
平成31年度

桐蔭学園 高等学校 学力検査問題

英 語

平成31年2月11日 施行

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 机の上には、鉛筆・消しゴム・受験票・座席券・時計以外のものを置いてはいけません。受験生どうしの貸し借りもできません。また、机の中には、自分のマークシート冊子以外、何も入れてはいけません。
3. 携帯電話は、必ず電源を切って、かばんの中に入れておいてください。
4. 問題冊子の印刷が見えづらかったり、ページが不足したりしている場合、また、鉛筆を落としたり、体の調子が悪くなったりした時は、だまって手をあげてください。
5. 問題冊子の余白などは、自由に利用してかまいませんが、どのページも切りはなしてはいけません。
6. 問題は12ページまであります。
7. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

I 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。なお、*の付いている語には本文の最後に注があります。

Two boys and two girls. They were found at one of the busiest traffic signals in South Delhi*. The boys were about five or six years of age. The girls looked older, about eight or nine. As the traffic was heavy on the road, the four of them played their own games on the divider*. As soon as the traffic stopped on one side of the road, the children saw the red signal and stopped their games. Then they went from car to car with dirty cloths. They cleaned the front windows of cars with those dirty cloths and asked for some money. Some people gave a coin or two, and many more told them to go off. 【 ① 】 As soon as the traffic signal turned (1), the children went back to their little island on the divider to play their games again.

Ranjana saw them daily from her window seat in the school bus. She was 12 years old and full of ideas. She was very good at studying and a member of her school's athletics team. But her classmates liked her most because she was very kind at heart. 【 ② 】

But every time the 12-year-old tried to tell her parents to give some money to the children on the traffic crossing, they stopped her. “By giving them money you are helping them to ask for money. (2)They will never learn to do anything else,” her mother always said. Ranjana felt very sad. She kept thinking about how she could help the children.

One day Ranjana and her brother went for a long walk. They reached the traffic crossing. The signal was three kilometers from their house. Ranjana decided to talk to the four children at the crossing. She bought them an ice cream each and asked them where their parents were. “Our parents are construction workers. They have to go to work even if they are ill or they do not get paid,” the tall girl said.

The four children came from a village in Bihar*. Their parents were very poor and thought they would be able to get better jobs in the city. The children went to school in the village but after coming to Delhi their education stopped. The other girl said, “Ranjana, it has been some time since we left school. If we stay on the street like this, then we will forget we ever went to school. We are used to doing things our own way here. No one tells us what to do.”

It was getting dark. Ranjana’s brother told her it was time to go back home. “Bye, Ranjana, you are our friend now. No one has talked to us like this before,” the tall girl said. Ranjana felt tears in her eyes. On the way back Ranjana was very silent. She was trying to find something they could do to help the children. 【 ③ 】

The idea came to Ranjana at the breakfast table the next morning. Her father worked in a private company. That morning he was talking on the phone to one of his younger workers, “(3) The new ones will be here by tomorrow. Anyway, these computers are useless for us now.”

Suddenly Ranjana knew what she had to do. She said, “Daddy, can we take those computers to the community center? Do you remember where those children asked for money? The center is to the left of the traffic crossing. We can start a kind of school there. My street children will come because all children are interested in computers. And I have a lot of computer games and software for kids that you got for me long ago. I will ask my friends to give children’s books and magazines to the center.”

Ranjana’s father looked at her for a long time. 【 ④ 】 Then he went up to her and lifted her off the ground. He said, “I am very (4) to have you for my daughter. You may have all of the 12 computers. But you must talk to the people who work in the community center.”

The next day was the second Saturday in the month. No school for Ranjana! She went with her mother to the community center. Mr. Kapur worked there. Ranjana told him about her idea. Then he said, “Young lady, I have one condition*. If we start learning classes for those children, you must give our center a couple of computers for our official work.” Mr. Kapur also said that many of the people there would be glad to teach different subjects to the children. Ranjana’s brother said he would take computer classes.

The school was started the next day. The youngest of the children pressed the button to switch on the computer and everyone looked at Ranjana.

Do you know what happened to that school, and to the children? They soon got interested and played all kinds of games on the computers. They learned English very fast because they all wanted to be like Ranjana. Those children have promised Ranjana that (5) they see any children asking for money at that traffic signal, they will bring them to the community center. And Ranjana is happy that she never took the easy way out by pressing a coin into an open hand.

(Adapted from *Programmed to Learn*)

注: Delhi デリー (インドの都市) divider 中央分離帯 (車道中央の安全地帯)
Bihar ビハール (インドの州) condition 条件

問1 空所(1), (4), (5)に入れるのに最も適当な語をそれぞれ次の①～④の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|--------------|
| (1) ① red | ② green | ③ black | ④ white |
| (4) ① sorry | ② sure | ③ proud | ④ interested |
| (5) ① while | ② though | ③ if | ④ because |

問2 下線部(2)が指す内容として最も適当なものを次の①～④の中から一つ
選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① the 12-year-old girls
- ② Ranjana's parents
- ③ the children on the traffic crossing
- ④ Ranjana and her brother

問3 空所 (3) に入れるのに最も適当な英文を次の①～④の中から一つ
選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① Take care of those old computers.
- ② Throw away those old computers.
- ③ Use those old computers carefully.
- ④ Those old computers are yours.

問4 以下の文が入る最も適当な場所を本文中の【 ① 】～【 ④ 】の中
から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

When the postman went up three floors to deliver a letter, she made
sure to give him water on a hot day.

問5 本文の内容に合うように(A)(B)の英文を完成させるとき、下線部に入る
英語として最も適当なものをそれぞれ次の①～④の中から一つずつ選び、
その番号をマークしなさい。

(A) The children on the crossing _____.

- ① made money by cleaning the front windows of cars
- ② were looking for something in order to wash cars
- ③ found that they lived near Ranjana's house
- ④ were able to use computers before they went to school

(B) At the community center, Ranjana was happy because _____
_____.

- ① she wanted to give some coins to the people who needed help
- ② she was given enough money for the community center by a company
- ③ she was finally able to help the children without giving them any money
- ④ she easily gave up asking for money at the traffic signal

問6 本文の内容と一致するものを次の①～⑥の中から二つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① Ranjana saw the four children every day while she was walking to school.
- ② The four children thought about how they could help themselves.
- ③ The four children didn't go to school in Delhi when Ranjana met them.
- ④ Ranjana took some computers to the community center that were no longer used in her father's office.
- ⑤ Ranjana was asked by Mr. Kapur to teach the children English to start the new school.
- ⑥ The four children wanted to bring other kids who were like Ranjana to their school.

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。なお、*の付いている語には本文の最後に注があります。

In the second part of the 18th century, some parts of the world started to change very quickly. In Western Europe, new ways of farming were invented, and many factories were built. Different kinds of machines did work that people and animals did before. 【 A 】 Coal and oil became very important in everyday life because they were needed for all the new machines. Towns grew quickly and many houses, schools, and hospitals were built. Over time, people were able to earn more money and they were able, of course, to spend it, too.

By the late 20th century, life in many countries was much more comfortable than two and a half centuries earlier: big cars, fast planes, electric refrigerators, and supermarket vegetables — already washed, cut up, and covered in plastic! If something was broken, people could just throw it away and buy a new one. “(1),” we thought at that time.

But, in the 1970s, some people began to feel very worried and thought, “What will happen if we continue using the Earth’s natural resources*? One day, there will be no more coal or oil left. What is the pollution from homes and factories doing to our environment? Greenhouse gases are changing our climate. Maybe the comfortable life made for us was, in fact, a great danger for our world.” And so green thinking was born: a big idea that influences governments all over the world, and a small idea that influences us all in our homes. 【 B 】

In order to be greener, we needed to find new ways of making things. Architects and building engineers interested in green ideas started thinking about the design and buildings and how to keep them without damaging the environment. They wanted to build factories and homes for

the people of today and for the children of tomorrow. (2)This meant thinking carefully about the whole life of a building from its birth until its death: how it is designed, where and how it is built, and what building materials* are used. They also have to think about how to use the building and how to destroy it when it is no longer useful.

These days, (3)green architecture is becoming more and more popular. To understand it, we have to look at three different areas:

People need to be very careful about the materials they use. It is better to choose renewable materials — those that the Earth can produce again quickly, not materials that take many years to come back. Or we can use recycled materials. Water is also a very important resource, so (4). Other energy sources need to be used when it is possible, like solar power, energy from the sun. The natural resources of the Earth offer the green architect many possibilities.

Planners must also consider the needs and comfort of people who will spend time in green buildings. 【 C 】 For example, natural lighting is often kinder on the eyes than electric lighting. A little heat from the sun or a cool, light wind is better for people than central heating or air conditioning. Good ventilation* means that people can breathe cleaner, fresher air. In fact, many people who live or work in green buildings report feeling happier and healthier.

【 D 】 For example, if you build a building over a large area, there will be less space for plants and trees. They also have to think about the construction of the building: reducing waste and pollution while the building work is going on.

Some point to the high cost of green design. But green designers say that, although the early costs of a green building are higher, the final costs

will be lower. Through green architecture, a building's energy costs, for example, can easily be 30 percent lower than those of a traditional building. Over time, that is a lot of money. 【 E 】

(Adapted from *Our Green Future*)

注: resources 資源 materials 素材 ventilation 換気

問1 空所 (1) に入る最も適当な英文を次の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① Life hasn't changed at all
- ② Life has improved a lot
- ③ Life has got much worse
- ④ Life is never going to be easy

問2 下線部(2)の表す意味として最も適当なものを次の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 工場や家を建てるかどうかは、近隣に住む住民が生まれてから死ぬまでの安全について慎重に考えて決めるべき問題である。
- ② 現代を生きる私たちの生活すべてについて慎重に考えることは、将来の子供たちの住む建物について入念に考えることにつながる。
- ③ 将来の子どもたちのために工場や家を建てるかどうかということは、私たちが生まれてから死ぬまで入念に考え続けるべき問題である。
- ④ 現在の人々と未来の子どもたちのために工場や家を建てるということは、建物を建ててから取り壊すまでを慎重に考えるということである。

問3 下線部(3)と最も近い意味を持つものを次の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① green areas
- ② green trees
- ③ green sources
- ④ green buildings

問4 空所（ 4 ）に入る英文を下の語(句)を並べかえて完成させるとき、
（A）、（B）に入るものを①～⑧の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマーク
しなさい。ただし、不要な選択肢が一つあります。

()()()(A)()(B)()

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| ① much | ② use as | ③ green buildings | ④ as |
| ⑤ little | ⑥ water | ⑦ possible | ⑧ should |

問5 文中の空所【 A 】～【 E 】に入る最も適当な英文を次の①～⑤
の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① People decided it was time to work with the Earth instead of against it.
- ② Green architects must think about the effect the building will have on the environment around it.
- ③ In many cases, green energy is also more comfortable for people.
- ④ So, although green buildings are more expensive to build, they are less expensive to operate.
- ⑤ Railroads and better roads brought everyone and everything closer together.

問6 本文の内容に合う英文を次の①～⑥の中から二つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① As more new machines were built, people needed more coal and oil.
- ② These days, there are only a few architects who want to build a greener world.
- ③ People who make plans for new buildings don't have to think carefully about the designs of their buildings.
- ④ It is better for the Earth to use building materials that take many years to come back.
- ⑤ We need to use power produced by using the energy from the sun when it is possible.
- ⑥ Engineers have always tried to think of new ways to keep buildings clean.

Ⅲ 次の(1)～(5)の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させる場合、英文中の空所(A)(B)(C)の位置に来るべき語(句)を、それぞれ①～⑧の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、余分な語(句)が一つずつ含まれています。また、文頭に来るべきものも小文字で示してあります。

(1) マイクは彼女に、アフリカについて知るためにはどの本を読めばよいかたずねた。

Mike () (A) () (B) () (C) () Africa.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|---------------|
| ① to read | ② book | ③ which | ④ learn about |
| ⑤ her | ⑥ to | ⑦ asked | ⑧ for |

(2) この絵に描かれている少年はさびしそうな表情をしています。

() (A) () (B) () (C) ().

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| ① has | ② picture | ③ in | ④ a sad face |
| ⑤ is painting | ⑥ the boy | ⑦ drawn | ⑧ this |

(3) あなたは今夜、犬を散歩に連れて行ってくれるだけでいいです。

(A) () () tonight (B) () (C) for a ().

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| ① is to | ② you should | ③ only | ④ walk |
| ⑤ your dog | ⑥ take | ⑦ all | ⑧ do |

(4) 宿題をするのに2時間以上かかりました。

() (A) (B) () (C) () () my homework.

- | | | | |
|--------|-------------|--------|--------|
| ① took | ② two hours | ③ it | ④ me |
| ⑤ than | ⑥ to do | ⑦ more | ⑧ need |

(5) これは私が今までに受け取ったことがないほど素晴らしい贈り物です。

()(A)()(B)()have (C)().

① present

② received

③ I

④ ever

⑤ this is

⑥ that

⑦ never

⑧ the best

(お わ り)