



クラス		受験番号	
出席番号		氏 名	

# 2 高 1  
英語

2014年度

## 第 2 回 全統高 1 模 試 問 題

# 英 語 (90分)

2014年 8 月実施

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。  
リスニングの試験は、英語の試験の最初に行う。

### 注 意 事 項

1. この「問題」冊子は、18ページである。
2. 解答用紙は別冊子になっている。（「受験届・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. 試験開始の合図で「受験届・解答用紙」冊子の該当する解答用紙を切り離し、所定欄に **氏名（漢字及びフリガナ）**，**在学高校名**，**クラス名**，**出席番号**，**受験番号**（受験票発行の場合のみ）を明確に記入すること。
5. 試験終了の合図で上記 4. の  の箇所を再度確認すること。
6. 答案は試験監督者の指示に従って提出すること。

# 河合塾



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問題は次のページから始まる。

**1** 放送を聞いて次の設問，A，B，Cに答えよ。(配点 20点)

- ・ A，B，Cのいずれも2回ずつ放送される。
- ・ 放送を聞きながらメモを取ってもよいが，解答は解答用紙の所定欄に記入すること。

A これから読み上げられる英文(1)，(2)を聞き，それぞれの空所で読まれている単語を1語ずつ書け。

- (1) It was considered an ( a ) job, but nobody ( b ) to pay attention to it.
- (2) I ( a ) Sam ( b ) the monthly meeting yesterday, but did ( c ) say something at the meeting?

B これから読み上げられる短い対話(1)～(3)と続いて読まれる質問を聞き、質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれア～エの中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (1) ア. Finish a painting.  
イ. Get a haircut.  
ウ. Meet someone.  
エ. Order a steak.
- (2) ア. Looks like it was a tough problem to solve.  
イ. Looks like you solved it in no time.  
ウ. So, it was too difficult for you to solve.  
エ. So, you didn't have time to solve it.
- (3) ア. He didn't come in time for dinner.  
イ. He didn't know where to buy flowers.  
ウ. He didn't know where to go out for dinner.  
エ. He didn't remember an important day.

C これから読み上げられる英文と続いて読まれる質問(1), (2)を聞き, 質問の答えとして最も適当なものを, それぞれア～エの中から1つずつ選び, 記号で答えよ。

(1) ア. Hog Butcher for the World.

イ. The Second City.

ウ. The Third City.

エ. The Windy City.

(2) ア. Because they thought Chicago was an industrial center for the country.

イ. Because they thought people in Chicago were full of empty talk.

ウ. Because they thought tall buildings were creating the wind.

エ. Because they thought the wind was not so cold even in winter.

問題は次のページに続く。

**2** 次の設問 A, B に答えよ。(配点 20点)

A 次の(1)～(5)の英文中の空所に英文字を補い, 単語を完成させよ。なお, マス(□) 1 つにつき, 1 文字を入れること。

例題: J□□□□□y is the first month of the year.

正解: J□a□n□u□a□r□y

- (1) C□□□□h is material which is produced by weaving or knitting a substance such as cotton, wool or silk.
- (2) A□□□□□e is an opinion or suggestion about what should be done about a situation or problem.
- (3) A f□□□□□□□r is someone who comes from a country that is not your own.
- (4) A d□□□□□t is a large area of land that has almost no water, rain, trees, or plants.
- (5) A b□□□□□□□y is an insect with two pairs of large colorful wings and a thin body.



**B** 次の(1)～(5)の2つの英文中の空所に共通して入る動詞を書け。

- (1) You can (        ) in touch with me anytime after noon.  
I was finally able to (        ) along with my boss.
- (2) Can you (        ) down the volume of the radio?  
I hope you won't (        ) up late for our next meeting.
- (3) My grandmother had to (        ) up five children on her own.  
Do you really think war can (        ) about peace?
- (4) You should (        ) several things in mind to stay healthy.  
It is important for you to (        ) away from junk food.
- (5) The fighting between the two sides has finally (        ) to an end.  
I tried to (        ) up with ideas for a new product, but I couldn't.

**3** 次の設問 A, B に答えよ。(配点 20点)

A 次の(1)～(5)の英文中の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語(句)を, それぞれア～エの中から 1 つずつ選び, 記号で答えよ。

(1) He called me from Seattle yesterday, so he ( ) here then.

ア. cannot be

イ. cannot have been

ウ. must not be

エ. must have been

(2) He lost the cell phone he ( ) only a week before.

ア. will buy

イ. buys

ウ. had bought

エ. has bought

(3) When I visited Kyoto last year, the temple ( ).

ア. had been repairing

イ. has been repaired

ウ. was being repaired

エ. was repairing

(4) We are going to interview an artist ( ) works are popular in Europe.

ア. what

イ. who

ウ. whom

エ. whose

(5) The ringing of a cell phone ( ) the performance annoyed the audience.

ア. between

イ. when

ウ. during

エ. while

B 次の(1)～(5)の英文中の下線部ア～エの中で誤りのあるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。また、例にならって正しい英語を書け。

例：The villagers アknew nothing イabout the man ウwhich lived by the エsea.

解答：ウ → who

(1) You had better アnot to go イto work today ウif you don't feel エwell.

(2) We アwanted to イkeep the fact a secret from Mary, but ウshe seemed that she エknew about it.

(3) The teacher told アfor us to イcome to school ウhalf an hour エearly tomorrow.

(4) My uncle wants to live アin Japan イin his old age ウbecause the elderly エis highly respected there.

(5) I will never forget アto shake イhands with the President when I was ウinvited エto the White House.

**4** 次の設問 A, B に答えよ。(配点 40点)

A 次の日本語(1)~(5)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させよ。ただし, 文頭にくる語(句)も小文字で示されている。

- (1) テレビを修理してもらうには 80 ドルかかるでしょう。

[80 dollars / to have / cost / you / will / it] the TV set repaired.

- (2) その仕事を 1 週間でやり終えるのは無理だった。

[found / the work / I / impossible / it / to complete] in a week.

- (3) トムはとても親しみやすい少年なのでみんなに好かれている。

Tom is [a / boy / everyone / friendly / that / such] likes him.

- (4) 私は東京を発って大阪に行くのに十分なほど早起きをした。

I got up [enough / early / leave / for / to / Tokyo] Osaka.

- (5) 椅子の上に残された荷物は重すぎてその小さい女の子には動かせなかった。

[the chair / was / left on / heavy / too / the baggage] for the little girl to move.

**B** 次の日本文(1), (2)を, ( )内の指示にしたがって英訳せよ。

(1) 君が家に帰って来るまでには, この部屋の掃除を終えているだろう。

(I will have で始めて)

(2) 僕の隣に座っている女性は, どれくらい長く英語を勉強してきたかと僕にたずねた。(The woman で始めて)

**5** 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えよ。(配点 60点)

Here's a little joke for you: Eight-year-old Jimmy comes home from school with a note from his teacher that says, "Jimmy stole a pencil from a classmate." Jimmy's father is very angry. He says, "Jimmy, if you needed a pencil, why didn't you just say something? Why didn't you simply ask? You know very well that I can bring you dozens of pencils from work."

If we \*smirk at this joke, it's because we recognize the complexity of human dishonesty we all have. We realize that a boy who steals a pencil from a classmate should be punished, but <sup>(1)</sup>we are willing to take many pencils from work without a second thought.

This little joke suggested to me that certain types of activities can more easily \*loosen our moral \*standards and cause us to cheat. For the purpose of studying and understanding cheating, I wanted to see what kind of situation might loosen people's moral standards.

To see <sup>(2)</sup>this, I tried a university version of the pencil joke: One day, I secretly went into a college \*dormitory and placed one of two \*tempting baits in many \*communal refrigerators. In half of the refrigerators, I placed six-packs of Coca-Cola; in the others, I placed a paper plate with six \$1 bills on it. I went back from time to time to visit the refrigerators and see how my Cokes and money were doing.

Within seventy-two hours all the Cokes were gone, but <sup>(3)</sup>what was particularly interesting was that no one touched the bills. The students had a chance to take a dollar bill, walk over to the nearby vending machine and get a Coke and change, but <sup>(4)</sup>no one did.

I must admit that this is not a great experiment, since <sup>(5)</sup>students often see cans of Coke in their refrigerator, while discovering bills on a plate is unusual. But this little experiment suggests that we human beings are likely to steal something that does not obviously show its economic value — that is, something that lacks the face of a dead president. However, <sup>(6)</sup>we shy away from directly stealing money itself. Similarly, we might take some paper from work to use in our home printer, but it is

highly unlikely that we would take \$3.50 from work to buy paper for our home printer.

(注) smirk: にやにや笑う    loosen: …を緩める    standard: 基準    dormitory: 寮  
tempting bait: 魅力的なエサ    communal: 共同で使用する

問1 下線部(1)の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. 私たちは一瞬も考えずに就いた仕事では、わずかな報酬を手にして満足するしかない。

イ. 私たちはあまり深く考えることなく平気で職場から何本も鉛筆を持ち帰ってしまう。

ウ. 私たちは平気でたくさんの鉛筆を職場から持ち去るが、二度と同じ事をしようとは考えない。

エ. 私たちは多くの報酬を手に入れたいと望むなら、物思いにふける間もなく働くしかない。

問2 下線部(2)の this の具体的内容を、句読点も含め 25 字程度の日本語で書け。

問3 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。

問4 下線部(4)が表す具体的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. 学生たちは1ドル紙幣を持って行って近くの自動販売機でコーラを買った際に、全員お釣りを取り忘れた。

イ. 学生たちは1ドル紙幣を持って行って近くの自動販売機でコーラを買うことはできたが、誰もそれで気分転換をすることはできなかった。

ウ. 学生たちは1ドル紙幣を持って行くことができたので、ひとりの例外もなく、近くの自動販売機に行ってコーラを買った。

エ. 学生たちはひとりも1ドル紙幣を持って行って近くの自動販売機でコーラを買ってお釣りを手にすることをしなかった。

問5 下線部(5)を和訳せよ。

問6 下線部(6)の内容に最も近いものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア. we tend to steal money by ourselves

イ. we tend not to steal money openly

ウ. we are unwilling to steal money

エ. we are willing to steal only money

問7 本文の内容と一致するものを、次のア～キの中から3つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア. 冒頭のジョークの中で、ジミーは、彼がクラスメートの鉛筆を盗ったという内容の手紙を先生からもらって帰ってくる。

イ. 冒頭のジョークの中で、父親は「自分なら鉛筆をもっとうまく盗める」と冗談めかしてジミーに言う。

ウ. 冒頭のジョークを聞いて私たちがにやにや笑うとしたら、それは人間のもつ不誠実さは複雑であるということに考えが及ばないからだ。

エ. 筆者は、6本パックのコーラ、または6枚の1ドル紙幣を載せた紙皿のどちらか一方を大学の寮のそれぞれの冷蔵庫に置いた。

オ. 冷蔵庫の6本のコーラは3日間ですべて売り切れ、寮生たちはその代金を皿の上に置いた。

カ. 紙幣そのものと比べると、それに相当する額の品物を盗むことには、抵抗感が薄いようだ。

キ. 私たちは、自宅で使用するプリンター用紙をわざわざ仕事帰りに購入したりはしない。



問題は次のページに続く。

**6** 次の英文を読んで、設問 A、B に答えよ。(配点 40点)

Our civilization is different from all the civilizations of the past. The \*pharaohs of ancient Egypt lived \*in luxury, surrounded by gold and silver and waited on by countless servants. When they died, they were buried in huge pyramids designed with astonishing \*accuracy. But despite his power and wealth, no Egyptian pharaoh ever saw a television set or rode on a bicycle.

The ancient Greek civilization had some of the greatest thinkers in the world's history, such as Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. The Greeks built beautiful temples, such as the Parthenon in Athens. They wrote plays that are still performed today. But they never used pocket calculators or went on holiday in a jet plane.

The Chinese in ancient times had a highly organized society ruled by an emperor and \*mandarins living in luxury. They were very talented people who invented \*gunpowder and made beautiful vases and decorated plates. But they never saw an electric train, and it was Europeans who brought them mechanical clocks.

The same sort of thing can be said about all the ancient civilizations in India, Sumer and Babylon, and in Central and South America. They were all highly organized societies. They had some very clever people who thought deeply about the meaning of life and who made careful studies of plants and animals and of the motions of the stars. They made beautiful things out of gold, silver and wood. But they never developed modern science. Something was missing from all these great civilizations. Science started a few hundred years ago in Europe, and has spread throughout the world since then.

What conditions are needed for science to begin and later to develop? Clearly, society must be fairly well-developed. Some basic technology is needed for making simple experimental tools. A system of writing and some mathematics are also needed. However, these are all found in most of the ancient civilizations. Therefore, something else must have been responsible for the birth of science.

Perhaps it has something to do with the way people think about the world they live in. People must be interested in the world, and must think that it is a good thing

to know about it. People must think that it is \*worthwhile spending time finding out about it. They must believe that the world is \*orderly, and that it behaves in a reasonable and \*consistent way. This way of thinking must be the basis for the birth of science.

(注) pharaoh: ファラオ(古代エジプト王の称号)    in luxury: ぜいたくに  
accuracy: 正確さ    mandarin: 高級官僚    gunpowder: 火薬  
worthwhile: 価値がある    orderly: 秩序だった    consistent: 首尾一貫した

**A 次の問い(問1～4)の英文を、本文の内容と一致するように完成させるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれア～エの中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。**

問1 Pocket calculators and jet planes are examples of ( ).

- ア. Greek civilization
- イ. great philosophers
- ウ. the Parthenon in Athens
- エ. modern science

問2 Our civilization is different from the great civilizations of the past in that ( ).

- ア. ours has a society which is highly organized
- イ. ours has people who think about the meaning of life
- ウ. ours has a society which has developed science
- エ. ours has people who study the motions of the stars

問3 What started modern science is ( ).

- ア. some basic technology
- イ. simple apparatus for experiments
- ウ. a system of writing and some mathematics
- エ. a particular way of thinking about the world

問4 For modern science to develop, people must ( ).

- ア. be curious about the world they live in
- イ. focus on what is good in the world
- ウ. live a life which is reasonable and consistent
- エ. ignore how the world behaves

**B** 本文の内容と一致するものを、次のア～コの中から4つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- ア. Our civilization differs from that of Ancient Egypt because we have power and wealth.
- イ. The pharaohs of ancient Egypt never saw a television set in spite of their luxurious lives.
- ウ. The Greeks wrote plays to be performed in the Parthenon in Athens.
- エ. Europeans introduced electric trains and mechanical clocks to the ancient Chinese people.
- オ. It was not until a few centuries ago that science was born.
- カ. Science has always existed in fairly well-developed societies.
- キ. Most of the old civilizations had some mathematics.
- ク. For science to begin, it is necessary for people to think that the world is neither good nor bad.
- ケ. For science to develop, people must think that the time to find out about the world is worth spending.
- コ. People in ancient civilizations didn't think about the world in a consistent way.







