

今治明德高等学校

平成20年度 学力検査

英語問題 一矢田分校入試一

受検番号	
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*解答は、すべて別紙解答用紙の該当欄に記入しなさい。

Ⅰ 〈リスニング問題〉

- (1) ア. No. She has a Japanese friend.
イ. No, she doesn't.
ウ. Yes, she does.
- (2) ア. Last spring.
イ. Last summer.
ウ. Last week.
- (3) ア. Yes, they did.
イ. No. They went by car.
ウ. No. They went by plane.
- (4) ア. Yuriko, her mother, and Nancy did.
イ. Yuriko and Nancy's parents did.
ウ. Yuriko, her mother, Nancy, and her parents did.

② 次の文は東京都の小笠原村に住む、ワシントン・リーゼさんと横浜の J.B ハリスさんの人生について述べたものです。これを読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Until the end of Edo Era, most of the people in Ogasawara Islands were Americans and Europeans and Hawaiians. They got Japanese citizenship when those islands became the territory of Japan in 1876.

During World War II all people in Ogasawara Islands left their hometowns. They stayed in Honshu until the end of the war. Among those people were a girl named Lizzie and her father. Now Lizzie is happy back in her hometown in Ogasawara. But her life in Honshu was not really a happy ① one. Why was she unhappy ② there?

Some time after Lizzie came to stay in Honshu, she noticed that she and her father were always followed by someone when they went out. Later she found out that it was the police. Sometimes they even listened (③) their talking. Why did the police do such a terrible thing? It was because the police thought of them as spies. But why spies? It was because of their appearance.

Lizzie's ancestors were Europeans. So she looks a European. There are a number of people like her in Ogasawara. Her husband is also a European Japanese. Her son got American citizenship. Now he is in the US army. Her daughter married a Japanese man. She lives in Tokyo.

Each member of her family lives in a different way. Lizzie does not think her life has been wasted; she always says to herself, "That's life."

J.B Harris who lived in Yokohama was a Japanese. But he also looked a European because his father was a British. As a newspaper reporter he was working hard until December 8, 1941 when the Pacific War started. That afternoon, two military policemen came to his office and said, "Harris, we will arrest you because you are a British man, our enemy." Harris said, "No sir, I am not a British but a Japanese. I got a Japanese citizenship when my father died."

Harris was arrested and sent to an internment camp. ④ Half a year later, the manager of the camp came up to Harris and said, "We checked your nationality and found out your Japanese citizenship. You may get out of this camp. When he came home, a red letter was delivered. He was ordered to be a soldier as a Japanese citizen. As a Japanese soldier he was sent to China and had a lot of difficulties (⑤) he looked a European.

After the war he worked to help Japanese students study English. In the near end of his life, he said, “That’s life” as Lizzie did.

(注) citizenship 市民権、 territory 領土、 terrible 恐ろしい、 spies スパイ、
appearance 容姿、 ancestor 先祖、 military 軍の、 arrest 逮捕する、
enemy 敵、 internment camp 強制収容所、 nationality 国籍、 soldier 軍人

問 1 下線部①が指すものは何ですか、本文中の1語を抜き出さない。

問 2 下線部②が指すものは何ですか、本文中の1語を抜き出さない。

問 3 (③) に適当な前置詞を入れなさい。

問 4 下線部④を日本語に直しなさい。

問 5 (⑤) に入る適当な接続詞を下のア～エから選びなさい。

ア. and イ. but ウ. though エ. because

問 6 次の質問に対する答えとして、適当なものをア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) Why were Lizzie and her father followed by the police?

- ア. Because they were spies.
- イ. Because they were from Ogasawara Islands.
- ウ. Because they were thought of as spies.
- エ. Because they were unhappy.

(2) How did Lizzie look?

- ア. She looked a Japanese girl.
- イ. She looked a European girl.
- ウ. She looked a Hawaiian girl.
- エ. She looked a Japanese American.

(3) What was Harris doing before he was arrested?

- ア. He was working in US army.
- イ. He was working as a newspaper reporter.
- ウ. He was working as a Japanese soldier.
- エ. He was working to help students.

(4) Where was Harris sent when he was a soldier?

ア. He was sent to China.

イ. He was sent to an internment camp.

ウ. He was sent to Europe.

エ. He was sent to Ogasawara.

③ 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Hitoshi was in Washington, D.C. to study English literature. He was a Japanese college student and he (①) with Ms. Hopkins. After dinner Hitoshi told Ms. Hopkins about his life at college, and she enjoyed talking with him. He often told her the classes he took that day. A month later Hitoshi noticed there was a room which nobody used in Ms. Hopkins' house.

One day Hitoshi asked Ms. Hopkins about the room. "What is that room?" She smiled and said, "Come with me." There were two desks, some nice chairs and a lot of books in the room. It looks like a small library. "This room is my father's. Those books are very old. If you are interested (②) them, you may read them in this room. But don't take them out of this room, OK?"

Most of the books are American classical literature, so Hitoshi was happy to hear this and said, "Thank you. I have wanted to study in a room (③) this." Then Ms. Hopkins said, "You like reading. My father liked reading, too. He stayed in this room for hours."

Mr. Hopkins' small library was so nice that he stayed there for hours, but Hitoshi noticed a problem a week later. He did not have time to talk with Ms. Hopkins, and she looked lonely when Hitoshi was in the room. He understood her feelings, so he decided to talk with her for about one hour after dinner.

(注) literature 文学、 classical 古典的な

問1 (①) に入る適当な語を下から選び、正しい形に変えて書きなさい。

see, spend, look, bring, stay

問2 (②) に入る前置詞を書きなさい。

問3 (③) に入る適切な語をア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. near イ. such ウ. so エ. like

問4 下線部のthisが示す内容を句読点を含め、20字以上25字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

問5 次の文の中から本文の内容に一致するものをア～エから1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

ア. Ms. Hopkins was happy to talk with Hitoshi, but she looked lonely when they did not have time to talk with each other.

イ. Ms. Hopkins thought that Hitoshi was not able to read her father's books because they were too classical.

ウ. Ms. Hopkins thought that Hitoshi should not stay long in her father's room, so he had to read the books in his room.

エ. Hitoshi wanted to read the books with Ms. Hopkins in his room because he did not like to be lonely in her father's room.

4 次の各日本文にあう英文になるように () 内の語を並べかえ、() の中で3番目と5番目にくる語をそれぞれ記号で書きなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字になっています。

(1) 彼は電車の中で外国人に話しかけられました。

(ア. a foreigner イ. spoken ウ. by エ. was オ. he カ. to) on the train.

(2) 数分歩くと駅に着きますよ。

(ア. bring イ. few ウ. walk エ. to オ. us カ. minutes' キ. a ク. will) the station.

(3) 彼女は月に10冊以上のミステリーを読みます。

She (ア. mysteries イ. than ウ. reads エ. a month オ. ten カ. more) .

(4) この部屋は読書をするには暗すぎます。

This (ア. reading イ. is ウ. dark エ. room オ. for カ. too) .

(5) そのことについてはお話することはありません。

I (ア. matter イ. nothing ウ. about エ. have オ. tell カ. the キ. you ク. to) .

⑤ 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、() 内に適当な語を入れなさい。

(1) { I hope to be a writer.
My hope () () () a writer.

(2) { Let's play tennis this afternoon.
() () play tennis this afternoon?

(3) { We enjoyed ourselves at the party.
We () a good () at the party.

(4) { What did you buy such a book for?
() did you buy such a book?

(5) { Be quiet in this room.
() make a noise in this room.

(6) { I can understand why he did such a thing.
I () () () understand why he did such a thing.

(7) { How about some ice cream?
() you () some ice cream?

(8) { I made dinner last night.
Dinner () () by () last night.

(9) { The news was a great surprise to me.
I was very () () the news.

(10) { My grandfather died ten years ago.
My grandfather has () () for ten years.