SHOHEI

帰国子女入試

過年度実施問題

昌平高等学校入学試験

英　語

（制限時間 50 分）

注　意

(1)　係の先生の指示に従って，所定の欄に受験番号・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 11 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

１．次の各文の空所に入るのに最も適当なものを①～④の中から選びなさい。

1. In order to [　　] the village, hikers need to be prepared for a narrow and rocky path.
   ① arrive　② get　③ reach　④ return
2. If you like this apple pie so much, [　　] make one yourself? I'll give you the recipe.
   ① how about　② how come you
   ③ what do you say to　④ why don't you
3. Don't put too much emphasis on times and schedules. People, depending on their culture, may [　　] being on time differently.
   ① admire　② arrange　③ regard　④ remind
4. After many years of war, the country has lost much of its power. [　　], its influence should not be underestimated.
   ① Even so　② Even though　③ So　④ Thus
5. Everyone was disappointed to hear that she had [　　] the generous offer.
   ① put on　② put out　③ turned down　④ turned up
6. Ken and Mike are good friends. They [　　] each other since childhood.
   ① are knowing　② are known
   ③ have been knowing　④ have known
7. Our school ground is twice [　　] this soccer field.
   ① as large as　② as the size of
   ③ the largest　④ more the size of
8. [　　] that company, our company gives longer paid holidays.
   ① Compare to　② Compared with
   ③ Comparing as　④ Comparison of
9. You can always [　　] Matthew to make good coffee. He used to run a coffee shop.
   ① aim at　② bring about　③ count on　④ hold up
10. When you enter a Japanese house, you are [　　] off your shoes.
   ① necessary to take　② needed taking
   ③ requested taking　④ supposed to take

２．次の各文の下線部に①～⑥を入れて意味が通る文にした時に［ A ］, ［ B ］に入るものを記号で答えなさい。

1. Thank you very much for _____ [A] _____ _____ [B] _____ when I bought my car.

① advice ② gave ③ great ④ me
⑤ the ⑥ you

2. “What’s up with Jack? He seems so happy.”
“He applied for a new job, and _____ [A] _____ _____ [B] _____ an interview.”

① called ② company ③ for ④ him
⑤ in ⑥ the

3. Doing a homestay with a family abroad _____ [A] _____ _____ [B] _____ skills.

① communication ② develop
③ help ④ would
⑤ you ⑥ your

4. You should be careful about what you eat now, because it is often said that you are what you eat, which means:

Everything _____ [A] _____ _____ [B] _____ in the future.

① eat ② on ③ some effect ④ you
⑤ your body ⑥ will have

5. If you want to know whether you can have more salad without extra charge at a restaurant, you could ask:

Is _____ [A] _____ _____ [B] _____?

① a ② free ③ helping ④ of
⑤ salad ⑥ second

6. There was a phone call from someone whose number you didn't recognize, so you didn't answer it. However, it was from someone inviting you to a party. You could express your regret by saying:

I _____ [A] _____ _____ [B] _____ answered the phone yesterday.

① could ② had ③ have ④ I
⑤ joined ⑥ the party

7. Something you wrote in an email upset your friend. You could ask what had upset her by saying:

Could you _____ [A] _____ _____ [B] _____ with my email?

① made ② me ③ so upset ④ tell
⑤ what ⑥ you

8. The entertainer was happily _____ [A] _____ _____ [B] _____ in the air.

① arms ② her ③ raised ④ singing
⑤ with ⑥ up

9. The Widdowsons are planning to eat out with their son at a restaurant. Mr. Widdowson calls the restaurant to make a reservation. He could say:

Can _____ [A] _____ _____ [B] _____ for 7:00 next Saturday?

① a ② book ③ for ④ I
⑤ table ⑥ three

10. You ordered lemon tea at a restaurant, but your server brought you tea with milk instead. To be polite, you could say:

This _____ [A] _____ _____ [B] _____.

① asked ② for ③ I ④ is
⑤ not exactly ⑥ what

３．次の会話において, 二人目の発言が最も適当な応答とになるように文を作るには, それぞれ (A) (B)をどのように選んで組み合わせればよいか, 下の①～⑧のうちから選べ。

A.

Lynne： I'm leaving for work, dear. See you at dinner.

Yoshi： [ ]

(A) Could you	→	(A) bring our garbage	→	(A) when you leave?
(B) Why didn't you		(B) take out the garbage		(B) while driving to the office?

① (A)→(A)→(A) ② (A)→(A)→(B) ③ (A)→(B)→(A)
④ (A)→(B)→(B) ⑤ (B)→(A)→(A) ⑥ (B)→(A)→(B)
⑦ (B)→(B)→(A) ⑧ (B)→(B)→(B)

B.

Chisato： I found an ad for group skiing lessons for only 1,500 yen! Do you want to join?

Aaron： That depends. [ ]

(A) How come	→	(A) do I get to play	→	(A) by a lesson?
(B) How long		(B) do I get to practice		(B) each lesson?

① (A)→(A)→(A) ② (A)→(A)→(B) ③ (A)→(B)→(A)
④ (A)→(B)→(B) ⑤ (B)→(A)→(A) ⑥ (B)→(A)→(B)
⑦ (B)→(B)→(A) ⑧ (B)→(B)→(B)

C.

Lisa： I've heard that some Japanese people spend a lot of money on comic books.

Akira： Yes. [ ]

(A) More money	→	(A) is spent on comic books	→	(A) much more for movies.
(B) The amount of money		(B) purchased comic books		(B) than on movies.

① (A)→(A)→(A) ② (A)→(A)→(B) ③ (A)→(B)→(A)
④ (A)→(B)→(B) ⑤ (B)→(A)→(A) ⑥ (B)→(A)→(B)
⑦ (B)→(B)→(A) ⑧ (B)→(B)→(B)

４．次の会話は，アメリカのある市役所で，職員たちが近年増加している自転車事故を減らす方策について議論している場面の一部である。[A]～[C]に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Jason： As you know, in the past year or so, we've had a lot of accidents in the city involving cyclists. We need to discuss what we can do to protect people's safety. There are a number of possible solutions, with one idea being simply to restrict bicycle use in our city. On the other hand, it would be great if we could make cycling in the city both fun and safe. I'd like to hear your views about this.

Susan： Well, I think it would be a mistake to strictly limit bicycle use. People ride bicycles to go to work, to go shopping, or just to be outside. If more people used cars instead of bicycles in the city, for example, we would have more traffic jams, dirtier air, and a less healthy population. So, encouraging the use of bicycles would make our city a more eco-friendly place.

Jason： So, Susan, you're saying that [A].

① cycling is a fairly easy activity and people of all ages can learn to ride
② restricted use of bicycles in the city will lead to fewer traffic accidents
③ there are environmental as well as health reasons for us to promote bicycle use
④ we shouldn't encourage bicycle use because cycling in the city can be dangerous

Susan： That's correct. I would definitely like to support the use of bicycles, but we need to consider how to make things safer.

Jason： So, are there ways we could improve the safety of cyclists in the city?

Diana： In most cities in Europe, and in some cities here in the US as well, there are designated bicycle lanes that are often marked by painted lines on the ground along the sides of roads. Lanes like this keep cyclists off the sidewalk and make things safer for pedestrians and for cyclists. Bicycle lanes can also help motorists avoid accidents and drive more safely in the city.

Jason： Diana, that's an interesting observation. I guess your main point is that the bicycle lanes may [B].

① be difficult for pedestrians and motorists to recognize
② improve safety for pedestrians and motorists, as well as cyclists
③ increase the number of accidents with pedestrians on the sidewalks
④ persuade motorists in the city to switch from cars to bicycles

Philip : I like the idea of having special bicycle lanes, but there are arguments against them as well. Sometimes it's unsafe for cyclists to stay in the bicycle lanes because there are obstructions in the lane, such as parked cars or garbage trucks, so the cyclist is forced to suddenly ride out into traffic. This may create a very dangerous situation.

Jason : So, Philip, you're concerned that cyclists [C].

① have to stay in the special bicycle lanes at all times
② may have accidents when avoiding obstacles in the bicycle lanes
③ may hit pedestrians during construction of the bicycle lanes
④ seem to be regarded as a problem by many motorists

Jason : Although there may be some problems, it seems that bicycle lanes might help to reduce the recent increase in accidents involving cyclists. We can bring up this topic at the next city council meeting. Thanks for your input.

５．次の各文の空欄に入れるべき四つの文が，順不同で，下の A～D に示されている。意味の通る文章にするのに最も適した配列を，それぞれ①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

A.

Since a telephone call is quicker and easier, it seems that people are beginning to forget the benefits of letter writing. [　　] So naturally there are still many people who prefer letter writing to other means of communication.

A. A letter, however, offers some advantages that a phone call does not.
B. In other words, they can say exactly what they want in the way they want.
C. The writers can, for example, think carefully about the ideas which have occurred to them.
D. They also have the time to pay more attention to the proper expression of their thoughts.

① A－B－D－C　② A－C－D－B　③ C－B－D－A
④ C－D－A－B

B.

In most supermarkets, foods which people buy regularly may be located in different parts of the store on purpose. [　　] Here, they have a further chance to buy something else.

A. In doing so, they pass many other things which they hadn’t planned to buy.
B. Then, when they see these additional items, they may decide to buy some of them.
C. To get to these everyday necessities, customers must walk round the store.
D. Several small products are also displayed at the counter where customers pay.

① A－C－B－D　② A－D－C－B　③ C－A－B－D
④ C－D－A－B

C.

Several companies are producing robots. Some simple construction robots are capable of performing one task only, such as painting. [ ]

A. This inability keeps the cost down, but also limits their usefulness.
B. They cannot be reprogramed to do something else.
C. More advanced robots can be programed to do very complex tasks such as delivering room-service meals to hotel guests.
D. In contrast, an electronics company has produced a cleaning robot that can both sweep and polish the floor of a building, which, of course, increases its cost.

① A－D－B－C　② B－A－D－C　③ C－D－B－A
④ D－C－A－B

６．次の文章を読み，下の問いの［　　］に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

Last summer my sister, Katie, and I traveled around the United States for a month. We visited many parts of the country, eating at various kinds of restaurants: Chinese, Hawaiian, French, Japanese, Cuban, and Thai. Before every meal, my sister performed the same little ceremony. She pulled out her digital camera and photographed the food.

“What are you doing?” the waiter or waitress sometimes asked, afraid that there was something wrong with the food.

“It’s just part of our travel diary,” Katie would reply as she put away her camera and began to eat.

At first, I laughed at her behavior. As our travels continued and we put the pictures into my computer, however, I saw the value in having a record of such things. We could just click on a photo and be reminded not only of the meal but of other things that had happened during that part of our journey.

“Oh, that’s the restaurant we visited just after we saw that huge flock of ducks at the lake,” Katie might say. The photos were like a diary, but much easier and faster to put together. If asked to write it all out in a diary, we would soon get tired of the task. But with one click of the camera, there is a picture which serves as a reminder.

This kind of “travel diary” is very practical in the age of digital cameras. In the past we had to wait a day or more for the film to be developed. That was very inconvenient. We used to take a lot of pictures but once we stuck them in albums, we rarely looked at them. In contrast, it’s very easy to keep digital photographs in a PC. And because we use computers almost every day, the photographs are only a click away.

We can now easily share these memories with many more people than in the past. Look on the Internet and you can find people from many parts of the world sharing their lives with friends and relatives — and strangers — through their digital photographs. With the development of the camera-cellphone combination, sharing photos has become even more convenient. The trend continues with many traditional camera makers announcing that they will stop producing most, if not all, of their film-based cameras.

Another element of the convenience of digital photos is economic. The cost of digital photography is extremely low. Keeping photos on our computers is nearly free. Printing them out is easier than before, too, though the cost of ink and paper is still fairly high. Since we need only print out the ones we want, however, the overall cost is lower than in the past. With more photos stored electronically rather than on paper, cost is not a big concern.

The convenience of digital photography is changing the way we record our experiences. The kinds of photos Katie took as we traveled around the U.S. were quite different from those that travelers in the past typically took. Katie didn’t take pictures of us standing near some famous tourist site. “We don’t need to

prove that we were here," Katie would say, adding, "I want to remember the little things we are doing on this trip." One look at the pictures you find on the Internet shows that she isn't the only one with that idea. You'll find pictures of people brushing their teeth or sitting in the car or watering their flowers; any seemingly unimportant activity can become something worth recording.

As new technology becomes available, our ideas of how to use things change. In the past, cameras were mainly used to record special events. For example, as Katie was looking through some old albums from our grandmother's house the other day, she cried, "When did these people have a life? All they did was go to weddings, anniversaries, and graduation ceremonies!" Today, however, using digital cameras, we can easily record everything we do. Moreover, there is software being developed that will do much more. For example, it will be able to automatically collect emails, photos, and appointments on your computer to record almost everything you do. Such software, when further developed, will preserve more and more of our lives as we actually live them.

"Oh, here's that delicious chicken dish we had in that little town in Louisiana. Remember that?" my sister says as we look through some of the pictures. Not only do such pictures remind us of the common activities that make up our actual lives, but they also teach us to appreciate these everyday experiences.

問１　Katie performed "the same little ceremony" to [　　].

① demonstrate the quality of her new digital camera
② enjoy talking with waiters and waitresses
③ help her remember events from their trip
④ prove to the restaurant manager there was a problem

問２　The writer laughed at Katie because he [　　].

① believed she should pray before eating instead
② didn't see the point of taking photos of each meal
③ preferred film-based cameras to digital cameras
④ thought she was spending far too much money

問３　Before digital cameras, one thing people commonly did when traveling was to take pictures [　　].

① as a reminder that they were at tourist attractions
② of expensive meals they had during the trip
③ so that they could upload them onto the Internet
④ to remember their daily, rather trivial activities

問４　By saying, “When did these people have a life?” Katie was referring to the fact that [　　].

① it was not clear to her when those pictures had been taken

② none of the photos showed them engaging in everyday activities

③ people in the past generally lived for a shorter time than we do now

④ they did not seem particularly happy at weddings, parties, or ceremonies

問５　The main idea of the passage is that [　　].

① digital photography is changing the way we keep track of our lives

② people have become more careless about taking photos than they were in the past

③ the digital camera is one of the most important inventions in human history

④ we should carry digital cameras to help us remember important events

７．次の英文の指示に従って，自分の考えを 80～100 語程度の英文でまとめなさい。

What is the most important lesson you have learned from traveling and living abroad?

帰国子女入試　英語　解答用紙

1

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

2

1	A	B	2	A	B
3	A	B	4	A	B
5	A	B	6	A	B
7	A	B	8	A	B
9	A	B	10	A	B

3

A	B	C

4

A	B	C

5

A	B	C

6

問１	問２	問３	問４	問５

受験番号						氏名	

帰国子女入試　英語　解答用紙

1　10 点（1 点×10）

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

2　20 点（2 点×10）

1	A	③	B	②	2	A	②	B	⑤
3	A	③	B	⑥	4	A	①	B	②
5	A	⑥	B	⑤	6	A	③	B	②
7	A	②	B	⑥	8	A	②	B	③
9	A	②	B	③	10	A	⑤	B	①

3　12 点（4 点×3）

A	③	B	⑧	C	②

4　12 点（4 点×3）

A	③	B	②	C	②

5　12 点（4 点×3）

A	②	B	③	C	②

6　20 点（4 点×5）

問 1	③	問 2	②	問 3	①	問 4	②	問 5	①

7　14 点

受験番号						氏名	