

2020年度

上宮高等学校

入学検査問題

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、番号で答えなさい。

On October 9, 2012, Malala was feeling happy and proud when she got on the small school bus with her friends. She studied hard for a test and did a good job. It was a warm fall day and the leaves were beginning to turn red and brown and yellow. Malala was fifteen years old.

Malala's small bus wasn't really a bus at all. It was just like a *pickup truck. The sides were covered, but the back of the bus was mostly open. The bus was filled with high-school girls and three teachers. Malala was sitting next to her friend Moniba. Everyone was singing and talking about tests. Suddenly the bus stopped, and a man with a gun got into the bus from the back.

"Who is Malala?" the man asked.

Some of the girls looked at Malala. The man watched their eyes. He knew the girl they were looking at was Malala.

The man pointed the gun at Malala and shot her.

Malala remembered little about what happened after that. She did not remember that she was shot in the head.

On October 16, Malala woke up. She realized that she was in England, not in her hometown, Mingora. England is more than four thousand miles away from her hometown.

Malala looked around and realized that she was in hospital. The doctors and nurses were speaking English. She couldn't talk, because the tube was in her mouth to help her breath. Someone brought a board with the alphabet on it. Malala was able to *spell out two words by pointing with her finger: *country* and *father*.

She was told that she was in England. Her father was coming soon with her family.

A few days later, her tube was removed. Then, she was not able to speak at all. Everyone waited. Someone who spoke *Urdu was called in. Malala started asking questions about where she was and what happened. She remembered that she was on the school bus, but that was all. Was her mother coming? Her brothers? When would they arrive?

The doctors were glad that she could speak. But it would take a long time for Malala to get well. She couldn't move her face well. Her hearing was damaged. She would need more *operations.

When her family arrived, they lived in an apartment nearby. Later, when Malala was finally able to leave the hospital, they moved to a bigger house in *Birmingham, not far from the new school that she would attend.

In order to get well, Malala needed months of exercise and special training. She needed to take walks, at first short, then longer and longer.

The news of Malala's shooting spread quickly around the world. People all over the world were scared.

By the summer of 2013, Malala was well enough to travel to the United States. It took nine months for her to recover from her injuries. Malala showed the world that a *terrorist with a gun could not stop her. She would continue to speak out.

- 【注】 pickup truck : (荷台に屋根がない) 小型トラック
spell out : ~を1語1語伝える
Urdu : ウルドゥー語 (パキスタンの公用語)
operation : 手術
Birmingham : バーミンガム (イングランド中部の都市)
terrorist : テロリスト

1. Malala was happy because she got a good grade in a test.
2. A man with a gun got into the bus from the back to stop it.
3. The man with a gun was looking for Malala.
4. The man with a gun noticed Malala without asking anything.
5. Malala didn't remember anything after she was shot in the head.
6. Two weeks after Malala was shot, she woke up.
7. When Malala woke up, she was in the hospital in her hometown.
8. Though Malala understood what the doctors and nurses said, she was not able to speak out.
9. Malala chose the words *country* and *father* from the words on the board.
10. Malala remembered her terrible experience from the beginning to the end.
11. Malala moved to a bigger hospital to have more operations.
12. Malala didn't have any plan to go to a new school.
13. It was necessary for Malala to do exercise and special training.
14. The news of Malala's shooting made people all over the world scared.

II 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

Have you ever performed on a stage in front of other people? The people who watch the performer are the “audience.” People perform differently when there is an audience than when they are alone. This difference is called the “audience effect.”

The audience effect says that people often perform simple activities better when there is an audience. A B C D. That is the reason: they feel nervous.

① One scientist named *Nikolas Cottrell had different ideas about the audience effect. ② In one of his studies, the eyes of an audience were closed during a performance. In this case, people performed in front of the audience as well as they performed alone. So, he believed that just having an audience does not change a person’s performance. Cottrell found that people often perform badly when they are worried about the judgements by audience, even when it is a simple task.

If you have to perform in front of people, you should think about things that may affect your performance.

【注】 Nikolas Cottrell : ニコラス・コットレル (人名)

問1 本文の A D には、それぞれ文が省略されています。全体の意味が通る文章にするのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エからそれぞれ1つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- ア For example, singers perform well-practiced songs better on stage than when they sing alone
- イ In fact, having an audience gives a person a reason to do an activity well
- ウ This is also true for activities that they have practiced a lot
- エ However, if the activities are too difficult or new, people often do worse when there is an audience

問2 次の1と2の質問に、英語で正しく答えなさい。

1. What does the word “audience” mean?
It means ().
2. According to Nikolas Cottrell, when do people perform badly?
They do when ().

問3 下線部①を日本語に直しなさい。

問4 下線部②の内容に最も近いものを、次のア～エから1つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- ア コットレルの研究によると、演者が目を閉じていれば、演者は一人で演じている時より上手に演技することができた。
- イ コットレルの研究によると、演者が目を閉じていれば、演者は一人で演じている時と変わることなく演技することができなかった。
- ウ コットレルの研究によると、観客が目を閉じていれば、演者は一人で演じている時と変わることなく演技することができた。
- エ コットレルの研究によると、観客が目を閉じていれば、演者は一人で演じている時より上手に演技することができなかった。

問5 この英文は、何についての話ですか。最も適当なものを次のア～エから1つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- ア People have trouble choosing different activities to perform.
- イ People should practice before performing in front of others.
- ウ People sometimes get nervous before performances.
- エ People's performances change when other people watch them.

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。

Guide : Now, we're going to Osaka Castle, the most famous landmark in Osaka.

Visitor : Wow! (①) I can't wait to see it!

Guide : Before we get there, I'll tell you a history of Osaka castle.

Visitor : Great!

Guide : The construction of Osaka castle was started in 1583 and finished in 1598 by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. (②) It was the largest castle ever at that time.

Visitor : I see.

Guide : However, after Hideyoshi's death, the Tokugawa *shogunate destroyed the castle in the Summer War in Osaka in 1615.

Visitor : (③)

Guide : (④) After 200 years later, the other buildings were burned down in a fire.

Visitor : That's an interesting history!

Guide : Yes! The castle tower we see now is the third generation built in 1931. (⑤)

【注】 shogunate : 幕府

ア I'm a huge fan of Japanese castles.

イ Hideyoshi hoped that the castle became the symbol of Japan when he became a new leader of Japan.

ウ Several years later, the castle was built again by Tokugawa, but the castle tower was burned down by *lightning.

エ It is smaller than the original, but still holds the power of the original castle!

オ That's terrible!

【注】 lightning : 雷

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. 上の階の騒音で私は一晩中眠れなかった。

() () () (①) () () (②) () .

[	ア because of	イ the floor	ウ the noise	エ couldn't	オ from
	カ I	キ above me	ク sleep all night		

2. 電話中の人に話しかけるのはやめましょう。

() () (③) () () () (④) () () .

[	ア who	イ someone	ウ talking	エ on	オ don't
	カ to	キ is	ク the phone	ケ speak	

3. これは私が今まで読んだすべての小説で最も面白いものの一つです。

() () (⑤) () () () (⑥) () () .

[	ア one	イ is	ウ novels	エ I	オ have ever read
	カ this	キ of	ク of all	ケ the most interesting	

4. 校門の前に立っている先生は私の父よりも5歳若い。

() (⑦) () () () () (⑧) () () .

[	ア younger	イ than	ウ the teacher	エ in front of	オ is
	カ five years	キ standing	ク my father	ケ the school gate	

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. How many water is there in the bottle?
2. Why were you late for school yesterday?
3. The accident happened on the morning of March 21st.
4. Ichiro is one of the most famous baseball players in the world.
5. Bob bought a book for me.
6. I'm interesting in studying English.
7. I played the guitar for two hours on yesterday.
8. Nobody knows when and where he was born.
9. During I was playing video games, my mother knocked on the door.
10. My brother and I enjoyed to swim in the river last summer.
11. It's very hotter this year than last year.
12. It's easy of me to write a letter in English.

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. When should I call John? I don't know that.
I don't know (①) (②) call John.
2. We had a lot of rain last year.
(③) (④) a lot last year.
3. This is a cake. Yumi made it.
This is a cake (⑤) (⑥) Yumi.
4. I can't play the violin as well as my sister.
My sister can play the violin (⑦) (⑧) I.
5. I didn't give any advice to him, but he could finish the work.
He could finish the work (⑨) (⑩) advice.

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 saves イ shakes ウ smells エ suffers
2. ア sightseeing イ climb ウ shrine エ driven
3. ア raise イ afraid ウ main エ said

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. caléNDAR 2. damáge 3. passpórt 4. plástic
5. shámpoo 6. champiónshíp 7. méssage 8. comunicátion