

2019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、受験番号シールを貼り、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) 〔駅で〕

- Ⓐ What do you do now?
- Ⓑ Where do you live now?
- Ⓒ How are you today?

(2) 〔電話で〕

- Ⓐ No, let's not.
- Ⓑ You must be kidding.
- Ⓒ That's a good idea.

(3) 〔学生食堂で〕

- Ⓐ I'm very sad to hear that.
- Ⓑ I'm getting more excited.
- Ⓒ I'm going to see you again.

(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) China is about twice as large as the Amazon *rainforest.
- (2) If the Amazon rainforest is lost, animals will move to cities.
- (3) Some rainforests are useful for making medicine.
- (4) Companies sell the land in the Amazon rainforest to make money.
- (5) If people continue to cut down trees in rainforests, only a few rainforests will be left in 2050.

注 *rainforest: 熱帯雨林

1 次の英文を読んで後の間に答えなさい。 (*の語句には注が付いています)

Most people in Australia live in cities near the sea. Very few people live in the huge middle area. Houses are far away from each other there. Australians call this part of the country “Outback.” In the past, when people in the Outback had an accident or got very sick, there were no doctors *nearby to take care of them. Today, people in the Outback can call a special service (A) [call] the Royal Flying Doctor Service and get medical advice in a few minutes. The Royal Flying Doctors use airplanes (B) [reach] people in places that don’t have doctors.

*Reverend John Flynn started the Royal Flying Doctor Service in the 1920s. He often traveled by truck through central and northern Australia. He found that many people were (C) [die] because there was no doctor nearby. He thought, “(1) There must be some way to help these people. First, I will build hospitals for them.”

Flynn worked very hard, and by 1927, there were ten small hospitals in central and northern Australia. Nurses took care of the sick and injured people. But he still thought he needed more doctors. And there was another problem. He thought, “(2) How can doctors see people who live far away from the hospitals?” Then, he had an idea! “The doctors can travel by airplane. We will also build a place for a plane to *land near every Outback home.” Many people laughed at the idea because traveling by airplane in 1927 was a new and dangerous thing.

There was one more problem: people so far away couldn’t *get in touch with a doctor. Flynn said, “We will use a *radio to send and receive messages.” At that time, radios could not work in most of the Outback because there was no electricity. But an engineer made a radio that worked without electricity, by (D) [use] a foot pedal. With this *invention people were able to ask for help from far away.

Everything was ready. The Royal Flying Doctor Service began in May 1928. The Service was a great success, and Flynn was very happy. In the first year, doctors made fifty flights. They helped 225 people and saved four lives. Flynn

now wanted the Service to be in all parts of the Outback. (3) His church did not have enough money for this plan, so the different *states in Australia agreed to help. Each state built one or two hospitals.

In 1942, the Royal Flying Doctor Service started another good plan. Every home in the Outback got a carefully prepared *first-aid kit. Each kit had the same medicines, *bandages, and other first-aid items. Everything in the kit had its own special number. Later, the kits had a picture of the human body with a number for each different part. When people got sick or (E) [injure], they used the radio to call the medical center. The doctor asked about the problem by number. Then the doctor told the caller () () () choose from the kit by numbers, too. For example, the doctor said, "Take one *pill from number 8 every three hours," or "Put number 22 on your injured leg."

Today, the Royal Flying Doctor Service has 3,000 medical kits, 22 hospitals, and 53 airplanes. Each year, the service helps about 274,000 people.

注 *nearby : 近くに *Reverend John Flynn : ジョン・フリン牧師 *land : 着陸する
*get in touch with ~ : ~と連絡をとる *radio : 無線電信機 *invention : 発明
*state : 州 *first-aid kit : 救急箱 *bandage : 包帯 *pill : 錠剤

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 everything ② another ③ thought ④ through
(2) ① truck ② country ③ radio ④ number

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 病気の人々を救う手段を探すべきだ。
② 病気で亡くなる人を減らすための手段があるはずだ。
③ 医者にかかりさえすれば助かるはずの人を救う手段があるに違いない。
④ 遠方を訪ねることができない患者を救う手段を見つけなければならない。

問4 下線部(2)、(3)が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 医者は、病院から遠く離れて住む人たちをどれくらい診察できるだろうか。
- ② どのようにすれば、医者は病院から遠く離れて住む人たちを診察できるだろうか。
- ③ 病院から遠く離れて住む医者は、どれくらい患者を診察できるだろうか。
- ④ どのようにすれば、病院から遠く離れて住む医者は、患者を診察できるだろうか。

(3)

- ① オーストラリア国内の様々な州が患者を助けることに賛成したため、彼の教会に不足していただけの資金を得ることができた。
- ② オーストラリア国内の様々な州が援助してくれるということで、彼の教会はこの計画に十分なお金を用意しなかった。
- ③ 彼の教会はこの計画を実行するのに十分なお金を持っていなかったため、オーストラリア国内の様々な州は、自分たちで患者を救うことに決めた。
- ④ 彼の教会はこの計画を実行するのに十分なお金を持っていなかったため、オーストラリア国内の様々な州が、その援助に賛同してくれた。

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

「すると、医者は電話をした人に、どの薬を救急箱から選ぶべきかということもまた、番号で教えてくれた。」

問6 本文の内容に一致するものを下からすべて選び、数字の小さいものから順に番号で答えなさい。

- ① In the past, it was difficult for people who lived in the Outback to see a doctor.
- ② Flynn traveled in most parts of Australia to find more doctors.
- ③ Flynn built ten small hospitals in central and northern Australia by 1927.
- ④ Before May 1928, a radio that worked without electricity was already invented.
- ⑤ In the first year of the Royal Flying Doctor Service, they made fifteen flights.
- ⑥ The Royal Flying Doctor Service started a new service on the Internet.
- ⑦ Each first-aid kit the Royal Flying Doctor Service prepared had medicines with their own special numbers.

2 2009年ベルリン世界陸上競技選手権大会女子七種競技で金メダルを獲得した Jessica Ennisへのインタビューを読んで、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 = Jessica Ennis)

I : Nice to meet you, Jessica. Congratulations your gold medal at *the World Athletic Championships in Berlin.

J : Thank you very much.

I : You won in Berlin, but I know you injured your *ankle badly. Were you worried that your sporting career was over ?

J : Yes, I was. I missed the Olympics in China and I had to work very hard with doctors for nine months, but now (a).

I : You're a really *determined girl.

J : Yes, my mum always said that from a young age I was very determined. (b).

I : Is your mum a big influence in your life ?

J : Yes, she is. She works for a charity. She helps people with drug problems. We [of / a / to / kindness / lot / have / have] for that. My mum's got that. My dad's a painter. He was born in Jamaica and moved here when he was 13.

I : I can see your parents are important to you. I'm sure you have a good coach, too.

J : Yes, Tony Minichiello. He's a really good coach, but we often fight.

I : You fight ?

J : Well, we spend a lot of time together. He always says, "You must be more *aggressive," and (c). He says that I must only think about *athletics. He didn't even want me to get a dog.

I : Did you get a dog ?

J : Oh, yes. I have a beautiful chocolate Labrador, called Myla.

I : Do you think that you should have other interests, not just athletics ?

J : Yes, but when I'm *competing, (d). I don't see my boyfriend.

I : You have a boyfriend ?

J : Yes, Andy. I only spoke to him once the phone when I was in Berlin. I know I won in Berlin, but (e). I have to make my long jump better, and I know I can run more quickly. Small things make a difference in the end.

I : I hope you have time to feel proud of being world champion.

J : Thank you.

注 *the World Athletic Championships : 世界陸上競技選手権大会 *ankle : 足首
*determined : 意志の強い *aggressive : 攻撃的な *athletics : 陸上競技
*compete : 競う

問1 (a) ~ (e) に入る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。

- ① I go into my own little world
- ② I knew what I wanted
- ③ I can still improve
- ④ I'm fine
- ⑤ I'm not really like that

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、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 ささいなことが最終競技の勝利をうむのです。
- ② 最後の違いは紙一重なのです。
- ③ 小さなことで最後の結果が変わってくるのです。
- ④ 最後の勝ち負けなんかたいしたことではありません。

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 Jessica didn't take part in the Olympics in China.
- ② Jessica's parents are from Jamaica.
- ③ Jessica's coach always tells her to be more aggressive.
- ④ Jessica's coach didn't allow her to get a dog, so she doesn't have a dog.
- ⑤ Jessica believes that she can become a better athlete.

(余 白)

3 下記の「オリンピック開催年前後の開催国（host countries）の経済成長率（the economic growth rate）」のグラフを参考にして、次の対話文の（①）～（⑤）に入る最も適切な英語をそれぞれ1語書きなさい。ただし、本文中にない語とします。

A : The Olympic Games will be held in Tokyo in 2020. I'm so excited.

B : Me, too. I'm sure a lot of tourists from many (①) countries will come to Tokyo next year.

A : Look at this figure showing the economic growth rate before and after the Olympic Games in four host countries.

B : Wow! I'm surprised to learn that the rate in (②) is higher than the rates in the other three countries.

A : Yeah. And there's another interesting thing to look at. The rates fell after the Olympic Games in most of the host countries.

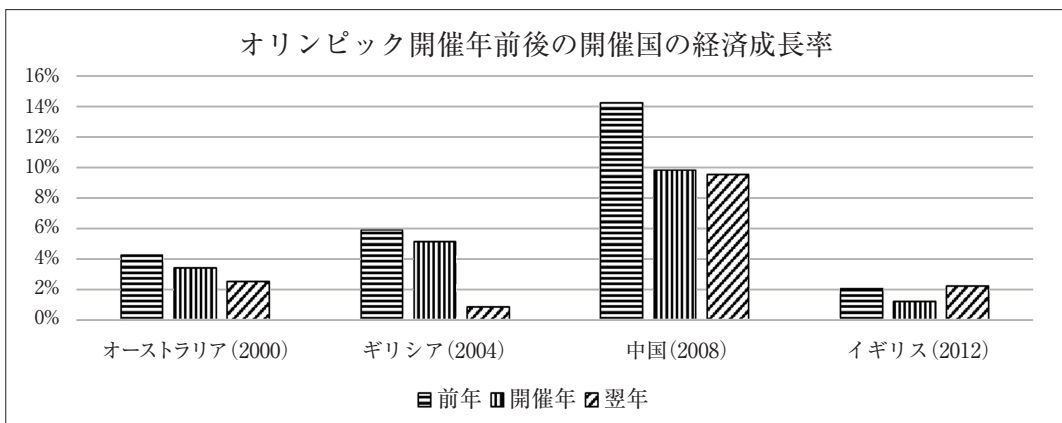
B : That's true!

A : The rate increased (③) in the U.K. However, the rates fell in the other three countries. It's true especially in Greece. The rate dropped to less than one percent the year after the Olympic Games.

B : That's surprising. I thought that it would (④) after the Olympic Games. I don't know why such things happen.

A : Before the Olympic Games, those countries spent too much money to (⑤) stadiums, roads, and so on. This may be one reason, I guess.

B : Anyway, I wonder how the economic growth rate in Japan will be after the Tokyo Olympics.



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 : What's the matter, Becky? You look sick.

B : I've ① had ② a cold ③ since ④ last weekend.

(2) A : Did your mother say anything about your test score?

B : Yes, she got angry about it. ① Did ② your mother ③ say
④ anything about yours?

(3) A : What do you think about Ken's plan?

B : It's interesting, but ① I ② am ③ against ④ it.

(4) A : How did you come here today?

B : I ① walked ② today because ③ my bike is ④ broken.

(5) A : Whose camera are you going to use during your school trip?

B : We are going to ① ask ② Jim to ③ bring ④ his camera.

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) My father ① has lived ② in Europe for ③ a year or so
④ in his school days.
- (2) Kenta can solve ① math problems faster ② than
③ all the students ④ in his class.
- (3) ① Would you be ② kind enough to ③ show me the way to
④ the police station ?
- (4) ① Is it true ② that each ③ member of your family
④ have a smartphone ?
- (5) I ① was talked suddenly ② by an old man while
③ I was walking our dog ④ yesterday evening.

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

- (1) A : I'm going to leave Japan tomorrow.
 B : I'll feel lonely. I'm looking forward () you next year.
 ① to see ② seeing
 ③ to seeing ④ see
- (2) A : When did you () such an idea ?
 B : I did when I was talking with my homeroom teacher yesterday.
 ① come across to ② come across with
 ③ come up to ④ come up with
- (3) A : Must I finish reading the book I borrowed from you by tomorrow ?
 B : No. () until next week.
 ① You must finish it ② You mustn't finish it
 ③ You can read it ④ You don't have to read it
- (4) A : Where did you go on vacation last summer ?
 B : I went to Hokkaido () in my life.
 ① at first ② for the first time
 ③ at the first ④ for first time
- (5) A : Some of our classmates say you will leave the tennis club. Is that true ?
 B : Oh, no. Who says so ? I will keep playing tennis.
 A : Really ? But people say, “ () .”
 ① Seeing is believing
 ② All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy
 ③ There is no smoke without fire
 ④ No news is good news

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（ ）内で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) 何か簡単なことから始めてはどうですか。

(① easy ② you ③ don't ④ start ⑤ something ⑥ why
⑦ that ⑧ with) you can do?

(2) 私たちはお互いに助け合うことがどれほど大切なことか考える必要があります。

We need to think (① important ② is ③ it ④ each ⑤ help
⑥ how ⑦ to ⑧ other).

(3) その野球選手は日本だけでなく、アメリカでも有名です。

The baseball player is (① in the US ② Japan ③ also ④ not
⑤ but ⑥ famous ⑦ in ⑧ only).

(4) いつか皆さんに私のふるさとを訪れてほしいと思っています。

I (① to ② hometown ③ of you ④ would ⑤ visit ⑥ all
⑦ like ⑧ my) someday.

(5) この本はとてもおもしろいので、私はもう半分以上読み終わりました。

This book is so interesting (① I ② read ③ than ④ more
⑤ that ⑥ half ⑦ already ⑧ have) of it.

(余 白)

(余 白)

(余 白)

↓ここにシールを貼ってください↓

受験番号

2019年度 須磨学園高等学校入学試験

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)

※

1	問1	(1)	(2)	
	問2	(A)	(B)	(C)
		(D)	(E)	
	問3		問4 (2)	(3)
	問5	() () ()		
	問6			

※

2	問1	a	b	c	d	e
	問2					
	問3	We [] for that.				
	問4					
	問5	①	②	③	④	⑤

※

3	①	②	③
	④	⑤	

※

4	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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※

5	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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※

6	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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※

7	3番目	6番目	(2)	3番目	6番目	(3)	3番目	6番目	(4)	3番目	6番目	(5)	3番目	6番目
	(1)													

※



得点
※