

2019年度

上宮高等学校

入学考査問題

英語

(注意) 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。

受験番号	名前

I 次の英文を読み、本文の内容に一致するものを後の1～14から5つ選んで、番号の小さい順に答えなさい。

People all around the world like to celebrate holidays, weddings, and the start of a new season with special food. Some cultures even celebrate food with special festivals! These festivals usually happen once a year.

One big food event, *the Gilroy Garlic Festival, happens in July. The area around the town of Gilroy, California, produces a lot of garlic. Every year, over 4,000 volunteers give food and *entertainment for over 100,000 guests. Cooks prepare and sell many different types of dishes with garlic. You can even buy garlic popcorn and garlic ice cream.

*The International White Truffle fair happens in October in Alba, Italy. At the fair, visitors enjoy eating truffles. Truffles are a delicious *ingredient in Italian dishes. They can be very expensive; they sometimes cost about \$6,000 *per kilogram!

A very traditional food festival happens in *Helsinki, Finland. *The Baltic Herring Festival is over 270 years old and celebrates a popular fish, the herring. For one week in the month of October, some men sell fried herring, herring soup, herring sandwiches, and even herring pizza. You can buy fresh herring, too, and then take it home and make your own recipe. Other people sell handmade goods and warm clothes for the winter.

Finally, a very popular festival happens in *Gloucestershire, UK. This festival, called *the Cooper's Hill Cheese-rolling and Wake, is over 200 years old. Hosts of the event buy a large piece of cheese. It *weighs over six pounds (2.72 kilograms). Then they drop it down a hill. When watchers cheer, young men run down the hill after the cheese. There are *ambulances at the foot of the hill because people often fall and sometimes they get hurt. Cheese-rolling is dangerous, but it is a lot of fun.

【注】 the Gilroy Garlic Festival : ギルロイにんにく祭り

entertainment : 娯楽

The International White Truffle fair : 国際白トリュフ祭り

ingredient : 材料

per ~ : ~につき

Helsinki, Finland : フィンランドのヘルシンキ (地名)

The Baltic Herring Festival : バルト海ニシン祭り

Gloucestershire, UK : イギリスのグロスターシャー (地名)

the Cooper's Hill Cheese-rolling and Wake : クーパーズヒルチーズ転がし祭り

weighs ~ : weigh (~の重さがある) の三人称単数現在形

ambulances : ambulance (救急車) の複数形

- 1 . Only people in Italy like to celebrate holidays with special food.
- 2 . Special festivals with food usually happen once a month.
- 3 . People don't grow garlic around the town of Gilroy.
- 4 . Over 100,000 people join in the Gilroy Garlic Festival as volunteers.
- 5 . The Gilroy Garlic Festival has both food and entertainment.
- 6 . You can get popcorn with garlic at the Gilroy Garlic Festival.
- 7 . People eat a lot of chocolate at the International White Truffle fair.
- 8 . The price of one kilogram of truffles can be about \$6,000.
- 9 . A herring festival is held each year in Alba, Italy.
- 1 0 . The Baltic Herring Festival is held in October.
- 1 1 . You can only buy fish at the herring festival.
- 1 2 . People throw small pieces of cheese away from the top of Cooper's Hill.
- 1 3 . Each guest buys a large piece of cheese.
- 1 4 . People are sometimes hurt at the cheese-rolling.

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

Do students spend too much time in school? Four students are sharing their ideas about school in their countries.

Marie lives in France. She says, “My school year lasts from August to June with four seven-week *terms. We have one or two weeks of vacation after each term, and we have a two-month vacation in the summer. The school day in France is from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. with a two-hour lunch break. Students don’t go to school on Wednesday afternoon, but we attend school on Saturday morning. School on Saturday morning isn’t very fun!”

Samuel is from Kenya. He says, “Our *academic year starts in June. The year has three terms, and each term lasts for 13 weeks. That feels like a long time. We get a one-month break after each term. The school day in Kenya begins at 8 a.m. and ends at 4 p.m. Students pay for school. It’s not free like in some other countries. We wear uniforms to school each day. All the uniforms are the same color, so they’re really boring. We study many subjects, but I think the best part of school is soccer in the afternoon.”

Linda lives in the United States. She says, “School begins in late August and ends in June. Then we have a nine-week summer vacation. We attend school about 180 days each year. The school day is about seven hours long. I have six classes and one study period. I like math best. Every night, I do homework for about four hours. ① My *schedule (so / is / that / busy / I / enough / can’t / have / to / relax / time)!”

Shingo lives in Japan. He says, “School begins in April and ends in March. In our school, we have seven classes from Monday to Friday and we must go to school even on Saturday. We have three terms like students in Kenya, and we have vacations after each term. Summer vacation is the longest, but it is not as long as Marie’s. Many of us join club activities at school. I’m a member of the baseball club and practice every day. ② I think we spend more time at school than any other student all over the world.”

Marie, Samuel, Linda and Shingo all think they spend too much time in school. But the *amount of time they spend in school is very different.

【注】 term : 学期

academic year : 学年度

schedule : スケジュール

amount : 量

問1 下の表の空欄（ア）～（オ）に入る数字を，それぞれ算用数字で答えなさい。

	学年が始まる月	授業期間	夏休みの期間
Marie	8月	（ア）週間	2か月
Samuel	（イ）月	（ウ）週間	---
Linda	（エ）月後半	180日	（オ）週間

問2 次の1～4の質問に，英語で正しく答えなさい。

1. What does Marie do on Wednesday morning?
She ().
2. How many one-month breaks does Samuel get every year?
He ().
3. Why is Linda busy every night?
Because she ().
4. Which summer vacation is longer, Shingo's or Marie's?
() is.

問3 下線部①の語句を，下の日本語の意味を表すように並べかえて答えなさい。

私のスケジュールはとても詰まっていて，ゆっくりする時間が十分にとれない。

問4 下線部②を日本語に直しなさい。

Ⅲ 次の会話文の (①) ~ (⑤) に入る最も適当なものを、後のア~オからそれぞれ1つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号は1度しか使ってはいけません。

Kate : Do you live near school, Mark?

Mark : No, I live in *Greenville. Have you been there?

Kate : Yes, I live there, too. It's a great place to live. You don't agree?

Mark : Well, it's really quiet. Actually, nothing ever happens, and there's nothing to do. (①)

Kate : Well, I don't think so. (②) What about the new shops and the community center?

Mark : Maybe, but all my friends live here, in the city, and I can't go out with them in the evening.

Kate : (③)

Mark : The air, you mean? I don't agree. It's close to the city, so I don't think living in Greenville makes a difference. And there's so much heavy rain.

Kate : Well, if there's heavy rain in Greenville, there's heavy rain in the city, too. (④)

Mark : That's true. I like taking my dog for walks. Greenville is good for that.

Kate : *See what I mean? It's not all bad.

Mark : That's true. Maybe you're right. (⑤)

【注】 Greenville : グリーンビル (地名)

See what I mean? : 私が言いたいことをわかってくれるかな。

ア Small towns are OK, but I still wish I live in the city.

イ It's boring.

ウ There are lots of things to do.

エ Yeah, but Greenville is healthier, don't you think?

オ They both have the same weather.

IV 次の各日本文の意味を表すように〔 〕内の語を並べかえるとき、(①)～(⑧)に入る語句を、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

1. 私は、ロボットがこのように使われていると聞いて驚いている。

I am () () () (①) () () () (②) ().

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|--------|--------|-------|-------------|
| [| ア robots | イ hear | ウ to | エ way | オ surprised |
| | カ that | キ used | ク this | ケ are | |

2. 机の上に置いてあるのは、彼の本ではないと思います。

I () () (③) () () () () (④).

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|------------|------|--------|
| [| ア don't | イ think | ウ the desk | エ on | オ that |
| | カ is | キ his | ク the book | | |

3. 日本の歴史を学ぶことは面白いですか。

() (⑤) () (⑥) () () () () ()?

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------|--------------------|------|---------|
| [| ア interesting | イ you | ウ is | エ to | オ learn |
| | カ for | キ it | ク Japanese history | | |

4. トムと話をしている先生に、私は英語を習いました。

() (⑦) () () (⑧) () ().

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|---------------|------|-----------|
| [| ア Tom | イ with | ウ the teacher | エ me | オ English |
| | カ talking | キ taught | | | |

V 次の 1 ~ 12 の英文の中から、文法的に誤りのないものを5つ選んで、番号で答えなさい。

1. Your English is not good. You made a little mistakes.
2. The dictionary which I am using now was given by my aunt.
3. She has to wait at the airport for a hour today.
4. There are too many people in Tokyo.
5. German cars are more expensive but they are more better.
6. My dream is to go to abroad to study music after finishing high school.
7. How long hours does it take to drive from here to Tokyo?
8. This morning I tried to get up as early as I could.
9. Japan won many gold medals at the Olympic Games held in Brazil last year.
10. George hasn't finished the homework yet, and Maria hasn't, either.
11. These books will tell us what important it is to study English.
12. I met him for the first time when I was 10. So, we've known with each other for more than 8 years.

VI 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、(①) ~ (⑩) に入る最も適当な英語 1 語を、それぞれ答えなさい。

1. Math is his favorite subject.
Math is the subject (①) (②) the best.
2. I can't use this computer.
I don't know (③) (④) use this computer.
3. Will you tell me the time and place of your birth?
Will you tell me when and (⑤) you were (⑥)?
4. When I stayed in London, one of my friends came to see me.
(⑦) (⑧) stay in London, one of my friends came to see me.
5. Yukiko and I were classmates at the junior high school.
Yukiko and I were (⑨) the (⑩) class at the junior high school.

VII 次の各組の語で下線部の発音が他と異なるものを、次のア～エからそれぞれ 1 つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

1. ア nothing イ though ウ earthquake エ month
2. ア interested イ listened ウ entered エ covered
3. ア wood イ moon ウ tooth エ pool

VIII 次の 1 ~ 8 の語の中で、第 1 アクセント (´) の位置が正しいものを 3 つ選んで、番号で答えなさい。

1. múseum 2. policeman 3. bánana 4. Internét
5. tradítion 6. dífficult 7. graduáte 8. hambúrger