

ク ラ ス	受験番号
出席番号	氏 名

# 2014年度

## 第2回 全統記述模試問題

# 英 語

2014年8月実施

(100分)

試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かず、下記の注意事項をよく読むこと。

### 注 意 事 項

1. 問題冊子は18ページである。
2. 解答用紙は別冊になっている。(解答用紙冊子表紙の注意事項を熟読すること。)
3. 本冊子に脱落や印刷不鮮明の箇所及び解答用紙の汚れ等があれば試験監督者に申し出ること。
4. 解答すべき問題数は5問で、リスニングを必要とするか否かによって次のようになっている。指示に従って解答すること。

リスニング	問 題 番 号
必要とする	1 3 4 5 6
必要としない	2 3 4 5 6

5. 試験開始の合図で解答用紙冊子の英語の解答用紙(2枚)を切り離し、下段の所定欄に**氏名・在・卒高校名・クラス名・出席番号・受験番号**(受験票の発行を受けている場合のみ)を明確に記入すること。なお、氏名には必ずフリガナも記入のこと。
6. 解答には、必ず黒色鉛筆を使用し、解答用紙の所定欄に記入すること。解答欄外に記入された解答部分は、採点対象外となる。
7. 試験終了の合図で上記5.の事項を再度確認し、試験監督者の指示に従って解答用紙を提出すること。





英語の問題は次のページから始まる。

**1** 【2との選択問題】 (配点 15点)

これから、Bobbing for apples (水を張った容器に浮かべたリンゴを口でくわえて取ろうとするゲーム) についての説明文が読み上げられる。英文に続いて内容に関する 5 つの質問文が読まれるので、その質問文の答えとして最も適当なものを、(A)～(D)の中からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。なお、英文と質問文は 2 度繰り返される。また、放送を聞きながらメモをとっても構わない。

1.

- (A) She would marry earliest of all the girls.
- (B) Her love would be likely to last.
- (C) There was no hope of romance with that man.
- (D) Her love would become more passionate.

2.

- (A) Under her bed.
- (B) Beneath her pillow.
- (C) Beside her bed.
- (D) Near her pillow.

3.

- (A) By the beginning of the 18th century.
- (B) In the middle of the 18th century.
- (C) At the start of the 19th century.
- (D) Around the end of the 19th century.

4.

- (A) Because their children might get infected with germs.
- (B) Because the game is only for grown-ups.
- (C) Because apples are too difficult to get.
- (D) Because the game is not suitable for Halloween.

5.

- (A) A stick is used to hold the apple.
- (B) A candle is lit on the stick.
- (C) Wax is put on the apple.
- (D) A stick with an apple on it spins around.

**2** 【1】との選択問題】 (配点 15点)

次の英文を読み、文中の空所(1)～(5)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

Only 1 in 10,000 people have absolute or “perfect” pitch, the ability to hear a tone and ( 1 ) what note it is. This unusual ability is acquired early in life, typically learned during training at about four to six years of age, and there are no records of adults ( 2 ) the ability. But a new study shows that people who took a drug normally used as a mood-stabilizer were significantly better at identifying the pitch of sounds, after two weeks of training, compared to those who took a \*placebo. The drug, known as valproic acid or Valproate, “restores the \*plasticity of the brain to the state found in children,” Harvard researcher and study co-author Takao Hensch said. “It’s the first time that a drug has ( 3 ) been shown to help people become better at identifying pitch,” he said. The study was conducted on 24 young men with little musical training, half of whom took the drug and half of whom took a placebo.

The finding is exciting enough, but it also suggests the drug could be used to help increase people’s capacity for acquiring a second language, another ( 4 ) that declines sharply after a certain age. “I think we are getting closer to a day when this drug could be used for learning new languages, because we are able to understand in greater detail at the cellular level how the brain changes throughout development,” Hensch said. “But I should caution that critical periods have evolved for a reason, and it is a process that one probably would not want to interfere with ( 5 ).”

(注) placebo: プラシーボ (薬の効果を検証する実験で用いられる偽薬)

plasticity: 可塑性

(1) (ア) play	(イ) inform	(ウ) extinguish	(エ) tell
(2) (ア) require	(イ) requiring	(ウ) acquire	(エ) acquiring
(3) (ア) already	(イ) never	(ウ) ever	(エ) long
(4) (ア) episode	(イ) ability	(ウ) technique	(エ) feat
(5) (ア) carelessly	(イ) care	(ウ) uneasily	(エ) ease

**3** 次の設問 A・B に答えよ。(配点 20点)

A 次の 1～8 の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

1. Before she died, she ( ) away nearly everything she owned.

- (ア) gives                      (イ) giving                      (ウ) had given                      (エ) was given

2. Calculate ( ) percentage of your income you spend on food.

- (ア) how                      (イ) what                      (ウ) where                      (エ) which

3. Take your overcoat with you ( ) it gets cold in the night.

- (ア) as if                      (イ) in case                      (ウ) so that                      (エ) unless

4. Murder ( ) 64 percent of work-related deaths among journalists in Iraq.

- (ア) accounts for                      (イ) makes up for                      (ウ) asks for                      (エ) calls for

5. The discussion went on far ( ) the night.

- (ア) away                      (イ) until                      (ウ) within                      (エ) into

6. Not only ( ) the bribe, he lied to the press about it.

- (ア) did he take    (イ) he did take  
(ウ) he took    (エ) having taken

7. Drive down the road on a hot summer day, ( ) you might see a puddle of water up ahead even though it has not rained.

- (ア) and                      (イ) but                      (ウ) or                      (エ) so

8. One of the US national security advisers has admitted there ( ) better intelligence sharing before the September 11, 2001 attacks.

- (ア) can be    (イ) can have been  
(ウ) could have been    (エ) must be



B 次の1, 2の各組の英文 a, b, cの空所に共通して入れるのに最も適当な語を,  
それぞれ1語の英語で書け。

1.

- a. He was anxiously pacing (        ) and forth in the waiting room.
- b. She turned her (        ) to me, but I knew she was weeping.
- c. I can't (        ) you up on this matter.

2.

- a. "Which (        ) do you like best?" — "I like math best."
- b. I want to take part in the experiment as a (        ).
- c. Smokers are more (        ) to heart attacks than non-smokers.

**4** 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えよ。(配点 60点)

If you're one of the elite who regularly wake up five minutes or so before the alarm, here's the science behind it: (1) your body's internal clock is just as good as, if not better than, the alarm clock ringing on your bedside table.

At the center of your brain, a clump of nerves — called the \*suprachiasmatic nucleus — controls your body's internal clock: the daily biological rhythm. This area in the brain determines when you feel sleepy and when you feel bright-eyed. It controls your blood pressure, your body temperature, and your sense of time. It turns your body into a finely tuned machine.

That machine happens to love predictability. Your body is most efficient when there's a ( 2a ) to follow. So if you go to bed the same time each night and wake up the same time each morning, your body locks that behavior in. And that's where things get scientific.

Your sleep-wake cycle is regulated by a protein called PER. The protein level rises and falls each day, peaking in the evening and falling sharply at night. When PER levels are low, your blood pressure drops, heart rate slows, and thinking becomes foggier. You get sleepy.

If you follow a diligent sleep ( 2b ) — waking up the same time every day — your body learns to increase your PER levels in time for your alarm. About (3) [to / before / are / an hour / supposed / you] wake up, PER levels rise (along with your body temperature and blood pressure). To prepare for the stress of waking, your body releases a mixture of stress hormones, like cortisol. Gradually, your sleep becomes lighter and lighter.

And that's why you wake up before your alarm. Your body hates your alarm clock. It's jarring. It's stressful. And it ruins (4) all that hard work. It defeats the purpose of gradually waking up. So, to avoid being interrupted, your body does something amazing: it starts increasing PER and stress hormones earlier in the night. (5) Your body gets a head start so the waking process isn't cut short. It's so precise that your eyelids open minutes — maybe even seconds — before the alarm

goes off.

There's evidence you can make yourself wake on time, too. Sleep scientists at Germany's University of Lubeck asked 15 volunteers to sleep in their lab for three nights. One night, the group was told they'd be woken at 6 a.m., while on the other nights the group was told they'd be woken at 9 a.m.

But the researchers lied — they woke the volunteers ( 6 ) anyway. And the results were startling. <sup>(7)</sup>The day when sleepers had been told they'd wake up early, their stress hormones began to increase at 4:30 a.m., as if they were anticipating an early morning. When the sleepers had been told they'd wake up at 9 a.m., their stress hormones hadn't started to increase — and they woke up groggier. “Our bodies, in other words, note the time we hope to begin our day and gradually prepare us for consciousness,” writes Jeff Howe in *Psychology Today*.

Incidentally, if you don't wake before your alarm, you probably aren't getting enough sleep — or you aren't sleeping on a consistent schedule. Waking up at different times on weekdays and weekends can quickly <sup>(8)</sup>throw your clock out of adjustment. Without any consistency, your body may not know when to get up. So when your alarm starts screaming, you feel dazed and irritable.

Finally, don't touch the \*snooze button. <sup>(9)</sup>Since your body's gone through all that work to rise gradually, a quick nap makes your internal clock spin in the wrong direction. All the hormones that help you fall asleep interfere with the hormones that help you wake up. Your body gets confused. You feel groggier. And with each push of the snooze button, it gets worse. A snooze, it seems, is the worst way to start your day.

(注) suprachiasmatic nucleus: 視神経交叉上核 (視床下部にある神経細胞の集団からなる小さな核)

snooze button: スヌーズボタン (目覚まし時計のアラームをいったん止めても、しばらくするとまた鳴り出すようにするためのボタン)

問1 次の文が下線部(1)の表す内容になるように、以下の下線部に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の(ア)～(エ)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

あなたの体内時計は、ベッドの脇のテーブルの上で鳴っている\_\_\_\_\_

- (ア) 目覚まし時計と同等とは言いすぎだが、かなり優秀だ。
- (イ) 目覚まし時計より優秀でないならば、少しも役に立たない。
- (ウ) 目覚まし時計に、優秀さにおいて勝るとも劣らない。
- (エ) 目覚まし時計とは比べ物にならないくらい優れている。

問2 空所(2a)，(2b)に共通して入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の(ア)～(エ)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) direction      (イ) path      (ウ) prediction      (エ) routine

問3 下線部(3)の[         ]内の語句を並べ換えて、文脈に合った英文を完成せよ。解答は、解答用紙の所定欄に下線部分のみを記入すること。

問4 下線部(4)の表す内容として最も適当なものを、次の(ア)～(エ)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) ストレスがたまるあらゆる仕事
- (イ) 前の日にあんなにがんばって働いたこと
- (ウ) 体内時計に基づく目覚めるための生理的な準備
- (エ) 目覚まし時計に無理に起こされること

問5 下線部(5)の表す内容として最も適当なものを、次の(ア)～(エ)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) 睡眠時間が短くならないように、体の中でまず頭を働かせ始める。
- (イ) 目覚まし時計に邪魔されずに目覚められるよう、体が先手を打って対応する。
- (ウ) 体には頭脳があり、したがって目覚めるプロセスは始まれば短縮されない。
- (エ) 体の中では頭脳が最初に働き始めるので、目が覚めるプロセスに近道はない。

問6 空所(6)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の(ア)～(エ)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) at 4:30 a.m. (イ) at 6 a.m. (ウ) at 9 a.m. (エ) at random

問7 下線部(7)を和訳せよ。

問8 下線部(8)はどうか。本文に即して、句読点を含めて15字以内の日本語で書け。

問9 下線部(9)を和訳せよ。

**5** 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えよ。(配点 60点)

Visit a museum these days and you'll see people using their smartphones and cameras to take pictures of works of art, archeological finds, historical artifacts, and any other object that strikes their fancy. While taking a picture might seem like a good way to preserve the moment, new research suggests that museum-goers may want to ( 1 ).

In a new study, psychological scientist Linda Henkel of Fairfield University presents data showing that participants had worse memories for objects, and for specific object details, when they took photos of them. <sup>(2)</sup>The findings are published in *Psychological Science*, a journal of the Association for Psychological Science.

Henkel was inspired to conduct the research in part because of her own experiences. “People so often whip out their cameras almost mindlessly to capture a moment, to the point that they are missing what is happening right in front of them,” says Henkel. <sup>(3)</sup>This led her to wonder about the extent to which capturing events in our lives with a camera shapes what we later remember.

To find out, she set up an experiment in the Bellarmine Museum of Art at Fairfield University. Undergraduates were led on a tour around the museum and were asked to take note of certain objects, either by photographing them or by simply observing them. The next day, their memory of the objects was tested.

The data showed that participants were less accurate in recognizing the objects they had photographed compared to those they had only observed. ( 4 ), they weren't able to answer as many questions about the objects' visual details of those objects they had photographed.

Henkel calls this the “photo-taking impairment effect”: “When people rely on technology to remember for them — counting on the camera to record the event and thus not needing to attend to it fully themselves — it can have a negative impact on how well they remember their experiences,” she explains.

A second study replicated these findings, but it also presented <sup>(5)</sup>an interesting

twist: taking a photograph of a specific detail on the object by zooming in on it with the camera seemed to preserve memory of the object, not just of the part that was zoomed in on but also of the part that was out of frame. “These results show how the ‘mind’s eye’ and the camera’s eye are not the same,” says Henkel.

Henkel’s lab is currently investigating whether the content of a photo, such as whether you are in it, affects later memory. She also wonders whether actively choosing what to photograph might influence what we remember. “This study was carefully controlled, so participants were directed to take pictures of particular objects and not others,” says Henkel, “but ( 6 ) people take photos of things that are important to them, that are meaningful, that they want to remember.”

Most museum-goers would probably argue that they take pictures so that they’re able to look at them later. Doesn’t reviewing the photos we’ve taken help us to remember? Memory research suggests that (7) it would, but only if we actually took the time to do it: “Research has suggested that the sheer volume and lack of organization of digital photos for personal memories discourages many people from accessing and reminiscing about them,” says Henkel. “In order to remember, we have to access and interact with the photos, rather than just amass them.”

問1 空所(1)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の(ア)～(エ)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) compare pictures and exhibits
- (イ) take clear pictures
- (ウ) put their cameras down
- (エ) purchase expensive cameras

問2 下線部(2)の内容を、本文に即して、句読点を含めて50字以内の日本語で書け。

問3 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。

問4 空所(4)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の(ア)～(エ)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) Finally

(イ) Furthermore

(ウ) At first

(エ) On the contrary

問5 下線部(5)の内容を、本文に即して、句読点を含めて80字以内の日本語で具体的に書け。

問6 空所(6)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の(ア)～(エ)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) under controlled conditions

(イ) when in the lab

(ウ) at the experimental stage

(エ) in everyday life

問7 下線部(7)を和訳せよ。ただし、it would の内容を明らかにすること。



英語の問題は次のページに続く。

**6** 次の設問A～Cに答えよ。(配点 45点)

A 次の1～4の日本語の意味になるように、それぞれ( )内の語(句)を並べ換えて英文を完成せよ。解答は、解答用紙の所定欄に( )内の並べ換えた語句のみを記入すること。

1. 私は今まで行ったことのあるどの場所よりこのビーチが魅力的だと思った。

I (more / than / this beach / other / attractive / found / any) place I've ever been to.

2. 観客たちは、照明がすべて点灯するまで席についたままだった。

The audience (until / all of / were / on / seated / remained / the lights).

3. 2013年7月7日、アンディ・マリーは英国人選手として77年ぶりにウィンブルドンのトロフィーを頭上にかざした。

On the 7th July 2013 Andy Murray (British player / the Wimbledon trophy / lift / the first / became / to / in) 77 years.

4. 彼女には乳がんやアルツハイマー病の危険が高いと考えられる遺伝子マーカーが見られないということで医者たちの意見は一致した。

The doctors all agreed that she (an / with / associated / increased / the genetic markers / lacked / risk) of breast cancer and Alzheimer's.

B 次の1, 2の日本語の意味になるように, 下線部を補い英文を完成させよ。解答は, 解答用紙の所定欄に下線部分のみを記入すること。

1. ここに来るのに地下鉄で20分もかかりませんでした。

It \_\_\_\_\_.

2. あの時, 息子が本当のことを言ってくれたら, 遅れたことをあんなにきつく叱ったりしなかったのに。

Had he \_\_\_\_\_ for being late.

C 次の日本語の下線部を英訳せよ。

私はマンションでチワワを飼っている。ある日ペランダで犬を遊ばせていたら、仕切りの下をくぐってお隣に行ってしまった。どうしたものかと思っていたらチャイムが鳴り、ドアを開けると、お隣の老婦人が嬉しそうな顔でうちの犬を抱いていた。今では毎朝決まった時間に犬はお隣に伺っているが、玄関から戻るときにお互いのあいさつができ、とてもよい安否確認になっている。







