

# 2017年度 須磨学園高等学校入学試験

## 学力検査問題

# 英 語

### (注 意)

解答用紙は、この問題冊子の中央にはさんであります。まず、解答用紙を取り出して、受験番号を記入しなさい。

1. すべての問題を解答すること。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。記入方法を誤ると得点にならないので、十分に注意すること。
3. 検査終了後、解答用紙のみ提出し、問題冊子は各自持ち帰ること。

須磨学園高等学校

( 余 白 )

## リスニングテスト

このテストは、(A)と(B)の2題あります。英文は(A)、(B)とも2度放送されます。いずれも放送中にメモをとってもかまいません。

(A) (1)、(2)、(3)の会話をそれぞれ2度放送します。

会話中のブザー音の部分に最も適するものを、(A)、(B)、(C)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。問題番号の後の〔 〕にはそれぞれの会話の場面が記されています。

(1) [教室で]

- (A) No problem.                      (B) No thanks.                      (C) No way.

(2) [学校のコンピュータ室で]

- (A) Where are you learning?  
(B) How is it learned?  
(C) What did you learn?

(3) [駅で]

- (A) more comfortable than the bus.  
(B) not as fast as the bus.  
(C) cheaper than the bus.

(B) 英文を2度放送します。よく聞いて、次の(1)～(5)の英文が、放送された英文の内容に一致していれば○、一致していなければ×で答えなさい。

- (1) The speaker often receives letters from his grandmother.  
(2) The speaker's grandmother has neither a cell phone nor a computer.  
(3) The speaker's grandmother does not have any pets.  
(4) The speaker's grandmother wanted to see the speaker.  
(5) The speaker used his computer to write a letter to his grandmother.

**1** 次の英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。(＊の語句には注が付いています)

What is American food? Even for Americans, this is a difficult question. For years, many U.S. restaurants have ( A ) [ serve ] German-style meats and sandwiches, like the famous hamburger or the hot dog. Other U.S. restaurants serve Italian-style pizza and pasta. Some of the more expensive U.S. restaurants offer French dishes, such as steak with a pepper sauce. But now, a big change is ( B ) [ happen ]. These days, Americans' tastes are moving south and east.

Across the country, Americans are buying more and more Mexican food. In fact, Mexican \*salsa is now the number one sauce in the country. Ketchup is in second place. Americans spend around \$6 billion a year on \*tortillas, second only to white bread. ( 1 ) Many U.S. businesses now sell nothing but Mexican food products.

One example is Mexitana Tortilla Co. in \*Corvallis, \*Montana. The \*popularity of tortillas in Montana surprised Jonathan Whiting, the company's first owner. "We knew we'd succeed," he says. "We never imagined it would be with tortillas." Mexitana's new owner \*expects tortillas to become even more popular than white bread. "In a culture like this, people are taking things and throwing them into tortillas and \*heading to a soccer game," he says.

Business is also good for California Creative Foods, the nation's largest salsa maker. This company makes over 271 different \*flavors of salsa, and produces over 20 million pounds of the sauce each year. "It's a very fun business to be in," says owner Meg Pearson. "Everybody often \*associates salsa with ( C ) [ have ] a good time."

( 2 ) Asian food is enjoying the same \*remarkable success. In cities around the United States, new Japanese, Thai, Korean, Vietnamese, and Chinese restaurants are opening. Their \*profits are growing by 10 to 12 percent a year. Many supermarkets have added \*sections that sell Asian food products. \*Customers can now buy plum sauce from China or noodles from Japan. "Americans believe that Asian food is (       ) (       ) burgers, pizza, or

French food,” says food \*critic Susan Jimenez. “They are also ( D ) [ excite ] to try spicy food and \*exotic things like sushi.”

\*Experts say there is a connection between the American \*diet and changes in \*immigration. One hundred years ago, almost 90 percent of U.S. \*immigrants came from Europe. As they came to the United States, they brought their traditional food with them. These foods became a regular part of the American diet. But in the last forty years, immigration has changed \*completely. Almost half of U.S. immigrants today are from South America. A quarter are from Asia. As immigration has changed, Americans’ eating \*habits have changed. “Fifteen years ago, nobody ate sushi or Mexican food. ( 3 ) Now everybody does,” says researcher Timothy Ramey.

Because of this, it is difficult ( E ) [ decide ] what is American food. “America is a mix of cultures, and its food reflects that,” says Jimenez.

注 \*salsa：サルサ（ソースの1種） \*tortilla：トルティーヤ（メキシコのパンの一種）  
\*Corvallis：コーバリス（都市名） \*Montana：モンタナ（アメリカ北西部の州）  
\*popularity：人気 \*expect...to ～：…が～することを予期する  
\*head to ～：～へ向かう \*flavor：味、風味  
\*associate...with ～：…を～と結びつけて考える \*remarkable：注目すべき  
\*profit：利益 \*section：売場 \*customer：客 \*critic：評論家 \*exotic：外国の  
\*expert：専門家 \*diet：食事 \*immigration：移民数 \*immigrant：移民  
\*completely：完全に \*habit：習慣

問1 次の(1)、(2)それぞれの中に下線部の発音が、他と異なるものが1つずつあります。番号で答えなさい。

- (1) ① hot            ② other            ③ fun            ④ country  
(2) ① meat            ② steak            ③ east            ④ each

問2 (A)～(E)の[            ]内の動詞を、不定詞・動名詞・分詞などの正しい形に変えなさい。

問3 下線部(1)の意味として最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① 今では多くのアメリカの企業は、メキシコの食料品を売ってはいないが生産はしている。
- ② 今では多くのアメリカの企業は、メキシコの食料品しか売っていない。
- ③ 今ではメキシコの食料品を売っているアメリカの企業は多いが、生産はしていない。
- ④ 今ではメキシコの食料品を売っているアメリカの企業は多くなく、生産もしていない。

問4 下線部(2)、(3)の表す内容として最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(2)

- ① アジア料理を食べるのは楽しいのでとても人気がある。
- ② アジア料理もメキシコ料理と同じようにアメリカで大変人気がある。
- ③ アメリカ人と同じようにアジア人も食べることを楽しんでいる。
- ④ 皆と同じように成功したい人がアジア料理を楽しんでいる。

(3)

- ① 今でも、誰もが寿司やメキシコ料理を食べるわけではない。
- ② 今では、皆が同じことをする。
- ③ 今では、皆が寿司やメキシコ料理を作っている。
- ④ 今では、誰もが寿司やメキシコ料理を食べる。

問5 二重下線部が次の意味になるように( )に入る最も適切な英語をそれぞれ1語ずつ書きなさい。

「アメリカ人はアジアの食べ物がハンバーガーやピザ、フランス料理よりも健康的だと信じている。」

問6 本文の内容に一致するものを下から2つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① American food is hamburgers and hot dogs.
- ② Americans buy tortillas the most in a year.
- ③ People enjoy a soccer game without tortilla.
- ④ These days, people in America like Asian food very much.
- ⑤ Today, almost 75 percent of U.S. immigrants come from South America and Asia.
- ⑥ Because of changes in immigration, we can say what is American food.

**2** 次の英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。(\*の語句には注が付いています)

( I = Interviewer J = Jane )

I : Jane, you \*run an \*agency called Vacation Express. Can you tell me what you do \*exactly?

J : Well, we have a large \*database of people looking for \*temporary jobs, mainly young people. ( a ), and we \*match them to our database of jobs all over the world. Most of the jobs we have are summer jobs and many of them are in the \*tourist industry. But there are jobs like  English at schools in \*non-English-speaking countries, and that can be all year round.

I : What are the reasons people have for doing this kind of work?

J : Well, for a few people, the money is the main thing, but in most cases the money isn't fantastic. There are many other reasons for doing summer work and these [ more / the money / earn / than / you / are really / important ]. \*Obviously, you learn something new from summer work, and also ( b ). Of course, these things will look good on your \*CV \*later on.

I : What kind of things are you looking for in the people you employ?

J : The most important thing is a positive \*attitude and the ability to \*get on with people. That's really the main thing, but I have to say that languages — especially English — are a big, big advantage.

I : Tell me about some of the more \*attractive jobs you have now.

J : Well, we have \*vacancies for jungle guides in Peru. ( c ). You have to lead groups of tourists on jungle walks. That's for six months and starts in September. And also if you like water sports, there's a nice job for a water sports instructor. ( d ). Obviously, you need to have some experience for that one.

I : OK, and this will be the last question. I believe you have some jobs for people who have some special talent and would like to travel?

J : Well, yes. If you're thinking of a career in the entertainment industry, we have a vacancy on a \*cruise ship for a children's entertainer. That's a very



popular one, and it's a great way to see the world. Also there are a lot of  jobs. We have those jobs in Asia right now. ( e ).

I : Thank you for your time, Jane. Thank you so much!

注 \*run ~ : ~を経営する \*agency : 代理店 \*exactly : 正確に \*database : データベース  
\*temporary : 一時的な \*match ...to ~ : ...を~と組み合わせる  
\*tourist industry : 観光産業 \*non-English-speaking : 英語を話さない  
\*obviously : 明らかに \*CV : 履歴書 \*later on : 後になって  
\*attitude : 姿勢 \*get on with ~ : ~と仲良くする \*attractive : 魅力的な  
\*vacancy : 空き \*cruise ship : 大型巡航客船

問1 ( a ) ~ ( e ) に入れるのに最も適切な英文を下から選び、番号で答えなさい。  
ただし、それぞれ一度しか使えないものとします。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてあります。

- ① that's a very nice job on the Spanish coast
- ② it gives you a great opportunity to see another culture, to meet new people
- ③ many of them are students, in fact
- ④ they will give you a great opportunity to see a different culture
- ⑤ if you're interested in the rain forest, then this is for you

問2 文の流れから考えて  (本文中に2つある) に入る最も適切な英語1語を書きなさい。ただし、本文中にない語とします。

問3 文の流れから考えて [            ] 内の語句を並べかえて、正しい英文を完成しなさい。

問4 二重下線部が表す意味として最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① 人々を雇うことであなたはどのようなことを目指しているのですか。
- ② あなたが雇った人々とともに、あなたはどのようなことを目指しているのですか。
- ③ あなたが雇う人々にあなたが求めるのはどのようなものですか。
- ④ あなたが求める人材を雇うのは何をするためですか。

問5 次の各文が本文の内容に一致していれば○、一致していなければ×で答えなさい。

- ① Jane says that Vacation Express has a database of almost all people and jobs all over the world.
- ② Jane says that most jobs Vacation Express has are temporary.
- ③ Jane says that a lot of people do summer jobs to get money.
- ④ Jane says that you must be able to speak English to be employed by Vacation Express.
- ⑤ Jane says that you can have great new experiences by doing the jobs Vacation Express offers you.

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**3** 下記の「日本の人口ピラミッド」を参考にして、次の対話文の①～⑤に最も適する1語を書きなさい。ただし、本文中にない語とします。(\*の語句には注が付いています)

A : What are you looking at?

B : Well, I'm looking at the population pyramid for Japan from 1935 to 2010. It's interesting to see ( ① ) it changes.

A : In 1935, there were few people over the age of 60, but there were many people under the age of 20. The ( ② ) is almost a perfect triangle.

B : In the 1955 pyramid, you can see a great ( ③ ) in the number of children around eight years old.

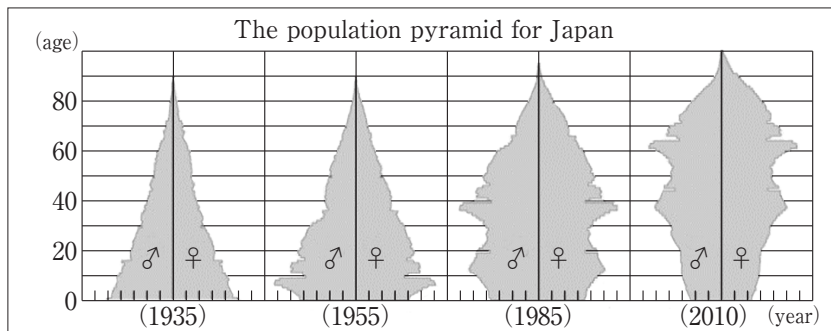
A : We call this \*phenomenon "The Baby Boom." I hear it was hard for this generation to pass the university entrance examination. I'm glad I wasn't in high school with them.

B : Now, look at the 1985 pyramid. Thanks to better healthcare, people lived ( ④ ) in the 1980s than in the 1950s. The upper part of the pyramid is wider because there were more people over the age of 60. In 2010, the number of people over the age of 60 was much larger. There were fewer young people. The pyramid in 2010 is very ( ⑤ ) from the pyramid in 1935. This is called an "\*aging society." I'm actually worried about the future of Japan.

A : What are you saying? That means it's now much easier to pass the university entrance examination.

B : You are too \*optimistic!

注 \*phenomenon : 現象 \*aging society : 高齢化社会 \*optimistic : 楽観的な



**4** 次の対話文において、下線を引いた語句の中で、最も強く発音するものを①～④からそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) A : Is that yellow bike yours?

B : No, it isn't. The ① blue ② one ③ is ④ mine.

(2) A : Where was your brother when you came home?

B : ① He was ② sleeping with ③ our cat in ④ the living room.

(3) A : Why didn't you come to my house to play the new game yesterday?

B : ① Because I ② had ③ a lot of ④ homework.

(4) A : Do you like apples?

B : No. ① I ② like ③ pineapples ④ very much.

(5) A : How long do you watch TV?

B : I ① usually ② spend ③ about ④ two hours watching TV.

**5** 次の各文で、下線部①～④に誤りがあれば、その番号を答えなさい。誤りがなければ、⑤で答えなさい。

- (1) Bill asked ① Paul and I ② to go to the library with him  
③ after school, but I wanted ④ to go home.
- (2) My brother ① likes to read books very much. ② Surprisingly, he has  
③ as many as books ④ I do.
- (3) I like this picture ① the best which my grandmother ② gave it  
③ to me ④ on my birthday.
- (4) Tom ① has just moved to this town and ② has few friends, so  
③ he often stays ④ home alone.
- (5) My dream is ① to go ② to abroad ③ to study music after  
④ finishing high school.

**6** 次の各文の ( ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④からそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) A : What's your sister like?

B : ( ) .

- ① She is very cute      ② She likes apple pie  
③ My mother likes her      ④ Yes, she really is

(2) A : How ( ) does your train leave?

B : It'll leave in ten minutes.

- ① early      ② late      ③ soon      ④ fast

(3) A : How long have you known each other?

B : We have known each other ( ) we were very young.

- ① before      ② when      ③ for      ④ since

(4) A : Are you OK if you get up at five tomorrow morning?

B : No problem. ( ) up early.

- ① I'm used to getting      ② I used to getting  
③ I'm used to get      ④ I was used to get

(5) A : How many friends do you have in your school?

B : I have several friends ( X ), but no friends ( Y ).

- ① (X) to talk with      (Y) to help me with my work  
② (X) to talk      (Y) to help me with my work  
③ (X) to talk with      (Y) to help me my work  
④ (X) to talk      (Y) to help me my work

**7** 次の ( ) 内の語句を日本文の意味に合うように並べかえなさい。そのとき、( ) 内の3番目と6番目に来る語句の番号を答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてあります。

(1) こんなに寒い冬は初めてです。

This ( ① the ② ever ③ I ④ coldest ⑤ had ⑥ winter  
⑦ have ⑧ is ).

(2) この家は私の家族が生活するのに十分な大きさです。

This house is ( ① enough ② family ③ to ④ large ⑤ for  
⑥ in ⑦ my ⑧ live ).

(3) あなたは、このワインの産地がどこか知っていますか。

( ① wine ② you ③ where ④ made ⑤ this ⑥ know ⑦ do  
⑧ was ) ?

(4) このレストランに来る人は誰でも店のサービスに満足します。

People ( ① restaurant ② all ③ this ④ coming ⑤ with ⑥ to  
⑦ are ⑧ satisfied ) their service.

(5) あそこにあるスポーツカーは、製造されてから50年になります。

( ① fifty ② over ③ years ④ is ⑤ there ⑥ sports car  
⑦ old ⑧ the ).



( 余 白 )

( 余 白 )

( 余 白 )



受験番号		

学力検査 英語解答用紙

(注意) ※印の欄には記入しないこと。

リスニングテスト解答欄

(A)	(1)	(2)	(3)		
(B)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

※

<b>1</b>	問1	(1)	(2)	
	問2	(A)	(B)	(C)
		(D)	(E)	
	問3	(1)		
	問4	(2)	(3)	
	問5	( ) ( )		
問6				

※

<b>2</b>	問1	a	b	c	d	e
	問2					
	問3					
	問4					
	問5	①	②	③	④	⑤

※

<b>3</b>	①	②	③
	④	⑤	

※

<b>4</b>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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※

<b>5</b>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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※

<b>6</b>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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※

<b>7</b>		3番目	6番目		3番目	6番目		3番目	6番目		3番目	6番目
	(1)			(2)			(3)			(4)		

※

得点
※