

平成 16 年度入学者選抜学力検査問題

英 語

(注 意)

- 1 問題用紙は指示があるまで開かないこと。
- 2 問題用紙は 1 ページから 11 ページまでである。
・検査開始の合図のあとで確かめること。
- 3 答えは、すべて解答用紙に記入すること。
- 4 解答用紙の総得点欄および得点欄には記入しないこと。

1 次の1～6の()の中に最も適当な語を入れなさい。なお、その語は()の中に入れてある文字で始まる語です。与えられた文字も含めて正しくつづりなさい。

1 Thank you very much for the present.

— You're (w).

2 Oh no, we missed the train.

— Don't (w) about it. The next train will come soon.

3 I don't have my dictionary. Can I use yours?

— Yes, of (c).

4 Our new school (l) is large. It has more than 50,000 books.

5 I think science is very interesting. It's my (f) subject.

6 Tom is my best friend. We have (k) each other for seven years.

2

次のA、Bの問いに答えなさい。

A 次の1～5の()に入る最も適当な文を、ア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1 A: Why don't we go to a movie?

B: ()

ア Yes, I am.

イ No problem. Try again.

ウ That's too bad.

エ OK. Let's go.

2 A: Can you help me?

B: ()

ア Me, too.

イ All right. What is it?

ウ No, you may not.

エ Yes, you can.

3 A: ()

B: For three years.

ア When did you come here?

イ Why did you go there?

ウ How long have you lived here?

エ How old is your sister?

4 A: ()

B: My computer doesn't work.

ア What's wrong?

イ What is it made of?

ウ What day is it?

エ How far is it?

5 A: ()

B: Orange juice, please.

ア Why do you like it?

イ How do you like orange juice?

ウ Do you know what it is?

エ What would you like to drink?

B 次の会話1, 2の空欄(1)~(3)に入る表現が, a)~c)に示されています。意味の通る会話にするのに最も適当な順番のものを下のア~エの中から一つずつ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

<会話1>

Susan: Chris, I'm going shopping. Would you like to come with me?

Chris: I'd like to, but I have some more work to do.

Susan: (1)

Chris: (2)

Susan: (3)

Chris: When will you come back?

Susan: I'll be back before dark. The stores close early on Sunday.

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | a) Sure. That'll be easy. |
| | b) Is there anything I can get you at the shopping center, then? |
| | c) I need some more writing paper. Can you buy me some? |

ア a)→b)→c)

イ a)→c)→b)

ウ b)→a)→c)

エ b)→c)→a)

<会話2>

Andy: Mom, can I have a party next weekend?

Mother: Well, I don't know. How many people?

Andy: (1)

Mother: (2)

Andy: (3)

Mother: Well, all right. I guess so. But you must tell me the starting time, and you must finish by nine-thirty.

Andy: OK, Mom.

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | a) Do you remember what happened last time? |
| | b) Yes, Mom. We'll be very careful. |
| | c) About 20, I think. |

ア a)→b)→c)

イ a)→c)→b)

ウ c)→a)→b)

エ c)→b)→a)

3

次の手紙の下線部(1)~(4)とほぼ同じ意味になるように、下の英文(1)~(4)の()の中の語(句)を並べ替え、英文を完成しなさい。答えの欄には、()の中の語(句)のうちで、3番目と5番目にくるものの記号を書きなさい。

親愛なるジェニー

こんにちは、ジェニー。(1)たった今あなたの手紙を読み終えたところです。どうもありがとう。(2)英語の手紙は私しか読めません。(3)でも、あなたのオーストラリアの写真を見て、家族みんながとても喜んでいました。特にあなたの学校の写真が気に入りました。生徒たちはみんな楽しそうだし、スポーツもさかんなようですね。(4)あなたと一緒にテニスをしている男の子はだれですか。今度、あなたの友達についても教えてくださいね。

あなたの親友より

容子

- (1) I (ア reading イ finished ウ your エ have オ letter カ just).
- (2) Only I (ア English イ read ウ written エ letters オ can カ in).
- (3) But your pictures (ア very イ my ウ happy エ family オ made カ of Australia).
- (4) Who (ア playing イ you ウ is エ with オ tennis カ the boy)?

- 4 次の文章は、船のスクリューの歴史について書かれたものです。よく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

All big ships have screws. They are at the back of the ship and push it forward. Screws for ships have a long history.

In 1752, a Swiss scientist had an idea for the screw, but he could not make any real tests because there weren't any good engines for ships then. So his idea stayed only an idea.

In 1822, Josef Ressel built a small ship. It had a long screw at the back. The screw drove the ship at about 7.5 knots. Some ships today travel at 30 knots, so 7.5 knots was not very fast at all. But the screw did its job. Ressel was very happy. But one day there was an explosion in the ship's engine, and he lost the chance to try again.

In 1837, an Englishman named Francis Smith put a screw at the back of his small ship. The screw of his ship was long because he thought a long screw was better than a short one. The ship moved slowly and he felt very happy. But a big sound was heard when it got to a speed of 4 knots. Smith stopped the engine and went to look at the back of his ship. He found that half of the screw was lost. Smith did not think that he could keep traveling. But he wanted to go home and so he started the engine again. The ship began to move slowly. The broken screw worked! And soon, the ship was going faster than before. Smith was happy because the short screw worked.

Later he understood that a (1) screw worked better than a (2) one. With a short screw his new ship got to a speed of 13 knots.

(注) ship 船 screw 船のスクリュー(一般には screw propeller という)

push~forward ~を前に押す engine エンジン

Josef Ressel ジョセフ・ラッセル(オーストリアの技術者)

knot ノット(船の速度の単位で、1ノットは時速約2km)

explosion 爆発

Francis Smith フランシス・スミス(イギリスの技術者)

問 1 次の 1～4 について、本文の内容と合うように、下線部に入る最も適当なものをア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1 A screw _____.

- ア made by a Swiss scientist was short
- イ has a longer history than a ship
- ウ pushes a ship forward
- エ was broken by Ressel in 1822

2 The ship that Ressel built _____.

- ア had no screw at the back
- イ had a short screw at the back
- ウ got to a speed of 30 knots
- エ moved at about 7.5 knots

3 When Smith stopped his ship, he found that _____.

- ア the screw was working all right
- イ the screw was broken
- ウ the engine was broken
- エ everybody was very happy

4 When Smith started the engine again, his ship _____.

- ア didn't move at all
- イ had an explosion
- ウ moved faster than before
- エ moved at a speed of 30 knots

問 2 本文中の(1)(2)に入る語の組み合わせとして、最も適当なものをア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ア new—short | イ long—short |
| ウ big—small | エ short—long |

5

次の文章は、楽器 (instrument) の一つであるバイオリン (violin) について書かれたものです。よく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Most musicians agree that the best violins were made in Cremona, Italy, about 250 years ago. These violins sound better than any others. They even sound better than violins made today. Violin makers and scientists try to make instruments like the Italian violins. But they aren't the same. Musicians still like the old ones. Why are these old Italian violins so special? No one really knows. But many people think they have the answer.

Some people think it is the age of the violins. ア They say that today's violins will also sound wonderful in the future. イ But there is a problem here. ウ Not all old violins sound as wonderful as the old ones from Cremona. エ There must be something different about Cremona or those Italian violins.

Other people think the secret to those violins is the wood. The wood of the violin is very important. It must be from special kinds of trees. It must not be too young or too old. The violin makers of Cremona knew a lot about wood for violins.

But the (A) of wood may not be so important. It may be more important to cut the wood a special way. Wood for a violin must be cut to the right size and shape. Even the smallest difference will change the sound of the violin. Maybe the violin makers understood more than we do about how to cut the wood.

Size and shape may not be the answer either. Scientists measured these old violins very carefully. They can make new ones that are exactly the same size and shape. But the new violins still do not sound as good as the old ones. Some scientists think the secret may be the varnish. Varnish makes the wood of the violin shiny. It also helps the (B) of the instrument. No one knows what the Italian violin makers used in their varnish. So no one can make the same varnish today.

There may never be other violins like the violins of Cremona. Their secret may be lost forever.

(注) Cremona クレモナ(イタリアにある都市) maker 製作者
secret 秘密 wood 木 shape 形 measure 計測する
varnish ニス shiny ぴかぴかに forever 永久に

問 1 本文のどこかに次の 1 文を入れるとき、最も適当な位置を文中の **ア**～**エ** の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

So age cannot be the answer.

問 2 本文中の(**A**)に入る最も適当な語を次の **ア**～**エ** の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア kind **イ** sound **ウ** size **エ** makers

問 3 本文中の(**B**)に入る最も適当な語を次の **ア**～**エ** の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア maker **イ** sound **ウ** shape **エ** wood

問 4 本文の内容と合うものを次の **ア**～**カ** の中から二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Musicians think that the best violins were lost many years ago.

イ Some people think that new violins will sound better in the future.

ウ The Italian violin makers did not know much about violins.

エ New violins of the right size and shape sound the same as the old ones.

オ The size and shape of the violin can make a difference to the sound.

カ Some violins made today have the same varnish as the old ones.

6 次の文章は、重力(gravity)の影響によって起る海面の昇降(tide)について書かれたものです。よく読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Do you know that the water level of the sea always changes? These changes are called tides. If you watch the sea carefully, you can find there are (1)two types of change in the water level.

In the first type, there are high tides twice a day and low tides twice a day. How are these tides made? The earth pulls the moon but the moon also pulls the earth. So everything on the earth is pulled toward the moon. The pull of the moon's gravity on the sea makes tides. A high tide happens on the side of the earth facing the moon. A similar high tide happens on the other side of the earth. (図1)

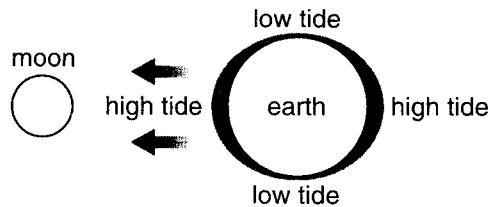


図1

As the earth turns, you see two high tides and two low tides in a day. But in fact, it takes 24 hours and 50 minutes to see two high tides and two low tides at one place because the moon goes around the earth. This means that high tide comes at different times each day. (2)This is an important fact to know if you work or live near the sea, or even if you are visiting the beach on holiday.

The other type of change in the water level will be seen if you watch the tides carefully for several months. You will see that twice a month there are very high tides called '*spring*' tides (*spring* does not mean a season). Also twice a month there are high tides that are much lower than usual. They are called '*neap*' tides. (3)Why does the high tide level change during the month? The moon is not the only thing pulling the earth. The sun's gravity also pulls on the earth. This gravity and the moon's gravity make tides. The effect of the sun is not as strong as that of the moon, but in fact it has an important effect on the high tide level. When the sun's pull adds to the moon's, a very high tide happens. (図2) And when the pull of the sun cancels part of the moon's pull, the high tide is lower than usual. (図3)

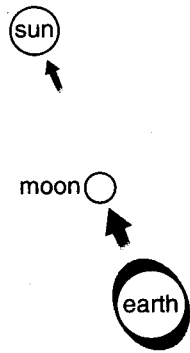


図 2

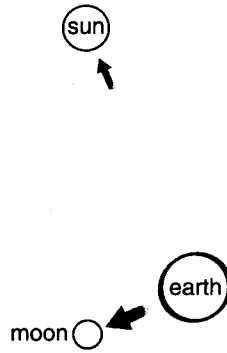


図 3

(注) water level 水位 low 低い pull 引っ張る；引く力
 face 向いている similar 同じような than usual 通常よりも
 effect 影響 add 加わる cancel 打ち消す

問 1 本文中の下線部(1)two types of changeの内容を表すものが1～4の中に二つあります。その組み合わせとして正しいものを次のア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- 1 季節ごとの月と地球の位置関係の変化
- 2 一か月の中での月と太陽の位置関係の変化
- 3 一日の中で見られる海の水位の変化
- 4 一か月の中で見られる海の水位の変化

ア 1と2 イ 2と3 ウ 3と4 エ 1と4

問 2 本文中の下線部(2)Thisの内容として最も適当なものを次のア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア The moon goes around the earth.
- イ High tide happens at different times each day.
- ウ The moon and the earth pull each other.
- エ The sun has a big effect on the sea.

問 3 本文中の下線部(3)Why does the high tide level change during the month?
の質問の答えとして、最も適当なものを次のア～エの中から一つ選び、記号
で答えなさい。

- ア Because we watch the sea carefully for several months.
- イ Because of the very strong pull of the earth.
- ウ Because of the effect of the sun's gravity and the moon's gravity.
- エ Because there are two high tides and two low tides in a day.

問 4 spring tide と neap tide が起るときの月と太陽と地球の位置関係はどう
なっているか。本文中の図 2, 3 との正しい組み合わせを次のア, イの中か
ら一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア spring tide—図 2, neap tide—図 3
- イ spring tide—図 3, neap tide—図 2

問 5 本文の内容と合うものを次のア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Both high tides and low tides happen twice a day because the earth moves around the sun.
- イ Only the pull of the moon has an effect on the tides, because the sun's pull is not as strong as the moon's.
- ウ Very high tides are called 'spring' tides, because they are often seen in spring.
- エ We can see two 'spring' tides and two 'neap' tides in a month.