

得意型

# 英 語

## 〔注 意 事 項〕

1. 試験開始の合図<sup>あいず</sup>があるまで、開かないこと。
2. 問題は①～⑧までで、9ページにわたって印刷してあります。  
ページが抜ける<sup>ぬ</sup>などしていた場合には、試験監督<sup>かんとく</sup>の先生に申し出ること。
3. 解答は、すべて解答用紙に記入し、受験番号・氏名をもれなく、正確に記入すること。
4. 問題冊子<sup>さっし</sup>の表紙にも、受験番号・氏名を必ず記入すること。

受 験 番 号	氏 名

1 For each word choose the underlined letter that has a **different** sound from the others. Then write the number of your choice.

1. [ 1. medical      2. message      3. meter      4. menu ]

2. [ 1. line      2. life      3. light      4. lift ]

3. [ 1. date      2. face      3. cake      4. panic ]

4. [ 1. long      2. love      3. luck      4. luch ]

5. [ 1. they      2. seventh      3. theater      4. thin ]

2 Choose the five words where the accent is on the **second** syllable. Then write the numbers of your choices.

1. choc-o-late

2. con-tin-ue

3. dif-fer-ent

4. ef-fort

5. sur-round-ing

6. sud-den-ly

7. ma-chine

8. o-rig-i-nal

9. pho-to-graph

10. pop-u-la-tion

11. mem-o-ry

12. fac-to-ry

13. tech-nol-o-gy

14. un-der-stand

15. in-jure

**3** Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. This car is too ( ) for me to buy.  
(ア) wrong      (イ) useful      (ウ) careful      (エ) expensive
  
2. A: How are you going to ( ) your holidays, Lucy?  
B: I'm going to go hiking with my family.  
(ア) spend      (イ) hold      (ウ) pass      (エ) decide
  
3. I think one of the causes of the accident was his ( ) of experience.  
(ア) lack      (イ) fault      (ウ) effort      (エ) power
  
4. I'm very happy to hear the news ( ) you will marry next year.  
(ア) what      (イ) which      (ウ) about      (エ) that
  
5. A: Do you know the girl's name?  
B: Her name is Miho. I've met her once ( ).  
(ア) ago      (イ) time      (ウ) before      (エ) old
  
6. A: Will your team win the next baseball game?  
B: Yes, I'm ( ) we can win it.  
(ア) afraid      (イ) sure      (ウ) strong      (エ) tight
  
7. Our new school building is ( ) construction. It will be finished by next summer.  
(ア) among      (イ) over      (ウ) under      (エ) into

4 Solve the math problems.

1. Jane and Beth were training for a race. The first week they ran 5km, but for the next two weeks they ran 2km more than the \*previous week. How far did they run in total?
2. A recycling company recycles broken smartphones. The company buys each smartphone for \$1.20. The fixed cost of running the recycling machine is \$300 per day. If the company sells the recycled material from each phone for \$4.20, how many smartphones must be recycled every day in order to \*break even?
3. School begins at 8:15 am. It takes you ten minutes to eat breakfast, twenty-five minutes to do your hair and brush your teeth, five minutes to get dressed, and forty minutes to get to school. By what time must you **leave** in order to arrive at school on time?

[notes] previous 前の break even 損得無しになる

5 [ A ]～[ E ]の空所に入る最も適切なものを、あとのア～オの中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号は2度使えません。

**Yumi** : Hi Satoshi, long time no see. Did you have a good vacation?

**Satoshi** : Yes, I did. I went to Hokkaido. Have you ever been?

**Yumi** : [ A ] Where did you go?

**Satoshi** : I went there, too, but I also went to a town west of Sapporo called Otaru.

**Yumi** : Oh, I've heard of there. It's famous for its \*canal, isn't it?

**Satoshi** : That's right! While I was there, I learned some interesting things about the town. Did you know it was once the main city in all of Hokkaido?

**Yumi** : Really? [ B ]

**Satoshi** : It is now, but until the 1950s, Otaru was the \*financial center of Hokkaido, and its largest \*port. It has even been an important town since before Japanese people moved to the island. The name comes from the *Ainu* word meaning "river running through the sandy beach."

**Yumi** : That's really interesting! Is there still a nice sandy beach?

**Satoshi** : There are some beaches in the area, but Otaru was transformed during the *Meiji* era into a port city. [ C ]

**Yumi** : What did they export to other parts of Japan?

**Satoshi** : [ D ] I found it strange that around 90% of the fish was turned into \*fertilizer.

**Yumi** : Since Sapporo is the largest city in Hokkaido now, I guess that means it is now the financial center. [ E ]

**Satoshi** : Well, as you said before, it's famous for the canal. Millions of tourists visit the town each year to see the canal, as well as many old *Meiji* era buildings which have been maintained. The harbour area is listed as an important \*Hokkaido heritage site.

[notes] canal 運河 financial center 財政の中心地 port 港  
fertilizer 肥料 Hokkaido heritage site 北海道遺産

ア. So the beach was replaced with a port for shipping.

イ. Mainly coal and herring, a type of fish.

ウ. What is Otaru known for today?

エ. I went to Sapporo with my family a couple of years ago.

オ. I thought Sapporo was the largest city north of Tokyo.

6 Read the passage and answer the question.

The First Nation people of Canada \*migrated from Siberia to North America during the last Ice Age, starting around 50,000 years ago. They crossed over a land bridge formed from ice and snow. It is believed they entered North America while pursuing animals such as \*mammoths.

As the Ice Age ended and the snow and ice melted, the First Nation people spread out across all of the Americas. Until 500 years ago when Europeans arrived in the Americas, all people in both North and South America came from one group of people.

Unlike many \*civilizations in the old world, First Nation groups never developed writing. They passed down the history of their people through oral traditions. One such story has been passed down among those in western Canada. It's a legend of a great *tsunami* in 1700 AD which destroyed entire villages. People in Japan wrote about the same *tsunami* during the Edo era.

Today there are 630 First Nation communities and 50 \*Indigenous languages in Canada alone. The largest group is the *Cree*, which includes around 350,000 people. Another major group are the *Inuit*. They live in \*the Arctic and are known for their impressive *igloo* homes, which are made of ice. One \*trait that most groups share is their non-material societies. They believe their lives \*are enriched not by what they have, but by what they give away. We can learn a lot from the First Nations of Canada and other parts of the Americas.

[notes] migrated 移住した mammoths マンモス civilizations 文明  
Indigenous 固有の, 土着の the Arctic 北極地方 trait 特徴  
are enriched 豊かになる

For each of the following sentences, write T if it is true and F if it is false.

1. The First Nation people went to the Americas after the last Ice Age ended.
2. All people in the Americas today have the same ancestors.
3. The First Nation people didn't write down any stories.
4. The *Cree* are the largest Indigenous group in Canada.
5. All *Inuit* people live in wood houses.

**7** Read the passage and answer the questions.

In the summer of 2021, Japan hosted the Olympic Games. The 2020 event was the 32nd Summer Olympics, but while the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece, in 1896, the Olympic Games are actually much older. The very first Olympic Games were held over two thousand years ago in Greece.

The \*ancient Olympic Games were a part of a religious festival in ancient Greece. They were held from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD. Every four years, Greek people travelled to Olympia, a town in southern Greece, to honour the god *Zeus*, the father of the Greek gods and goddesses. The athletes were all male. At first, only people nearby competed in the games, ① ( ) as it gained in popularity, people came from areas as far away as present-day Spain and Turkey. Even during times of war, an “Olympic \*Truce” was \*enacted so that athletes could travel to the games safely.

The first Olympic Games began in 776 BC. At first there was only one foot race, which was 600 feet (about 180 metres) long, from one end of the event area to the other. They called this race a stadion, which is where the word ② stadium comes from. The first thirteen games only had one race, but more events were ③ add as time went on. Some of them included wrestling, boxing, horse racing, and even a competition for trumpeters.

Today, a popular Olympic event is the marathon, but while there was a long-distance race during the ancient Olympic Games, the marathon was not an event in ancient times. The longest race in ancient times was the *dolichos*, where competitors did twenty to twenty-four \*laps around the stadium. What we know of as a marathon today comes not from games, ④ ( ) from war. In 490 BC, a man named *Pheidippides* ran from the town of Marathon in eastern Greece to Sparta, a distance of 240 km, to ask for help in defending against a \*Persian invasion. Marathons today are a distance of 42.195 km, which is the distance from Marathon to Athens, the capital of Greece.

While the Olympic Games in Tokyo did not allow spectators ⑤ watch events, it is still nice that ⑥ they were held. In both ancient times and today, the Olympic Games have promoted peace and understanding, and brought people of different cultures together.

[notes] ancient 古代の      truce 休戦協定      enacted 制定された  
laps 周      Persian invasion ペルシアの侵略

問1 空所①④に共通して入る1語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. so      イ. and      ウ. but      エ. or

問2 下線部②の stadium という語の説明になるように、下のア、イに言葉（英語または日本語）を入れなさい。

stadium という語は（ア）という語に由来する。その語の本来の意味は、約 180 m の（イ）のことであった。

問3 下線部③の add, ⑤の watch を適切な形に直しなさい。（1語とは限りません。）

問4 下線部⑥の they が指すものを文中の英語で答えなさい。

問5 次の(A)～(E)に関して、本文の内容に一致する場合はT、一致しない場合はFの記号を使って答えなさい。

- (A) 最古のオリンピックは1896年にギリシャのアテネで開催された。
- (B) 古代オリンピックは宗教的なお祭りで、多くの男女がアスリートとして参加した。
- (C) 古代オリンピックに参加するために、遠方の国から参加する人もいたが、戦争が起きているときは安全を確保するため競技は中止となった。
- (D) 古代オリンピックにはマラソンという競技は無く、最長のレースはスタジアムの周りを20～24周走るものだった。
- (E) マラソンという語は、古代の都市の名前に由来する。

**8** Read the passage and summarize in Japanese in **100 to 120 characters**.

There is a worldwide climate \*crisis right now. Because of the burning of \*fossil fuels over the last two hundred years, rising levels of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere is leading to global warming and climate change. Many governments around the world are taking steps to reduce carbon \*emissions, but it is important for the people of the world to do their part as well.

An \*institute in the UK suggests nine ways in which we can help the earth. One is to reduce our \*consumption and waste. It is a good idea to avoid using single-use items such as plastic bags, cups, and spoons. We should also only buy clothing that we are willing to wear for a long time.

Another thing we can do is to walk or bicycle if our \*destination is close enough. Walking and bicycling doesn't burn any fossil fuels, and it is good exercise, too!

[notes] crisis 危機 fossil fuels (石油などの)化石燃料 emissions 放出  
institute 研究所 consumption 消費 destination 目的地