

令和3年度

滝川第二高等学校 入学考査 問題

(1 次)

英 語

(5 0 分 ・ 1 0 0 点)

注 意 事 項

- 1 問題は1ページから12ページまであります。
- 2 解答は、すべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- 3 「開始」の合図があるまで問題用紙は開いてはいけません。
- 4 考査番号を解答用紙と問題用紙に正しく記入しなさい。
- 5 解答用紙の※印の欄には記入してはいけません。
- 6 計算機能付き腕時計・電子辞書・携帯電話の持ち込みは禁止です。
- 7 「終了」の合図で鉛筆を置き、監督の先生の指示に従いなさい。

expert 専門家 date back さかのぼる said 書いてあった
discovery 発見

問1 下線部①の to と同じ働きをする to を含む英文を、次のア～エから 1 つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- ア I was happy to talk with you.
- イ There are many places to visit in Kyoto.
- ウ She got up early to take the bus.
- エ Ken wants to learn Japanese history.

問2 下線部②が指すものを本文中の英単語（1 語）で答えよ。

問3 下線部③が表す内容について、最も適切なものを次のア～エから 1 つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- ア 洞窟の中に動物が生きており、それを見ているのは自分たちだけだ。
- イ 洞窟の中に複数の壁画があり、それを見ているのは自分たちだけだ。
- ウ 岩に複数の動物の形が彫ってあるが、かがまないとよく見えない。
- エ 岩に色が塗ってあるが、何の形かはすぐにはわからない。

問4 下線部④ animals が指すものとして最も適切なものを次のア～エから 1 つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- ア 動物の影 イ 動物の皮 ウ 彫られた動物の形 エ 動物の絵

問5 下線部⑤ this が指す内容として最も適切なものを次のア～エから 1 つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- ア 自分たちが壁画を見るためにこの洞窟に入ったということ。
- イ 自分たちがこの洞窟にまだ入ったままだということ。
- ウ この洞窟の中に動物の壁画があるということ。
- エ この洞窟の奥に鳥が住んでいるということ。

問6 空所⑥に入れるのに最も適切なものを次のア～エから 1 つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- ア last イ late ウ fast エ first

問7 空所⑦に入る適切な英語（1 語）を書け。

問8 本文の内容と一致するものを，次のア～エから1つ選び，記号で答えよ。

- ア My brother and I went out for a walk because we both wanted to visit a famous cave.
- イ In the cave my brother found a picture of a deer, but I couldn't.
- ウ According to the newspaper the carvings and paintings my brother and I found were not so old.
- エ My brother and I spent a night in the cave because it was raining much and it was getting dark.

(問題は次のページに続く)

2 次の英文は、オリンピックの歴史について述べたものである。これを読んで、あとの問いに答えよ。

Every four years the eyes of the world turn towards the ① big, most important *competition in all of sport — the Olympic Games. The Games bring together thousands of the best athletes in the world — the fastest, the strongest, the most *skillful in their sports. Every one of them has *trained hard, and for most of them ② the Games are the high point of their lives as sportspeople. They are all looking for 5 the same thing — an Olympic gold medal. Only the best of the best can win at the Olympics. This fact was as true thousands of years ago as it is in the modern Olympics. But in other ways, the early Olympic Games in Greece were quite different from the Games of today.

Nobody knows ③ the date *exactly, but the Olympic Games started more than 2,700 10 years ago, in Greece. Like the modern Games, they were held every four years, but they were always in the same place — Olympia, in southwest Greece. This was an important place in Greek *religion, and ④ the Games were more than just a sports competition to the Greeks.

At that time, Greece was not a single country; it was a number of different cities and 15 states, each with its own *government. These states were often at war, but they had an *agreement: wars had to stop during the time of the Olympic Games. Because of this, athletes from all over Greece could travel to Olympia and compete at the Games without danger.

In the very early years, there was only one competition at the Games in Olympia — a 20 race on foot. This race was short — less than 200 meters long — and twenty athletes could run at the same time. These athletes never wore shoes. In fact, in most sports at the Greek Olympic Games athletes did not wear any clothes.

At the start, the Olympic Games were not open to all athletes. Competitors had to be Greek-speakers and they had to be *male. *Married women could not even go to watch 25 the games in Olympia. By law, the *organizers of the Games could kill women (I) broke these rules. There was a story about a mother (I) wanted to watch her son in the Games. She *dressed as a male trainer and went to the stadium. When her son won, the mother shouted happily. Soon, her secret was discovered. Because she came from a famous sporting family, she did not face the worst *punishment, of (II). But 30 after she was sent home, there was a new rule at the Olympics. Now trainers too wore no clothes! As time passed, new sports were introduced to the Games.

The Games were still popular when the Romans took Greece. The Romans loved sports too. They were happy for the Games to continue. One year Nero — the most

important man in all of Rome — decided to compete in the Olympics. He chose the 35
horse race for drivers with ten horses. Nero was not the most skillful driver: he fell to
the ground and did not even finish the race. Of course, ⑤ that did not matter: the
*judges named him the winner.

The Olympics finally ended in the year 393. By that time, the world was changing
and the Games were not so important. There were no more Olympic Games for 1500 40
years

Sport was one of the most important things in the world for Pierre de Coubertin
(1863-1937). This rich man lived in Paris in the late 1800s. ⑥ For Coubertin, sport
was more than just fun or exercise; it was almost a religion. Coubertin wanted to start 45
a sports competition for athletes from many different countries. The first Olympic
stadium at Olympia was discovered earlier in the 1800s and people learned again about
the old Olympic Games. To Coubertin, the idea of those first Games *seemed perfect
for his international competition. He traveled to many countries and explained his
dream: he wanted to bring back the Olympic Games.

Twelve countries agreed to compete at a new Olympic Games in 1896. Because the 50
first Olympics were in (Ⅲ), the first modern Olympics were planned for (Ⅲ) too.
Four years later, in 1900, the Olympics went to Coubertin's home city, (Ⅳ). For the
first time, women could compete in some sports, but still not in running event.

(Adapted from Paul Shipton, *The Olympics*)

* 注 competition 競争, 試合 (compete 競技をする competitor 競技者)
skillful 技量のある train 訓練する (trainer コーチ) exactly 正確に
religion 宗教 government 政府 agreement 協定 male 男性の
married 結婚している organizer 主催者 dress 服を着る
punishment 罰 judge 審判員 seemed どのように思われた

問1 下線部①を, 文脈に沿って正しい形に直せ。

問2 下線部②の理由として最も適切なものを次のア～エから1つ選び, 記号で答えよ。

- ア 世界中から何千もの選手がオリンピックに出場するので, 日々練習に取り組んできたから。
- イ オリンピックに出場すると有名になれる上, 賞金も多くもらえるから。
- ウ オリンピックはいつ開催されるかわからないので, 常に全力を尽くす必要があったから。
- エ オリンピックで金メダルを取ることで, 自国の威信を高めることができるから。

問3 下線部③の具体的な内容として最も適切なものを次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア オリンピックが始まった年

イ オリンピックが行われた場所

ウ オリンピックを始めた人物

エ オリンピックを始めた方法

問4 下線部④の理由として最も適切なものを次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア ギリシャを多くの自治政府に分けるほどの影響力があったから。

イ オリンピックが原因で、戦争が多発するほどの影響力があったから。

ウ ギリシャの人々は戦争で忙しく、スポーツを楽しむ余裕がなかったから。

エ 選手の安全のためオリンピック開催中は戦争が中断されるほど、影響力があったから。

問5 (I) に共通して当てはまる語を以下から選び、記号で答えよ。

ア what

イ which

ウ who

エ whose

問6 (II) に当てはまる語として最も適切なものを次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア money

イ medals

ウ coins

エ death

問7 下線部⑤の指す内容として最も適切なものを次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア ローマがギリシャを征服した後でもオリンピックは人気があったことは、問題ではなかった。

イ ネロが10頭立ての馬車レースをオリンピックの種目に選んだことは、問題ではなかった。

ウ ネロが10頭立ての馬車レースで落馬し完走できなかったことは、問題ではなかった。

エ ローマの人々が、オリンピックが継続されて開かれたことを喜んだのは、問題ではなかった。

問8 下線部⑥において、Coubertin の信念のモデルとなったものを同段落から4語で抜き出せ。

問9 (III) に共通して入る国と、(IV) に入る都市をそれぞれ本文から1語で抜き出せ。

問10 古代オリンピックの内容に合っているものには T, 誤っているものには F で答えよ。

- ア At that time, a race on foot was short and twelve athletes could run at the same time.
- イ In all sports at the Greek Olympic Games, athletes did not wear any clothes.
- ウ The Olympic Games were not open to all athletes but male competitors who spoke Greek could join them.
- エ The Olympics finally ended in the year 393 because they were not so important.

3 下の(1)～(5)の日本語に合うように、() 内の語句を並べかえて英文をつくり、
() 内で数えて 2 番目と 4 番目と 6 番目に来る英語を記号で答えよ。なお、文頭の
語も小文字で記されている。

(1) その映画がどれくらいの長さなのか教えていただけますか。

Would (ア how / イ is / ウ me / エ you / オ long / カ tell /
キ the movie)?

(2) こどもがその山に登るのは簡単ですか。

(ア for / イ to / ウ children / エ is / オ climb / カ easy / キ it)
the mountain?

(3) ボブに割られた花瓶は高価なものでした。

(ア Bob / イ broken / ウ expensive / エ the / オ by / カ was /
キ vase).

(4) 私達は駅へ行く途中で何か冷たいものを買えるでしょう。

We'll (ア able / イ cold / ウ be / エ buy / オ something /
カ the way / キ to / ク on) to the station.

(5) ジェーンが昨日受け取った手紙は彼女を幸せな気持ちにしてくれた。

The letter (ア her / イ Jane / ウ made / エ received / オ happy /
カ which / キ yesterday).

4 下の(1)～(4)の () 内にあてはまる最も適切なものを次のア～エから 1 つずつ選び、
それぞれ記号で答えよ。

(1) I have a brother () for a bank.

ア work イ works ウ worked エ working

(2) Susan () used her computer for two years.

ア is イ was ウ have エ has

(3) This pen is not mine. I think it's ().

ア you イ your ウ yours エ yourself

(4) My teacher says this dictionary is () of all.

ア good イ well ウ better エ the best

5 下の(1)～(4)の英文を読み、それぞれの問いに 1 語の英単語で答えよ。

- (1) What is the sister of your father or mother, or the wife of your father's or mother's brother?
- (2) What is the tenth month of the year?
- (3) What is the day between Tuesday and Thursday?
- (4) What is the thing that a student at school is asked to do at home? It starts with "h."

6 A. 下の(1)～(3)のそれぞれの組の中で、下線部の発音が、他の 3 つの語と異なるものをア～エから 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (1) ア home イ only ウ open エ front
- (2) ア earth イ heart ウ learn エ heard
- (3) ア person イ useful ウ house エ news

B. 下の(1)～(3)のそれぞれの組の中で、最も強いアクセントの位置が、他の 3 つの語と異なるものをア～エから 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (1) ア dif-fi-cult イ hos-pi-tal ウ cer-tain-ly エ mu-si-cian
- (2) ア i-de-a イ how-ev-er ウ vol-un-teer エ to-ma-to
- (3) ア A-mer-i-ca イ in-for-ma-tion ウ ex-pe-ri-ence エ es-pe-cial-ly

7 次の会話は、マイコが留学生の Jane と京都で買い物をしている場面の会話である。
これを読んで、あとの問いに答えよ。

Jane : There are so many gift shops on this street. I can't decide what I should buy
for my family in England.

Maiko: Don't worry. We have a lot of time to look around.

Jane : Let's get started at once. I want to go into that shop.

Maiko: [①]

Jane : What is that? There is a cat doll in front of the shop.

Maiko: It is *Maneki-Neko*, lucky cat in English.

Jane : [②]

Maiko: People use it for business *success and good luck.

Jane : Why is its left hand up?

Maiko: When people hope to create a link between others, they *raise their left
hands up. [③] when people hope to get much money, they raise their
right hands up. Do you know why we should not put *Maneki-Neko* that has
both its hands up in front of the shop?

Jane : I have no idea.

Maiko: What does it mean if you throw both of your hands up?

Jane : Well, let me see. Hmm ... I give up. Wait, [④] When you put both of
them up, you are asking for too much and you will *ruin yourself in the end,
right?

Maiko: That's right.

Jane : Sounds interesting.

Maiko: But some people *deliberately choose *Maneki-Neko* with two hands up
because they don't care about such a tradition.

Jane : To me, I don't want to be in over my head. I will have *Maneki-Neko* whose
(i) hand is up because I want to make many Japanese friends here.

Maiko: That's it. Look! Small *Maneki-Necos* are sold. I think they are good gifts for
your family.

Jane : Yeah, I will buy some. My father has an Italian restaurant so he needs
Maneki-Neko whose (ii) hand is up. My sister wants to get married so
she needs *Maneki-Neko* whose (iii) hand is up.

Maiko: How about your mother?

Jane : The thing is, she got seriously sick a half year ago.

Maiko: Oh, [⑤]

Jane : That's OK. She is fine now but I don't want her to get sick again. Can I buy

the *charm for health?

Maiko: *Yasaka* shrine is near here. You know *Gion Matsuri*, one of the three big festivals in Kyoto, is held at the shrine. Over a thousand year ago, a *plague *spread throughout Kyoto and many died. People *prayed for their health. It is said this is the origin of *Gion Matsuri*.

Jane : *Yasaka* shrine is famous for the good luck for health, isn't it? I want to go to the shrine and pray for my mother's health.

Maiko: And I will pray for your health, too.

Jane : [⑥]

* 注 success 成功 raise 高くする ruin 破滅させる
deliberately わざと charm お守り plague 疫病 spread 広がる
pray 祈る

問1 [①] ～ [⑥] に当てはまる表現として、最も適切なものを次のア～クから1つずつ選び、それぞれ記号で答えよ。なお、文頭の語も小文字で記されている。

ア I'm sorry.

イ I got it!

ウ why not?

エ what's the matter?

オ how sweet you are!

カ on the other hand,

キ what is this for?

ク go ahead.

問2 (i) ～ (iii) に入る語の組み合わせとして、最も適切なものを次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア (i) right

(ii) left

(iii) left

イ (i) right

(ii) right

(iii) left

ウ (i) left

(ii) right

(iii) right

エ (i) left

(ii) right

(iii) left

