

# 昌平中学校

## 帰国子女入学試験

〔過年度実施問題〕

# 英 語

( 制 限 時 間 5 0 分 )

### 注 意

- (1) 係の先生の指示に従って、所定のらんに受験番号・氏名を書きなさい。
- (2) 答えはすべて解答用紙の決められたところに、はっきりと書きなさい。
- (3) 問題は1ページから6ページまであります。
- (4) 印刷のはっきりしないところは、手をあげて係の先生に聞きなさい。
- (5) 途中でトイレに行きたくなったり、気分が悪くなった場合は手をあげて、係の先生の指示に従いなさい。

受験番号	氏 名



昌平中学校

< 1 > **Change the order of the words to complete the sentence. Then write the word in (A) and (B).**

1. Her mother \_\_\_\_\_   \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
{ her / piano / the / made / play }
2. Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ the computer.  
{ to / it / use / difficult / finds }
3. The soccer game  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ next weekend.  
{ called / till / was / off / the }
4. Do you \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ Australia?  
{ visited / the / remember / you / time }
5. I studied science hard \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  a bad grade.  
{ get / not / in / to / order }

< 2 > Choose the word or phrase that completes the sentence.

1. While Kevin was on his way to go back home, it suddenly started to rain. (      ), he had an umbrella with him.

- ア. Simply                      イ. Perhaps                      ウ. Luckily                      エ. Therefore

2. Lily wants to buy a new bed and a bigger table, so she will go to a (      ) store next weekend to look for some.

- ア. clothing                      イ. stationary                      ウ. grocery                      エ. furniture

3. Everybody in his class says that Matthew (      ) his mother. They have the same large eyes and smile in the same way.

- ア. resembles                      イ. bothers                      ウ. seeks                      エ. instructs

4. My chemistry teacher is interesting, but not very popular because she always (      ) too much homework, especially over the weekends.

- ア. expresses                      イ. defines                      ウ. implies                      エ. assigns

5. Many of the citizens in this town are afraid that the smoke from the newly built factory will (      ) about environmental pollution.

- ア. lead                      イ. bring                      ウ. come                      エ. take

6. The guests will never forget the Gardeners' kindness. While they were in London, they often received warm (      ) from the family.

- ア. hospitality                      イ. hostility                      ウ. facility                      エ. faculty

7. Our aunt is a very (      ) person. She always gives us very expensive presents on our birthdays.

- ア. curious                      イ. generous                      ウ. strict                      エ. positive

8. Tommy had to wait for hours at the airport before his flight could leave. The (      ) in the flight's departure was because of a strong wind in the area.

- ア. preparation                      イ. delay                      ウ. schedule                      エ. cause

9. Although the speaker tried to speak loudly, she couldn't make herself (      ) over the big sound of the festival parade passing by.

- ア. hear                      イ. hearing                      ウ. heard                      エ. to hear

10. Never (      ) away from her parents, the foreign exchange student will probably get homesick, but she will get used to the life here after a few weeks.

- ア. being lived                      イ. had lived                      ウ. having lived                      エ. to be lived

**< 3 > Read the following passage, and answer which sentence or phrase suits the passage.**

It's only in very recent history that we've been able to dream of living long, active lives. During \*the Roman Empire, life span was just 22 years. By \*the Middle Ages in England, some 1,500 years later, there was only a little improvement – people could expect to live about 33 years, and not necessarily healthy years either. The threat of famine was ever-present, and medicine was limited to a few \*brutal surgical techniques. \*Plagues often occurred, and \*the Black Death, which swept through Europe between 1347 and 1351, killed a quarter of the population.

The dramatic improvement in human life span didn't start until \*the Industrial Revolution, which began in England in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and spread quickly throughout Europe. Since 1840, the average life span in the longest-lived countries has improved steadily – rising by three months every year. And that growth continues to this day.

the Roman Empire: ローマ帝国時代    the Middle Ages: 中世の時代    brutal: ひどい

plagues: 伝染病    the Black Death: 黒死病(伝染病の一種)    the Industrial Revolution: 産業革命

1. From the era of the Roman Empire to the Middle Ages

- ア there was a great improvement in life span.
- イ there was only a slight improvement in life span.
- ウ there was no improvement in life span.
- エ there was a slight decline in life span.

2. In the Middle Ages,

- ア the Black Death killed one fourth of the population.
- イ medicine cured many people of dreadful diseases.
- ウ fatal disease reduced Europe's population by half.
- エ famine rarely occurred.

3. The Industrial Revolution

- ア was the chief cause of the Black Death.
- イ caused a sharp decrease in the population of England.
- ウ started after the human life span had improved dramatically.
- エ was followed by the steady improvement of life span.

4. The average life span

- ア has stopped improving in Europe in recent centuries.
- イ has not changed in the longest-lived countries since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- ウ has been falling by three months every year in Europe.
- エ has been rising by three months every year in the longest-lived countries.

5. The title of this passage could be

- ア The Life of the Middle Ages.
- イ The Industrial Revolution and the Population.
- ウ The Improvement of the Life Span.
- エ Disease and Life Span.

< 4 > Read the following passage, and answer the questions below.

Mr. Ban is a Japanese \*architect and has designed many beautiful buildings around the world. He is also an architect who uses paper tubes for his work. Architects usually try to design buildings which make clients happy. But Mr. Ban thinks this is only a part of his work. Why? He does not like working only for clients. ( 1 ).

In 1994, Mr. Ban went to Africa. Many people lost their houses in a war there. They started cutting down trees to build their houses. It was necessary to stop it because many trees were lost. A team from the United Nations gave the people \*aluminum tubes for their houses, but they didn't want to use them. They knew that aluminum tubes were expensive, so they sold them to get money. Mr. Ban said to the team, "2You should give the people paper tubes. Then they will not sell them because paper tubes are not expensive." After that, people started using paper tubes for their houses and they stopped cutting down trees.

Mr. Ban has used paper tubes for about 30 years. When he was young, he had to design a building without much money. He found some paper tubes in his office. They were going to be thrown away. He used them as building materials in 1996.

Paper tubes are not expensive and they are very strong. It is easy to get them. ( 3 ). Paper tubes are really useful for Mr. Ban. When buildings are \*dismantled, there is usually so much waste that is never recycled. But paper tubes can be used again. They do not just become waste when the buildings are dismantled.

In 1995, there was a big earthquake in Japan. Mr. Ban soon went to Kobe. He saw a lot of people at a church. The church was destroyed in a fire after the earthquakes, but they got together at the place. Mr. Ban had the idea to build the church again out of paper tubes. His idea was not accepted at first. He didn't give up, and he visited Kobe many times. He made more than 50 temporary paper buildings there. Making the paper buildings was easy, and a lot of young people helped Mr. Ban. The paper buildings he designed were strong and beautiful. Finally, 4his idea was accepted, and he began to make the church out of paper. After only five weeks, the paper church was made. He thought it was a temporary building, but the paper church was not just a temporary one for people in Kobe. ( 5 ). In 2005, the paper church was dismantled and sent to people in another place who also lost their church. It was built again and is still used even now. People in Kobe are glad because the building they loved is used again in another place.

architect: 建築家 aluminum tube: アルミニウムの筒 dismantle: 解体する

1. Which sentence suits ( 1 ), ( 3 ) and ( 5 )?

- ア He thinks he should work for society, too
- イ It became an important place for them, and it was used for more than ten years
- ウ It is also easy to make buildings out of them

2. Which statement explains the reason of the underlined part 2?

- ア Mr. Ban thinks paper tubes will not be sold because of the price.
- イ Mr. Ban thinks paper tubes are always used for the buildings.
- ウ Mr. Ban thinks aluminum tubes are not expensive to build the houses.
- エ Mr. Ban thinks aluminum tubes should be used for paper tubes.

3. Explain the underlined part 4 about **what kind of idea** was accepted **in Japanese?**

4. Choose **the two statements** that suit the content of the text.

- ア Mr. Ban is the architects using only paper for buildings in Japan.
- イ Mr. Ban's thought is to work for both his clients and society.
- ウ People in Africa who lost their houses wanted to sell paper tubes.
- エ Paper tubes are soon destroyed, and cannot be recycled for buildings.
- オ Using paper for building is easy and after dismantling we can use it again.
- カ The church built with paper in Kobe was used in 2005 as a residence.

5. Write about your solution when your opinion or idea is unaccepted, **in English in around 70 words.**



# 帰国子女入学試験 過年度実施問題 英語 解答用紙

受験番号					氏名	

< 1 >

1. (A)	(B)	2. (A)	(B)
3. (A)	(B)	4. (A)	(B)
5. (A)	(B)		

< 2 >

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

< 3 >

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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< 4 >

1. (1)	(3)	(5)	2.
3.			
4.			





帰国子女入学試験 過年度実施問題 英語 解答用紙

受験番号					氏名	

<1>

1. (A) her	(B) play	2. (A) it	(B) to
3. (A) was	(B) off	4. (A) the	(B) you
5. (A) not	(B) get		

<2>

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

<3>

1. イ	2. ア	3. エ	4. エ	5. ウ
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<4>

1. (1) ア	(3) ウ	(5) イ	2. ア
3. 紙の筒を使って教会を再びたてるというアイデア			
4. イ	オ		

