



クラス		受験番号	
出席番号		氏 名	

# 3 高 1  
英語

2014年度

## 第3回 全統高1 模試問題

# 英 語 (90分)

2014年11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、19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



1465630311110000



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。

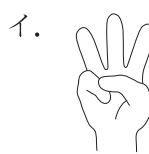
A これから読み上げられる英文(1)，(2)を聞き，それぞれの空所で読まれている単語を1語ずつ書け。

- (1) The boy ( a ) ( b ) young to operate the machine, but he did it pretty well.
- (2) My favorite song was playing on the radio, so I ( a ) ( b ) ( c ) a little.

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. “I can find my way without your help.”  
イ. “I can’t decide which ones are better.”  
ウ. “You should have a special place for them.”  
エ. “You should report it to the police first.”

- (2) ア. 9:50  
イ. 10:00  
ウ. 10:20  
エ. 10:30



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. Less than 10 percent.  
イ. About 20 percent.  
ウ. About 50 percent.  
エ. About 80 percent.
- (2) ア. Children are going on a diet to lose weight.  
イ. Children are oversleeping and don't have time.  
ウ. Parents are having financial difficulties.  
エ. Parents are too busy and lack interest.

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) If someone is not saying anything although you expect him or her to speak, this means that he or she is s□□□□t.
- (2) If the price of something you want is so high that you cannot buy it, this means that it is too e□□□□□□e for you.
- (3) If something is likely to cause harm or makes you worry about your safety, this means that it is d□□□□□□s.
- (4) If something happens or is done often, or if something is widely used or is well known, this means that it is c□□□□n.
- (5) If something is the only one of its kind or exists as the only example, this means that it is u□□□□e.



B 次の(1)～(5)の各組の英文中の空所に共通して入る語を，下のア～オの中から１つずつ選び，記号で答えよ。ただし，同じ記号を繰り返してはならない。

(1) The new album, in a (            ), was the most shocking music the singer ever made.

What you are saying is too difficult and does not make (            ) to me.

(2) This guidebook is of no (            ) today because it was written ten years ago.

If you want to succeed, you must try to make (            ) of every chance you get.

(3) Do you know when and where the accident took (            )?

As Jack had caught a bad cold, I had to attend a meeting in his (            ).

(4) After failing in business, I made up my (            ) to start a new life.

What first comes to (            ) when you think of ancient Egypt?

(5) The police lost (            ) of the thief in the darkness.

The naughty boy ran away at the (            ) of his teacher.

ア. mind	イ. place	ウ. sense	エ. sight	オ. use
---------	----------	----------	----------	--------

**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) I don't know the rules of curling very well, but the game is interesting ( ).

ア. to watch

イ. to watch it

ウ. watching

エ. watching it

(2) His mother is always complaining about ( ) lazy.

ア. he is

イ. he being

ウ. his being

エ. him to be

(3) The room was so noisy that I could not ( ).

ア. hear me

イ. be heard me

ウ. make myself hear

エ. make myself heard

(4) My grandfather gave me ( ) looked like an old coin.

ア. something

イ. that

ウ. what

エ. which

(5) This book is ( ) easier than that one.

ア. as

イ. more

ウ. much

エ. very

B 次の(1)～(5)の英文中の下線部ア～エ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) He had アa good voice but was not used to イsing in ウpublic, so he made エsome mistakes in the audition.
- (2) He seems アto be rich when he was イin his forties, but now he ウlives in a small house エby himself.
- (3) My アlittle brother had been looking イforward to the trip, so he was ウdisappointing when he got up エto find it was raining.
- (4) The man アwhom she introduced me was a famous pitcher, and he イgave me ウa lesson on エhow to throw a fastball.
- (5) Some researchers アon global warming イsay that the temperature will have risen by ウat least two degrees エuntil the end of the 21st century.

**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) あなたたちは彼らの誰とも知り合いではないですね。

I'm afraid [don't / them / any / you / know / of].

- (2) そのメモをもう 1 度見せていただけますか。

Will you [another / at / me / have / let / look] the note?

- (3) 成長するにつれて, その少女はますます美しくなった。

As she grew up, the [more / more / beautiful / girl / and / became].

- (4) 彼の意見を聞いてモモコはその問題を考え直した。

Momoko [hearing / thought / gave / a second / at / the matter] his opinion.

- (5) 良書から得られる楽しみに勝るものはない。

[like / nothing / we / there / the pleasure / is] get from a good book.

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

(1) 月に1度は私に手紙を書くように息子に言ったのに, 電話すらかけてきたことがない。(Iで始めて)

(2) 大雪のため, 空港で5時間以上待たされた。(I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)

In Western society, watching television is a very large part of our relaxation activities. Over 98 percent of homes in Britain have televisions, and over half have more than one television set. <sup>(1)</sup>People spend on average about four or five hours a day watching television. This makes it a \*significant cultural activity. But ever since television became popular, people have been concerned about it. So \*psychologists have been studying its effects for some time.

One debate, of course, is whether or not television increases \*aggression. Most psychologists \*firmly believe that <sup>(2)</sup>it can do so. However, it is difficult to find clear evidence. That is because there are so many other things which also influence people's lives and can make people more aggressive.

The earliest studies of television's influence on aggressive behavior were \*laboratory experiments. These were designed to measure a sudden change in people's behavior when they were shown aggressive images on television. Typically, \*research participants would be shown a piece of film which showed \*distinctively violent behavior, and then they would be observed to see whether they copied that behavior, or showed increased aggression after they had watched the aggressive images. These studies did show some \*modeling effects, <sup>(3)</sup>although not as strongly as some people expected them to, and some other studies failed to find the same results.

But these laboratory studies were really very \*artificial. Even if people are influenced by violence on television, <sup>(4)</sup>it is unlikely to show up immediately. Rather, as a scientist has shown in his studies of modeling effects, we are not likely to show the aggressive behavior until we think it is worthwhile or \*appropriate for us to do so. <sup>(5)</sup>So one reason why the results of these studies disagree may have something to do with the methods used in them.

Another problem with these studies is that they tend to look for group influences, rather than for \*specific effects on individuals. They study a large number of people and see whether, on the whole, their behavior seems to be influenced by the type of

programs that they watch. By studying people as a whole, they \*aim to remove individual differences and just look at general trends. But when it comes to something as important as this, it is individuals who matter. (6) We must not allow even one \*extremely \*mentally-troubled person out of six million viewers to copy a television murderer.

- (注) significant: 重要な      psychologist: 心理学者      aggression: 攻撃性  
firmly: 固く      laboratory: 実験室      research participant: 実験の参加者  
distinctively: はっきりと  
modeling effect: モデリング効果(模倣学習・他者の行動を観察し、それを見本としてまねること)  
artificial: 人為的な      appropriate: 適切な      specific: 特定の  
aim: 目指す      extremely: きわめて      mentally-troubled: 精神的に錯乱した

問1 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。

問2 下線部(2)の内容を it と do so の内容を明らかにして、句読点も含め 25 字以内の日本語で説明せよ。

問3 下線部(3)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. 一部の人々が予想したほどには、これらの研究はその効果を強く示さなかったが

イ. 一部の研究が予想したほどには、これらの効果はその研究を強く支持しなかったが

ウ. 一部の人々が予想したほどには、人々はその効果を強く支持しなかったが

エ. 一部の効果が予想したほどには、人々はこれらの研究を強く示さなかったが

問4 下線部(4)の意味に最も近いものを、次のア～エから 1 つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア. the influence of the study is unlikely to appear at once

イ. television is unlikely to influence the study results

ウ. the influence of television is unlikely to appear at once

エ. the study is unlikely to influence violence on television

問5 下線部(5)を和訳せよ。

問6 下線部(6)の主張に最も近い内容を述べたものを、次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア. Such extreme case should be worth studying.

イ. Such extreme case should be ignored.

ウ. Such extreme case can be regarded as an exception.

エ. Such extreme case would be the least important.

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. テレビが普及したので、人々は文化的な活動に興味を持ち始めた。

イ. 心理学者がテレビを研究し始めた理由は、テレビの影響に不安を感じている人々がいたからだ。

ウ. テレビの影響以外にも日常生活の中には暴力衝動を引き起こすような出来事が多い。

エ. テレビの暴力的な場面に関する初期の研究は人々の行動の変化を促すよう意図されたものであった。

オ. 実験の参加者がたずねられたのは、人間の暴力的な側面がテレビに反映されているかどうかであった。

カ. 暴力的な事件が起こって初めて、テレビの影響を研究することに価値や意義が生まれる。

キ. テレビの暴力場面の影響を探るには、集団よりも個人への影響を考えるべきである。



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)

There are about 500 million \*Buddhists worldwide, but it's unclear exactly when in history this religion began. \*Buddha's life story spread first through oral tradition, and little physical evidence about Buddhism's early years has been found.

Now, scientists for the first time have discovered \*archaeological evidence of when Buddha's life occurred. \*Excavations in Nepal \*date a Buddhist shrine located at what is said to be Buddha's birthplace to the sixth century B.C. The research, published in the journal *Antiquity*, describes the remains of a wooden structure about the same size and shape as a temple built at the same site in the third century B.C. Archaeologists also found a reason to think that a tree grew at the center of this ancient structure, lending support to the traditional story that Buddha's mother held onto a tree branch while giving birth to him. "This is one of those rare occasions when belief, tradition, archaeology and science actually come together," said Robin Coningham, professor at Durham University in the United Kingdom.

If this study is correct, Buddha's actual life probably overlapped with a generally recognized time period of 563-483 B.C. But lots of other \*date ranges for Buddha have been discussed — some scholars say 448 to 368 B.C., for instance. "We know the first of the shrines was built in the sixth century B.C., and this has added greatly to our understanding of Buddha's life story," Coningham said.

The Lumbini site in Nepal is one of the principal locations that are believed to be connected with Buddha's life. Lumbini is located between Nepal's border with India and the Siwalik Range of the Himalayas. Historical documents from Chinese travelers show that \*pilgrims made the journey to Lumbini for many centuries. The site was lost and stopped attracting pilgrims after the 15th century — no one knows why — but Lumbini was rediscovered in 1896. It was declared the birthplace of Buddha because of a sandstone post there, dating from the third century B.C. The writing on the post says that \*Emperor Ashoka visited this site of Buddha's birth.

Scholars say the more modern Maya Devi Temple at Lumbini, named after the mother of Buddha, was built on top of the \*foundations of more than one earlier

temple or \*stupa, which is a dome-shaped Buddhist monument. “One of those older temples dates back to the third century B.C., from the time of Emperor Ashoka. But there’s also evidence of the even earlier temple,” Coningham said. Beneath the remains of the Ashokan temple, archaeologists found a series of \*postholes where wooden posts had once been. The central, open portion of the most ancient temple probably had a tree, and also had never been covered by a roof.

To establish the dates of the earliest Buddhist shrine at Lumbini, Coningham and colleagues analyzed \*charcoal found within postholes, as well as sand. Different techniques used on each of these materials pointed to the same conclusion of the sixth century B.C., but the postholes showed a range of about 800 to 545 B.C. “If the postholes at Lumbini are characteristic of a tree shrine, religious activity could have started either during or shortly after the life of Buddha,” the study’s authors wrote.

Julia Shaw, archaeologist at University College London, applauded the research but said that other religious ceremonies existed at the same time as early Buddhism. “It would be difficult to determine whether the tree shrine in question was built for the worship of Buddha or had some other religious \*significance,” she said. But Coningham said that it’s unlikely that this earlier structure belonged to a spiritual tradition other than Buddhism, because of the “\*continuity” of the site between the sixth century B.C. and third century B.C. structures. The Ashokan temple is clearly Buddhist, and the earlier shrine had the same characteristics. “Often when sites of one religious activity are replaced by another, quite dramatic changes occur,” Coningham said. “Moreover, before the sixth century B.C., the area where the site is was just cultivated land.”

(注) Buddhist: 仏教徒      Buddha: ぶつだ 仏陀      archaeological: 考古学的な

excavation: 発掘      date ... to ~: …の年代を～と定める

date range: 生存していた年代      pilgrim: 巡礼者

Emperor Ashoka: アショーカ王(インドのマウリア朝の王)      foundation: 土台

stupa: (ドーム型の)仏舎利塔      posthole: 柱穴(柱を差し込むための穴)

charcoal: 木炭      significance: 意義      continuity: 連続性

A 次の問い(問1～5)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 In the journal *Antiquity*, an archaeologist ( )

- ア. thought of Buddha's life story as untrue and fictional.
- イ. claimed he found a tree at the center of a Buddhist temple.
- ウ. referred to a wooden structure about as large as a temple built in the third century B.C.
- エ. expressed doubts about how Buddha's mother gave birth.

問2 Lumbini ( )

- ア. is the site pilgrims visited before the 15th century.
- イ. was rediscovered in the 18th century.
- ウ. is the site where Buddha was born in the third century B.C.
- エ. was discovered in the sixth century B.C.

問3 According to the passage, it is said that Emperor Ashoka ( )

- ア. built more than one temple in the third century B.C.
- イ. dated one of the temples back to the third century B.C.
- ウ. constructed lots of Buddhist monuments.
- エ. went to the place where Buddha was born.

問4 Maya Devi Temple at Lumbini ( )

- ア. was named by Buddha's mother.
- イ. was named after the mother of a religious leader.
- ウ. was named by a religious leader.
- エ. was named before Buddha was born.

問5 Coningham believes that ( )

- ア. an earlier shrine in Lumbini didn't belong to a Buddhist tradition.
- イ. the earliest Buddhist shrine was built in the third century B.C.
- ウ. the Ashokan temple belonged to a spiritual tradition other than Buddhism.
- エ. an earlier Buddhist shrine in Lumbini was not related to another religion.

**B** 本文の内容と一致するものを，次のア～クの中から 3 つ選び，記号で答えよ。

- ア. There are as many as five hundred million Buddhists who live in Nepal today.
- イ. A lot of physical evidence about the origin of Buddhism has been found.
- ウ. A tree at the center of a shrine built in the third century B.C. is the very one Buddha's mother held to when she gave birth to him.
- エ. Nowadays all the archaeologists agree on when and where Buddha was born.
- オ. Coningham thinks there is evidence that a Buddhist temple was constructed before the time of Emperor Ashoka.
- カ. Researchers don't believe that the postholes at Lumbini are typical of a tree shrine.
- キ. Shaw and Coningham don't agree on whether or not the tree shrine in Lumbini was built in order to worship Buddha.
- ク. The temple built in the third century B.C. has a lot in common with the one built in the sixth century B.C.





