different questions. Here is an example of math homework. When they do paper homework, all the students must do the same questions. But when they do computer homework, each student can do different questions. When a student can answer an easy question, he can go on to a more difficult one. If he can't answer it, the next question will also be easy. Computers can remember the questions which the students could or couldn't answer. And they can give different questions until the student can understand (E)them. If the students can answer some questions, they can feel happy and may want to study more.

Another good point is that teachers and students can have contact *anytime and anywhere. When teachers and students are far away, they can talk through the Internet, E-mail, or video phones. The students can ask questions about the lessons and teachers can always help them. (F)Parents can use computers, too, to communicate with their children's teachers.

But, one bad point is that (G)(① for teachers ② it is ③ to know ④ how to ⑤ difficult) use computers. If they use movies in their classes, they have to make them. This takes a lot of time and *knowledge about computers. So teachers have to study a lot.

There are many good points and bad points about using computers in classes. People often ask, "Can a computer be a teacher?" My answer is "No." I think that computers are just *tools. Computers are very useful and can help students and teachers, but they can't become teachers. So it is important that teachers use computers well. It is also important that teachers do not believe in using computers too much.

(注) *anytime いつでも *knowledge 知識 *tool(s) 道具

- (1) 空所(A)に入る最も適当なものを、①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。
① since ② when ③ for ④ but
- (2) 下線部(B)が具体的に指す内容を、①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。
① 電子辞書を使うこと。
② 黒板を使うこと。
③ テストをすること。
④ コンピュータを使うこと。
- (3) 下線部(C)が「先生と生徒の両方」という意味になるように空所に英語を入れたとき、その組み合わせとして最も適当なものを、①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。
① not / but ② not / and ③ both / or ④ both / and
- (4) 空所(D)に入る最も適当なものを、①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。
① is ② was ③ are ④ were
- (5) 下線部(E)が指すものとして最も適当なものを、①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。
① computers ② questions ③ students ④ movies
- (6) 下線部(F)の日本語訳として最も適当なものを、①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。
① 親たちはコンピュータを使って、彼らの子供ともコミュニケーションを取ることができる。
② 親たちはコンピュータを使うことも、子供の先生とコミュニケーションを取ることができる。
③ 親たちも子供の先生とコミュニケーションを取るためにコンピュータを使うことができる。
④ 親たちは子供の先生とコミュニケーションを取るのにコンピュータを使いすぎている。
- (7) 下線部(G)を意味が通るように並べかえたときに、(A)・(B)に入るものを1つずつ選びなさい。
But, one bad point is that ()(A)()(B)() use computers.
- (8) コンピュータを使うことの利点として本文に述べられていないものを、①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。
① 画像や動画を使うことで授業が面白くなる。
② 電子メールを教科書として利用することができる。
③ 生徒それぞれが、異なった問題に取り組むことができる。
④ 生徒が正解した問題や正解できなかった問題を記憶することができる。
- (9) 筆者の考えと一致するものを、①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。
① コンピュータは先生の代わりになることができる。
② 先生がコンピュータを全面的に信用することが重要である。
③ コンピュータについてあまり知らなくても、授業で使うことができる。
④ インターネットの利用により先生と生徒が離れていても連絡を取ることができる。