

2021 年度 玉川学園高等部入学試験問題

英 語

(注意事項)

- (1) 試験時間は 50 分間、配点は 100 点満点です。
- (2) 問題冊子は 1 ページから 12 ページまでです。
- (3) 解答用紙には、受験番号を記入しなさい。
- (4) 解答は、すべて別紙の解答用紙の所定欄に記入しなさい。
- (5) 解答用紙の*欄には、何も記入してはいけません。
- (6) 試験開始の合図があるまでは、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- (7) 印刷が不明瞭な場合をのぞいては、質問は受けつけません。
- (8) カッコ内に単語を補う問題は、カッコに 1 語ずつ入れなさい。
- (9) 問題と解答は、声に出して読んではいけません。
- (10) 試験開始 5 分後に、放送によるリスニングの出題があります。
- (11) 試験開始後すぐに 3～4 ページの 1「リスニング問題」の説明文を読みなさい。

試験問題は、次のページからです。

1 リスニング問題

第1部

これからふたりの対話が2題放送されます。はじめの対話に続いて Question No.1 と No. 2 が、2番目の対話に続いて No. 3 から No. 5 が質問されます。質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。なお、放送は2度流れます。放送中にメモをとってもかまいません。

- No. 1
1. Peter.
 2. Peter and Christina.
 3. Christina and her family.
 4. Monkeys.

- No. 2
1. Three wise monkeys.
 2. Tokugawa Ieyasu.
 3. Nikko.
 4. Christina and her family.

- No.3
1. They take things from shops.
 2. Christina loves monkeys.
 3. They are three wise monkeys.
 4. They visit the tree avenue.

- No.4
1. 400
 2. 2,000
 3. 20,000
 4. 200,000

- No.5
1. She loves her family.
 2. Her family visited Nikko.
 3. She will tell her family about the trees.
 4. The monkeys sometimes steal food from shops.

第2部

放送で、あるものを説明する英文が読めます。その説明が示すものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。なお、放送は2度流れます。放送中にメモを取ってもかまいません。

- No. 6
1. Pancake
 2. Okonomiyaki
 3. Pizza
 4. Hamburger

- No. 7
1. Basketball
 2. Golf
 3. Tennis
 4. Baseball

- No. 8
1. Shoes
 2. Boots
 3. Socks
 4. Gloves

- No. 9
1. Matcha tea
 2. Cola
 3. Coffee
 4. Melon soda

- No. 10
1. Monkey
 2. Elephant
 3. Tiger
 4. Snake

2 A : B = C : D という関係になるように () に英語を1語ずつ入れなさい。

- | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---------|---|-------|---|-----|
| A | : | B | = | C | : | D |
| (1) school | : | schools | = | foot | : | () |
| (2) go | : | went | = | feel | : | () |
| (3) one | : | won | = | eight | : | () |

3 次の英文の () 内から適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (1) (① Do ② Are ③ Did ④ Have) you free today?
- (2) My dog (① don't ② isn't ③ doesn't ④ never) like taking a bath.
- (3) (① Many ② Much ③ Few ④ Little) students could answer because that question was very difficult.
- (4) I (① watch ② am watching ③ was watched ④ have watched) the movie ten times.

4 次の2文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、() 内に英語を1語ずつ入れなさい。

- (1) If you practice well, you will win the *shogi* match.
Practice well, () you will win the *shogi* match.
- (2) She could make a good speech in English.
She () () to make a good speech in English.
- (3) I was given an interesting book by my grandfather.
My grandfather () () an interesting book.
- (4) She plays the piano well.
She is good at () the piano.

5 2人の対話となるように()内に英語を1語ずつ入れなさい。

(1) A: Excuse me. ()() tell me how to get to the movie theater?

B: Sure. It's on the eighth floor in that building.

(2) A: Before the 19th century, Hokkaido had another name. Is this true?

B: Yes, it ()() "Yezo" in the Edo Period.

(3) A: What did he say in his e-mail?

B: He asked me () come to his office tomorrow.

6 日本語に合うように[]の中の語を並べかえて、英文を完成させなさい。文頭にくる単語も小文字になっています。

(1) その映画を見て、彼はとてもわくわくした。

[him / the movie / excited / made / very].

(2) 彼女が犬を4匹飼っていることを知っていますか。

[do / that / four dogs / has / she / know / you]?

(3) 九州には訪れる場所がたくさんあります。

[has / visit / Kyushu / many / to / places].

(4) まだ昼食を食べていません。

[eaten / have / I / lunch / not / yet].

7 会話の内容に合うように()に適切な英文を考えて答えなさい。それぞれ()内に5単語以上答えなさい。

A: Excuse me. Do you have a problem?

B: Yes. (1) ().

A: OK. Now you are here. Take this train and you will arrive at Kamakura Station in ten minutes. (2) You can ().

B: Thank you very much. I'll do that.

問題は次のページに続きます。

8 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Electric cars are different from the original gasoline cars. The original cars run on gasoline. But electric cars can run on a battery. We can charge the batteries of our electric cars easily at home. Today there are more battery charge stations than before at supermarkets and so on.

Electric cars have a long history. One of the first American electric cars was made by a man. His name was William Morrison. He moved from the UK to the US and he was interested (ア) batteries. He showed his electric car at the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago and he used it to give rides to important people. It could run on 24 batteries. Four years later, (1) the first electric cars () () in shops. They were called Electrobats. They could drive 40 kilometers on one battery charge. But they were more expensive than gasoline cars. So people compared gasoline cars with electric cars and they didn't want (2) to buy electric cars then.

Today [popular / more / are / electric cars / becoming] because they don't use gasoline. Some people say that gasoline cars are good for the earth. Global warming and air pollution are big problems all over the world. Many people worry about these things. We can drive electric cars without making CO2. Gasoline cars (イ) the air bad with too much CO2. Some experts think that electric cars may reduce CO2 in the air. The UK and France will stop selling new gasoline cars by 2040.

But there are some bad points about electric cars. First, electric cars cannot run as far as gasoline cars. Gasoline cars can run about 700km but electric cars can run only 250km. When there is not much energy left, people must charge the batteries again. So, it is difficult to go far in electric cars. Second, charging the batteries of electric cars takes a long time. Many car makers are working hard on (3) those problems. An American carmaker has built a big place in the US to make the best battery in the world. We should watch the future of electric cars carefully.

設問

問1 (ア)に入る語として適切なものを選択肢の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① at ② on ③ in ④ of

問2 下線部(1)に関して、「最初の電気自動車がお店で売られた」という意味になるように()に英語を1語ずつ答えなさい。

問3 下線部(2)の to と同じ用法の to を含む文を選択肢の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① To walk every day is good for your health.
② I got up early to read the newspaper.
③ I am glad to see you.
④ I want something cold to drink.

問4 「電気自動車はより人気になってきている」という意味の英文になるように [] 内の語を並べかえなさい。

問5 (イ)に入る語として適切なものを選択肢の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① take ② make ③ call ④ give

問6 下線部 (3) those problems はどのような問題か。2点日本語で説明しなさい。

問7 本文の内容と一致するものを2つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① It is very difficult to find battery charge stations around us today.
 ② William Morison was born in the US and went to the UK.
 ③ Electrobat could drive 40 kilometers on one battery charge.
 ④ People can't sell gasoline cars in the US and France today.
 ⑤ In the US a big place was built to make the best battery in the world.

問8 以下は、電気自動車を買いに来たお客とお店の店員の会話である。お客は car A,B,C の3つの電気自動車の中からどれを買うべきか迷っている。お客のセリフの下線部に適切な英語を補い、会話を成立させなさい。

	car A	car B	car C
			
how fast it can drive	250 km/h	60 km/h	150 km/h
price	\$ 100,000	\$ 17,000	\$ 50,000
how far it can drive	650 km	150 km	500 km



I drive a car every day. So I don't want to charge the battery so often.
 But _____.



It's best for you to buy car B.

9 Saki と Antonio、Adèle の 3 人が「国際科学技術ミーティング」オンライン会議でウイルスについて話しています。英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

- Saki: Hi everyone, I'm Saki from Japan.
- Adèle: My name is Adèle, I'm so happy to be at this meeting. I'm (1) today from France.
- Antonio: I'm Antonio, but call me Tony. I'm Italian. I'm so glad we could do this online meeting. I've been really looking forward to (2) your presentation, Saki. It's about viruses*, right?
- Saki: Thank you, Tony. Yes, the coronavirus has been big news in Japan, so I wanted to know more about different viruses. In Japan, we couldn't go to school from March until June. How about you?
- Antonio: We closed school from March, like Japan. But in my country, schools didn't start until September. I couldn't meet my friends for almost half a (A)!
- Adèle: My school started the (3). I returned to school about a month before you, Saki. But French people used to shake hands or hug when saying hello. We even kissed. Now we can't do any of (ア) those things.
- Saki: I see, thank you for sharing. So the coronavirus was a big change for many people around the world. But did you know that some viruses are good for us?
- Adèle: Really? But (イ) viruses make us ill. How can they be good for us?
- Saki: They have (4) us since a long time ago. In fact, about 160 million years ago.
- Antonio: Oh, 160 million years! So viruses haven't helped me, (B) (C)?
- Saki: That's not true. We were all helped by viruses when we were babies. Babies can grow in our mothers' bodies (ウ) thanks to them.
- Antonio: I don't understand.
- Saki: When something enters our body, our immune system* usually decides whether or not it should stay in our body. If it shouldn't, the immune system removes it.
- Adèle: That's how we stay healthy and keep sickness (D) from us, right?
- Saki: Yes, but when a baby is in the mother's body, the immune system thinks the baby should go out too.
- Antonio: But babies stay and grow in the mother's body for 10 months. Why?
- Saki: That's because there is a special wall between the mother's body and the baby. A long time ago, this wall was (5) by a virus to protect itself from the immune system. But, when this virus entered our ancestor's body, the ancestor thought this wall was useful and copied it into their DNA. Now we can make this wall too and the mother and the baby can exchange things like food and air through it. At the same time, the wall also (6) the baby from the mother's immune system. This was the start of mammals*!
- Adèle: So the virus used the wall to protect itself, and now we use the wall to protect ourselves as babies too. It shows that not all viruses do bad things to you.
- Saki: Yes, it's an interesting way to look at them!

virus* = ウイルス, immune system* = 免疫システム (病気やウイルスから体を守ってくれる防御システム), mammals* = 哺乳類

設問

問1 空所 (A) ~ (D) について、それぞれ文中に当てはまるものとして、適切なものを下の語群から選びなさい。

weeks, has, semester, away, year, close, near, they, have,
--

問2 空所 (1) ~ (6) について、それぞれ与えられた単語を適切な形に直して入れなさい。

- (1) attend (2) hear (3) early
(4) help (5) use (6) protect

問3 次の3カ国を、学校が再開した順番に並べ替えなさい。

[イタリア / フランス / 日本]

問4 下線部 (ア) those things が指す内容を3つ、日本語で答えなさい。

問5 下線部 (イ) viruses make us ill と同じ文型の英文を選択肢の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① My mother made me a cake. ② We call our dog Jack.
③ He became a singer. ④ She bought a new dress yesterday.

問6 下線部 (ウ) thanks to の意味として最も適切なものを選択肢の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ①感謝して ②ありがとう ③~のおかげで ④考えて

問7 本文の内容を表したものとして、適切なものを2つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① Coronavirus was a big change in many places of the world.
② Everyone knew viruses can be good for us.
③ Viruses helped us a long time ago, but they haven't helped you.
④ When something enters our body, the body always thinks it should go out.
⑤ The special wall can block everything.
⑥ Mothers and babies use the virus's skill in a new way.