

## 英 語 (第 1 回)

I. 次の英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

For more than 99 percent of the time that we humans have been on earth, our ancestors have ア) roamed about in search of food. They have hunted, fished, and gathered edible plants, but they have never found enough food in more than one place to sustain them for very long. They have had to move on, traveling in small bands from one place to another.

Then, about 10,000 years ago, technological advances allowed people to stop their wandering. This was the dawn of what is called ※ the Neolithic period. People now had the simple tools and the know-how to イ) cultivate plants and domesticate animals. They could produce their food supplies in one place, and they settled down and built villages. The villages were very small— with only about 200 to 400 residents each. For the next 5,000 years, villagers produced just enough food to feed themselves.

About 5,000 years ago, humans developed more powerful technologies. A innovations like the ox-drawn plow, irrigation, and metallurgy, farmers could produce more food than they needed to sustain themselves and their families. Because of this food surplus, some people ウ) abandoned agriculture and made their living by weaving, making pottery, and practicing other specialized crafts. Methods of transporting and storing food were also improved. The result was the emergence of cities.

Cities first エ) arose on the fertile banks of such rivers as the Nile of Egypt, the Euphrates and Tigris in the Middle East, the Indus in Pakistan, and the Yellow River in China. Similar urban settlements later appeared in other parts of the world. The preindustrial cities were small compared with the cities of today. Most had populations of 5,000 to 10,000 people. Only a few cities had more than 100,000 and even Rome never had more than several hundred thousand.

Several factors prevented expansion of the preindustrial city. By modern standards, agricultural techniques were still primitive. It took at least 75 farmers to produce enough of a surplus to support just one city dweller. For transportation, people had to depend on their own muscle power or that of animals. It was difficult to carry food supplies from farms to cities, and even more difficult to transport heavy materials for construction in the cities. Poor sanitation, lack of sewer facilities, and ineffective medicine kept the death rate high. ※ Epidemics regularly killed B half of a city's population. Moreover, families still had a strong オ) attachment to the land, which discouraged immigration to the cities. All these characteristics of preindustrial society kept the cities small.

※ the Neolithic period : 新石器時代

Epidemics : 伝染病

(1) 下線部ア)～オ)の単語の意味として最も適切なものを①～④から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア) roamed      ① walked      ② lived      ③ carried      ④ put

イ) cultivate      ① eat      ② grow      ③ buy      ④ find

ウ) abandoned      ① kicked off      ② carried on      ③ relied on      ④ gave up

エ) arose      ① disappeared      ② appeared      ③ produced      ④ reproduced

オ) attachment      ① bond      ② hospitality      ③ sorrow      ④ anger

(2) **A**、**B** に当てはまる表現として適切なものをそれぞれ①～④から選び、記号で答えなさい。

**A** ① In addition to      ② More than      ③ In spite of      ④ Thanks to

**B** ① as much as      ② as many as      ③ fewer than      ④ less than

(3) 次の①～⑦の英文の中から本文の内容に合うものを3つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

① Our ancestors have moved about in big groups to look for food.

② About 10,000 years ago, people settled down and built big villages one after another.

③ About 5,000 years ago, farmers became able to produce more food than necessary.

④ Improvements in methods of transporting and storing food contributed to the birth of cities.

⑤ Cities were first built in the mountainous areas around the world.

⑥ In the days of preindustrial cities, agricultural techniques weren't good enough for the cities to grow bigger.

⑦ Thanks to animals it wasn't difficult for people in the preindustrial cities to transport things such as food supplies and materials for construction.

II. 次の英語の対話文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

Mary: Dad, have you ever smoked?

Father: Well... Yes, I have. Before you were born, I stopped smoking.

Mother: Your dad loved it.

But when I got pregnant with you, he vowed never 7(smoke).

Mary: Wow! How brave you are!

Father: I read an article 4(write) by Hiroshi Nogami. He started ~~※~~ the Council to Promote a Smoke-Free Environment for Children, an advocacy group that conducts surveys as part of an annual poster contest that drew entries from nearly 500 schools last year. It said when he started the poster contest 15 years ago, 75 percent of the kids said someone smoked at home.

Mother: It was terrible. But now it's (①) 60 and 70 percent. He said "That's still high, but it's progress."

Mary: I see. Tell me more.

Mother: The Osaka-based group believes kids are effective in carrying the anti-smoking message into the home.

Father: Their first purpose is to prevent children from starting to smoke, but kids can influence their parents and encourage them 5(stop) smoking. So it's a positive change that anti-smoking education has been added to the curriculum. More teachers will teach it, and more children will hear the message at school.

Mary: Sarah's father is a smoker.

She often asks him not to smoke [          A          ]

Mother : What a bright daughter she is! He must have stopped with smoking right away.

Mary : What I still don't understand is ( ② ) Japan didn't start teaching about tobacco when other countries did. Doesn't the government care about kids' health?

Mother : I suggest that it was because tobacco was a government monopoly until 1985.

That means [ B ]

Mary : I can't believe it! The government was selling people something that's bad for them?

Father : It still is. ※ The Finance Ministry owns two-thirds of the shares of ※ Japan Tobacco, which is the only domestic producer of cigarettes. The government gets profit from those shares plus about ¥2 trillion a year from the tax on cigarettes.

Mother: Other governments require scary warnings on cigarette packages, [ C ]

Mary : My teacher told me that smoking causes lung cancer, heart disease, emphysema and may complicate pregnancy. Australia requires a series of messages, one of which is "Smoking kills!"

Mother : What do you think about it?

Mary : I think the Japanese government isn't serious about protect kids from smoking.

Father : I completely agree. We need a ban on cigarette-vending machines [ D ] We need restrictions on advertising that targets young people. We need a proper warning on cigarettes. And yes, we need no-smoking sections in restaurants. Anti-smoking education is a step in the right direction. But until the government implements serious measures to protect children from tobacco, it's just ③blowing smoke.

※ the Council to Promote a Smoke-Free Environment for Children : 「子どもに無煙教育を」推進協議会

The Finance Ministry : 財務省

Japan Tobacco : 日本たばこ産業株式会社

(1) 本文中のア～エの ( ) 内の動詞を適切な形にしてください。(1語になるとは限らない)

(2) ①②の空所に適切な語をア～エの中からそれぞれ選んで記号で答えなさい。

① ア among イ between ウ both エ during

② ア how イ why ウ that エ what

(3) [ A ] ~ [ D ] に当てはまる英文をそれぞれ次のア～エの中から選び記号で答えなさい。

ア in order to protect children.

イ because her father has something wrong with his lung.

ウ if you wanted cigarettes, you had to buy them from the government.

エ but the one here in Japan is a joke: "Smoking might injure your health, so please don't overdo it."

(4) ③の blowing smoke とはどのようなことですか。もっとも適切な表現をア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア like something dangerous

イ like something inconvenient

ウ like something fruitless

エ like something hot

Ⅲ. 次の文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Like Humans and other animals, fish need to take in oxygen. But they get it in a different way – Fish are able to breathe underwater because they have special organs called ①gills. Gills are located at the side of the fish's head, just behind the mouth. When fish open their mouth, water comes in and it flows over the gills. The gills have surfaces with many tiny blood vessels and the water passes over the surfaces, the oxygen in the water passes into the blood of the fish as it does in people's lungs. In this way, [ ② ].

Many fish that live in water containing little oxygen are able to breathe air. They usually have to do this in dirty water, when bacterial decay reduces oxygen levels. Some fish have a special breathing organ, and they [ ③ ].

Most fish have an organ called a swim bladder, which is filled with gas to make them float. The amount of gas in it can be altered so that when the fish swims in deep water, and the pressure squeezes the swim bladder, more gas is pumped into it to compensate. When fish are caught in very deep water and pulled quickly to the surface, their swim bladder expands rapidly and may burst. Some fish such as sharks and tuna don't have swim bladders, so ④ they prevent their bodies from sinking by keeping swimming.

(1) 下線部①の単語を日本語に直しなさい。

(2) 空欄②に入る表現をア～ウから選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア The gills have the same function as the lungs of air-breathing animals.
- イ The gills have the different function from air-breathing animals.
- ウ The gills have ordinary function in order to pass the air into lungs.

(3) 空欄③に入る表現をア～ウから選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア try to take in oxygen from water
- イ rise to surface every few minutes to breathe air into organ
- ウ pass oxygen from water and passes it into the blood

(4) 第3段落の内容について述べている表現をア～ウから選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Most fish don't sink because they have a swim bladder.
- イ Most fish don't sink because they have a large fin.
- ウ All fish have a swim bladder in order not to sink.

(5) 下線部④の内容と同じになるように空欄に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

④ they prevent their bodies from sinking by keeping swimming.

= they have to keep swimming ( ) ( ) they don't sink.

IV. 次の各文の ( ) に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

① ( ) prevented him from coming on time?

ア By whom    イ How                      ウ Where                      エ What

② My sister ( ) a famous lawyer last year.

ア married            イ married for            ウ married to            エ married with

③ I don't know when Mr. Smith ( ) back.

ア come                イ to come                ウ coming                エ will come

④ Jack ( ) be over thirty; he must still be in his twenties.

ア may                イ must                ウ can't                エ oughtn't

⑤ John told his son ( ) in the road.

ア not play            イ not to play            ウ to play not            エ not playing

⑥ "Would you mind ( ) the window for us?"            "Not, at all."

ア open                イ to open                ウ opening                エ yourself to open

V. 次の単語の説明文が示す単語を英語 1 語で答えなさい。

① a son of one's brother or sister

② to move up towards the top of something

③ a person who offers or agrees to do something without being forced or paid to do it

④ the day after today

VI. 次の ( ) 内の語を意味が通るように並べ替え、( ) 内で 3 番目と 6 番目に来る語を記号で答えなさい。  
なお、文頭に来る語も小文字で書かれている。

① We went back to our seats (ア the    イ Mr. Thompson    ウ moment    エ we    オ coming    カ saw).

② (ア I    イ what    ウ he    エ understand    オ saying    カ is    キ can't).

③ (ア finds    イ friends    ウ it    エ to    オ Sam    カ easy    キ make).

④ Please (ア buy    イ tell    ウ which    エ I    オ me    カ should    キ book).

⑤ Henry (ア student    イ than    ウ taller    エ is    オ any    カ in    キ other    ク class    ケ his).

平成21年度 大妻中野中学校 第1回海外帰国生入学試験  
英語 解答用紙

受験番号	氏 名

得点
----

I

\*には何も記入しないこと

(1)

ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ

(2)

A	B

(3)

--	--	--

\*

--

II

(1)

ア	イ	ウ	エ

\*

--

(2)

①	②

(3)

A	B	C	D

(4)

③

III

(1)

①

(2)

②

(3)

③

(4)


\*

--

(5)

④

IV

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥

\*

--

V

①	②	③	④

\*

--

VI

①	②	③	④	⑤
3番目	6番目	3番目	6番目	3番目
6番目	3番目	6番目	3番目	6番目

⑥	⑦	⑧
3番目	6番目	3番目
6番目	3番目	6番目

\*

--