

2019年度 高等学校

英 語

< 注 意 >

1. 「始め」の合図があるまで、中を開けないで、注意事項をよく読んでください。
2. 解答用紙は中に折り込まれています。最初に受験番号と氏名を解答用紙の指定の欄に記入してください。
3. 1番はリスニング問題です。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定の欄に記入してください。
5. 鉛筆・シャープペンシル・消しゴム以外は使用できません。
6. 問題冊子は8ページまであります。
7. 開始・終了は監督の先生の合図に従ってください。
8. 早く解き終わっても教室の外には出られません。
9. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

1 リスニング問題

放送の指示に従って答えなさい。

問 1

Q.1

- A One.
- B Two.
- C Three.
- D Four.

Q.2

- A Pay 12 dollars at a ticket machine next to the bus stop.
- B Pay 12 dollars at a ticket machine in the city center.
- C Pay 20 dollars at a ticket machine next to the bus stop.
- D Pay 20 dollars at a ticket machine in the city center.

問 2

Q.1

- A Yesterday.
- B Today.
- C He doesn't know.
- D In his desk.

Q.2

- A He should check his pockets.
- B He should look in his desk.
- C He should buy a new one.
- D He should give up finding it.

2 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。*印の語(句)には注が付いています。

What do you do when you want a cold drink? You probably get a drink from your refrigerator. Or you get ice to make your drink cold. But people did not have refrigerators before the early 1900s. (①) did they keep things cool before then?

In the past, it was difficult to keep food cold. (②) food *spoils quickly. Before refrigerators were *available, people *used to get sick a lot or even die from eating spoiled food. In the past, people tried many different *methods to keep things (③). They used to put food in cool *streams or in *caves near their homes. They also *stored food like vegetables and fruits in rooms under their houses. These rooms stayed cooler in warm months. (④), none of these methods was perfect.

What was a better way? Putting food on ice. In 1000 *BCE, people in China collected ice and snow. Then they *dug holes under their homes and filled them with the ice and snow. After that, they put their food in the holes. In many countries, people continued to do this for about 2000 years.

There are a few problems with ⑤this method. First, ice and snow are not available everywhere. An American businessman named Frederick Tudor solved these problems. He wanted to deliver ice to hot places, *such as the Caribbean. In the early 1800s, he sent a ship full of ice from Boston, Massachusetts, to the island of ⑥Martinique. Almost all of the ice *melted. After that happened, Tudor realized that he had to find a way to keep the ice frozen. He spent ten years working on the problem. *Eventually, he tried putting sawdust—very small pieces of wood—between the pieces of ice. ⑦It worked! Sawdust keeps ice frozen for a longer period of time.

People used to work hard to keep their food and drinks cold. Now, it's much easier. The next time you want a cold drink, imagine your life without a (⑧).

- (注) *spoil : 腐る *available : 入手できる *used to : 以前はよく～したものだ
 *method : 方法 *stream : 小川 *cave : 洞穴 *store : ～を保存する
 *BCE : 紀元前 *dug : dig(掘る)の過去形 *such as : 例えば～など
 *melt : 解ける *eventually : 最終的には

- 問1 空所①に適する語を以下の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。
 ア When イ How ウ What エ Why
- 問2 空所②③に入る組み合わせとして正しいものを選び、記号で答えなさい。
 ア ②= Cold ③= cold イ ②= Cold ③= warm
 ウ ②= Warm ③= cold エ ②= Warm ③= warm
- 問3 空所④に適する語(句)を以下の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。
 ア So イ For the first time ウ For example エ However
- 問4 下線部⑤の内容を説明した下記の文の空所に入る日本語を、それぞれ3字で答えなさい。
 自分たちの()に穴を掘って()で埋め、その中に食べ物を入れるという方法。
- 問5 本文中の第4段落には、“Second, ice melts.”という一文が抜けている。この文が本来入る位置はどこが適切か。直前の英文の最後の語と、直後の英文の最初の語を答えなさい。ただし、句読点は語に含まない。

問6 下線部⑥の地域はどのあたりと推定できるか。次の地図上の記号で答えなさい。



- 問7 下線部⑦の内容を説明した下記の文の空所に入る日本語を、空所(A)に1字、空所(B)に3字で答えなさい。
 (A)の破片を(B)に入れること。
- 問8 空所⑧に適する語を文中から抜き出して答えなさい。
- 問9 本文の内容と一致する文を以下の中から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
 ア In the past, people sometimes died because they couldn't make their drink cold.
 イ One example to keep food cold is to put food on ice.
 ウ About 2000 years ago, people in China started to use ice to keep food cold.
 エ An American businessman named a man Frederick Tudor.
 オ About 150 years ago, there were things like refrigerators.
 カ Frederick Tudor once failed to send ice from one place to another.

3 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。*印の語(句)には注が付いています。

Most people in Australia live in cities along the coast. Very few people live in the huge middle area. Houses are far away from each other in the area. Australians call this part of the country "the Outback." In the past, when people in the Outback had an accident or got very sick, there were no doctors nearby to ①take care of them. Today, people in the Outback can call a special service called the Royal Flying Doctor Service and get medical advice in a few minutes. ②The Royal Flying Doctors (airplanes / doctors / don't / have / in / people / places / reach / that / to / use).

A *minister, *Reverend John Flynn, started the Royal Flying Doctor Service in the 1920s. He often traveled by truck through central and northern Australia for his church. Many times, he saw people die because there was no doctor near. He thought, "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 Flynn was not ③(satisfy). He had hospitals and nurses, but he needed doctors. And there was another problem. If he had doctors, how could they treat people who still lived 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. Airplane travel in 1927 was a new and dangerous thing.

There was one more problem: people so far away couldn't get in touch (④) 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 invented a radio that worked with a foot pedal. With this invention people were able to call (⑤) 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 flew ⑥18,000 miles, helped 225 people, and saved 4 lives. Flynn now wanted the Service to be in all parts of the Outback. His church did not have enough money for ⑦this plan, so the different states in Australia agreed to help. Each state built one or two hospitals.

In 1942, the Royal Flying Doctor Service came up with another good idea. Every home in the Outback got a carefully prepared *first-aid kit. Each kit had the same drugs, *bandages, and other first-aid *materials. 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 injured, they

used the radio to call the medical center. The doctor asked about the problem by number. Then the doctor told the caller to use medicine 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 there are 3,000 medical kits, 22 hospitals, and 53 Royal Flying Doctor Service airplanes. Each year the service helps about 274,000 people.

(注) *minister : 牧師 *Reverend : ~師 *radio : 無線 *first-aid kit : 救急箱
*bandage : 包帯 *material : 道具 *pill : 錠剤

問1 下線部①とほぼ同じ意味を表す語を、第3段落から抜き出して答えなさい。

問2 下線部②が「The Royal Flying Doctors は、医師を持たない場所にいる人々のもとへ行くのに飛行機を使う」という意味になるように()内の語を並べ換えなさい。

問3 第2段落から第4段落について、Flynn氏が直面した以下の問題1、2の解決策を選択肢ア～ウからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Flynn氏が直面した問題

- 1 People in the Outback died because they did not have doctors near them.
- 2 People living so far away could not contact a doctor.

解決策

- ア Building hospitals in central and northern Australia
- イ Building a church to take care of the sick and injured people
- ウ Inventing a radio which worked without electricity

問4 下線部③を適切な形に直しなさい。

問5 空所④⑤に入る語の組み合わせとして正しいものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| ア ④ = to | ⑤ = after | イ ④ = with | ⑤ = for |
| ウ ④ = on | ⑤ = on | エ ④ = at | ⑤ = off |

問6 下線部⑥の読み方を英語で答えなさい。

問7 下線部⑦の具体的な内容として正しい文を以下の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア アウトバックのあらゆる地域に派遣する飛行機をもっと増やすこと。
- イ アウトバックのあらゆる地域に医療品をもっと送ること。
- ウ アウトバックのあらゆる地域に The Royal Flying Doctor Service をもっと普及させること。
- エ アウトバックのあらゆる地域で無線をもっと使えるようにすること。

問8 第6段落について、first-aid kitに使われている番号には、2つの用途がある。それぞれの用途を下記のように説明するとき、空欄に入る語句を日本語で答えなさい。

- 1つ目は、医師が患者の()を知るため。
2つ目は、医師が患者に()を教えるため。

問9 本文の内容と一致する文を以下の中から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア It takes a few minutes for people in the Outback to get the Royal Flying Doctor Service now.
イ By 1927 Flynn built ten small hospitals and a place for a plane to land near the Outback.
ウ When Flynn thought of the idea of using airplanes to send doctors, people agreed with the idea.
エ At first only people in the Outback who had enough money were able to use the Royal Flying Doctor Service.
オ The Royal Flying Doctor Service didn't work well in the first year.
カ The flying doctor service was successfully introduced, and Flynn hoped that people could use the service through the Outback.
キ With carefully prepared first-aid kits, the flying doctor service airplanes are not needed any more.

4 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()に適切な語を入れなさい。

- (1) { I'm free this afternoon.
I () () to do this afternoon.
- (2) { Miki's test score was not as bad as Kumi's.
Kumi's test score was () () Miki's.
- (3) { This bridge is forty-three years old.
This bridge () () forty-three years ago.
- (4) { Mr. Smith doesn't know Mika's birthday.
Mr. Smith doesn't know () Mika () ().

5 日本語の意味を表すように次の語(句)を並べ換えたとき、(A)(B)
 (C)に入る語(句)を下の語群から選び、記号で答えなさい。
 <ただし、文頭に来る語(句)の最初の文字も小文字になっています。>

(1) あなたはいつから外国のことについてもっと知りたいと思っているのですか。

() (A) () () (B) () ()
 (C) ()?
 ア about イ foreign countries ウ have エ how オ know
 カ long キ more ク to ケ wanted コ you

(2) ロンドンで私たちが行ったあの公園をおぼえていますか。

(A) () () (B) () () () (C)
 () ()?
 ア do イ in ウ London エ park オ remember
 カ that キ to ク we ケ went コ you

(3) どの道を行けば駅につきますか。

(A) (B) () () (C) () ()?
 ア leads イ me ウ road エ station オ the
 カ to キ which

(4) 私に道を尋ねてきたその外国人は高尾山に登るつもりだった。

() () (A) () (B) () (C) ()
 () .
 ア asked イ climb ウ Mt. Takao エ me オ planned
 カ the foreigner キ the way ク to ケ who

