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令和4年度 徳島文理高等学校入学試験問題 第3限 英語(その1)

1 次の1~5の動詞を過去形に直したとき、その最も強く発音する場所の発音が下のどの語の下線部の発音と一致するか答えなさい。解答はその記号で答えなさい。

1. bring                      2. find                      3. mean                      4. sing                      5. win

ア) <u>a</u> stronaut	イ) b <u>o</u> rrow	ウ) b <u>u</u> ry	エ) b <u>u</u> sy	オ) d <u>a</u> ughter
カ) g <u>l</u> obal	キ) <u>o</u> nion	ク) <u>o</u> wl	ケ) p <u>u</u> rpose	コ) s <u>t</u> adium

2 次の英文の( )内に入るそれぞれ共通の単語を答えなさい。

- I can swim ( ) the river.  
I came ( ) some interesting people.
- She is very good ( ) playing the piano.  
( ) first his mother was angry with him for missing school.
- Inspiration is based ( ) experience.  
Your success depends ( ) your effort.
- Let's swim in the river running ( ) the town.  
Luck can come only when you go ( ) \*hardship. \*hardship: 苦勞、苦難
- When I was 15, I made up my ( ) to go to a college in Tokyo.  
Do you ( ) talking a little more loudly?

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( )内に入る適切な単語を答えなさい。

- The girl showed me the way to the station.  
=The girl showed me ( ) ( ) get to the station.
- How about going to the museum this afternoon?  
=( ) ( ) we go to the museum this afternoon?
- That singer died in 2003.  
=That singer has been ( ) ( ) 2003.
- They had a good time during summer vacation.  
=They ( ) ( ) during summer vacation.
- Tom always cries when he reads this book.  
=Tom ( ) reads this book ( ) crying.

4 与えられた単語を並べかえて、日本語の意味を表す英文を完成しなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてあります。

- どれくらいの言語がインドで使われているか知っていますか。  
many / know / are / do / in / how / India / used / languages / you / ?
- 英語で外国人と意思の疎通をはかることはとても楽しいです。  
in / great / with / is / foreign / fun / people / to / it / English / communicate / .
- あなたに会ってほしい人がいます。  
I / you / someone / meet / is / to / there / want / .

5 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。ただし与えられている条件に従いなさい。

- みんなが毎年その桜の花を見ることを楽しみに待ちます。 (look を用いて)
- この映画は世界中の多くの人々に知られているに違いありません。 (this movie を主語にして)
- 彼はおよそ100年前に作られた時計を持っています。 (関係代名詞を用いて)

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6 次の文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

Your best friend can probably tell when you're in a bad \*mood. Your dog usually knows when you feel like playing ball. Now scientists say that horses can understand human feelings too. \*Researchers from England found that horses can understand when a person is happy or angry by reading the person's \*facial expressions. The only other animals that can do this are dogs.

A study was done with 28 horses for a year. In the study, the horses were shown photos of a person with happy or angry expressions for 30 seconds, and researchers studied what the horses did then. When the horses looked at the angry faces, the horses' hearts went fast more quickly than when they looked at the happy faces. The horses also turned their heads to look at angry faces with their left eye. This actually shows that they think of the angry faces as \*negative. Many animals try to see negative events with their left eye, because the left eye is connected with the right side of the brain. The right side of the brain works well when they see bad events. These reactions to the photos showed the scientists that the horses could well understand the different facial expressions.

The researchers said that they weren't surprised to learn that horses can read the looks on people's faces. People and horses have worked together for about 6,000 years, since horses began to live together with humans to help them with transportation and farming. It's possible that horses learned to understand human feelings to survive among people.

A smiling human is \*more likely to be friendly and maybe give them food, but an angry human is more likely to be \*mean to them. If horses can understand a human's feelings, then they will know when they should or should not approach. Actually, horses had a much stronger reaction to the angry faces than the happy faces. Maybe because that's more important information for their survival.

By the way, another study showed horses have 17 facial expressions to show their mood. Dogs have 16 expressions and chimpanzees have 13 expressions, so you see horses are very good at communicating with others. They may be the most communicative animals.

(注) mood 気分                      researchers 研究者                      facial expressions 表情  
negative 否定的な                      more likely 可能性が高い                      mean 意地悪な

1. 第1段落の内容に一致するものを次のア)～エ) から1つ選び、ア～エで答えなさい。

- ア) Horses can understand human feelings better than dogs.
- イ) Only dogs can read people's facial expressions.
- ウ) Dogs are able to understand how you feel than your friends.
- エ) Horses can understand when you are happy or angry.

2. 第2段落の内容に一致するものを次のア)～ク) から2つ選び、ア～クで答えなさい。

- ア) A research was done for a year to see if horses can read human facial expressions.
- イ) In the study, more than thirty horses were used.
- ウ) In the study, the horses met people with angry expressions and then with happy expressions.
- エ) The horses' hearts went fast more quickly when they looked at happy faces than angry faces.
- オ) The horses looked at angry faces with their left eyes.
- カ) Most animals try to look at bad events with their right eyes.
- キ) The left side of the brain works well when animals see negative things.
- ク) The left eye is connected with the left side of the brain.

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3. 第3段落の内容に一致しないものを次のア)～エ)から1つ選び、ア～エで答えなさい。
- ア) The researchers were not surprised to learn that the horses could read human facial expressions.
  - イ) People started to work with horses about 6,000 years ago.
  - ウ) Horses didn't have to learn to understand human feelings to live among people, but they did.
  - エ) People used horses in carrying people and things.
4. 第4段落の内容に一致するものを次のア)～エ)から1つ選び、ア～エで答えなさい。
- ア) It is easy for horses to find friendly people because they are smiling.
  - イ) Because they don't know when people are angry, horses often approach them when they should not.
  - ウ) It is more important for horses to find people are angry than to find they are happy.
  - エ) There is a lot of important information for horses' survival.
5. 第5段落の内容に一致するように次の文中の(A)～(B)に入る語を答えなさい。
- The writer thinks (A) may be the most communicative animals because they have (B) facial expressions to show their mood than other animals in a study.
6. この文章のタイトルとして最も適切なものを次のア)～エ)から1つ選び、ア～エで答えなさい。
- ア) Horses and Other Smart Animals
  - イ) The Long History of People and Horses
  - ウ) Horses Can Read Your Mind
  - エ) Horses Are Useful Animals

**7** 次の文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

In my ten years of teaching English in Japan, I have had thousands of conversations with Japanese people. Early on in my time here, I was often \*frustrated because my students never really relaxed while speaking English. I tried giving them advice, such as “Just talk about yourself,” and “Just tell your opinions,” but they were so quiet. After much thought, I felt that the students were too nervous to express themselves in English.

As I started to make friends and learn Japanese, I noticed something when I took part in Japanese conversations too. When I said something, others looked very surprised, and the conversation stopped. After this happened several times, it became clear that ① I was doing something wrong. For a long time, however, I did not know what it was.

② Finally, (what / problem / my / was / discovered / I). Japanese-style conversations are different from American-style conversations. Yes, the languages are different, but the ( A ) are different, too. I realized that just as I kept trying to hold American-style conversations even when I was speaking Japanese, my students kept trying to hold Japanese-style conversations even when they were speaking English. To explain this, I want to compare conversations to ( B ).

An American-style is like a game of tennis. If I introduce a topic, a conversation ball, I expect you to hit it back. If you agree with me, I expect you to say so. I also expect you to add something. Do you have another example? Can you give me a reason why? I am just as happy if you question me, or completely disagree with me. Whether you agree or disagree, your response will return the ball to me. And then it is my turn again. I do not serve a new ball from my original starting line. I hit the ball back to you to keep ③ the game going. I answer any questions you have, ask more about your opinion, and carry the conversation further.

English conversations develop in a back-and-forward way. Japanese conversations, on the other hand, do not. In my experience, they are more like bowling than they are like tennis. Just like bowling, Japanese conversations

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have a decided order. People in high social positions usually go first. The first person steps up to the line and rolls their ball at the pins. Nobody stops them. After they are finished, the next person can take their own turn. Breaking the order in bowling is <sup>(4)</sup>(a- ) the rules, just like it is in Japanese conversations.

It is no wonder everyone looked surprised when I took part in Japanese-style conversations. I paid no attention to whose turn it was. I was not waiting in line. After they threw their bowling ball, I was taking it before it hit the pins. Then I was throwing it back at them. I was playing tennis at a bowling \*alley.

All my life, this was how I played the conversation game. Switching was no easy task. Even if you know the rules of the game, playing it can be very hard.

Even now, <sup>(5)</sup>(d- ) a conversation in Japanese, I still sometimes surprise people with my words. Then I realize I made a mistake. I tried to play tennis at a bowling alley again.

After these experiences, I finally realized something about Japanese people speaking English. It is just as hard for me to “( C )” when speaking with Japanese people as it is for Japanese people to “( D )” when speaking with Americans. In a conversation, I want to hit the ball back as soon as possible. <sup>(6)</sup>They want to wait for their turn. <sup>(7)</sup>Now I can truly understand ( have / find / hard / how / it / they / to ) an American-style conversation.

(注) passage 文章 frustrated 歯がゆく思っている alley (ボウリングの)レーン

- 下線部(1)の内容を文章後半から読み取って、筆者が取ったと思われる具体的な行動を句読点も含めて40字程度の日本語で答えなさい。
- 正しい英文となるよう、下線部(2)の( )内の単語を並べかえなさい。
- 空所(A)、(B)に入る語の組み合わせを次のア)～エ)から1つ選び、ア～エで答えなさい。  
 ア) (A) cultures (B) games  
 イ) (A) games (B) cultures  
 ウ) (A) cultures (B) sports  
 エ) (A) sports (B) cultures
- 下線部(3)は、何をたどっているのかを英語1語で答えなさい。
- 下線部(4)と(5)のそれぞれの( )に入る、与えられた文字で始まる前置詞1語を答えなさい。
- 筆者は、自分が日本語での会話をアメリカ流のやり方で進めていた状況をたとえを使って述べていますが、それを端的に示している英語1文を第6段落から抜き出して書きなさい。
- 空所(C)、(D)に入る語の組み合わせを次のア)～エ)から1つ選び、ア～エで答えなさい。  
 ア) (C) just listen (D) just relax  
 イ) (C) just relax (D) just listen  
 ウ) (C) just speak (D) just relax  
 エ) (C) just relax (D) just wait
- 下線部(6)が指すものを、日本語で答えなさい。
- 正しい英文となるよう、下線部(7)の( )内の単語を並べかえなさい。