

2021年度 入学試験問題  
(仙台・東京・東海・高松会場)

英 語

(60分)

[注意]

- 
- ① 問題は①~⑤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。
- 

西大和学園高等学校



問題は次のページから始まります。

**1** 次の設問 A と設問 B にそれぞれ答えよ。

**設問 A** 次の (1) ~ (5) の英文の空所を補うのに最も適当なものをそれぞれ選び、記号で答えよ。

(1) Tom ( ) to Tokyo two years ago, so he doesn't live in Nara now.

(ア) moved (イ) was moving

(ウ) was moved (エ) has moved

(2) When you get on the bus, please watch your step and be careful of the ( ) door.

(ア) close (イ) closing (ウ) closed (エ) closure

(3) How ( ) is it from here to the station? — It's about a ten-minute walk.

(ア) far (イ) long (ウ) much (エ) tall

(4) It is a good experience to visit ( ) when you are young.

(ア) abroad (イ) to abroad

(ウ) foreign countries (エ) to foreign countries

(5) You are eighty years old now. You are ( ) to live by yourself away from your family.

(ア) old enough (イ) too old (ウ) young enough (エ) too young

設問 B [ ]内の語を並べかえて、英文を完成させよ。ただし、余分な選択肢が1つずつ含まれている。解答欄には ( ① ) ( ② ) ( ③ ) に入るものを記号で答えよ。

(1) A : Do you know Kotaro Isaka? He is my favorite writer.

B : Yes, of course! Last year ( ① ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ② ) ( )  
( ③ ) a movie, wasn't it?

[(ア) by (イ) his (ウ) into (エ) made (オ) novels  
(カ) of (キ) one (ク) was ]

(2) A : In our school, ( ① ) ( ) ( ② ) ( ) ( ) ( ③ ) ( ) ( ).

B : I know that. He can run 50 meters in 6.1 seconds. Unbelievable!

[(ア) can (イ) faster (ウ) Ken (エ) no (オ) other  
(カ) student (キ) students (ク) than (ケ) run ]

2 (リスニング問題) この問題は試験開始 10 分後に始まる。

これから放送する会話は、ラジオ番組の中で司会(男性)と2人の作家(男性・女性)が交わした討論である。次の設問Aと設問Bにそれぞれ答えよ。なお、会話は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。

設問A 以下の [MEMO] は会話の内容をまとめたものである。空所を補うのに最も適切なものを ( ① )・( ④ ) は (ア)~(ウ) から、( ② )・( ⑤ ) は (エ)~(カ) から、( ③ )・( ⑥ ) は (キ)~(ケ) から1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

[MEMO]

Book's Name	Writer	Style of Book	Story
"Persimmon"	( ① )	( ② )	( ③ )
"Gone George"	( ④ )	( ⑤ )	( ⑥ )

<選択肢>

( ① ) ( ④ ) :

(ア) Kevin Mckay (イ) Airi Kawabata (ウ) Steve Jansson

( ② ) ( ⑤ ) :

(エ) Historical novel (オ) Science fiction novel (カ) Mystery novel

( ③ ) ( ⑥ ) :

(キ) Unusual events with a unique vampire

(ク) Leadership of a historical character in the battle

(ケ) History of unique fruits and vegetables

設問 B 会話の内容についてのそれぞれの質問に対する最も適当な答えを選び、記号で答えよ。

(1) On which point do the two writers agree with each other?

- (ア) Good stories should be based on fact.
- (イ) Good stories should be about unusual events.
- (ウ) Writers should make surprising stories.
- (エ) Writers should create interesting characters.

(2) Which topic is going to be talked about next?

- (ア) Young writers of the year.
- (イ) How to create an interesting story.
- (ウ) The difference between the two writers.
- (エ) Why young people today don't like reading books.

(3) Which sentence is true about the passage?

- (ア) Most of the listeners of "*Bookfreak*" have read "*Persimmon*."
- (イ) Airi Kawabata wants the readers to feel surprised at her stories.
- (ウ) The readers think of Mitsunari as a bad leader because he lost the battle.
- (エ) In "*Gone George*" the vampire likes to drink human blood.

3 次の文章は、高校生の大和 (Yamato) 君が友人の真希 (Maki) さんに宛てた手紙である。下線部①～⑥の日本語を文脈に合うように英語に直せ。

Dear Maki,

①おもしろいお手紙をどうもありがとう。 I enjoyed reading it, and I'm happy to know a lot about you. As I told you in the last letter, ②今日は僕の家族の話をしようと思う。 My family is made up of four members; my father and mother, my older brother and myself.

My father works at an office in the center of Osaka City. As we live about 30 kilometers west of the office, ③毎朝7時半には家を出なきゃだめなんだ。 The office closes at five, but they have a lot of things to do after that. He usually comes home at about eight.

My mother is a housewife. She is always busy keeping house. ④しょっちゅう僕に「手伝いなさいよ」って言うてる。 She goes to cooking school twice a week, so she is a good cook.

My older brother goes to college and studies law. ⑤趣味はゲームとドライブ。 He wants to be a lawyer in the future.

This is my family. Next time, please let me know about your family members. ⑥お便りを楽しみにしているからね。 Take care of yourself!

Yours sincerely,

*Yamato*

問題は次のページに続きます。

4 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。）

In the harbor at Si Racha, there was a big, white \*sailing boat called *The Quest*. A young man with dark hair was standing on the \*quay beside the boat. He was hot and tired. He put down his two large bags.

“Hello?” he shouted. “”

A man came up into the \*cockpit of the boat. He had blue eyes and long blond hair. His skin \*was sunburnt. He walked over to the side of the boat and smiled.

“Are you John Morgan?” he said. “Hello. I’m Mark Blackburn. Welcome aboard *The Quest*.”

John Morgan picked up his bags and climbed into the boat. The two men shook hands.

“I’m very pleased to meet you,” said John. “I’ve read your books about old shipwrecks.”

“Well, perhaps I can show you some interesting shipwrecks at the bottom of the sea,” said Mark Blackburn. “Come on, I’ll take you to your \*cabin now.”

“Thanks,” replied John.

Mark went down some narrow steps. John followed him. As they reached the bottom, Mark said, “This is the main cabin. It’s the place which I work at.”

On the walls of the cabin there were many maps. More maps and drawings covered the large wooden table. There were narrow windows all the way round the cabin. John looked through the windows and saw the blue water of Si Racha harbor outside.

They went through the main cabin and into a smaller cabin.

“This is your cabin. ” Mark said.

“Thank you,” John replied. He put his bags on the bed and they returned to the main cabin.

“What are you doing here in Si Racha?” John asked.

“I’ve found a sixteenth century Chinese shipwreck,” Mark explained.

“Where is the shipwreck?” asked John.

“It’s near Ko Lan,” replied Mark. “Ko Lan is an island near Pattaya. The shipwreck is here.” He pointed to one of the maps on the cabin wall.

“The shipwreck is quite close to the shore!” said John.

“Yes, and unfortunately, the tourist boats also go there. There is a lot of \*coral west of Ko Lan — here, you see?” Mark showed John the place on the map. “The coral is very pretty, and tourists go diving there to see the coral and the fish. Then they take things from the shipwreck.”

“” asked John.

“Yes. The tourists left a few pieces of Chinese porcelain — cups and plates,” laughed Mark.

“Chinese porcelain? Sounds interesting. Tell me more,” John said.

“Hundreds of years ago, the Chinese traded with the Thais a lot,” Mark explained. “They sold porcelain and other goods in Thailand and other parts of South-east Asia. Many ships were shipwrecked near here. One day, I’ll find a shipwreck before the tourists!”

“Is Ko Lan shipwreck the oldest one you’ve found?” asked John.

“No, I’ve found older shipwrecks. But none of those shipwrecks were in Asia,” said Mark. “I would really like to find a shipwreck of a thirteenth or fourteenth century Chinese ship.”

“Well, when are we going to the Ko Lan shipwreck?”

“As soon as possible,” Mark replied. “It’s too late to sail now, but we can sail early tomorrow. ① We don’t have a lot of time to look at the shipwreck. We only have a week or two before the \*monsoon begins. When it starts raining, we will have to stop working.”

The two men went back up into the cockpit. A small group of Thai men were standing near *The Quest*. They were talking excitedly and pointing at the boat. When they saw Mark and John, they stopped talking. One of the men walked towards the boat. There was a boy behind ② him. Mark smiled at them.

“Hello. My name is Mark. Can I help you?” he asked.

“My name is Daeng,” the man replied, “and this is my boat boy, Lek. We have found something in the sea. A plate. Perhaps it is from a shipwreck. Do you know about this kind of thing?”

“Yes,” said Mark. “Come onto the boat and show me.”

Daeng and Lek climbed on board *The Quest*. The group of men on the quay watched them. Daeng was holding something wrapped in cloth. He gave it to Mark. Mark took it carefully and unwrapped it.

For a moment Mark said nothing. He looked at the plate. Then he said softly, "Swatow porcelain!"

"What is that?" asked Daeng.

"It's the name of this kind of Chinese porcelain," replied Mark. ( ③ ) did you find it?"

"We were fishing. The net caught on something. We pulled in the net. The plate was in the net."

"Mark, do you know how old this plate is?" asked John.

Mark turned the plate over. "Yes, look here!" he said. "There is some Chinese writing on the bottom of the plate. It says, "Great Ming Wan Li Year." He was \*Emperor of China from 1573 to 1620. That's late sixteenth to early seventeenth century."

Mark looked at Daeng. "This plate is very old. ( ④ ) exactly were you fishing?" he asked.

Daeng did not answer Mark's question. Instead, Daeng replied, "You can buy it."

"I don't want the plate," said Mark. "I want to know where you were fishing. Perhaps there is more porcelain there. Perhaps there is a ⑤ shipwreck. Show me where you found this plate. I'll pay you 25,000 \*baht."

"( ⑥ ) the plate," Daeng said again.

"But I can't ( ⑦ ) the plate! And you can't ( ⑧ ) the plate!" replied Mark. "This plate doesn't belong to you — it belongs to the Kingdom of Thailand. You must take the plate to the National Museum in Bangkok."

- |     |                       |                                  |               |
|-----|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| * ) | sail : 出航する           | quay : 岸壁                        | cockpit : 操縦席 |
|     | be sunburnt : 日焼けしている |                                  | cabin : 船室    |
|     | coral : サンゴ           | monsoon : モンスーン (南アジアに吹く嵐を伴う季節風) |               |
|     | Emperor : 皇帝          | baht : バーツ (タイの通貨単位)             |               |

問1 本文中の〔 A 〕～〔 C 〕に入る最も適当な英文をそれぞれ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) Did the tourists find the boat?
- (イ) However, is this your first trip to Si Racha?
- (ウ) Is anyone there?
- (エ) It's small but it's comfortable.
- (オ) So did you find anything in the shipwreck?
- (カ) Will you give me some food?

問2 下線部①のように Mark が言ったのはなぜか。40 字以内の日本語（句読点を含む）で答えよ。

問3 下線部②が表しているものとして最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) Daeng (イ) John (ウ) Lek (エ) Mark

問4 ( ③ ) ( ④ ) 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 2 度用いてはならない。

- (ア) How (イ) What (ウ) Where (エ) Why

問5 下線部⑤を 3 字の日本語にせよ。

問6 ( ⑥ ) ( ⑦ ) ( ⑧ ) に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) ( ⑥ ) : Buy ( ⑦ ) : sell ( ⑧ ) : buy
- (イ) ( ⑥ ) : Buy ( ⑦ ) : buy ( ⑧ ) : sell
- (ウ) ( ⑥ ) : Buy ( ⑦ ) : sell ( ⑧ ) : sell
- (エ) ( ⑥ ) : Sell ( ⑦ ) : buy ( ⑧ ) : buy
- (オ) ( ⑥ ) : Sell ( ⑦ ) : buy ( ⑧ ) : sell
- (カ) ( ⑥ ) : Sell ( ⑦ ) : sell ( ⑧ ) : buy

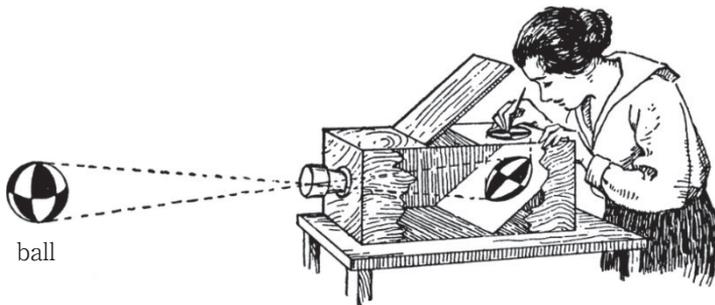
問7 本文の内容と一致しない英文を 1 つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) John has read Mark's books about old shipwrecks.
- (イ) *The Quest* has a large table covered with maps and drawings in the main cabin.
- (ウ) Mark has found a Chinese shipwreck near Ko Lan.
- (エ) Mark wants to find a shipwreck before the tourists may discover it.
- (オ) Mark and John have found a Chinese porcelain in the sea.

5 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。）

Have you ever seen a photograph of George Washington? How many photographs of Abraham Lincoln have you seen? The first successful \*photographic process was invented by L. J. M. Daguerre in 1838, after Washington's death and before Lincoln became President. ① Until this invention, if they wanted some pictures of their favorite things, people had to ask artists to paint them.

Daguerre made his first photograph by using a “camera obscura.” It was a box with a lens in one end and a \*ground glass plate behind the lens. The camera obscura had been invented centuries before; Leonardo da Vinci introduced one before 1519, and in 1573 E. Danti corrected the \*inverted image by putting a mirror behind the lens. By the time of Daguerre, people used the camera obscura to copy things around them by putting a sheet of thin paper over the glass plate.



One of the first scientists to try to ② fix the image of the camera obscura was another Frenchman, J. N. Niepce. He used a \*chemical called asphaltum to keep the image for a long time. This was probably the world's first photograph, but it was not good enough. On the other hand, Daguerre had been \*experimenting with other chemicals. When he learned about Niepce's work, he wrote to him and they worked together. Niepce died soon after this (in 1833) and Daguerre carried on the work alone.

Daguerre prepared plates of \*silver-plated copper and \*exposed them to \*iodine vapor. This made a thin \*layer of silver iodide on the \*surface. By using the camera obscura, he exposed these plates to light and made a weak image. He tried many ways to ③ intensify this image, but couldn't do well. One day, as he was going to clean and use an exposed plate with only a weak image again, he put it in a \*cabinet which many chemicals were kept in. After several days, Daguerre took out the plate and found a strong image on its surface!

Daguerre thought that one or more of the chemicals in the cabinet had intensified the image. So each day he took out a chemical from the cabinet and put an exposed silver iodide plate in the cabinet.

④

In this way “Daguerreotype” was invented. After that, picture takers \*developed an image from the camera obscura by putting an exposed plate over a cup of mercury heated to about 75°C.

Daguerre said that he was just lucky enough to find a way to develop an image by using the vapors of mercury. Unluckily, many Daguerreotype workers got sick, and some of them died early because of the now-known high \*toxicity of mercury vapor.

The Daguerreotype soon became very famous because the process caught the attention of several well-known scientists in Paris. One of these was F. J. Arago, \*secretary of the French Academy of Science. Arago introduced the invention at a meeting of the Academy on August 19, 1839. They gave Daguerre a prize not only because he was the pride of the country, but also because they feared that the process might fall into foreign hands. ( ⑤ ), these actions helped more people know about the new photographic process, and it quickly became popular in England and America as well as in France. In fact, it was used mainly in the United States.

After Daguerre’s first work, many people got interested in the Daguerreotype, and began to take photographs in the middle of the nineteenth century. This important invention was made by accident, but it was a wonderful gift for us.

\* ) photographic process : 写真術

inverted : 反転した

experiment : 実験する

expose : をさらす

layer : 層

cabinet : 戸棚

toxicity : 毒性

ground glass plate : すりガラスの板

chemical : 化学物質

silver-plated copper : 銀メッキした銅

iodine vapor : ヨウ素の蒸気

surface : 表面

develop : を現像する

secretary : 事務局長

問1 下線部①を日本語にせよ。

問2 絵の女性は暗箱 (camera obscura) を使って何をしているのか。本文の内容を参考にして、25 字以上 35 字以内の日本語 (句読点を含む) で答えよ。

問3 下線部②と同じ意味を表す表現を本文中から 7 語でそのまま抜き出せ。

問4 下線部③の語の意味に最も近いものを選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) を濃くする (イ) を焼き付ける (ウ) を取り出す (エ) を試す

問5 空白④に入るように次の英文を並べて、記号で答えよ。

\*) mercury : 水銀

あ He found that the vapor of the mercury intensified the image, and he soon showed it by experiment.

い One week later, he finally took out all of the chemicals, but he found that the image was still strong!

う They were from a broken thermometer.

え When he looked through the cabinet, he found a few drops of mercury on one of the shelves.

問6 ( ⑤ ) に入る最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) Also (イ) For example (ウ) However (エ) Therefore

問7 Daguerre に関する記述として、本文の内容と一致しない日本文を 1 つ選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) 共同で仕事していた Niepce が亡くなったが、彼は一人でその仕事を続けた。

(イ) 暗箱で露光させた板を水銀の蒸気に触れさせて現像する写真術を発明した。

(ウ) 水銀は毒性が強いので、水銀を使った写真術を見つけるのに大変苦勞した。

(エ) 彼が発明した写真術はフランス科学アカデミーから賞を与えられた。

(オ) 彼が発明した写真術のおかげで、多くの人が写真を撮ることに興味を持った。





英語解答用紙

受験番号	氏名

※の欄には何も書かないこと。

<b>1</b>	設問A	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
	設問B	(1)	①		②		③		④		
<b>2</b>	設問A	①		②		③		④		⑤	
	設問B	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
<b>3</b>	①										
	②										
	③										
	④										
	⑤										
	⑥										
<b>4</b>	問1	A		B		C					
	問2										
	問3		問4	③		④					
	問5		問6		問7						
<b>5</b>	問1										
	問2										
	問3										
	問4		問5		→		→		→		
	問6		問7								

※
---