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平成31年度 第2回午後

桐蔭学園 中等教育学校 学力検査問題

英 語

平成31年2月2日 施行

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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、えんぴつ・シャープペンシル・消しゴム・受験票・座席券・時計以外のも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、机の中には何も入れてはいけません。
3. けいたい電話は、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、えんぴつなどを落としたり、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. 問題冊子のあいているところ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8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、あとの設問に答えなさい。\*のついている語には本文の最後に注があります。

Greenville was a small town in the middle of England. Most of it was full of houses and shops, but in the middle of the town there was a small park. The park had, among other things, a playground for small children in it. The park was closed at six every evening, and this ( A ) that the playground closed at that time too, but now the town council\* was discussing if, in the summer, the playground should be left open till later.

There was a lot of discussion about (1)this among the members of the town council. A few of them thought that children should not stay out late in the evenings; others said that it was healthy for children to have a change from television, to get some fresh air, and to be able to play in the playground instead of doing things that were dangerous or harmful.

“I’m sorry to say,” said one man, “that ( B ) children often behave badly. Some of them go about doing damage, or they fight and get into trouble. They break windows and paint rude signs on walls, and perhaps start taking drugs. It’s much better for them to be ( C ) swings and slides and other things that interest them in a healthy way, isn’t it?”

“But what about the danger that a child will be ( D ) away by some horrible man?” asked another member of the town council. “We sometimes hear about it in other towns, you know!”

“Yes, I agree with you,” the first man said. “That’s a good point. Well, parents have to go with their children in that case.”

Then another of the members spoke. “Have any of you ever gone to the playground on a summer evening?” she asked. “If you have, you

probably have ( E ) groups of children playing there after six in the evening.”

“But the playground isn’t open then!” a man said.

“I know,” the woman answered, “but there are plenty of small holes in the fence around the playground, and through them the children can get in. And when they have to get in that way, they want to (2)do so more than if the gates are open. It’s much more exciting for them to do things which are not allowed, you see, and it does no harm, does it?”

The other members of the town council laughed, and they all agreed that the gates should  for the children, because they didn’t want to take away their fun.

(Adapted from *Stories for Reading Comprehension*)

注 : town council ちょうぎかい 町議会

問 1 空所 ( A ) ～ ( E ) に入るものをそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア bored	イ seen	ウ thought
エ given	オ meant	カ taken

問 2 下線部 (1) の具体的内容を、日本語で述べなさい。

問 3 下線部 (2) の具体的内容として正しいものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア behave badly	イ do harm
ウ get into the playground	エ stay out late

問 4  に入る表現を、3～6 語の英語で書きなさい。

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

Soon after each Summer and Winter Olympic Games, the Paralympic Games are held. They are called Paralympics because the Greek\* word *para* means beside or next to. These Games are for athletes with a disability\* and are held just 'next to', or after, the Olympics. [ A ]

The Paralympics first began in the 1940s at Stoke Mandeville Hospital in England. They were the idea of Ludwig Guttmann, a doctor from Germany who lived in England. At that time there were many people with injuries from the Second World War. Guttmann believed that sports could be very helpful for these people. In 1948, while the London Olympics were going on, Guttmann organized the Stoke Mandeville Games for athletes in wheelchairs. For these Games, two British teams of men and women who had fought in the war competed\* in archery in the gardens of Stoke Mandeville Hospital. The Games were held every year after that and in 1952, when a foreign team also competed, they became the International Stoke Mandeville Games. [ B ]

Guttmann wanted an international sports competition for people with disabilities to be held every four years, just like the Olympic Games. This happened twelve years after the first Stoke Mandeville Games, when Rome in Italy hosted\* the 1960 International Stoke Mandeville Games. Four hundred wheelchair athletes from twenty-three countries competed in the first Paralympics in Rome and the event was a great success. [ C ]

From then on, the Paralympics grew very quickly. In Toronto in 1976 there were 1,657 athletes, and there were new events for different disability groups: athletes who lost their arms or legs or others who lost their eyesight came to the Games for the first time. Special racing wheelchairs were also introduced at these Games. [ D ]

The Paralympics have always been held in the same year as ( 1 ) and at Seoul in 1988 they were held for the first time in the same city. The city that is chosen to host ( 2 ) also now agrees to host ( 3 ).

In 1976 the first Winter Paralympics were held in Sweden. At these Games, teams from sixteen countries competed in skiing events. By 2010, at the Winter Paralympics in Canada, around five hundred athletes from forty-four nations took part.

The Paralympics are now the second biggest sporting event in the world, after the Olympics themselves. There are twenty-two summer sports and five winter sports at the Paralympics. The event has become very important in the newspapers and on television. The number of people who watched the 2010 Winter Paralympics in Canada on television was 1.6 billion.

Ludwig Guttman always believed that competing in sport can bring people with disabilities better health, a feeling of achievement\*, and friendship. Today, hundreds of athletes compete in the Paralympics, and millions of people around the world enjoy watching.

(Adapted from *The Story of the Olympics*)

注 : Greek ギリシャ語の  
host 主催する

disability 障害  
achievement 達成

compete 競争する

問1 下の文は空所[ A ]～[ D ]のどこに入るのでしょうか。記号で答えなさい。

The only big problem was that the Olympic village was not built for wheelchairs, so people had to carry the athletes up and down stairs.

問2 空所(1)～(3)に入るものをそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア the Paralympics                      イ the Olympic Games

問3 本文の内容と一致するものには○、異なるものには×を書きなさい。

1. The Olympics and the Paralympics started in the same year.
2. Twelve years after the first Stoke Mandeville Games, the Paralympics became an international sporting event for the first time.
3. The Paralympics have become the second biggest sporting event and more than one billion people watched on TV the 2010 Winter Paralympics in Canada.
4. Ludwig Guttmann thought it is good for people with disabilities to compete in sport.

Ⅲ 日本文の意味を表すように、次の英文(1)~(5)の( )に入る適切な語を書きなさい。ただし最初の文字が与えられているので、その文字で始まる語を答えなさい。

(1) 約束をしたら、それを破ってはいけないよ。

If you make a promise, you shouldn't ( b ) it.

(2) 彼は世界平和について演説をした。

He made a ( s ) about world peace.

(3) 君に言いたいことがあるんだ。

I have ( s ) to say to you.

(4) パーティーの準備はすべて整ったかい。

Is everything ( r ) for the party?

(5) 医者は父にタバコをやめるように言った。

The doctor told my father to ( g ) up smoking.

IV 次の英文(1)～(4)の( )に入る適切な語を選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) Our school begins ( ) eight twenty.

- 1 at            2 from            3 in            4 on

(2) Who's that lady ( ) a newspaper over there?

- 1 read            2 reading            3 reads            4 is reading

(3) Please tell me how many ( ) in the classroom.

- 1 there are students            2 students there are  
3 are there students            4 students are there

(4) London is one of ( ) in the world.

- 1 a big city            2 the big city  
3 the biggest city            4 the biggest cities

V 次の日本語を英語にしなさい。

(1) あなたは動物について書かれた本を読んだことがありますか。

(2) 私は学校から家に帰ると、台所で母の手伝いをします。

VI あなたの身近な人をひとり紹介する英文を40語程度で書きなさい。  
解答欄に使用した語数を書きなさい。

(おわり)

教室番号	座席番号	受験番号	氏名

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平成31年度 桐蔭学園中等教育学校 学力検査解答用紙 <第2回午後>

【英語】

(注意) ※のらんには何も記入しないこと。

I 問1 (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_ (D) \_\_\_\_\_ (E) \_\_\_\_\_

問2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

問3 \_\_\_\_\_

問4 \_\_\_\_\_

※1

II 問1 \_\_\_\_\_ 問2 (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_

問3 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

※2

III (1) **b** \_\_\_\_\_ (2) **s** \_\_\_\_\_ (3) **s** \_\_\_\_\_

(4) **r** \_\_\_\_\_ (5) **g** \_\_\_\_\_

※3, 4

IV (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_

V (1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

※5

VI \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

※6

使用語数 \_\_\_\_\_ 語