
令和4年度

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英 語

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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。

This is a story of a bookseller in America a long time ago.

Vernon Berry opened the gate and walked through the little garden with a smile on his face and a large book in one hand. He knew very well from his long experience about how to sell books to people who did not want them. He had a fine, deep voice and could talk well. When he talked, people laughed a lot. He was clean and well-dressed. He was one of those men that people like at once, and he knew it. In short, he was a success.

He rang the bell at the front door. It was opened after a while by a young woman with a worried face. He was sorry to see that she was not married because she didn't wear a ring on her hand; but maybe she had a brother or a cousin who read serious books.

"Good morning, Madam," he said. "Would you be interested in buying a set of books, *The History of the World*? I have one of the books here to show you, but there are twelve in all. They have excellent pictures..."

"I'm sorry," the woman stopped his words. "I'm cooking, and I've no time to talk about history. I must go back to the kitchen. Good morning!" And before he had time to answer, she shut the door.

Berry was shocked because his talk was so suddenly stopped, but refused to go away as easily as that. He walked round the house, and he knocked at the back door. It was opened by the same woman.

"(1)" she cried.

"Well," he said, "you told me how busy you were in the kitchen, and so I took the trouble to come round to the back. Perhaps you'll allow me to sit in the kitchen and tell you about this wonderful history while you cook the dinner. The book is so important and useful that you'll be very sorry if you

miss the chance of buying a set.” 【 あ 】

“Well,” she said, “you can come in and sit down if you want to. Over there,” she added, and offered him a chair. “【 い 】 I’m not interested in history and I’ve no money to spend on books.”

Berry sat down, and carefully put his heavy book on the kitchen table. (2)Every set of the history that he sold meant more money for himself, and he felt sure that he could persuade* this woman to buy one. He discussed it in his cheerful voice while she cooked, and kept telling her all the advantages of owning such a book, and about the low price. 【 う 】

“(3)Just wait a minute,” she said, and left the kitchen. He heard the sound of her opening a drawer somewhere in the house, and then she came back with a notebook and pencil in her hands. She left her cooking, and she sat down with him at the table.

“Go on, please,” she said.

He began again. She took notes while he talked, and sometimes asked him to repeat the words that he said. Berry was glad to see how interested she was, and thought again how easy it was to persuade people to buy things that they didn’t need. 【 え 】

While he was closing the book, he asked, “Well, what do you think, Madam? Don’t you think it would be better to buy a set?”

“(4)” she said with surprise. “I told you at the beginning that I’m not interested in history, and I will never spend a lot of money on a history book. Good morning!” She opened the back door.

“But why did you take all those notes about it?” Berry asked. “You *seemed* very interested.”

“Oh,” she said, “my brother’s in the same business as you are. He visits houses, and tries to sell books, but he isn’t very successful. So I’ve written down some of the things you said. You’re very clever, and I’ll show the notes to my brother. Then he’ll know what to say when he tries next time,

and he may be able to make more money. Thank you very much for your help. I'm glad you came."

(Adapted from *True or Not?*)

注: persuade ~を説得する

問1 本文中の(1)に入る最も適当な文を①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① I have been waiting for you.
- ② You again.
- ③ Welcome back.
- ④ Don't open the door.

問2 本文中の【 あ 】～【 え 】に入る最も適当なものをそれぞれ次の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、いずれも一度しか用いることはできません。

- ① But you'll be wasting your time.
- ② He smiled his bright smile, showing white teeth.
- ③ At last he came to an end.
- ④ Suddenly she stopped him.

問3 下線部(2)の意味に最も近い英文を次の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① He would lose more money if she didn't buy the history books.
- ② If he could sell more history books, he could make more money.
- ③ By reading the history books, readers could learn how to get more money.
- ④ To learn more from the history books, he had to pay more money.

問4 下線部(3)について、女性がそのように言った理由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 She wanted to finish talking because Berry's story wasn't interesting.
- ② She wanted to look for the notebook of cooking.
- ③ She wanted to open the book and read it by herself.
- ④ She wanted to write down Berry's explanation.

問5 本文中の(4)に入る最も適当な表現を①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① Oh, no,
- ② Why not,
- ③ Yes, I think so,
- ④ Of course, I do,

問6 本文の内容に合う英文を次の①～⑧の中から三つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① Berry was very good at selling books because he could find someone who needed them.
- ② Berry knew that he was the kind of person people like at once.
- ③ Berry thought that most women would read serious books, such as history books.
- ④ Berry went around the house to the back door after the woman shut the front door.
- ⑤ The woman wanted the set of books but she didn't have enough money.
- ⑥ The woman became interested in the set of books because Berry explained well.

- ⑦ The woman's brother was also a bookseller, but he was not good at selling.
- ⑧ The woman already bought from her brother the same set of books as Berry sold.

問7 次の英文が本文と一致するように、空所(1)～(8)に入る適当な語をそれぞれ下の語群①～⑨の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、いずれも一度しか用いることはできません。

Berry was a bookseller and he was very (1) (2) his ability to sell books. When he visited a young woman, she was busy cooking and didn't want to (3) (4) him.

But he didn't (5) (6). He kept telling her about the advantages of having the books. When she began to take notes, he thought she would buy the books. But (7) (8), she only wanted to learn how to sell books.

<語群>

- ① fact ② give ③ listen ④ proud
⑤ at ⑥ in ⑦ of ⑧ to ⑨ up

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。

A Japanese college student who stayed in America for a few months was surprised to discover that Americans weren't interested in how good or bad his English was, if he could make his meaning clear.

People were interested mainly in his personal ideas and opinions, and his reasons for holding them. They didn't judge him by form, by how well he speaks in English. They judged him by content, by things that he had to say.

(1)This made a real problem for him, because it was usual for Japanese people to accept the opinions of others, either by agreeing with everything they said, or by continuing to be silent, and he mostly did so in Japan. Japanese people's idea is that "you and I are members of a group, and therefore you and I think and feel in the same way."

But he quickly discovered that if he acted this way in America, people thought that he was stupid, not clever. American people's idea is that "you and I are different persons, and therefore you and I are original." It is important for you not only to have a personal opinion about every subject that comes up, but to be ready at all times to express it.

It doesn't matter whether your opinion is right or wrong, if you show that you are thinking about the matter. You don't have to know all the answers, or reach a final decision. But if someone asks you, "What do you think about X?" and you really know nothing at all about it, it's not a good idea just to answer, "I don't know" or "【 あ 】" That sounds rude*, because they may think you are saying that you are not interested in the conversation.

In such a case, you can always ask a question in return, like "I don't know what to think about X; what do you think?" (2)This shows that you

are at least ready to think about the matter. And the other person, if he is an American, will be happy to tell you.

But after he has told you his idea, (3)you should not just agree. If you just say, “Oh, I see” or “Yes, that’s true,” he will think that you are too stupid to have an opinion of your own.

In America, if you don’t express an opinion, it means you don’t have one. You must show that your brain* is working and that you have been paying active attention. You do this by offering reasons of your own for agreeing with him, or by asking questions or finding problems about his opinion.

Questioning each other’s opinions is so natural to Americans that most of the time they don’t even think that they are doing it. Americans don’t think it is rude to question someone’s ideas even if he is in a higher social position. Ideas are seen as something separate from the person who expresses them, so disagreeing with an idea does not show disrespect* for the person.

Teachers like students who don’t easily believe but ask questions about things that teachers say in class, because it shows that (4). Students don’t have to accept everything the teacher says. So, if you want to make a good impression on an American teacher, ask a lot of questions.

Of course, it can sound rude if you contradict* someone by saying something like “No, that’s not right” or “【 い 】” But it is always perfectly good to ask, “Why do you think so?”, or to show that you are not satisfied with his opinion by saying, “【 う 】”

American teachers in Japan feel frustrated in their English conversation classes. They enjoy challenges from students, as a way of creating original opinions and ideas.

But for Japanese, the idea of questioning someone’s opinion seems very rude. Japanese teachers do not often ask for a student’s opinion in class. And even when they do, they don’t usually ask questions about it; they

simply respond by saying something like “【 え 】”

But American teachers are always asking their students for their opinions. And when a student gives his opinion, the teacher always asks him, “Why do you think so?” This question is so surprising that the Japanese student feels he has given a “wrong” answer.

(Adapted from *Polite Fictions in Collision*)

注: rude 失礼な brain 脳 disrespect 無礼
contradict 否定する

問1 下線部(1)が指している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 英語をうまく話せないので、言うべきことが伝わらないこと
- ② 英語の上手さではなく、発言の内容で判断されること
- ③ いつも黙っているので、何を言ったらよいかわからないこと
- ④ 人の意見を聞き流してしまうことがよくあること

問2 本文中の【 あ 】～【 え 】に入る最も適当なものをそれぞれ次の①～⑤の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、いずれも一度しか用いることはできません。

- ① Yes, but what about X?
- ② You are wrong.
- ③ Never mind.
- ④ I have no opinion.
- ⑤ That’s very interesting.

問3 下線部(2)が指している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 知らないことを自分で調べること
- ② 話し手に対して質問をすること
- ③ 話し手に対して同意をしておくこと
- ④ 話題に関する失礼な表現を避けること

問4 下線部(3)の理由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 すぐに人にだまされてしまうから
- ② 相手との会話がはずまなくなるから
- ③ まずは反論をするべきだから
- ④ 自分で物事を考えられないと思われるから

問5 本文中の(4)に入る表現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 they disagree with the teachers
- ② they don't understand the teacher's ideas
- ③ they can speak English very well
- ④ they are thinking actively

問6 本文の内容に合うように(A)(B)(C)の英文を完成させるとき、下線部に入る最も適当なものをそれぞれ次の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(A) Japanese people usually _____.

- ① judge others by the content of their opinions
- ② continue to be silent only when they are not interested in the opinions of others
- ③ accept the opinions of others without any question
- ④ ask a lot of questions to show that they have been paying active attention

(B) American people's idea is that _____.

- ① people who have different opinions from other members should leave the group
- ② every person is a member of a group, and thinks and feels in the same way
- ③ every person is unique, and should have his or her own opinion
- ④ people shouldn't start talking before they find the right answer

(C) Americans think _____.

- ① it is bad manners to express a different opinion against people in higher social positions
- ② disagreeing with someone's idea doesn't mean that you don't respect the person
- ③ questioning someone's opinion will break the friendship
- ④ students have to accept everything their teacher says

問7 次の英文(1)~(4)について、本文中に述べられているアメリカ人の考え方に基づいているものには①を、日本人の考え方に基づいているものには②を、どちらにも基づいていないものには③をマークしなさい。

- (1) Students must be ready to express their personal opinions about every subject.
- (2) Students should make small groups to think and feel in the same way.
- (3) Teachers must change the subject if the students don't have any opinions about it.
- (4) Teachers usually accept a student's opinion without asking questions.

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、空所(A)(B)(C)の位置に来るべき語(句)を、それぞれ①~⑨の中から一つ選び、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) 朝食のとき、母は私に放課後すぐに家に帰ってきてと言った。

At breakfast, () (A) () (B) () (C) () () as school was over.

- ① as ② asked ③ come ④ home ⑤ me
⑥ my mother ⑦ please ⑧ soon ⑨ to

(2) 私は、そのアメリカ人女性に聞かれた質問に答えられなかった。

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

- ① answer ② asked ③ by ④ couldn't ⑤ I
⑥ lady ⑦ the American ⑧ the questions ⑨ was

(3) 草があまりにぬれていて、すわれなかった。

The grass () (A) () (B) () () (C).

- ① we ② it ③ on ④ so ⑤ that
⑥ too ⑦ was ⑧ couldn't sit ⑨ wet

(4) 私が会ったフランス人の学生たちは、富士山の美しさに感動していた。

The () (A) () (B) (C) () () () of Mt. Fuji.

- ① the beauty ② I ③ with ④ impressed ⑤ them
⑥ French students ⑦ met ⑧ that ⑨ were

(5) 子供の頃によい友人を持つことほど大事なことはない。

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

- ① anything ② as ③ in ④ is ⑤ good
⑥ having ⑦ as important ⑧ friends ⑨ nothing