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桐蔭学園 高等学校 学力検査問題

英 語 第 1 回

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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。

- 1 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(句)には本文の最後に注があります。

In one of my classes, I teach Amy Tan's novel, *The Joy Luck Club*. It's about four Chinese mothers and their American born daughters who often misunderstand each other (1). Though they live in America, the mothers are still very Chinese, and the daughters, who have never even been to China, are very American.

At one point in the novel, an angry mother shouts at her daughter, "Only two kinds of daughters.... Those who follow rules or their parents and those who follow their own mind! Only one kind of daughter can live in this house. Obedient* daughter!" The daughter's reply: "Then I don't want to be your daughter. I don't want you to be my mother." Obedience to parents comes up again and again in the novel as a traditional Chinese value. And the daughters, just as often, completely refuse to obey* their parents. I'm always 【 2 】 seem.

I'm not sure what makes American kids so disobedient, but the idea that we should "question authority" seems to be everywhere in the culture. In fact, in another of Tan's novels I was reading the other day, one of the characters is wearing a T-shirt with this "Question Authority" phrase on it. "Authority" in this expression means any person or group with power. It might be a parent, teacher, boss, the government, or just rules in general. To "question" authority means not to trust these people or rules.

American kids are taught (3)this idea in school. For example, they learn about Henry David Thoreau, one of the first American writers. His famous writing "Civil Disobedience*" explains that it's sometimes necessary to go to jail* if (4a). He himself spent the night in jail for refusing to support the Mexican War with his taxes*. Another example is *Huckleberry Finn*, the classic novel by Mark Twain. Like Thoreau, Huck breaks the law when he helps Jim, a slave*, to escape. But Huck doesn't

do this to question authority as Thoreau did. He's just 【 5 】 .
At the same time, Huck believes he's wrong to help a slave because the adults always say so. But his heart tells him to do it. Of course, the reader knows Huck is right, and in this way, the novel teaches the lesson of trusting our own heart rather than authority.

Once you notice this way of thinking, you can see it all over American culture. In movies, books, TV shows, you name it. So I guess it's not surprising that American kids often believe they're right and (4b). And of course, like Huck, they often are.

But sometimes the "question authority" goes too far. I remember one guy in my French class when I was a college student. He was so angry that he couldn't understand French. Every week he raised his hand in class and shouted at the teacher: "Why do they say in that way? It doesn't make sense*!" Remembering this makes me happy with my teaching job in Japan! I can't 【 6 】 at me because English sounds or spellings don't make sense.

In fact, since coming to Japan, I've probably become more willing to accept authority, at least in small ways. I remember about a year ago, an English friend and I met at Ginza and were waiting at a red light. Then we noticed everyone else going across the street. (7)We looked at each other and laughed. In our own countries, we would never wait at a red light if no cars were coming. We were used to people in Japan waiting, but now we were the only ones following the rule. What happened to questioning authority?!

(Adapted from *American Pie*)

注 : obedient 従順な obey 従う "Civil Disobedience" 「市民の反抗」
jail 牢獄 taxes 税金 slave 奴隷 make sense 意味をなす

問1 空所(1)に入れるのに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 because there is a huge cultural difference between them
- ② because they live separately for a long time
- ③ because they can't live in the same house now
- ④ because they sometimes fight until one of them gets wounded

問2 空所【 2 】に入る英文が以下の日本文の意味になるように完成させるとき4番目と6番目に来るものを次の①～⑦の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

これらのアメリカ人の娘たちがいかに現実的に思えるかに私は常に驚かされる

I'm always 【 ()()()(4番目)()(6番目)() 】 seem.

- ① American ② by ③ daughters ④ how
- ⑤ real ⑥ surprised ⑦ these

問3 下線部(3)が表す内容の例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 We should follow the rules.
- ② We should trust our teachers.
- ③ We should not follow our own mind.
- ④ We should not trust people with power.

問4 空所(4a)、(4b)に入れるのに最も適当なものを次の①～④の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、いずれも一度だけしか用いることはできません。

- ① the law is wrong
- ② the law is right
- ③ adults are wrong
- ④ adults are right

問5 空所【 5 】に入る英文を完成させるとき4番目と6番目に来るものを次の①～⑦の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

He's just 【 () () () (4番目) () (6番目) () 】.

- ① a young boy ② cares about ③ he ④ help someone
- ⑤ to ⑥ wants ⑦ who

問6 空所【 6 】に入る英文を完成させるとき4番目と6番目に来るものを次の①～⑦の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

I can't 【 () () () (4番目) () (6番目) () 】 at me

- ① angry ② any of ③ imagine ④ my
- ⑤ students ⑥ that ⑦ will get

問7 下線部(7)のように筆者が笑った理由として適当なものを次の①～④の英文の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① She and her friend couldn't help laughing to think that people all over the world act in the same way to the rule.
- ② She and her friend didn't follow the rule because even Japanese people didn't .
- ③ She and her friend found themselves following the traffic rules more strictly than Japanese people.
- ④ She and her friend thought many Japanese people follow the traffic rules even when they don't have to .

問8 次の①～④の英文の中から、本文の内容と一致しないものを一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① Traditional Chinese values are very different from traditional American values.
- ② In one of the Tan's novels, one character wears a T-shirt with a phrase that means he or she will not trust any person or group with power.
- ③ Huck wanted to follow his own heart but he couldn't, because adults stopped him from doing so.
- ④ The writer's way of thinking is now becoming more similar to those of Japanese people than before.

- 2 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。

Once upon a time a wise emperor in China had one daughter. She was famous as a perfect beauty with lovely brown eyes. She was not only beautiful, but also wise. But her father, the emperor, was old, and before he died, he wanted her to get married to a man who was the best for her.

As soon as it became known that the emperor was looking for a son-in-law*, many men came to the palace* to try to marry his daughter. The emperor told them that the man who found and brought back the blue rose would marry her. But what was the blue rose and where could it be found?

Some of the men who wanted to (1)win the princess's hand began to try to find the blue rose.

One was a brave warrior* who walked with his soldiers into the land of the King of the Five Rivers. The warrior heard this king was the richest man in the world, and that he had a lot of precious treasures which were very difficult to find. He ordered the King of the Five Rivers to give him the blue rose, and said that he would kill the people there if the king did not give it to him.

As the King of the Five Rivers hated soldiers and fighting, he called his servant and ordered him to bring the blue rose. The servant soon returned carrying a beautiful small cushion. On it was a large sapphire* that was skillfully cut to look like a rose.

“This,” said the King of the Five Rivers, “is a blue rose. You may have it.”

The warrior thanked the king and went straight to the emperor's palace. When the emperor heard his story and saw the blue rose he brought, he called his daughter to his side and said, “This brave warrior says that he has brought you the blue rose.”

The princess took the precious stone in her hands and examined it. Then she said, “(2a). It is a sapphire. I do not need any precious stones.” She returned the stone to the warrior and thanked him. The warrior left sadly (3a).

Then, another man, a very rich merchant* went to the largest shop in the city and said, “I want the best blue rose you have.” The shop owner said he was (3b) and explained he had many white, pink, and yellow roses, but no blue roses.

“Well,” said the rich merchant, “you must get one for me. I do not mind how much it costs, but I must have a blue rose. If you can’t, I will kill you.”

The shop owner said, “Please give me three days and I promise to get the rose for you.” When the merchant left, the shop owner became very (3c), because he knew there was no blue rose. His wife told him, “If there is no blue rose, we must make one. Go to the drugstore. Buy a strong dye* that will change a white rose into a blue one.” The shop owner did as he was told, and made a blue rose. Then he took it to the merchant and gave it to him without saying how he made it. The merchant was very glad and went to the palace at once. He clearly said that he found the blue rose.

As soon as the emperor saw the blue rose, he sent for his daughter and told her, “This rich merchant says he has brought you the blue rose. Has he found the rose you wish?”

The princess took the flower in her hands and examined it. Then she said, “(2b). It has been put into dye that turned it blue.” She thanked the merchant for his effort. And the merchant left very disappointed.

Many other men tried to find the blue rose. But all of them couldn’t find the blue rose.

One summer evening, a traveling musician was playing his guitar near a wall and singing anything that came to his head.

As he looked up, he noticed a thin figure with white skin was calling him. There was (4a) waiting for him who gently led him into the shade of a dark tree. In the weak light, he saw (4b) and understood the message. A thousand words were whispered in the light of the stars, and the hours passed quickly. It was (4c). When the east began to grow light, she said it was time to go.

“Tomorrow, I shall come to the palace to ask for your hand,” said the musician.

“How wonderful, but I think it won’t be possible” said the princess. “My father has said the man I marry must find the blue rose.”

“That is simple,” said the musician. “I will find it.” And they said good night to each other.

The next morning the musician picked a white rose on his way to the palace. He was brought to the emperor, and then, he called his daughter. The emperor told his daughter, “This poor musician says that he has brought you the blue rose. Has he found the rose you are searching for?”

The princess took the rose in her hands and said, “Oh! (2c).”

When everyone pointed out that this was an ordinary white rose and not a blue one, the princess answered, “I think the rose is blue. Perhaps all of you are color-blind.”

(5)The emperor decided that if the princess thought the rose was blue, it was blue. Everyone knew that she could see beauty better than anyone else in the land.

So the musician married the princess, and they [6] roses and they lived happily ever after. The emperor knew that his daughter got married to someone she loved, and so he died in peace.

(Adapted from *World Folktales*)

注： son-in-law 義理の息子 palace 宮廷 warrior 軍人
sapphire サファイア (青色の宝石) merchant 商人
dye 染料 (色をつける薬品)

問1 下線部(1)を言い換え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 make friends with her
- ② get married to her
- ③ shake hands with her
- ④ beat her at chess

問2 空所(2a)～(2c)に入れるのに最も適当なものを次の①～④からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、いずれも一度だけしか用いることはできません。

- ① He has found the blue rose
- ② This white rose is very pretty
- ③ This is not a rose at all
- ④ This was originally a white rose

問3 本文中の(3a)～(3c)に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適当なものを次の①～⑥の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| ① a sorry | b disappointed | c worried |
| ② a sorry | b worried | c disappointed |
| ③ a worried | b disappointed | c sorry |
| ④ a worried | b sorry | c disappointed |
| ⑤ a disappointed | b sorry | c worried |
| ⑥ a disappointed | b worried | c sorry |

問4 本文中の(4a)~(4c)に入る語(句)の組み合わせ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 a two eyes | b someone | c the princess |
| ② a two eyes | b the princess | c someone |
| ③ a someone | b two eyes | c the princess |
| ④ a the princess | b someone | c two eyes |

問5 下線部(5)のような心境になった理由を最もよく表しているものを次の①~④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① He was color-blind, so he had to depend on his daughter's decision.
- ② He wanted his daughter to get married to a man she chose.
- ③ He loved his daughter so much that he didn't want anyone to get married to her.
- ④ He got tired of this kind of argument and he thought it didn't matter whether the rose was blue or white.

問6 空所【 6 】に入る英文を完成させるとき4番目と6番目に来るものを次の①~⑦の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

and they 【 () () () (4番目) () (6番目) () 】 roses

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------|---------|
| ① a garden | ② a little house | ③ full of | ④ lived |
| ⑤ white | ⑥ in | ⑦ with | |

問7 本文の内容に合うように、次の質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(イ) Why did the emperor want his daughter to get married?

- ① Because he knew someone secretly loved his daughter.
- ② Because he hoped his daughter to get married and be happy before he died.
- ③ Because he wanted her daughter's beauty and cleverness to be known to everybody through her wedding.
- ④ Because he was very afraid that his kingdom would die out if his daughter didn't get married.

(ロ) What did the warrior and the merchant bring to the emperor?

- ① The warrior and the merchant each brought a real rose which originally was white.
- ② The merchant brought a real rose which originally was white but the warrior didn't.
- ③ The warrior brought a real rose which originally was white but the merchant didn't.
- ④ Neither the warrior nor the merchant brought a real rose which originally was white.

(ハ) Why did the princess say that the rose the musician brought was blue?

- ① Because she had bad eyes and she couldn't tell blue from white.
- ② Because she loved him and wanted to marry him.
- ③ Because she wanted to make her father glad though she didn't like him.
- ④ Because she thought the rose he brought was more expensive than the others.

問8 以下の英文が、本文の内容と一致する場合には①を、一致しない場合には②をマークしなさい。

- (1) The warrior and the merchant told someone to find the blue rose, but the musician didn't.
- (2) Everyone in the palace said that the rose that the musician brought to the palace was a real blue one.
- (3) The princess thought that it was impossible for the musician to find the blue rose, but he already found it.
- (4) The most important thing for the princess was not whether the blue rose was real or not, but whether she truly loved a person who brought it.

(お わ り)