

2013 年度（平成 25 年度）

茗溪学園高等学校入学試験問題

海外生特別選抜入試 B 方式

英 語

(50 分)

諸注意

1. 開始の合図があるまでは、この問題用紙を開けないこと。
2. 答えはすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
3. 解答用紙には受験番号、氏名を必ず記入すること。
4. 解答用紙の*印のところには何も記入しないこと。

受験番号

氏名

1 ()に入れるのに最も適切なものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

(1) This morning I had a terrible headache, so I was () from school.

I'll be much better tomorrow.

1. fond 2. absent 3. afraid 4. interested

(2) Kate was very thirsty, but she didn't have a chance () in for a cup of tea.

1. to drop 2. dropping 3. dropped 4. that drops

(3) Lucy went shopping to get something () for dinner.

1. eat 2. eats 3. ate 4. to eat

(4) Eric's father () him to be a teacher, but he's interested in farming.

1. says 2. talks 3. hopes 4. wants

(5) I often use a () to look up the meaning of words.

1. bill 2. dictionary 3. map 4. guidebook

(6) A: I made some dolls, Jane. I'll give you one.

B: Thanks, Grandma. All of them look so cute! Can you show me () make one?

1. how to 2. how can I 3. what to 4. when can you

(7) A: () don't we go to the *Bon* festival dance tonight?

B: Sounds nice.

1. How 2. When 3. Why 4. What

(8) Last night I was () to a party. I met some old friends there.

1. visited 2. held 3. invited 4. started

(9) Jimmy's mother threw his history report away by mistake () she was cleaning his room.

1. if 2. while 3. unless 4. or

(10) When Jake visited Taiwan, he found a store that sold hats for only \$2.

Because the price was so (), he bought five of them.

1. rich 2. straight 3. low 4. useful

2 日本文の意味を表すように、()内の語句を並べかえなさい。ただし、文頭に
来る語も小文字になっています。

(11) 激しい雨のため、私は時間内に到着することができませんでした。

I (arrive / couldn't / time / of / in / because) the heavy rain.

(12) あなたは以前にロンドンに行ったことがありますか。

(you / been / ever / have / to / London)?

(13) 私はどの列車に乗ればよいかわかりませんでした。

(which / take / to / know / didn't / I / train).

(14) 私は彼に車で迎えに来てくれるように頼みました。

(me / to / asked / pick / him / I) up.

(15) 母が焼いたケーキはおいしかったです。

(baked / the cake / mother / my / good / was).

(16) たくさん宿題をしたので彼女は疲れました。

(her / tired / of / homework / made / a lot / doing).

- 3 次の英文[A]、[B]、[C]を読み、それぞれの間に対して本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

[A] Central Park

Central Park is a large city park in New York City. It's about 4 kilometers long from north to south, and about 830 meters from east to west. There are lakes, ponds and many trees in the park, so it looks like a natural park. But almost all areas of the park were designed and built by people.

In the 1850s, New York City was already very big and had a large population. William Cullen Bryant thought the people needed a place to relax. In 1853, New York City decided where to build a park. In 1857 the design contest for the park was held, and the design by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux was selected. About 20 years were needed to build the park.

In Central Park, people can enjoy walking, running, bike riding, rowing, skating, bird-watching, concerts and many other things. They can take their pets into the park, but they can't drive in it. A lot of people enjoy themselves there in their own ways. Central Park is known as a place of relaxation, and about 25 million people visit it every year.

Central Park is also good for people that love art. People can see some statues in the park. For example, the statue of Andersen, the statue of Alice in Wonderland and the statue of Columbus are famous. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is a very famous museum that opened in 1870. It's in the eastern part of Central Park. It's one of the largest art museums in the world, and it has more than two million works of art.

Central Park was once a place of crime. Thanks to the police and the activities of citizens' groups, now the park is much safer. Central Park is very popular even among visitors from foreign countries.

(17) What is Central Park like?

1. A natural park with small lakes and rivers.
2. A small garden with a famous art museum.
3. A large park for studying the natural environment.
4. A city park which looks like a natural park.

(18) What did Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux do?

1. They asked New York City to build a park.
2. They decided where to build Central Park.
3. They designed Central Park.
4. They named the city park in New York.

(19) What can't people do in Central Park?

1. Walk with their pets.
2. Ride a bike.
3. Go through the park by car.
4. Enjoy sports.

(20) The Metropolitan Museum of Art ().

1. is visited by 25 million people every year
2. has a large art collection
3. was built in the early 1850s
4. is famous for artworks such as the statue of Andersen

(21) What is the story about?

1. A park used as a place of relaxation.
2. The activities of citizens' groups in New York.
3. A dangerous park and a safe park in New York.
4. A garden in New York that is popular among foreign visitors.

[B] Mary Anning

At the beginning of the 19th century, people's ideas about the natural world were different from those that are common today. Most people in Europe did not believe that any animal species would die out. When the remains of unknown animals were found, it was thought that the animals must be living somewhere in the world. By the end of the century, however, people understood that the Earth had once been full of dinosaurs and other strange animals. An important reason for this change was the discovery of many dinosaur fossils. One person who played a big part in these discoveries was Mary Anning.

Mary was born in 1799 in Lyme Regis, a small port in the south of England. The seashore at Lyme Regis has many fossils in its rocks. Mary's father, Richard Anning, was a carpenter, but he also collected fossils and sold them to visitors. He taught Mary and her brother, Joseph, how to find fossils and sell them.

Richard died in 1810, and Mary's family became very poor. They continued hunting for fossils to make some money. Then, when Mary was 12 years old, she and her brother made a great discovery. This was the complete fossil of a strange creature with teeth like a crocodile's and a body like a dolphin's. Many scientists went to see the fossil. An expert at the British Museum named the animal an "ichthyosaur," which means "fish lizard."

Mary began to buy books so that she could learn more about dinosaurs. Later, she made many more important discoveries. However, although she knew more about fossils than most professors, she did not become famous until the end of her life. This was because she was poor and because she was a woman. A few months before she died in 1847, though, she was honored by the government, and since then she has been known as one of the first experts in the study of dinosaurs.

(22) The discovery of dinosaur fossils in the 19th century ().

1. helped people find dinosaurs living in Europe
2. made it seem unlikely that animals could die out
3. changed people's ideas about the natural world
4. caused people to believe in animals that never existed

(23) What is one thing Mary Anning learned from her father?

1. How to collect fossils from the seashore.
2. How to paint pictures on rocks.
3. The names of the fossils he found.
4. The history of the port of Lyme Regis.

(24) When Mary Anning was 12 years old, she and her brother ().

1. started to visit the British Museum
2. met a scientist who gave them a job
3. saw a strange animal in the sea
4. found a very important fossil

(25) Which of the following statements about Mary Anning is true?

1. She became a famous university professor.
2. She was not well known for most of her lifetime.
3. She worked for the government at the end of her life.
4. She was not able to sell the fossils she found.

[C] Re-employment

In spite of the inroads that women have made in Japanese society over the years, there is still a lingering notion that their rightful place is in the home. The share of married women with gainful employment, for example, is just 51 percent, virtually unchanged from four decades ago. Gender roles, apparently, have not shifted much. This suggests that the needs of working women are not yet being fully met — especially in cases in which they wish to return to work after giving birth or raising children. Removing the obstacles and creating an environment conducive to greater participation of women in the work force are important conditions for ensuring a dynamic society in the 21st century.

The Ministry of Labor recently issued its White Paper on Working Women. One topic it dealt with is re-employment. The White Paper notes that the share of women with paying jobs reaches a peak between the ages of 20 and 24, dips to a low between the ages of 30 and 34 — when many are occupied with raising children — and climbs to a second peak at the ages of 40 to 49. On a graph, the trend is indicated by an M-shaped curve. The problem that many women face is that when they are ready to return to work, potential employers are not always willing to hire them. They are, thus, unable to re-start their careers where they left off or fully utilize their skills.

Companies can help by adopting more flexible working formats, including fewer hours and shorter workweeks. They can also allow more women to work at home, thanks to the spread of the Internet and personal computers. With legal provisions guaranteeing the right of workers to take leave for child care now in place, we need greater efforts from bureaucrats and corporate managers to take fuller advantage of the specialized skills that women have to offer.

(26) Why are working women's needs still NOT met today?

1. Because only 51% women work.
2. Because the idea of gender roles still remains.
3. Because they want to work again after having babies.
4. Because they want to have lucrative work.

(27) What is needed to vitalize society in the future?

1. A greater female work force.
2. Providing an ideal environment for only married women.
3. Removing the obstacles for senior workers.
4. Encouragement for women to start employment.

(28) Why is it hard for women to be re-employed?

1. They are discriminated against in terms of legal provisions.
2. They get unfair treatment from bureaucrats.
3. They are unable to work full time because of their age.
4. Some companies are reluctant to offer them a position.

(29) What does the writer suggest to improve the present working conditions for women?

1. Companies should consider staggering office hours for all workers.
2. Companies should assure women of greater job security.
3. Companies should let women work from home.
4. Companies should provide child care centers.

(30) Who are encouraged to take the initiative to change the present situation?

1. Both single and married women.
2. Government officials and company executives.
3. Women who wish to return work after giving birth.
4. Potential employers who are willing to hire single women.

4 【Essay】 下に与えられたトピックについて、英語で書きなさい。

What is the most important thing you learned from a member of your family? Why is it important to you?

以下余白