

# 今治明德高等学校

平成22年度 学力検査

## 英語問題 (矢田分校一般入試)

受験番号	
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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〉

やや長い英文を聞いて答える問題です。はじめに英文が読まれ、次に英文の内容についての質問があります。それぞれの質問の答えとして最も適当なものをア、イ、ウ、エの中から一つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。本文と質問はそれぞれ2度読まれます。なおア～エの答えの英文は読まれません。

#### Question 1

- ア. Last spring.
- イ. After the class.
- ウ. Last summer.
- エ. In the class.

#### Question 2

- ア. Because Mrs. Tanaka lived near her house.
- イ. Because Mrs. Tanaka came to his classroom.
- ウ. Because Mrs. Tanaka told some old stories.
- エ. Because Mrs. Tanaka took pictures 60 years ago.

#### Question 3

- ア. Some beautiful pictures.
- イ. The old people's houses.
- ウ. Old pictures of their town.
- エ. Her house in Imabari.

#### Question 4

- ア. It looked like a tall building.
- イ. It looked like an old house.
- ウ. It looked very different.
- エ. It looked like a western country.

② 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Do you know when people began to eat ice cream? Some history books say that people drank a special kind of cold drink more than 2000 years ago. The famous Roman Emperor, Julius Caesar, ate natural ice or snow with milk, juice or honey. ( )

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, people in Italy invented modern ice cream. After that, it spread all over the world. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson served ice cream to their guests as dessert after dinner. In 1860, the Japanese Shogun sent some samurais to the U.S. They ate ice cream on the way to San Francisco. They liked it very much because it was sweet and tasty.

Since then people have tried to make better ice cream. To make ice cream tasty, you need to whip the cream and get air into it. Air bubbles in the cream make ice cream smooth. In fact, we eat a lot of air when we eat ice cream. British scientists discovered a method of doubling the amount of air in ice cream. This technology led to the invention of soft ice cream which you enjoy today.

People all over the world made their favorite ice cream. An Italian cook went to Germany and made a special kind of ice cream. It looks like spaghetti! The Turks made very sticky ice cream. When you eat it, you have to cut it with a knife and fork instead of a spoon.

In 1961, a Jewish American named Reuben Mattus and his wife began to sell ice cream from a cart in New York. It had a good taste and people liked their ice cream very much. You can enjoy it all over the world. Probably you have heard of their ice cream named "Haagen-Dazs."

Why don't you make your own original ice cream and enjoy it?

(注) whip 泡立てる    Turks トルコ人

- (1) ( ) に入るのに最も適当な文をア～エからひとつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。
  - ア. This is the new invention we now use.
  - イ. This is the famous way of making ice cream.
  - ウ. This is my favorite ice cream.
  - エ. This is the origin of ice cream.
- (2) 下線部アのthatは何を指しているか、本文中から7語で抜き出さなさい。
- (3) 下線部イの1860の読み方を英語で書きなさい。
- (4) 下線部ウをtheyが指す内容を明らかにして日本語に訳しなさい。
- (5) アイスクリームを美味しくするには何が必要だと筆者は述べているか、本文中から2語で抜き出さなさい。

- (6) 本文に関する次の質問に指定された語数の英語で答えなさい。ただし、語数には句読点を含まない。

- ア. Who invented the ice cream which looks like spaghetti? (4語)
- イ. What do you need when you eat Turkish ice cream? (6語)
- ウ. Where did Reuben Mattus sell his ice cream? (3語)

③ 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

When I was a junior high student, I saw a lot of killifish, which we call medaka in Japanese, in little streams along rice fields in my hometown. But most of them are gone. One of the reasons is that insecticides used on the fields made the water of the streams unsuitable for killifish to live in. In the near future they may die out completely. The environments which killifish cannot live in are dangerous for humans, too. We are now in the age of ecological crisis. Rachel Carson was a woman who told us about this crisis in her book *Silent Spring* more than forty years ago.

In 1950s, farmers in the US had a hard time because insects ate their crops. So insecticide called DDT was used to kill the insects. It was so useful. Almost all the bad insects on the farms died out.

In 1958, Carson got a letter from a friend. The letter said that DDT killed many small birds on her land. As a scientist, Carson was studying living things in the sea at that time and began to understand the chemical influence on them. Carson began to study about DDT and she thought that she should write about the danger of DDT. DDT changes the ecosystem and kills living things on the earth. She knew that many farmers were happy to use DDT. And also she knew that chemical companies and the government were against her because DDT seemed useful to them without any danger.

When *Silent Spring* was published in 1962, many chemical companies started to attack Rachel Carson. They used millions of dollars to spread propaganda against her. Some scientists said, "*Silent Spring* is not a scientific work. It is full of lies." Other scientists said, "We will go back to the time when the earth was full of insects if we follow Carson's advice."

Carson believed that she wrote the truth in her book. She used the theory of "food chains" to explain her idea.

A water flea eats a small amount of DDT. If a small fish eats many water fleas, the amount is increased several times. If a large fish eats many small fish, the poison is increased even more. Then the poison can build up many times in a few links of the food chain. If humans eat the fish which has DDT, how much poison will we have?

The book became a best seller. More than 500,000 copies were sold in half a year. Rachel Carson died in 1964. Today we have stopped using DDT. But the damage we have from other chemicals today may be bigger than it was when Carson lived.

(注) insecticide 殺虫剤    unsuitable 適さない    environment 環境  
 DDT 殺虫剤の一種    *Silent Spring* [沈黙の春] (1962)  
 ecosystem 生態系    chemical companies 製薬会社  
 government 政府    propaganda against ~に対する反対宣伝  
 food chains 食物連鎖    water flea ミジンコ

- (1) 次のア～オの質問に日本語で答えなさい。  
 ア. What is the name of killifish in Japanese?  
 イ. What was the job of Rachel Carson in 1950s?  
 ウ. Why was DDT so useful?  
 エ. Why did Carson think of DDT as dangerous?  
 オ. What did Carson use to explain her idea?
- (2) 下線部1の和訳として適当であるものをア～エの中から選びなさい。  
 ア. 「カーソンの助言によると地球はやがて虫でいっぱいになるだろう。」  
 イ. 「私達がカーソンの後を継げば、地球はもとのように戻ることができる。」  
 ウ. 「カーソンの助言に従えば、地球は虫でいっぱいの状態に戻るだろう。」  
 エ. 「私達がカーソンについて行けば、虫でいっぱいの国に行ける。」
- (3) 下線部2の意味として適当であるものをア～エの中から選びなさい。  
 ア. 1年半  
 イ. 1年  
 ウ. 4ヶ月  
 エ. 半年

④ 次の英文の ( ) の中に入れるのに最も適するものをア～エの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- (1) Let's go ( ) at the department store this afternoon.  
 ア. shop    イ. to shopping    ウ. shopping    エ. shoping
- (2) How ( ) a week do you play tennis?  
 ア. long    イ. far    ウ. old    エ. often

- (3) Time is the most important ( ) all  
 ア. of    イ. in    ウ. on    エ. over
- (4) This is the biggest fish ( ) I have ever caught.  
 ア. in    イ. of    ウ. that    エ. for
- (5) Mother made a cup of coffee ( ) me.  
 ア. to    イ. on    ウ. of    エ. for

⑤ 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

In 1908, the immigrant ship *Kasato Maru* arrived at the port of Santos in Brazil. The ship carried 781 Japanese dreaming of a better life in a new country. This was the start of immigration to Brazil from Japan. It continued until the 1970s. More than 200,000 Japanese immigrants crossed the Pacific Ocean with the same dream. They came to Brazil to work on the coffee farms.

At first, the immigrants' life on the coffee farms was not like their dreams. Difference in language, culture, customs and climate made their life very difficult. Some people became ill. However, the immigrants worked hard. Their work was appreciated by the government of San Paulo. So it gave a lot of coffee beans to the man who first led the immigrants to Brazil. That man opened a café in Japan. Coffee soon became very popular there.

The immigrants also succeeded in growing fruits, vegetables, rice, and soybeans in Brazil. Some of the fruits and vegetables were brought from Japan. Persimmons are now called "kaki" in Brazil because they were first introduced by the Japanese immigrants.

Now there are more than 1.4 million descendants of Japanese immigrants living in Brazil, and they are active in business, industry and politics.

(注) immigrant ship 移民船    immigration 移住  
 appreciate 高く評価する    descendant 子孫

次の質問の答えとして適当なものをア～エから選びなさい。

- (1) Why did Japanese people immigrate to Brazil?  
 ア. Because they wanted to work on the coffee farms.  
 イ. Because they wanted to grow special vegetables.  
 ウ. Because they wanted to open a café there.  
 エ. Because they wanted to live in San Paulo.

- (2) How many descendants of Japanese immigrants are there in Brazil now?
- ア. There are more than 200,000 now.
  - イ. There are more than 781 now.
  - ウ. There are more than 1.4 million now.
  - エ. There are more than 1970 now.
- (3) Why do people in Brazil call persimmon "kaki"?
- ア. Because it is easier to use.
  - イ. Because Brazilians like persimmons very much.
  - ウ. Because a persimmon is expensive but "kaki" is not expensive.
  - エ. Because persimmons were first introduced by the Japanese immigrants.

⑥ 次の各日本文にあう英文になるように ( ) 内の語句を並べかえ、2番目と4番目に入る語句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) 私が昨日買った本は彼のとは違います。  
(ア. I イ. different from ウ. bought yesterday エ. his オ. the book カ. is )
- (2) そのドアの前に立っている女性はだれですか。  
Who (ア. the door イ. the lady ウ. is エ. of オ. standing in カ. front )?
- (3) 幸せはお金では買えません。  
(ア. money イ. with ウ. cannot エ. bought オ. happiness カ. be )
- (4) 寝る前に忘れずに歯みがきなさい。  
Don't forget (ア. you イ. your ウ. brush エ. teeth オ. before カ. to ) go to bed.
- (5) 彼は今晚やらなければならない宿題がある。  
(ア. has イ. homework ウ. he エ. to オ. some カ. do ) tonight.