

平成 28 年度 大妻中野中学校 海外帰国生入学試験
問題用紙
(第 1 回 11 月 28 日)

英 語

受験上の注意

- (1) この問題用紙は表紙を含めて 9 ページあります。
- (2) 試験開始後ただちにページ数を確認して下さい。
- (3) 問題用紙・解答用紙それぞれに受験番号と座席番号と氏名を忘れずに記入して下さい。
受験番号と座席番号は算用数字で記入して下さい。
- (4) 試験時間は 50 分です。
- (5) 解答は全て解答用紙に記入して下さい。
- (6) この試験は 100 点満点です。

受験 番号	番	氏名	
座席 番号	番		

I.

1. これから流れる放送を聞き、後に続く質問の答えとして最も適切なものを(A)~(C)よりそれぞれ選びなさい。なお、英文は2度読まれます。

1.

- (A) a white cap
- (B) blue jeans
- (C) yellow socks

2.

- (A) to announce a lost child
- (B) to announce information about the children's clothing section
- (C) to announce discounts

2. これから流れる放送を聞き、後に続く質問の答えとして最も適切なものを(A)~(C)よりそれぞれ選びなさい。なお、英文は2度読まれます。

1.

- (A) how to make hamburgers
- (B) how to make stew
- (C) how to make okonomiyaki

2.

- (A) Do not mix the ingredients too much.
- (B) Do not flip over the pancake.
- (C) Do not heat until the pancake gets brown.

3.

- (A) when mixing eggs
- (B) after flipping over the pancake for the first time
- (C) before eating

3 これから流れる放送を聞き、後に続く質問の答えとして最も適切なものを(A)~(C)よりそれぞれ選びなさい。一度英文が読まれた後、20秒解答時間があります。なお、英文は2度読まれます。

1. Which of the following best describes the cause of the Dust Bowl?

- (A) Nothing could hold the soil.
- (B) Farms used too much pesticide.
- (C) A big hurricane hit the farm.

2. What is the main topic of this passage?

- (A) The importance of farming
- (B) Danger of dust
- (C) Cause of the Dust Bowl

II. 次の各文の空欄に入る最も適切な語句を、下の(A)~(D)からそれぞれ選びなさい。

- (1) A more developed model of this car () in the showroom soon.
(A) was shown (B) has been shown (C) will be shown (D) is going to show
- (2) He showed me around the town, () was very kind of him.
(A) where (B) that (C) what (D) which
- (3) UN () for the United Nations.
(A) asks (B) stands (C) cares (D) calls
- (4) You need to () your essay before you hand in your exam paper.
(A) go over (B) give away (C) point out (D) cut off
- (5) I was about to go into the library when I heard my name ().
(A) called (B) calling (C) spoken (D) speaking
- (6) Martin () my tennis racket without asking my permission. I got really angry with him.
(A) needn't have taken (B) must not have taken
(C) shouldn't have taken (D) might not have taken
- (7) As () cuts it as well as he does, I always have my hair cut at Johnson's.
(A) anyone (B) everyone (C) someone else's (D) no one else
- (8) The coconut palm is () highly valued by the Pacific Islanders as both a source of food and medicine that it is called The Tree of Life.
(A) as (B) so (C) much (D) such
- (9) I thought the party was going to be boring but it () to be the most unforgettable evening of my life.
(A) fell back on (B) turned out (C) looked around (D) passed away
- (10) You mustn't think that you can borrow it whenever you want to just () I'm lending you my dress for tonight.
(A) due to (B) despite (C) in case of (D) because

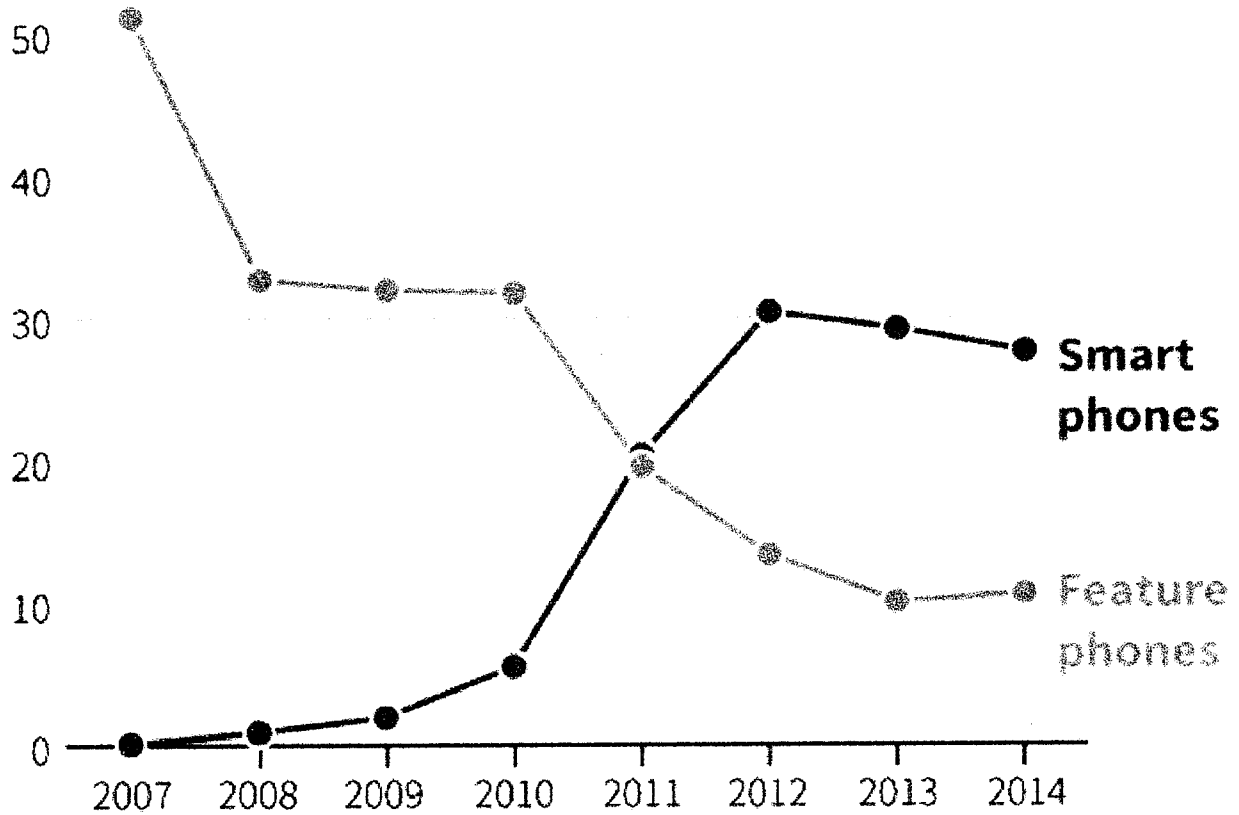
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Ⅲ. 次は日本における携帯電話の出荷数の変化を表したグラフです。これを見て、以下の質問に答えなさい。

Japan feature vs smartphones

DOMESTIC MOBILE PHONE SHIPMENTS

60 million



Source: MM Research Institute

J. Pong, 13/02/2015

REUTERS

1. In what year was the amount of smart phone shipments largest? Choose the appropriate option.

- (A) 2007 (B) 2010 (C) 2012 (D) 2014

2. Which of the following statements is true with respect to the graph?

- (A) The shipment of smart phones continued to rise until 2014.
(B) The shipment of feature phones has continued to fall these seven years.
(C) The shipment of smart phones seems to begin to fall recently.
(D) The shipment of feature phones has never risen these seven years.

3. In what year did more smart phones come to be shipped than traditional feature phones for the first time? Choose the appropriate option.

- (A) 2007 (B) 2011 (C) 2012 (D) 2014

4. How much larger was the amount of feature phone shipments than that of smart phone shipments in 2009? Choose the appropriate option.

- (A) three times (B) six times (C) ten times (D) twenty times

5. How much larger was the number of smart phones shipped in 2012 than in 2010? Choose the appropriate option.

- (A) three times (B) six times (C) ten times (D) twenty times

IV. 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

In the middle of the Pacific Ocean, near the equator and west of Ecuador, lie the Galápagos Islands, which are famous for having large numbers of plant and animal life that exist nowhere else in the world. These volcanic islands are the site of studies done by the scientist Charles Darwin. His research there led to the creation of his most well-known theories.

Finches*, small, sparrow-like birds, live on the islands. With the help of a colleague, Darwin learned that there were 13 different species of finches on the islands. The birds were all about the same size, and they had similar coloring. The main difference that Darwin noticed was in the birds' beaks*.

Darwin came to the conclusion that all these different species of finches had an ancestor in common. He believed that over time, they developed (1)different types of beaks to suit different needs. Some had beaks that were suited for crushing, which would be useful for eating seeds. Others had grasping beaks that could hold twigs* or thorns* and use them as a tool to pull insects from tree branches.

Even though the Galápagos finches have beaks that allow them to eat special foods, their general eating habits don't vary that much from species to species. Instead, they are able to survive difficult times—such as times of drought or intense competition—because of their specialized beaks.

Darwin's study of the finches led to his theory of (2)natural selection. He believed that certain traits in a species make it better able to survive. Over time and many generations, the traits that benefit the animal become more common. For example, a certain type of coloring in a moth might protect it from predators. According to Darwin, future generations of the moth would have this coloring because it helps the species survive.

In recent years, scientists have watched an example of this theory unfold. Traits usually evolve over a long period of time. In just about 20 years, though, one of Darwin's finches developed a smaller beak so that it could eat smaller seeds.

- A A drought also caused greater competition for the existing food.
- B In the past, it fed on seeds of different sizes.
- C Then, another species of finch came to the island and began eating all the larger seeds.
- D The finches that had smaller beaks were better able to survive these changes.

It was a perfect illustration of Darwin's theory of natural selection—in the very same place he had originally formed his theory.

*finch---フィンチ (小鳥の一種) *beak---くちばし *twig---小枝 *thorn---(植物の)とげ

1. 以下の意味を表す単語 1 語をそれぞれ文中より書き抜きなさい。
- (1) an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole
 - (2) a person with whom one works in a profession
 - (3) a time of little or no rain
 - (4) animals that kill and eat other animals
 - (5) an example or a story which is used to make a point clear

2. それぞれの文の空所に入る最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) After observing the many species of finches, Darwin came to believe that they ____
- (A) could not live anywhere outside of the Galápagos Islands.
 - (B) ate exactly the same foods.
 - (C) shared a common ancestor.
 - (D) had the same type of beak.
- (2) Beak differences among the finches were a result of ____
- (A) natural selection.
 - (B) differences in diet.
 - (C) breeding with another species of bird.
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
- (3) The Galápagos Islands are a unique place to conduct research because ____
- (A) there are as many as 13 different species of finches.
 - (B) there are species of plants and animals that don't exist anywhere else in the world.
 - (C) this is the very place Charles Darwin created the famous theory.
 - (D) we can find rare birds that are able to use tools.
- (4) Scientists have watched an example of this Darwin's theory unfold ____
- (A) recently.
 - (B) ever since Darwin died.
 - (C) twenty years ago.
 - (D) for a long time.

3. 下線部(1)の具体例として文中に述べられている例を2つ日本語で説明しなさい。

4. 文中の英文 A~D を意味が通る順に並べ替えなさい。

5. 以下の英文の gypsy moth(マイマイガ)は、どのように進化していくと考えられますか。本文で得た(2)natural selection の知識を活用して、日本語 30 字以上で説明しなさい。

Before the Industrial Revolution took place in England, the gypsy moth was light gray. The factories produced a lot of pollution, and the bark on the trees in the moths' habitat became dark gray. The gypsy moth could no longer camouflage itself.