

2019年度 入学試験問題
(仙台・東京・東海・高松会場)

英 語

(60分)

〔注意〕

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- ① 問題は①~④まであります。
 - ② 解答用紙はこの問題用紙の間にはさんであります。
 - ③ 解答用紙には受験番号、氏名を必ず記入のこと。
 - ④ 各問題とも解答は解答用紙の所定のところへ記入のこと。
 - ⑤ リスニング問題は試験開始10分後に始めます。
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西大和学園高等学校

英語 訂正

7 ページ

3

本文 1 行目

13 語目

誤 ish' a



正 isn' t a

問題は次のページから始まります。

1

(リスニング問題) この問題は試験開始 10 分後に始まる。

これから放送する対話文に関して、英語で 5 つの質問を行う。それぞれの質問に対する最も適切な答えを選び、記号で答えよ。なお、対話文と質問は、それぞれ 2 度放送される。また、放送中に問題用紙にメモをとってもかまわない。

(1)

- (ア) Because he will have lunch with other students.
- (イ) Because he is not a friend of John.
- (ウ) Because he doesn't want John to be sick.
- (エ) Because he has a high fever and a headache.

(2)

- (ア) To buy something Mary likes.
- (イ) To write many messages to Mary.
- (ウ) To sing Mary's favorite songs.
- (エ) To send Mary a lot of flowers.

(3)

- (ア) Five.
- (イ) Six.
- (ウ) Eight.
- (エ) Nine.

(4)

- (ア) To draw John's pictures.
- (イ) To wrap the birthday presents.
- (ウ) To take care of Mary.
- (エ) To bring his friends there.

(5)

- (ア) He will join Jane and Meg.
- (イ) He will go to see a doctor.
- (ウ) He will visit John.
- (エ) He will go home.

問題は次のページに続きます。

2 次の英文は、シベリアで発見されたマンモスについての英文である。本文をよく読み、あとの問いに答えよ。（*は、あとに注釈のあることを示す。）

On the great grass field of Siberia 42,000 years ago, a baby female mammoth fell into a mud hole and died. Now this little mammoth, Lyuba, has been (①) the center of attention at a lot of famous museums all over the world. Japan also had a special exhibition during the winter of 2008. It gathered more than a hundred thousand people to visit there.

Lyuba was left in the frozen ground in Siberia for over 40,000 years. She was pulled out in 2007. And now, scientists have found out the cause of her death but also her final meal. She is the most complete mammoth and at just 35 days old at her time of (③), measures 33 inches tall and 51 inches long. That means she was a little larger than a dog.

Lyuba was discovered in Siberia (④) a man named Yuri Khudi and his sons who were searching for wood along the Yuribei River. The river used to be Lyuba's old playing ground. The mammoth in the ice, at first, looked like it was sleeping. Ten-year-old Kostia Khudi and his brother were very surprised because it was the first time for them to see something like that. Their father went to ask a friend (⑤) advice. While he was away, his cousin sold it to a store owner. So, when Yuri returned, the mammoth's body was not there. He looked for it and soon found that it was put outside of the store. Dogs ate part of the tail and ear, but as a whole, it was still in as ⑥(you / to / condition / as / close / perfect) can imagine. Thanks to the police, the body was taken by helicopter to a museum. Then, the mammoth was named after Yuri's wife and her name means love in Russian.

Scientists believed that Lyuba dropped into a mud hole beside an ancient river. The baby mammoth's mouth and *throat were all filled with mud. They thought that she died (⑦) not being able to breathe. Professor Adrian Lister, a mammoth researcher at the Natural History Museum in London, said, "The research shows the inside of her body is packed with mud and we were right about our idea of her falling into soft mud." Pip Brewer, a specialist of fossils, at the museum told that because Lyuba was so small, she did not have the strength to pull herself out of the mud hole. And the same thing happened to other small animals, too. "We already know of a couple of examples of other animals that ⑧ died this way," she said.

Just as modern elephants feel sad for dead members of their *herd, mammoths did the

same thing. “I completely expect that the mammoths felt sad,” Ms. Brewer said. She also said that mammoths shared many behaviors with modern elephants, such as leading a herd of children and other adults. She explained that ⑨an injured part in Lyuba’s head shows her last try to breathe. Her love to Lyuba was very strong. She wished that the story would be a different one, but she also said that because her story ⑩tell today, her last effort is not lost forever.

Lyuba was healthy when she died and scientists discovered her mother’s milk still inside her stomach. She was too young to eat hard foods, but *algae from lake water, a little of *pollen from trees and plants were also found in her stomach. Experts believe that just like modern elephants, mother mammoths gave their children *dung in order to let *bacteria in to help them *digest well. So, Lyuba’s last meals included milk and dung.

The recent research tells us that the little mammoth suffered no broken bones before her death, and a *hump on her neck with brown fat shows she was well raised and able to keep warm. Her body used to be covered in thick dark brown hair but now much of it has gone while she was in the ice. Scientists tested Lyuba’s baby teeth to discover that she spent 22 months in her mother’s body. It is about the same amount of time as a modern elephant. A “growth line” in the teeth shows she was born in spring and was just 35 days old when she died.

Scientists are not sure of the death rate among baby mammoths but Ms. Brewer said there was a (⑪) chance that Lyuba would be hunted even if she did not fall into the mud hole. “I think it was very difficult for ancient men to beat down a grown mammoth, and I can’t imagine it was happening too often.” She said that humans picked on the easy *targets including baby mammoths and that other wild animals such as lions and tigers did the same. For example, bone was used to build small houses and hair to stay warm.

Scientists hope that ⑫further research will help explain how mammoths such as Lyuba lived and why they finally all died out.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| *) throat : 喉 (のど) | herd : 群れ | algae : 藻 (も) |
| pollen : 花粉 | dung : 糞 (ふん) | bacteria : 細菌 |
| digest : ~を消化する | hump : こぶ | target : 標的 |

問1 (①), (④), (⑤), (⑦) に入る最も適当な語を選び、記号で答えよ。ただし、同じ語を複数回用いてはならない。

(ア) from (イ) at (ウ) by (エ) for

問2 に入る最も適当な英語2語を答えよ。

問3 (③) に入る最も適当な1語を、本文の中から抜き出して答えよ。

問4 下線部⑥の () 内の語を、本文の内容に最も合うように並べかえて、英文を完成させよ。ただし、解答欄には並べかえた英語だけを書くこと。

問5 次の英文を入れるのに最も適当な箇所はどこか。本文中の ~ より選び、記号で答えよ。

Some experts said that ancient humans used mammoths for much more than food.

問6 下線部⑧を、this way の指す内容を明らかにして日本語に直せ。

問7 下線部⑨が指している内容として最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) Lyuba は頭の怪我のせいで息をしようにもあまりできなかった。

(イ) Lyuba は頭の怪我が原因でとうとう息をひきとってしまった。

(ウ) Lyuba の頭の怪我は最後に息をしたときにできた。

(エ) Lyuba の頭の怪我はなんとか息をしようともがいてできた。

問8 下線部⑩の動詞を正しい形に変えよ。ただし、2語以上になることもある。

問9 (⑪) に入る最も適当な語を選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) high (イ) little (ウ) such (エ) few

問10 下線部⑫を日本語に直せ。ただし、Lyuba はそのままの表記で用いること。

問11 Lyuba に関して、本文中で具体的に述べられていないものとして最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) 身長 (イ) 体重 (ウ) 食事 (エ) 生まれた季節

問12 本文の内容に合うものには T、合わないものには F と答えよ。

(ア) Lyuba was not able to swim well in the river and died.

(イ) Yuri's sons gave the body of Lyuba to a store owner.

(ウ) Lyuba's ear and tail were bitten by some dogs.

(エ) Lyuba means love in Russian and Yuri's wife has the same name.

(オ) Experts believe that Lyuba often ate trees and plants.

(カ) As Lyuba, elephants today need about the same period of time before birth.

問題は次のページに続きます。

3 次の英文をよく読み、あとの問いに答えよ。(＊は、あとに注釈のあることを示す。)

The British custom of driving on the left side of the road isn't a sign of unusual things. There's actually a very good reason for it.

Have you ever wondered why ①we drive on a different side of the road than British people? It might seem strange that U.K. drivers stay on the left, but they're not the only ones. Around 35 percent of the world population does the same, including people in Ireland, Japan, and some *Caribbean islands.

Originally, almost everybody traveled on the left side of the road, according to *BBC America. However, their way of *transporting was quite different from today. Think four legs instead of four *wheels. For swordsmen on horseback, it was common to keep on the left because they wanted their right arms to be closer to their (②). Around the 10 to 15 percent of left-handed swordsmen just had to practice using swords with their right hands. ③Mounting and dismounting was also easier from the left side of the horse, and it was safer when it was done by the side of the road than in the center.

So perhaps the question here should be, "Why did people stop traveling on the left?"

Things changed in the late 1700s when several pairs of horses pulled large *wagons and they were used to transport farm products in France and the United States. Driver's seats were not inside the wagon, but were on the back left horse, in order to use his *whip with his right arm. Since he was sitting on the left, he wanted other wagons to go on his left, so he kept on the right side of the road.

The British Government refused to give up their left-hand driving ways, and in 1773 introduced the road rule. It said that it would be better to drive on the left. Later this became law under the road rule of 1835. On the other hand, *post-revolution France, under their left-handed leader Napoleon, accepted the change into the right side of the road. With all this driving *confusion, the British and the French were showing their own power across the globe, and as part of their *colonies people there had to drive ④on the same side of the road. This explains why countries which were British or French colonies have to drive as they were told to. For example, Australia, New Zealand, and India drive on the left. Algeria, Ivory Coast, and Senegal drive on the right.

When a new type of car appeared in 1908, the driver's seat was on the left. This meant

cars would have to drive on the right hand side of the road ⑤ (to / to / the car / front and back / get / passengers / allow / off) safely. This led to a change in many countries. For example, Canada, Italy, and Spain changed to right-side driving in the 1920s and most of Eastern Europe followed in the 1930s. In 1967 (⑥) the help of their government Swedish drivers began driving on the right. British drivers, however, keep on the left.

Here's a recent example in Japan. When Okinawa was returned to Japan on May 15th, 1972, there was a new challenge. For Okinawans, ⑦ the fact of the return to the homeland and the challenge that came with it was not a pure happiness. The challenge was to change from U.S. traffic laws and driving on the right side of the road, to Japanese law and driving on the left. Changing the roadways on July 30th, 1978 was named the Nanasanmaru Campaign (nana = 7, san = 3, maru = 0).

The main problem of this took a lot in both time and planning because the whole Okinawa Prefecture had to change traffic lights, road signs, and so on in one night. Of course, drivers needed much time. In the beginning, accidents happened so often. In all, the change took over (⑧) years to plan and finish.

At 10 p.m. on the night of July 29th, 1978, all traffic was removed from public roads for police and road staff to spend the next eight hours preparing (⑨) the change. This included exchanging traffic signals, road signs, bus stops and taxi stands. (⑩) this included exchanging some 1,000 buses and 5,000 taxis, and exchanging headlights that *pointed left instead of right on over 300,000 cars. Buying all new buses for the new roadways cost bus companies a lot. The story is so famous among Okinawans that any old bus still in service is called a 730 (nana-san-maru) bus.

In all, the Japanese government spent \$150 million to cover the costs, and the United States spent another half a million for it. Finally, at 6 a.m. on July 30th, the roads opened again and traffic began to drive on the left side. Because Okinawa is one of the few places to exchange driving on the right for driving on the left, July 30th is a date people in the island remember and holds a special place in the hearts of many Okinawans.

About forty years after the change, most of the old 730 buses have been out and exchanged for newer, better models. However, two companies — Toyo Bus Company and Okinawa Bus Company — still keep an original 730 bus as a limited car.

*) Caribbean islands : カリブ諸国 BBC America : アメリカのテレビ局
transport : ~を輸送する wheel : 車輪 wagon : 荷馬車
whip : むち post-revolution : 革命後の confusion : 混乱
colony : 植民地 point : ~を指す

- 問1 下線部①とあるが、どこの国の人だと思われるか。最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。
(ア) 日本 (イ) インド (ウ) アメリカ (エ) イギリス
- 問2 (②) に入る最も適当な語を選び、記号で答えよ。
(ア) friends (イ) enemies (ウ) countries (エ) families
- 問3 下線部③はどういう動きのことか。10字程度の日本語で説明せよ。
- 問4 下線部④が指している内容として最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。
(ア) アメリカと同じ右側 (イ) フランスと同じ左側
(ウ) イギリスと同じ右側 (エ) イギリスと同じ左側
- 問5 下線部⑤の () 内の語 (句) を、本文の内容に最も合うように並べかえて、完成させよ。ただし、解答欄には並べかえた英語だけを書くこと。
- 問6 (⑥) と (⑨) に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ選び、記号で答えよ。ただし、同じ語を複数回用いてはならない。
(ア) for (イ) with (ウ) to (エ) in
- 問7 下線部⑦を日本語に直せ。
- 問8 (⑧) に入る数字を算用数字で答えよ。
- 問9 (⑩) に入る最も適当な語 (句) を選び、記号で答えよ。
(ア) Instead, (イ) However, (ウ) In addition, (エ) For example,
- 問10 本文の内容に合う最も適当な英文を2つ選び、記号で答えよ。
(ア) People in old days rode their horses on the right side of the road because they carried their swords on their left side.
(イ) In the 1700s, driving on the right side of the road became more common in some countries because it was easier for people to drive wagons.
(ウ) Senegal now drives on the right side of the road because they had to follow post-revolution France in driving.
(エ) Some buses in Okinawa still drive on the right side because the United States once ruled the area.
(オ) The U.S. Government paid a lot of money to change the traffic system in Okinawa because Okinawa didn't have much money.

問題は次のページに続きます。

4 次の日本語を英語に直せ。

- ① 彼女は彼が何時に駅に着くのか私に教えてくれなかった。
- ② 私のおじは若い頃 10 年間中国に住んだことがある。
- ③ 私は彼女に宿題を手伝ってくれるようお願いをしたが、彼女は断った。