

2022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 (リスニング問題) この問題は試験開始10分後に始まる。

これから放送するのは、John がクラスで行った発表 (presentation) について、Takashi と Mimi が話している対話文である。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 A 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) Nothing is more important than the freedom of choice.
- (イ) Studying is more important than club activities.
- (ウ) You can dress yourself as you like in school.
- (エ) Schools should introduce school uniforms.

(2)

- (ア) Because he thinks students can be aware that they are members of their school.
- (イ) Because he thinks that traditional things are valuable and should be protected.
- (ウ) Because he doesn't think students should study harder or play sports more.
- (エ) Because he doesn't think that students need more self-expression in school.

(3)

- (ア) Study together.
- (イ) Eat something.
- (ウ) Go shopping.
- (エ) Meet John.

(4)

- (ア) She understands Takashi's opinion about the presentation in the end.
- (イ) She keeps it in mind that she needs to be a good student.
- (ウ) She doesn't think Takashi has a good sense of fashion.
- (エ) She thinks that she needs to study math more.

設問B 次の(1)～(4)の人物について、Johnの意見に賛成の立場なら「a」と、反対の立場ならば「n」と、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

(1) Mimi (2) Steve (3) Tom (4) Meg

2 次の設問 A と設問 B にそれぞれ答えよ。

設問 A 次の E メールを読み、空所①～⑤を補うのに最も適当なものを1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

Professor John Smith,

Good evening. I am sending this e-mail to you because I have something to ask about the report we have to hand in on Monday. In the last class, you said that it would be all right for us to send you an e-mail this weekend ① the report. Actually, I'm afraid that I can't finish it by the deadline because yesterday I ② home some books from the library to finish my report. So, I had to use the Internet, ③. When I searched the Internet for information to finish my report, I realized there was too much information, and I couldn't decide which was correct and reliable. Then I realized I needed to change my topic. I am very happy if I can change my topic to ④. I hope to hear from you soon.

⑤

Taro Yamada

① (ア) because we had something to ask about

(イ) if we had any questions about

(ウ) that we asked you about

(エ) in order to ask you for

② (ア) forgot bringing

(イ) forgot to take

(ウ) didn't bring

(エ) took them

- ③ (ア) although you said us that we could not use it
(イ) although you told us that we couldn't use it
(ウ) although you spoke to us that we couldn't
(エ) although you talked us that we couldn't

- ④ (ア) more difficult one
(イ) be covered by it
(ウ) easier one
(エ) cover it

- ⑤ (ア) Yours sincere,
(イ) Best regards,
(ウ) Your friend,
(エ) Say hello,

設問B []内の語句を並べかえて、英文を完成させよ。解答欄には (①) (②)
に入るものを記号で答えよ。

(1) This () (①) () (②) () () .

[ア Japan イ a ウ camera エ in オ is カ made]

(2) I () (①) () (②) () () () .

[ア CDs イ as ウ as many エ does オ have カ my brother キ three times]

(3) You are () (①) () () (②) () () .

[ア enough イ help ウ me エ kind オ to カ my homework キ with]

3 次の日本語を英語に直せ。

①A：ご注文は？

B：オレンジジュースを2つ。

②この映画は涙なしには観られない。

③人生、その気になれば、なんでもできる。

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。）

All leaders have different *qualities of their own field. For political leaders, the qualities which are necessary are statesmanship, the ability to speak politely, knowledge of how their states or cities are as well as the nation, the ability to know about the political situation that may develop in the short run and the long run, and the ability to have understandings and make together with other *political parties.

With all these qualities, they are not only able to win the confidence of the people and win *elections, but also have an important position in the state *assembly or the *parliament at the center. ① The national leaders who have some great abilities to take right decisions for the development of the country are chosen as members of the government. The most important among these is the prime minister. The minister is the leader of the majority party and it forms the government. The minister should have the ability to carry the other parties in the government in order to achieve the goal of the country during the term of the government.

However, some national leaders, such as the president of India, do not belong to any political party. They are the heads of India and keep the highest values of *democracy. The qualities they have as leaders are statesmanship, good knowledge, and fairness in attitude. India's presidents like S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Rajinder Prasad had these qualities. Former President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was also a writer and a scientist as well as a good and respected leader.

Apart from political leaders there are city or town leaders who mainly work for the development of the city or town.

②

There are corporate leaders such as the owners of big companies and multinational companies. The corporate leaders should have a proper knowledge related to the main job of their company. They should have great experience in working and management. They should be able to take right decisions. Taking risks which are considered before they do their business is the important point. Corporate leaders know that they cannot achieve their

goals without the support of many types of *professionals. So, they choose a team of professionals, develop them, trust them, and pay them enough money so that they will not leave the company. ③ Corporate leaders put a high value on human resource management.

There are military leaders who have a different set of qualities. They may be high-ranking officers of like Generals, Air Marshals or even heads of state. Military leaders always have an *imposing personality. They always wear military uniforms, and they are feared and respected. Their courage knows no limits. Military leaders do not have all these qualities in a day. They must fight many wars and face many difficult situations before they get ④ hard.

Making strict rules is the most important quality of every military leader. Since they were a rank soldier, they have been doing all this activity within strict rules, in given time and as they are told. Military leaders have to be highly challenging. They have the ability of controlling all below their ranks so that they perform their job with the sense of duty. They are not afraid of very dangerous situations. They finally become physically and mentally strong.

The leadership qualities cannot be made in a few days or months. But this way of thinking is not believed true these days. It is widely thought that with the greatest efforts anything can be reached, even leadership qualities. So, if you want to be a great leader,

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| *) quality : 資質 | political party : 政党 | election : 選挙 |
| assembly : 議会 | parliament : 国会 | democracy : 民主主義 |
| professional : 専門家 | imposing : 堂々とした | |

問1 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 あ ～ お より
選び、記号で答えよ。

Some people feel that the leaders are the leaders since they were born, and their qualities cannot be made by any training or education.

問2 次の(1)～(3)は、本文中で述べられている3種類のリーダーのうち、どのリーダーに必要か。political leadersなら「P」、corporate leadersなら「C」、military leadersなら「M」と、それぞれ1つずつ記号で答えよ。

(1) The quality to be brave.

(2) The quality to know about their own business.

(3) The quality to be fair to others.

問3 下線部①を日本語にせよ。

問4 空白②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 In short, they should choose not to be religious.

い If the place they want to serve is made up of people belonging to a single religion, the leaders should have complete knowledge of the customs, traditions, and beliefs there.

う On the other hand, if the place is a *melting pot of people of different religious belief, the leaders should have a respect for the feeling of each group.

え As a result, they should be able to get the support of the most people within the city or town.

お The biggest quality that city or town leaders should have is to show excitement and interest to work for the *common welfare.

*) melting pot : るつぽ common welfare : 公共の福祉

(ア) い—あ—う—お—え

(イ) い—う—あ—お—え

(ウ) う—え—あ—お—い

(エ) う—え—お—あ—い

(オ) え—う—い—お—あ

(カ) え—い—あ—お—う

問5 下線部③の理由として最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) Because corporate leaders know working as a team is the key to success.

(イ) Because corporate leaders have much knowledge about their business.

(ウ) Because corporate leaders don't want to make important decisions.

(エ) Because corporate leaders are paid much money as a manager.

問6 下線部④とほぼ同じ意味で用いられている語を、下線部④以降から1語で抜き出せ。

問7 本文中の⑤に入る最も適当な英文を選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) different qualities are needed in different fields to lead others, and different kinds of cooperation are needed in different situations for a leader.

(イ) you should remember that you are born with some things inside you to lead others, and then you can work hard to develop them.

(ウ) be the one who shows others the way and guides them to reach their goal, as the word "leader" clearly means.

(エ) it is necessary to learn from many books about great politicians, company owners and military fighters.

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。）

In the morning, he came into the room to shut the windows while I was still in bed, and I saw he looked ill. His body was shaking and his face was white. He came to me slowly and painfully.

“What’s the matter, Schatz?”

“I’ve got a headache.”

“You should go back to bed.”

“ 1-A .”

“Go to bed. I’ll see you when I’m dressed.”

But when I came downstairs he was dressed and sitting by the fire. I thought he was a very sick boy of nine years. I put my hand on his forehead and I found he had a fever.

“Go up to bed,” I said. “You’re sick.”

“I’m all right,” he said.

. . .

At 2-X the doctor came. He took the boy’s temperature in his room.

“What is it?” I asked him.

“ 3 . Take these and you’ll feel better.”

The doctor told the boy to take three different medicines in different colored *capsules. He usually hated to take these kinds of things, but strangely not that day.

While ④ we were walking down the stairs, he taught me about them. He seemed to know all about influenza.

“One is to bring down the fever, another a *purgative, the third to overcome an *acid condition. Give him these three capsules every one and a half hours. The *germs of influenza can only live in an acid condition. There is nothing to worry about if the fever does not go much higher.”

After the doctor left, I got back to the boy’s room. I wrote his temperature down so that I could make a note of the time to give the various capsules.

“Do you want me to read to you?”

“ 1-B ,” he said. His face was very white and there were dark areas under his eyes. I started reading aloud from Howard Pyle’s *Book of Pirates*, but I didn’t think he was

carefully listening to me, so I stopped.

"How do you feel, Schatz?" I asked him.

"Just the same, until now," he answered.

I sat at the foot of the bed and read to myself. I wanted to be by his side until the next medicine time. I thought he soon fell asleep, but when I looked up, he was still awake and looking at the foot of the bed. I wondered that ⑤ he was thinking about something strange.

"Why don't you try to go to sleep? I'll wake you up for the medicine."

"I'd rather stay awake."

After a while he said to me, "You don't have to stay here with me, Papa. It bothers you."

"⑥ It doesn't bother me."

"No, I mean you don't have to stay if it's going to bother you."

I thought perhaps he was a little *light-heated, and after giving him the *prescribed capsules at eleven o'clock, I went out for a while to walk our Irish setter.

. . .

When we were back, the boy refused to let me enter his room.

"1-C," he said. "You must not get what I have."

I didn't listen to him and went into the room. He was lying in the bed. His face remained white, but the tops of his cheeks looked hot by the fever. He was staring at the foot of the bed. I took his temperature.

"What is it?"

"Something like a hundred," I said.

"It was 3," he said.

"Who said so?"

"The doctor did."

"Your temperature is all right," I said. "There's nothing to worry about."

"I don't worry," he said. "1-D."

"Don't think," I said. "Just take it easy."

"I'm taking it easy," he said and looked straight ahead. He was clearly holding something in his mind. It was at around 2-Y. Medicine time.

"Take these with water."

"Do you think they will do any good?"

“ 1-E .”

“What time do you think I’m going to die?” he asked.

“What?”

“How long will it be before I die?”

“You aren’t going to die. People don’t die with a fever of 3 . That’s a silly way to talk.”

“I know they do. At school a friend told me you can’t live with 44 degrees.”

He was waiting to die all day, since the morning.

“You poor Schatz,” I said. “The doctor told you that you had 3 degrees Fahrenheit, while your friend said you cannot survive with 44 degrees Celsius.”

“Are you sure?”

“Absolutely,” I said. “In order to change Fahrenheit degrees into Celsius degrees, you need some calculations. First, remove 32 from the Fahrenheit degrees. Next, increase that number by five times. Then, divide the result by nine. You’ve got 38.5 degrees Celsius, and this means that you have a little fever today!”

“Oh!” he said.

“It’s like miles and kilometers. How many kilometers we make when we drive for seventy miles?”

“One mile is about 1.6 kilometers, so…” As he got into the calculation, his face was turning redder and redder with excitement.

“Honey! Stop thinking about math and take these capsules first, please.”

“ 1-F .” The boy was finally back to normal, though his temperature not yet.

- *) capsule : 錠劑 (じょうざい) purgative : 下劑 (げざい)
acid condition : 酸性状態 (体が酸性になると病気になると言われていた)
germ : 細菌 (さい菌) light-heated : 意識が朦朧としている (もうろう)
prescribe : を処方する

問1 空所 ~ に入る登場人物の台詞として最も適当なものを1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。なお、同じ記号を2度以上用いてはならない。

- (ア) No, I'm all right
- (イ) You can't come in
- (ウ) I hate them, Papa
- (エ) Of course, they will
- (オ) Yes, I'll take this one
- (カ) But I can't stop thinking
- (キ) If you want to

問2 空所 ・ に入る時刻を、解答欄に従って算用数字で答えよ。

問3 空所 に入る数字を、小数点第1位まで答えよ。

問4 下線部④が表している状況として最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) 筆者と Schatz が Schatz の寝室に向かっている。
- (イ) 筆者と医師が Schatz の寝室に向かっている。
- (ウ) 筆者と Schatz と医師が Schatz の寝室に向かっている。
- (エ) 筆者と Schatz が家の玄関に向かっている。
- (オ) 筆者と医師が家の玄関に向かっている。
- (カ) 筆者と Schatz と医師が家の玄関に向かっている。

問5 下線部⑤について、この時に Schatz が考えていたことを、10字以上20字以内の日本語(句読点を含む)で答えよ。

問6 下線部⑥を it が指す内容を明らかにして日本語にせよ。

問7 本文の内容と一致する英文を1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) In the morning Schatz showed up with a red face because he had a fever.
- (イ) The doctor said that Schatz's influenza would be cured when he got over an acid condition.
- (ウ) Schatz's fever was so high that he couldn't pay much attention to the book.
- (エ) Schatz's friend said that humans couldn't live with 44 degrees Fahrenheit and it was a lie.
- (オ) Schatz's influenza was getting worse and worse while he was trying hard to solve a math question.

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	⑤	
	設問B	(1)	①	②	(2)	①	②
		(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	/					
5	問1	1-A	1-B	1-C			
		1-D	1-E	1-F			
	問2	2-X	:	2-Y	:	問3	
	問4	/					
	問5	10 20					
	問6						
	問7	/					

※