



高

昌平高等学校
帰国子女入学試験
(過年度実施問題)

英 語

(制 限 時 間 5 0 分)

1. 次の1～10の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語（句）を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. I have a friend () sister is a flight attendant.

ア. who イ. whose ウ. whom エ. that

2. It's mine! Jeff sold me this camera last year. It () to me.

ア. will belong イ. was belonging
ウ. belonged エ. belongs

3. Mary asked her mother () her with her homework.

ア. help イ. to help ウ. helped エ. help

4. I really can't bear () in front of others.

ア. for teasing イ. against teasing
ウ. teased エ. being teased

5. The man thought about something () his arms and legs crossed.

ア. in イ. on ウ. at エ. with

6. Ken is taller than () boy in his class.

ア. all other イ. any another ウ. any other エ. all another

7. At this university, there is a famous laboratory () many students engage in research activities.

ア. of which イ. at which ウ. at where エ. of where

8. No () how hard you practice, you'll never be a professional dancer.

ア. amount イ. matter ウ. one エ. sooner

9. I took my umbrella () I wouldn't get wet.

ア. for イ. because ウ. so that エ. in case

10. Graham said that he () in his pool at the time the earthquake struck.

ア. had been swimming

イ. had swum

ウ. is swimming

エ. swam

2. 次の1～10の英文の下線部ア～エのうち、文法上正しくないものを一つ選びなさい。

1. I can't ア find the car keys. イ Do you know ヲ where エ it is?

2. I didn't ア find イ either of ヲ the books エ interested.

3. I'll ア contact him sometime tomorrow イ if possible, either by phone ヲ and by e-mail, and エ invite him to my birthday party.

4. Richard ア quarreled with his brother and left the house without イ eaten lunch. He didn't return home ヲ that night, so his parents エ called the police.

5. ア Judged from the new イ information, we ヲ don't have to worry エ about the situation any more.

6. The report ア should be completed three days ago. イ What have you ヲ been doing エ all this time?

7. Don't open your door ア to a stranger, イ even that he says ヲ he is from エ the police.

8. Ash ア from an Icelandic volcano forced イ much countries in ヲ northern Europe to shut their airports, エ grounding more than 100,000 flights.

9. According to a new study, high-fat ア meal that have become common in イ westernized countries ヲ may have significant side effects in addition エ to increasing weight.

10. ア Set in New England mainly and London partly, this novel イ concerns a pair of ヲ family whose histories are intertwined with one another エ over three generations.

3. 次の(1)～(5)の空所を補うのに最も適切なものをア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

The Earth is often called the 'blue planet'. (1) from space, it looks blue because of all the water on its surface. Three-quarters of the globe are covered with seas and oceans, representing 361 million square kilometers of (2). The world's seas and oceans (3) practically all the water on the planet; the rest is mostly fresh water, which is stored in the form of ice and river water.

How were the oceans created? In order to answer this, we must go back four and a half billion years to the earliest ages of the Earth. There were many active volcanoes at the time, ejecting thousands of tons of rock. This sticky, burning hot liquid rock contained enormous (4) of gas that created the Earth's first atmosphere and which was full of steam. With the cooling of the Earth, the steam became liquid. Rain fell to the ground and became ponds and lakes and, (5), the world's first seas and oceans.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. ア. On seeing | イ. To see | ウ. Seen | エ. Seeing |
| 2. ア. hard water | | イ. mineral water | |
| ウ. running water | | エ. salt water | |
| 3. ア. carry | イ. consume | ウ. contain | エ. cover |
| 4. ア. degrees | イ. numbers | ウ. qualities | エ. quantities |
| 5. ア. all at once | | イ. by and large | |
| ウ. hand in hand | | エ. little by little | |

4. 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

According to some new research, young children who tell lies early in life are more likely to do well later. Canadian child psychologists spent three years producing a study of 1,200 children aged between 2 and 14. They concluded that learning how to lie is an important step in a child's mental and social development. Only a fifth of two-year-old tested in the study were able to lie. But 90% of the four-year-old were capable of lying.

The director of the Institute of Child Study at Toronto University said: "Parents should not be alarmed if their child tells a lie. It is a sign that they have reached an important stage in their development." The study shows that children whose mental skills develop faster tend to lie earlier. Lying involves a kind of complex mental balancing act. Children have to keep the truth at the back of their minds while they create a convincing but false story for those around them. It requires intelligence to cover up their mistakes and avoid punishment.

The researchers tested the younger children by telling them they must not look at a toy that had been placed behind them. Then the researchers left the room. The children's reactions were captured on a hidden video camera which had been set up before the test. When the researchers returned they asked the child whether or not they had turned round to look at the toy. The very young children all admitted they had taken a look. But by the age of four most children claimed they had not (1)done so, even though the video showed that they had.

Of course, lying continues to play an important part in adult society. When receiving a gift, we often say, "Thank you, it's just what I wanted!" even when the gift we received is something we don't like at all. Lying to avoid hurting somebody's feelings is considered socially acceptable. But lying over serious matters, especially if people get hurt, is not.

1. 第1段落の内容と一致するものをア～エの選択肢から一つ選びなさい。
 - ア. Children who lie face problems in their development later.
 - イ. The progress of 1,200 children was followed by the researchers over a twelve-year period.
 - ウ. Learning to lie shows that the child is developing mental and social skills.
 - エ. Only 240 two-year-olds in the study were good at telling lies, compared with 1080 four-year-olds.

2. 第2段落の内容と一致するものをア～エの選択肢から一つ選びなさい。
 - ア. Parents ought to be concerned if they have a dishonest child.
 - イ. Lying frequently increases a child's intelligence.
 - ウ. Lying requires advanced mental skills, so intelligent children tend to lie earlier.
 - エ. It is necessary to put the truth completely out of your mind to succeed at lying.

3. 第3段落の内容と一致するものをア～エの選択肢から一つ選びなさい。
 - ア. Younger children told the researchers that they had hidden a toy when the researchers were not looking.
 - イ. A researcher had a video camera in the room with him and filmed the children's reactions as he talked to them.
 - ウ. The youngest children did not try to hide the fact that they had all looked at the video camera.
 - エ. The video proved that most of the four-year-old were lying to the researchers.

4. 下線部(1)の内容として最も適切なものをア～エの選択肢から一つ選びなさい。
 - ア. looked at the video
 - イ. left the room
 - ウ. turned round and looked at the toy
 - エ. reached the age of four

5. 第4段落の内容と一致するものをア～エの選択肢から一つ選びなさい。

ア. As children reach adulthood, they grow out of the habit of lying altogether.

イ. Certain kinds of lies, such as those designed to avoid hurting people, are tolerated in adult society.

ウ. Lying hurts people's feelings and for that reason alone is unacceptable.

エ. Lying over serious matters is acceptable as long as no one gets hurt.

5. 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えよ。

There are many questions about dreams. Sleep researchers know we dream during the REM (Rapid Eye Movement) stage of sleep. We have about five periods of REM sleep during the night. The first REM cycle lasts about 10 minutes. As the night goes on, the cycle gets longer. By early morning, the cycle can last up to 90 minutes. (1)Usually, it is in this last cycle that we remember our dreams.

Dreams change as people age. Infants dream about half of the time they are asleep. But, of course, we do not know what it is they dream about. At age eight or nine, children can tell their dreams as stories. People aged 21 to 34 report that many of their dreams are about feeling guilty for things that they did. Older people usually dream about work or their families.

In most dreams, the dreamer cannot control what is happening, there is little logical thought, and events occur that could not happen in real life. Occasionally, the dreamer will realize that he or she is dreaming and may be able to alter what happens in the dream. This is called (2)a lucid dream.

Many dreams share common ideas and concerns. Some common dreams are about falling, flying, or floating in the sky. In many dreams, people forget something important, such as going to work on time or putting on clothes. Bad dreams are more common than good ones. When people are in trouble, they often have negative dreams. People who are widowed or divorced dream about death more often than married people do. More women than men talk about their dreams.

Some people think that our dreams help us find solutions to problems we are

thinking about. For example, one artist was looking for a special design to use for a piece of jewelry. She spent weeks trying to create the design, but nothing worked. She went to sleep thinking about her problem. When she woke up, she remembered dreaming about the design she was looking for.

We never stop dreaming. But we cannot really say what dreams mean or how they happen. Dreams are still a mystery.

1. 下線部(1)の内容として最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選びなさい。

- ア. Many people can recall the dream that they have right after they get into bed.
- イ. The dreams we recall mostly occur during the REM cycle in the morning.
- ウ. We do not usually recall our dreams in the last REM cycle.
- エ. We never dream in any cycle other than the last one.

2. 第1段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選びなさい。

- ア. Since the REM cycle has already been sufficiently studied, researchers now know everything about it.
- イ. The REM cycle comes more than once during the night, and the first one continues usually about one-sixth of an hour.
- ウ. We do not have the second REM sleep until about 90 minutes after the first REM cycle.
- エ. Whether we dream while we are in the REM stage is still being debated among sleep researchers.

3. 第2段落の内容に合わないものを、ア～エから一つ選びなさい。

- ア. About 50 percent of babies are reported to have dreams in their sleep.
- イ. People in their twenties say they often dream of something they feel ashamed about or regret.
- ウ. When they turn eight or nine, children become able to express the contents of their dreams.
- エ. Work or family usually appears in the dreams of older people.

4. 下線部(2)の説明として正しくないものを、ア～エから一つ選びなさい。

ア. Being aware of themselves having a dream, dreamers can occasionally change their dreams.

イ. Dreamers occasionally notice that they are dreaming, but are never able to make changes.

ウ. From time to time, dreamers are able to control the contents of their dreams.

エ. It is possible for dreamers to be aware that they are dreaming; however, this happens only from time to time.

5. 第4段落の内容に合わないものを、ア～エから一つ選びなさい。

ア. Dreams about falling, flying and floating in the sky are commonly reported.

イ. Many people dream about forgetting something important, such as not being late to work.

ウ. People tend to have good dreams less often than bad ones.

エ. When they are having a hard time, people repeatedly dream of situations that are the opposite of their reality.

6. 第5段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選びなさい。

ア. The artist hit upon a good design of the jewelry before she went to bed.

イ. The artist's dream failed to help her come up with the design for the new jewelry.

ウ. The idea for the new design came to the artist during her sleep.

エ. When she got up, the artist recalled a dream in which she gave up designing.

7. 本文の内容に合うものを、ア～キから二つ選びなさい。

- ア. Though research has been done on sleep, the stage of sleep in which we dream is still a mystery.
- イ. With regard to the length of the REM cycle, the first one is usually longer than the last one.
- ウ. There is no way of knowing what babies are dreaming about.
- エ. What happens in our dreams is mostly logical and realistic.
- オ. There is a tendency for troubled people to have negative dreams in their sleep.
- カ. Dreams are more often a topic of conversation among men than among women.
- キ. Science has made it possible to analyze dreams and explain the messages implied by them.

6 . 次の文章を読み、以下の問い(A・B)に答えなさい。

Going to the shore on the first morning of the vacation, Jerry stopped and looked at a wild and rocky bay, and then over to the crowded beach he knew so well from other years. His mother looked back at him.

“Are you tired of the usual beach, Jerry?”

“Oh, no!” he said quickly, but then said, “I’d like to look at those rocks down there.”

“Of course, if you like.”

Jerry watched his mother go, then ran straight into the water and began swimming. He was a good swimmer. He swam out over the gleaming sand and then he was in the real sea.

He saw some older, local boys — men, to him — sitting on the rocks. One smiled and waved. It was enough to make him feel welcome. In a minute, he had swum over and was on the rocks beside them. Then, as he watched, the biggest of the boys dived into the water, and did not come up. Jerry gave a cry of alarm, but after a long time the boy came up on the other side of a big dark rock, letting out a shout of victory. Immediately the rest of them dived and Jerry was alone. He counted the seconds they were under water: one, two, three... fifty... one hundred. At one hundred and sixty, one, then another, of the boys came up on the far side of

the rock and Jerry understood that they had swum through some gap or hole in it. He knew then that he wanted to be like them. He watched as they swam away and then swam to shore himself.

Next day he swam back to the rocks. There was nobody else there. He looked at the great rock the boys had swum through. He could see no gap in it. He dived down to its base, again and again. It took a long time, but finally, while he was holding on to the base of the rock, he shot his feet out forward and they met no obstacle. He had found the hole.

In the days that followed, Jerry hurried to the rocks every morning and exercised his lungs as if everything, the whole of his life, depended on it. He counted how long he could hold his breath. Each day he improved his time. Even back at home he timed himself by the clock, and was proud to find he could hold his breath for two minutes. The authority of the clock brought close the adventure that was so important to him.

The day after tomorrow, his mother reminded him casually one morning, they must go home. He swam straight out to the rock and looked down into the water. This was the moment when he would try. If he did not do it now, he never would. He filled his lungs, started to count, and dived to the bottom.

He was soon inside the dark, narrow hole. The water pushed him up against the roof. The roof was sharp and hurt his back. He pulled himself along with his hands — fast, fast. His head knocked against something; a sharp pain dizzied him. He counted: one hundred... one hundred and fifteen. The hole had widened! He gave himself a kick forward and swam as fast as he could. He lost track of time and said one hundred and fifteen to himself again. Then he saw light. Victory filled him. His hands, reaching forward, met nothing; and his feet propelled him out into the open sea. He floated to the surface, pulled himself up onto the rock and lay face down, catching his breath. After a time he felt better and sat up. Then he swam to shore and climbed slowly up the path to the house.

His mother came to meet him, smiling.

“Have a nice time?” she asked.

“Oh, yes, thank you,” he said.

“How did you cut your head?”

“Oh, I just cut it.”

They sat down to lunch together.

“Mom,” he said, “I can hold my breath for two minutes — three minutes.”

“Can you, darling?” she said. “Well, you shouldn’t overdo it. You look a bit pale. I don’t think you ought to swim any more today.”

She was ready for a battle of wills, but he gave in at once. It was no longer of the least importance to go to the bay.

A 次の問い(1～5)に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ以下のア～エのうちから一つずつ選べ。

1. Why did Jerry want to go to the rocky bay?

- ア. He wanted to make friends with the local boys.
- イ. He was tired and wanted to rest on the rock.
- ウ. His mother suggested that it would be fun to go there.
- エ. The beach appeared less attractive than before.

2. What was in Jerry’s mind while the local boys were under water?

- ア. He wanted to give the alarm to the people on the shore.
- イ. He wanted to know how deep the water was.
- ウ. He was impressed at how long they stayed down.
- エ. He was planning to compete against them.

3. What made Jerry decide to carry out his plan when he did?

- ア. He could count to one hundred and fifteen.
- イ. He had permission from the local authority.
- ウ. He thought he might not try if he put it off.
- エ. He wanted his mother to be proud of him.

4. Why did Jerry lose track of time for a moment at one hundred and fifteen?

- ア. He became confused when he saw light at the end of the hole.
- イ. He forgot the time when he hit his head against the rock.
- ウ. He was excited because he thought he was near the end of the hole.
- エ. He was surprised at counting to one hundred and fifteen, which he had never done before.

5. What made Jerry give in so easily when his mother told him not to go swimming?

- ア. He had achieved his goal already.
- イ. He was too tired to argue any more.
- ウ. It is too dangerous to swim after lunch.
- エ. It was important to obey his mother.

B 本文の内容と合っているものを、次のア～コのうちから三つ選べ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。

- ア. Jerry had spent summer vacations at different beaches for the last few years.
- イ. Jerry's mother encouraged him to dive into the deep ocean.
- ウ. It became very important for Jerry to do what older local boys could do.
- エ. Jerry found a hole near the top of the big rock.
- オ. The clock gave Jerry the confidence to carry out his plan.
- カ. On the last day of the vacation, Jerry succeeded in his adventure.
- キ. The pressure in the hole made Jerry dizzy for a while.
- ク. Jerry needed to go to the bay to improve his diving time until the last day of his vacation.
- ケ. Jerry's mother asked him to give up diving.
- コ. At the end, Jerry's mother expected him to oppose her suggestion.

7. 次の英文の下線部(1),(2)を日本語にきなさい。

When should we begin educating children about the environment? As early as preschool and kindergarten? The answer is certainly "yes", as many attitudes and values are shaped during the first few years of life. (1) Young children who develop respect and caring for nature, and a sensitivity to its beauty and mystery, are more likely to behave in ways that are protective rather than destructive of the natural environment. (2) During the earliest years of a child's life, environmental education should be based on positive experiences in the outdoors under the

guidance and with the companionship of caring adults. Such experiences enhance learning and play a critical role in shaping lifelong attitudes and behavior toward the natural world. We know that young children learn primarily through their senses and through hands-on manipulation and exploration. The elements of the natural world not only offer the raw materials for manipulation but also inspire the motivation to experiment and explore.

8. Write an essay of not more than 60 words in English in which you answer the following question: If you could give a small gift to someone to show your appreciation for something they had done for you, who would you give the gift to and what would you be thanking them for?

受験番号					氏 名	

1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

3

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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4

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----

5

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.			

6

A

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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B

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7

(1)
(2)

8

解答例

1 10点 (各1点)

1. イ	2. エ	3. イ	4. エ	5. エ
6. ウ	7. イ	8. イ	9. ウ	10. ア

2 10点 (各1点)

1. エ	2. イ	3. ウ	4. イ	5. ア
6. ア	7. イ	8. イ	9. ア	10. ウ

3 10点 (各2点)

1. ウ	2. エ	3. ウ	4. エ	5. エ
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4 10点 (各2点)

1. ウ	2. ウ	3. エ	4. ウ	5. イ
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5 18点 (1～6各2点、7各3点)

1. イ	2. イ	3. ア	4. イ	5. エ
6. ウ	7. ウ	オ		

6 19点 (A各2点、B各3点)

A

1. エ	2. ウ	3. ウ	4. ウ	5. ア
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B

ウ	オ	コ
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7 11点 ((1) 6点 (2) 5点)

(1) 自然に対して畏敬の念や愛情、自然の美しさやその神秘についての感受性を身につけた幼い子供は、自然環境を破壊するよりも、自然環境を保護しようとする傾向が強い。
(2) 子供が幼い頃の環境教育は、思いやりを持った大人の指導と交流の下で、戸外での積極的な体験を基本とすべきである。

8 12点

When I was a middle school student, I was often spiritually bullied by some of my classmates.
It was only Yukari, one of my bukatu mates, who listened to my story, and understood my sufferings.
I've always thanked her for that, thinking of giving her some gift when I get back to Japan.
(53 WORDS)