

2022年度 入学試験問題

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。

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では、アメリカ人のコニー (Conny) が、日本人のキョウヘイ (Kyohiei) に、パン屋 (bakery) で起きた出来事について話をしている。次の**設問 A**と**設問 B**にそれぞれ答えよ。なお、対話文と設問の質問は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 対話文の内容について英語で4つの質問を行う。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。

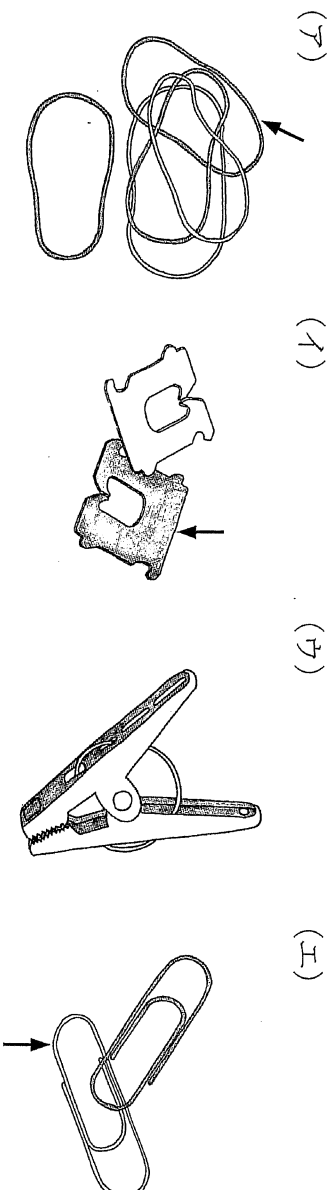
(1)

- (ア) She is fine and really enjoys her life in Japan.
- (イ) She is not fine, because she thinks she had a problem in the bakery.
- (ウ) She is not fine and has a headache because she ate old bread.
- (エ) She has a headache because she did not eat breakfast.

(2)

- (ア) Because he thinks the baker always sells old bread in the afternoon.
- (イ) Because Conny often tells lies to him, and he doesn't want to believe her.
- (ウ) Because he has been to the bakery many times since he was a child.
- (エ) Because he knows the baker very well and thinks the baker is proud of his bread.

(3)



(4)

- (ア) Go to the bakery with Conny.
- (イ) Take Conny to the hospital.
- (ウ) Say sorry to the baker.
- (エ) Learn more about American culture.

設問 B この会話が行われているのは何曜日だと考えられますか。**曜日を表す英単語 1 語**で答えなさい。また、その根拠を本文の内容に即して具体的に説明するとき、空所に入る最も適当な日本語を答えよ。

「パンが今朝焼かれたものであれば、（ A ）色のバッグクロージャーがついて
いるべきだ。」と（ B ）が発言しているから。

2 次の設問Aと設問Bにそれぞれ答えよ。

設問A 次の英文を読み、空所①～⑤を補うのに適当なものを1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

The subject that I like the best of all at school is history. I am very interested in when and where important events ① . I ② TV programs about history since I was a child. My uncle bought a lot of books about history for me and I read ③ . I believe that by studying history, we can learn from the mistakes people in the past made and *avoid making the same mistakes again.

The subject I don't like is mathematics. I have never been very good at mathematics, and I feel sad when I get the lowest grade in my class. When I do math homework, I always feel I want to go ④ my room. ⑤ reason is that in the future I want to work as a writer, so I don't think I need to study mathematics.

*) avoid : ～を避ける

①

(ア) was happened

(イ) to happen

(ウ) happened

(エ) happening

②

(ア) watch

(イ) watched

(ウ) have watched

(エ) was watching

③

(ア) all those books

(イ) those all books

(ウ) all of books

(エ) all books

④

(ア) by way of

(イ) instead of

(ウ) against of

(エ) out of

⑤

(ア) Another

(イ) Others

(ウ) One of the

(エ) Some

設問 B 次の (1)～(3) について、意味が通るように、[] 内の語句を並べかえて、英

文を完成させよ。ただし、文頭にくるものも全て小文字で記してある。【指示】がある場合は従うこと。また、解答欄には (1)～(2) は (①) (②) に、(3) は

(①) (②) (③) に入るものの記号を答えよ。

(1) () () (①) () (②) () the problem.

[ア to イ doesn't ウ one エ what オ do about カ no キ understands]

【選択肢 1 つ不要】

(2) The old man () () (①) () () () (②) as the train
stopped at Shibuya Station.

[ア as イ me ウ ran away エ next オ sitting カ soon キ to ク was]

【選択肢 1 つ不要】

(3) Do you know () (①) () (②) () (③) () ?

[ア the exam イ has ウ he エ for オ prepared カ how キ hard]

3

下線部①～③の日本語を文脈に合うように英語に直せ。

誰にでも締め切りの直前になって、ようやく事の重大さに気づき、後悔したことが一度や二度あるだろう。私自身にも忘れられない苦い思い出がある。学生の頃、大事なレポートがあった。①時間は十分にあったにもかかわらず、書き始めなかったのだ。というのも、当時の私は、オンライン授業ということもあり、生活習慣が乱れきっていたからだ。気が付いたころには後の祭り。締め切り前日となり、付け焼き刃のレポートを完成させた。返却時、②たくさん助言をくださった、ある先生が私のレポートはコウジ (Kouji) のものほど良くないとおっしゃった。コウジと比べられたことよりも、結果として先生の期待に応えられなかった自分の情けなさが身に染みた。だから③考え方を変えた。時間は皆に平等に与えられている。これからも、優先順位を見定めて、自ら律していきたい。

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。)

Over 200 years ago, a serious disaster happened. In the same period, Indonesia's Mount Tambora, the most powerful *volcanic eruption in recorded human history happened, too. The 160-230 kilometers of volcanic *ash flew into the atmosphere and made global temperatures low so much that 1816 was known as *the Year Without Summer*. These strange weather conditions had had influences on food such as rice and vegetables around Europe, and especially in Germany, people didn't have enough food for their horses, so a lot of horses died. People at that time used horses a lot to move around. Because of ① those reasons, people needed a new way to move.

By 1817, German inventor Baron Karl von Drais invented ② the Laufmaschine (running machine). Today, we call it a 'balance bike.' It was not the first two-wheeled machine which was ever made, but Drais' machine made of wood had a helpful effect — *steering. Because of it, people who used this machine were able to change directions and go the other way with their hands. Drais' invention became popular across Europe and other inventors tried to develop the design.

Kirkpatrick Macmillan was born in Scotland and he invented the first 'true' bicycle. When people rode this bicycle, both feet were off the ground. The seat was fixed on the *rear wheel. His invention did not become popular. In the 1860s, French inventors Pierre Lallement, Pierre and Ernest Michaux and the Olivier brothers developed ③ the first example of modern models which had the front wheel *connected to pedals. These machines were made of wood and they were named velocipedes.

Thanks to development of *metallurgy, the first all *metal velocipede was made, and people at that time officially called it a bicycle for the first time. The pedals were still connected to the front wheel, but inventors Eugene Meyer and James Starley found that the larger the front wheel, the faster and *further people could move around. This idea made a strange bicycle with a front wheel as big as the rider. People called this model *penny-farthings*. Although these high-wheel bicycles improved several good points of riding (more comfortable, higher speeds, a much smoother ride and so on), they also had some (④) points.

Penny-farthings had a saddle that was 1.2 meters high. It was too difficult for riders to

climb up a hill because it would be moved *backward suddenly.

⑤

Penny-farthings had no brakes, so it is not surprising that people at that time called those riders of penny-farthings “scorchers.” They damaged roads and paths hard, and made people walking near there or horse riders afraid of going outside.

Penny-farthings finally came to an end in 1885. John Kemp Starley made a ‘safety bicycle,’ and it had (⑥) sized wheels. New developments in brakes and tires not only made it possible to change the bad points that penny-farthings had, but also made the size of wheels almost the same as ones before penny-farthings.

By the 1890s, in Europe and the United States, bicycles became very popular. It is surprising that the first battery-powered bicycles were first introduced but they did not become popular because they were too (⑦) to carry easily and took a lot of time to move from one place to another.

In 1903, 60 riders who were interested in bicycles entered the first Tour de France (only 21 finished). Four years later, a French rider Paul de Vivie designed the first bike with a rear *derailleur and four different gears. Thanks to those developments, people today not only move further but enjoy *racing. He changed the way of cycling.

Now, it becomes easier to be able to use bicycles. More cycleways are built all over the world, and the number of bicycle users is increasing. People can feel that using bicycles is more eco-friendly than using cars or buses and so on. The global COVID-19 pandemic and its lockdowns have made bike sales up. There’s no better time to get on your bike.

*) volcanic eruption : 火山の噴火

ash : 灰

steering : ハンドルでの操作

rear wheel : 後輪

connected to : ～と連結された

metallurgy : 金属学・冶金

metal : 金属製の

further : さらに遠くへ

backward : 後ろへ

scorcher : 猛スピードを出す者

derailleur : 変速機

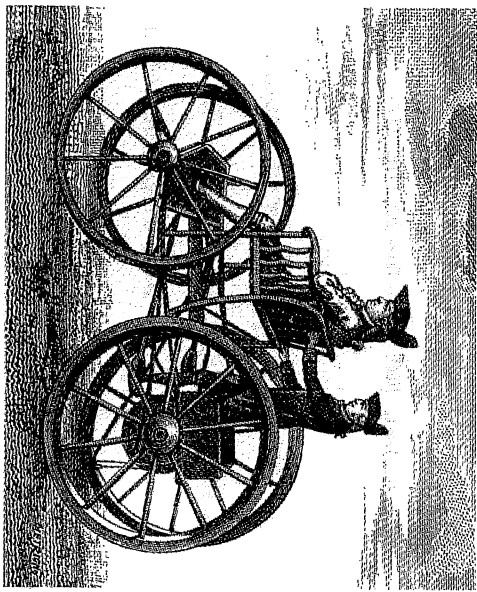
racing : 競争

問1 下線部①の内容としてあてはまらないものを1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

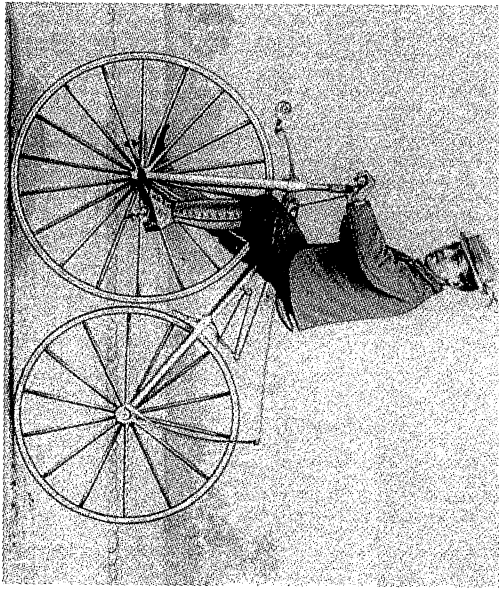
- (ア) インドネシアで史上最大の火山の噴火が起きたこと。
- (イ) 火山灰により大気のがんが下がったこと。
- (ウ) 食用として飼われていた馬の数が減ったこと。
- (エ) 気候変動により食物に悪い影響が生じたこと。

問2 下線部②を示す絵として最も適当なものを下のイラストより1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

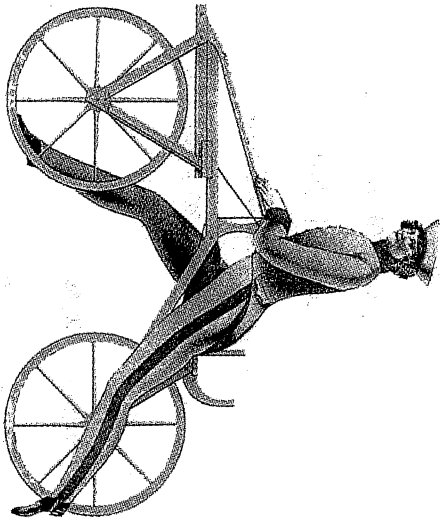
(ア)



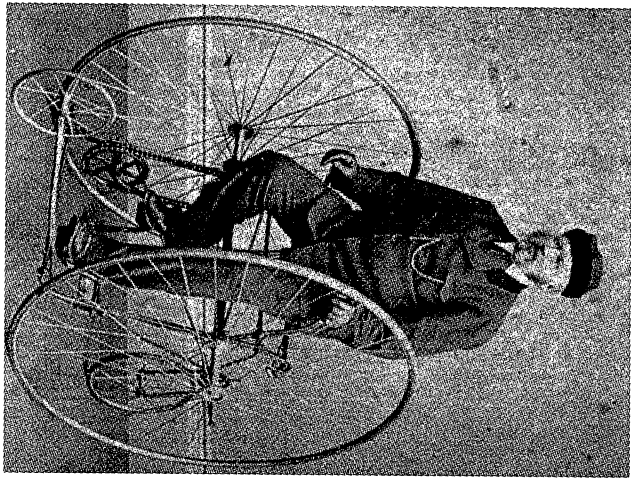
(イ)



(ウ)



(エ)



出典：トム・アンブローズ著・甲斐理恵子訳 (2014) 『50の名車とアイテムで知る図説自転車
の歴史』(原書房)

問3 下線部③を本文の内容に即して具体的に説明するとき、空所に入る最も適当な日本語を答えよ。

材質は (A) 製で (B) とペダルが連結された形態。

問4 (④) 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5 ⑤ に入るように次の英文を並べかえるとき、最も適当な配列を選び、記号で答えよ。

あ When riders went down a hill, it was also dangerous.

い The reason is the front wheel was very high, so the speed reached 60-70km/h.

う When that happened, it was difficult for riders to look back and control penny-farthing.

え It is almost the same speed as cars which run in *highways!

*) highway : 高速道路

(ア) あ—い—う—え (イ) あ—い—え—う (ウ) あ—う—い—え

(エ) う—あ—え—い (オ) う—え—い—あ (カ) う—あ—い—え

問6 (⑥) (⑦) 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 : same ⑦ : heavy

(イ) ⑥ : different ⑦ : heavy

(ウ) ⑥ : same ⑦ : light

(エ) ⑥ : different ⑦ : light

問7 本文の内容に合う最も適当な英文を1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) When riders used the Macmillan's bike, they had to push off the ground strongly with their feet.

(イ) Penny-farthings were introduced about one hundred years ago and became popular soon.

(ウ) In the 1900s, Paul de Vivie made a new bicycle that was officially called a bicycle for the first time.

(エ) The number of people who use bicycles is increasing and they feel that bicycles are better for the environment than cars or buses.

2022年度 西大和学園高等学校入学試験
英語解答用紙

受験番号					氏名				

※欄には何も書かないこと。

1	設問A	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		
	設問B	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		
2	設問A	①		②		③		④		
		(1)	①		②		(2)	①		
	設問B	(3)	①		②					
3	①	A :								
		B :								
	②									
	③									
4	問1			問2	(1)		(2)		(3)	
	問3									
	問4			問5			問6			
	問7									

※