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|------|--|------|--|
| クラス  |  | 受験番号 |  |
| 出席番号 |  | 氏 名  |  |

#3 高1  
英語

2012年度

## 第3回 全統高1 模試問題

# 英 語 (80分)

## オーラル・コミュニケーション (10分)

2012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。オーラル・コミュニケーションの試験は、英語の試験が終了してから行う。それまではオーラル・コミュニケーションの問題ページを開かないこと。なお、オーラル・コミュニケーションは4型申込者用である。

### 注 意 事 項

1. この「問題」冊子は、25ページである。(英語2～22ページ、オーラル・コミュニケーション24～25ページ。)
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**



問題は次のページから始まる。

# 英 語

**1** 次の設問 A, B, C に答えよ。(配点 20点)

A 次の(1)～(4)において、見出し語と第1アクセント(第1強勢)の位置が同じ音節にあるものを、それぞれア～エの中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。なお「・」は音節の区切りを示している。

(1) a-bil-i-ty

ア. dem-o-cratic

イ. en-vi-ron-ment

ウ. in-vi-ta-tion

エ. u-ni-ver-sal

(2) at-ten-tion

ア. en-er-gy

イ. en-gi-neer

ウ. im-pres-sive

エ. tel-e-graph

(3) pi-o-neer

ア. ad-dress-ee

イ. ex-pen-sive

ウ. fan-tas-tic

エ. pho-to-graph

(4) ec-o-nom-ic

ア. ed-u-ca-tion

イ. in-dus-tri-al

ウ. ne-ces-si-ty

エ. tech-nol-o-gy

B 次の会話文の空所(1), (2)に入れ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。

(1) A: Do you have any tickets for tonight's concert?

B: I'm sorry, we are sold out. But some are left for today's matinee.

A: ( 1 )

B: It's a daytime performance.

ア. When did you talk about a matinee?

イ. How about today's matinee?

ウ. Why don't you recommend a matinee?

エ. What do you mean by "matinee"?

(2) A: Hello, this is Tom speaking. Can I speak to Momoko?

B: Oh, I'm afraid she's out now.

A: I see. ( 2 )

B: Sure, go ahead.

ア. Would you leave a message?

イ. Did you take a message?

ウ. Can I leave a message?

エ. May I take a message?

C 日本の近年における就職状況について述べた次の英文とグラフ・表を読んで、以下の設問に答えよ。

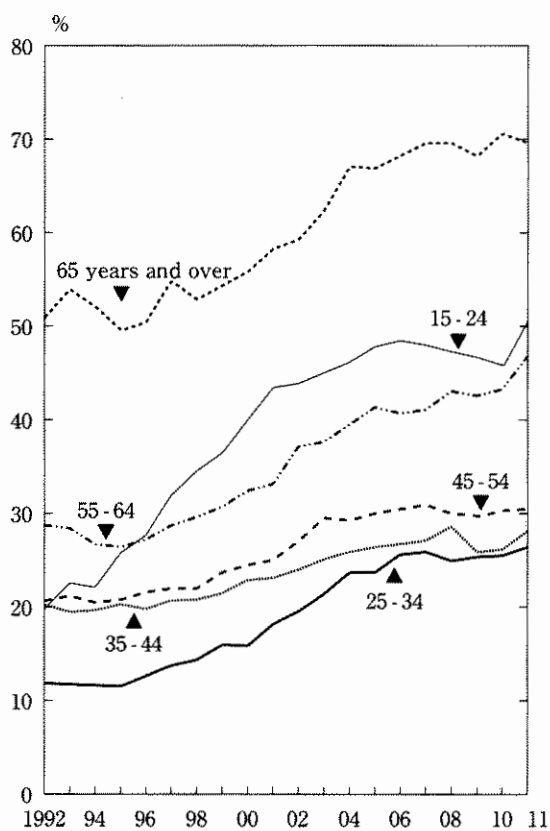
If you observe employment patterns in Japan, you find that the percentage of ( 1a ) employees has been increasing since 1992. The percentage rose most rapidly in ( 1b ) age group from the mid-1990s to the beginning of the 2000s. Although it went down in 2009 because of changes in the economy, it started going up again in 2010.

In 2010, there were 51.12 million employees, of whom ( 2a ) million were \*non-regular employees. The percentage of non-regular employees among all male employees was ( 2b ) percent, while it was ( 2c ) percent among all female employees, showing a large difference between the sexes.

A \*breakdown of non-regular employees by age group shows that among men, the youngest and the most elderly age groups are more likely to be employed as non-regular employees compared with the rest of the age groups. Among women, except for the youngest age group, the older the age group is, the higher the non-regular employee percentage is.

Labor cost-cutting was a significant factor in the increase in the percentage of non-regular employees, particularly among young people.

(注) non-regular employees: 非正規従業員      breakdown: 内訳

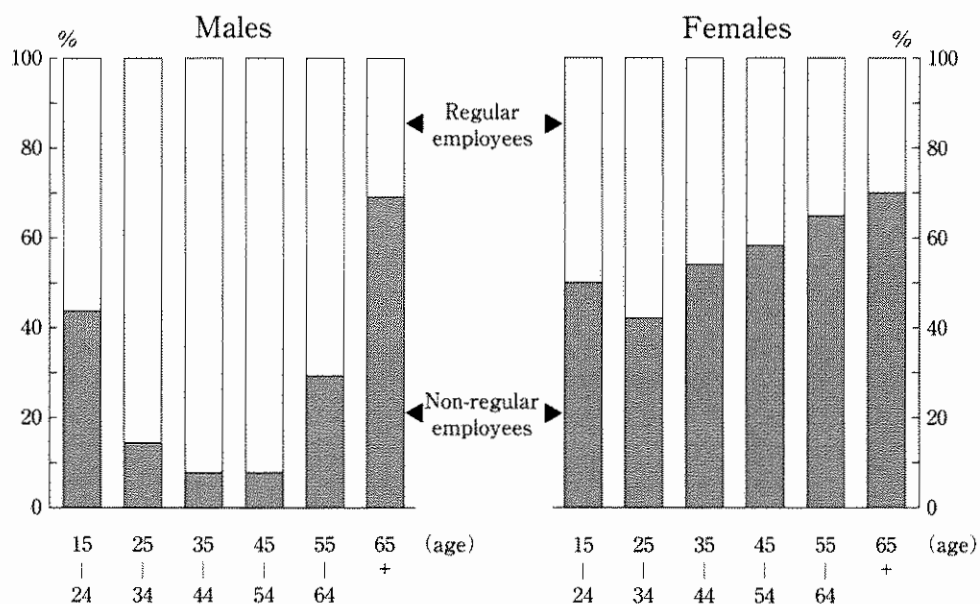
**Graph 1****Percentage of Non-Regular Employees by Age Group****Table****Employment by Employment Pattern (2010)**

(Thousands)

|         | Employees | Regular | Percentage | Non-regular | Percentage |
|---------|-----------|---------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Total   | 51,120    | 33,550  | 65.6       | 17,570      | 34.4       |
| Males   | 28,480    | 23,090  | 81.1       | 5,390       | 18.9       |
| Females | 22,640    | 10,460  | 46.2       | 12,180      | 53.8       |

Graph 2

Employment Pattern by Gender and Age (2010)



問1 本文の空所(1a)・(1b)に入る語句の組み合わせ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. (1a) the most elderly (1b) the youngest
- イ. (1a) regular (1b) non-regular
- ウ. (1a) non-regular (1b) the youngest
- エ. (1a) regular (1b) the most elderly

問2 本文の空所(2a)・(2b)・(2c)に入れるのに適切な数を，それぞれ算用数字で答えよ。



問3 本文、およびグラフ・表と一致するものを、次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- ア. The total number of non-regular employees decreased from 1992 to 2011.
- イ. The percentage of non-regular employees aged 65 or over was larger than that of non-regular employees aged 45 to 54 from 1992 to 2011.
- ウ. The percentage of regular male employees aged 15 to 24 was smaller than that of regular female employees aged 55 to 64 in 2010.
- エ. The percentage of non-regular employees went up from 1992 to 2011 because companies had to cut down working hours.

**2** 次の設問A, Bに答えよ。(配点 20点)

A 次の(1)～(5)の会話を読み、英文中の空所に入れるのに最も適当な形容詞を、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用いてはならない。

- (1) “What do you think is important for a happily married life?”  
“To be (            ) even when you get angry with your partner, maybe.”
- (2) “This museum exhibits a lot of tools and vessels made and used in the Stone Age.”  
“They will tell us what life was like in (            ) societies.”
- (3) “If you choose this new mobile phone plan, you can save 1,500 yen every month.”  
“Really? That’s so (            ).”
- (4) “On New Year’s Day, they eat the so-called ‘ozoni’, which is a soup containing rice cakes and vegetables.”  
“Hmm, it must be one of Japan’s (            ) dishes.”
- (5) “I’ve done all that I can to prepare for this exam. I’m sure I’ll answer all the questions correctly!”  
“You sound too (            ).”

|                |               |            |              |
|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| ア. confident   | イ. economical | ウ. patient | エ. primitive |
| オ. traditional |               |            |              |

B 次の(1)～(5)の2つの英文中の空所に共通する前置詞を、下のア～オの中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。ただし、文頭にくるものも小文字にしてある。なお、同じ記号を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- (1) When I heard the sad news, I was (        ) a loss for words.  
(        ) first she didn't like him, but after the party she became friendly with him.
- (2) He has been to New York three times (        ) business.  
Lucy broke the vase (        ) purpose because she hated it.
- (3) Would you please tell me what happened (        ) detail?  
(        ) general, animals tend to be afraid of fire.
- (4) Yesterday my brother sat on a newly painted bench (        ) mistake.  
I met one of my old friends in Kyoto (        ) chance.
- (5) Ted was so lucky as to get the ticket for the concert (        ) nothing.  
How about going to a Chinese restaurant (        ) a change?

ア. at

イ. by

ウ. for

エ. in

オ. on

**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) Mrs. Robinson, ( ) I take piano lessons, is a good teacher.

ア. from whom    イ. from that    ウ. whom    エ. that

(2) It doesn't matter who finds the truth ( ) the truth is found.

ア. as far as    イ. as long as    ウ. as short as    エ. as soon as

(3) I had my baby ( ) by the doctor last week.

ア. examine    イ. examined    ウ. examining    エ. to examine

(4) You ( ) out in such bad weather.

ア. hadn't better go    イ. hadn't better to go

ウ. had better not go    エ. had better not to go

(5) ( ) from the top of the mountain at night, Hakodate looks like a jewelry box.

ア. To see    イ. Seeing    ウ. To be seen    エ. Seen

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：I アam イgood at ウwrite エin English.

解答：ウ → writing

- (1) Yesterday Kanako was made アstay イat school ウafter the other students in her class エwent home.
- (2) The boss アwas standing イat the door ウwith her arms エfolding.
- (3) I may アread this book before, but I イcan ウhardly remember エit.
- (4) アBoth of Tommy's イparents was born in the U.S.A.; his father was born in France ウand エhis mother in Poland.
- (5) Your アpair of vintage jeans is イthree times ウmore expensive as エmine.

**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。

- (1) この列車が各駅停車かどうかご存知ですか。

Do you [this train / at / know / each / if / stops] station?

- (2) その桜の木が東京からワシントンに贈られてから100年が過ぎた。

It [since / were / one hundred years / given / is / the cherry trees] to Washington by Tokyo.

- (3) 茶色はモモコには似合わないと言っている。

Sakura [that / Momoko's / think / brown / doesn't / is] color.

- (4) クリスマスカードは、クリスマス当日ではなくその前に届くほうがよい。

Christmas cards [on / should arrive / but / not / before / Christmas Day] it.

- (5) 交通渋滞のため私は仕事に1時間遅れてしまった。

The heavy traffic [an hour / work / me / late / made / for].

B 次の日本語(1), (2)を, ( )内の指示にしたがって英訳せよ。

- (1) 私は3日後にニューヨークに向けて日本を出発することになっている。

(I'm で始めて)

- (2) 彼は図書館から借りたすべての本をおとといまでに返さなければならなかった。

(He had to で始めて)

問題は次のページに続く。

- 5 次の英文を読んで、設問 A, B に答えよ。なお、参考として、英文のあとに旅程の地図が示されている。(配点 40点)

On April 14, 1846, eighty-seven pioneers — families mostly, with children of all ages — from Springfield, Illinois, began their journey west by \*wagon train to settle in California. Led by brothers George and Jacob Donner and James Reed, this group is now known as the Donner Party.

The success of their journey depended on nearly perfect timing: they could not leave until the spring rains stopped and they were required to make it over \*the Sierra Nevada Mountains before the first snows fell. The Donner brothers and Reed were sure that their journey would be a success. Jacob brought with him *The Emigrants' Guide to Oregon and California*, in which the author, Lansford Hastings, claimed that a shortcut would cut nearly 400 miles off the trip and save time. He didn't reveal that he had never traveled it.

By early June, the pioneers had reached Fort Laramie in Wyoming, where they met Jim Clyman, who had traveled in reverse through the shortcut on horseback. Clyman warned the pioneers that the wagons would never make it through the \*pass to reach the Great Salt Lake and advised them to take the regular route.

James Reed was in a hurry. He wanted to cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains before winter, so on July 31, the group set off, taking the shortcut. Because the pioneers had to clear the road for their wagons, the trip was more difficult and took 20 days longer than expected — it was almost a month later that they reached the Great Salt Lake and the Salt Lake Desert. According to the guidebook, the desert was 40 miles across, but in fact it was 80 miles. It took five days to cross. By the end of September the group rejoined the regular route in eastern Nevada. The shortcut turned out to have been 125 miles longer than the regular route — and it cost them a great deal.

On October 31, the pioneers arrived at a lake in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. After a short rest, they climbed toward the summit, but the women were so tired from carrying their children that the decision was made to cross the



pass the next morning. That night, 5 feet of snow fell, blocking their passage to the summit. They went back to the lake and prepared a winter camp: three cabins and three tents for more than 80 people. They tried to cross the mountains two more times, but they were forced to return to the camp.

In mid-December, after one man had died of \*malnutrition, 15 of the pioneers set out on \*snowshoes to seek help. At times, they faced 20-foot-high snow, but they reached the summit in two days — only to find that the snow was even deeper on the other side. \*Meanwhile, snow covered the cabins at the lake camp. To stay alive, the pioneers ate a kind of soup made from boiled cow leather. By mid-February, many more were to die, including Jacob.

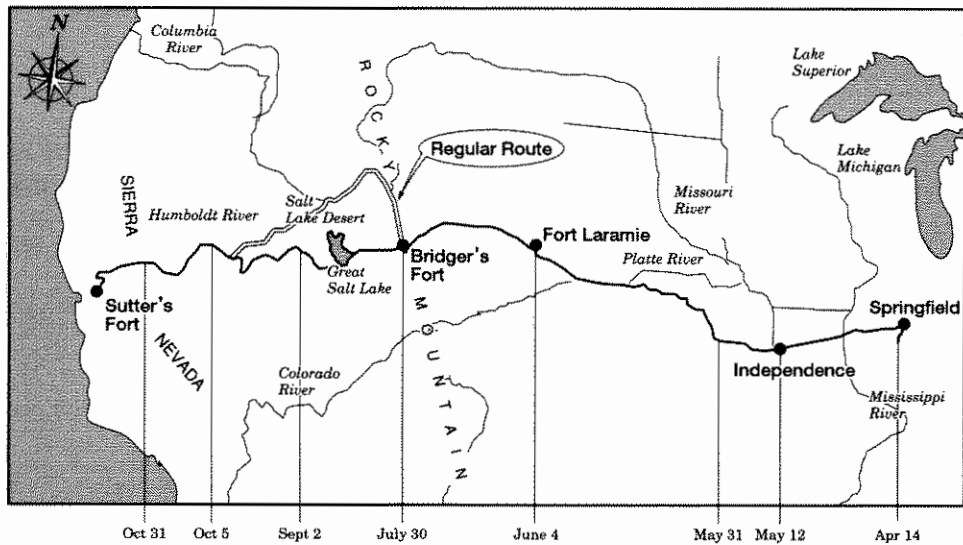
Finally, one month after leaving the lake camp, seven snowshoers, including all five women who had set out, made it to a village. By then, the rest of the snowshoers had died of \*fatigue and \*starvation.

Rescue parties were sent to save the pioneers trapped on the other side of the mountains. On February 19th, the first rescue party found 48 survivors at the camp. It took almost two months for four rescue parties to bring all of the survivors to safety.

On April 29, 1847 — almost a year after leaving Springfield — the final pioneer arrived at Sutter's Fort in California. Only 48 members of the party had survived.

- (注) wagon train: ほろ馬車隊    the Sierra Nevada Mountains: シエラネバダ山脈  
pass: 峠    malnutrition: 栄養失調  
snowshoe: かんじき (足が雪の中にもぐらないように履物の下につける道具)  
meanwhile: 一方そのころ    fatigue: 疲労    starvation: 飢え

## The Donner Party Route



A 次の問い(問1～5)に対する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。

問1 Why were the Donner brothers and Reed sure that their journey would be a success?

- ア. Because they had started their journey early enough.
- イ. Because they thought they would save time by taking a shortcut.
- ウ. Because they were fully prepared for the worst.
- エ. Because they expected perfect weather conditions.

問2 What did Jim Clyman advise the pioneers to do?

- ア. To take the regular route.
- イ. Not to take the regular route.
- ウ. To leave at once.
- エ. Not to leave at once.

問3 Why did it take a long time to reach the Great Salt Lake?

- ア. The pioneers got lost in the wilderness.
- イ. The pioneers mistakenly reached the Salt Lake Desert.
- ウ. The pioneers had to remove obstacles in their way.
- エ. The pioneers decided to take the regular route.

問4 How long did it take to rejoin the regular route?

- ア. Nearly two weeks.
- イ. Nearly two months.
- ウ. Nearly three weeks.
- エ. Nearly three months.

問5 Which of the following is true about the snowshoers?

- ア. Eight of them were males.
- イ. Eight of them were females.
- ウ. Eight of them survived.
- エ. Eight of them died.

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. According to Hastings, his new route was about 125 miles shorter than the regular one.
- イ. Jim Clyman had great difficulty traveling the shortcut in a wagon.
- ウ. When they took the shortcut, the pioneers probably thought they would arrive at the Great Salt Lake in 10 days.
- エ. The route through the Salt Lake Desert was 40 miles shorter than Hastings' guidebook said it was.
- オ. The pioneers tried to cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains three times, but they had to go back to the lake every time.
- カ. In order to find help, some of the pioneers left the camp on horseback for the other side of the mountains.
- キ. Jacob Donner, who was among the members wearing snowshoes, died before they reached a village on the other side of the mountains.
- ク. It was nearly six months from the time the pioneers were trapped in the snow to the time the last pioneer arrived at Sutter's Fort in California.

問題は次のページに続く。

6 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えよ。(配点 60点)

We often say that we want to make changes in our lives. You may want to make more money, start a new career, or lose weight. Yet change can seem so hard. Why do you have so much trouble with change?

(1) The reason lies in the fact that there are two parts in your brain: the left \*hemisphere and the right hemisphere. The former is responsible for \*rational, conscious thought and \*processes ideas \*sequentially, using language. The latter is emotional and processes ideas \*simultaneously, using pictures.

The emotional, \*subconscious mind is far more powerful than the rational, conscious mind. It can process more information and controls about 95 percent of the thoughts you think and the actions you take each day. It is \*motivated by the pull of pleasurable rewards and the push of negative emotions.

(2) If you think of the emotional mind as an elephant and the rational mind as the rider, you can understand the challenge of change. The rider can control the elephant, as long as the elephant doesn't have any strong desires about the direction in which it moves. However, if the elephant doesn't want to go, the rider has very little chance of forcing it.

The concept of the \*conflict between the elephant and the rider (the emotional and the rational) goes back thousands of years, to the teachings of \*Plato. Since then, (3) various techniques have been used to get the elephant and the rider to work together.

Studies have shown that when you attempt to use \*willpower to create change, success is very limited. Willpower is now known to have its limit. Therefore, when you want to start a new business and to lose weight, if you try to accomplish tasks in both of (4) the two areas simultaneously, relying on willpower alone will probably not succeed.

The emotional, subconscious elephant experiences fear, anxiety, and other negative emotions when \*pursuing goals. This isn't a moral failing or a sign of weakness; it's the way the brain works. The subconscious was designed by

evolution to protect us from danger. However, this part of the brain isn't good at \*distinguishing between what is actually physically dangerous, like a tiger chasing you, and what is only emotionally dangerous, like rejection or failure. ( 5 ) this, these emotional \*deterrents stop you from taking action and achieving your goals.

The reason why so many people fail to achieve success is that the elephant is not willing to take the necessary actions. <sup>(6)</sup>To make tasks much easier, you need to have the elephant motivated to move in a certain direction. At the very least, the elephant needs to be neutral and not resisting the rider.

- (注) hemisphere: 脳半球      rational: 理性的な      process: …を処理する  
sequentially: 順々に      simultaneously: 同時に  
subconscious: 潜在意識の, 無意識の  
motivate: …をやる気にさせる, …する気にさせる      conflict: 対立  
Plato: プラトン(古代ギリシアの哲学者)      willpower: 意志力  
pursue: …を追求する      distinguish: 区別する      deterrent: 抑止力

問1 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。

問2 下線部(2)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. 感情的な人々が象を嫌がったり理性的な人々が象に乗るのを嫌がったりすることを考えると、変化を起こすことに挑戦するかもしれない。
- イ. 感情のことを象だと考え、理性のことを象使いだと考えてみると、変化を起こすことの大変さが理解できる。
- ウ. 象の気持ちについて考えて、理性的な人々が象に乗るのを嫌がれば、人々は変化を起こそうと挑戦する気になるかもしれない。
- エ. 象のように感覚的に考えるのと同時に象使いのように理性的に考えれば、変化するのが大変だと理解できる。

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. 象使いと一緒に働く象を捕まえるために、さまざまなテクニックが用いられてきた。

イ. 象使いは、さまざまなテクニックで象を捕まえて一緒に働くことに慣れている。

ウ. 象と象使いと一緒に働かせるために、さまざまなテクニックが用いられてきた。

エ. 昔は、さまざまなテクニックで、象使いが象を捕まえて一緒に働いたものだった。

問4 下線部(4)の the two areas は、具体的にはどのようなことか、日本語で2つ書け。

問5 空所( 5 )に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア. Because of      イ. By means of      ウ. In spite of      エ. Instead of

問6 下線部(6)を和訳せよ。

問7 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. 左脳は理性を用いた思考を担っていて、言語を用いてさまざまな考えを同時に処理する。

イ. 右脳は、左脳よりも多くの情報を処理している。

ウ. 象使いは長い時間をかけて象を管理しているので、象が欲求をあらわにすることはない。

エ. 理性と感情が衝突することがあるという考え方は近代以降のものだ。

オ. 何かを変えようとする場合、意志力を働かせることが何より大切だ。

カ. 目標を追求するときに不安な気持ちのせいで躊躇してしまうのは意志の弱さの表れではない。

キ. 右脳は、物理的に危険性のあるものと、感情面で危険性のあるものとを区別するのが得意ではない。

ク. 多くの人がうまく変化を起こすことができないのは、理性がそれを抑制するからだ。



オーラル・コミュニケーションの試験は、英語の試験が終了してから行う。監督者の指示があるまで次のページを開かないこと。

なお、オーラル・コミュニケーションは4型申込者用である。

# オーラル・コミュニケーション

放送を聞いて次の問題に答えよ。(配点 20点)

- ・放送を聞きながらメモをとってもよいが、解答は解答用紙の所定欄に記入すること。
- ・放送が終わった後も、試験終了時間までこの問題の解答を続けてよい。

これから、やや長めの対話を読まれる。その後で、対話の内容に関する5つの質問が読まれる。以下に示すロサンゼルス空港の発着スケジュールを参考にしながら、質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、4つの選択肢(a)～(d)の中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。なお、対話と質問は2度読まれる。

ロサンゼルスに住む Mr. Preston は旅行代理店を訪れ、休日の短期旅行の予約をしようとしている。

## FLIGHT SCHEDULE

| 《Outbound》              |          |           | 《Inbound》               |          |            |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| Los Angeles to New York |          |           | New York to Los Angeles |          |            |
| Flight                  | Departs  | Arrives   | Flight                  | Departs  | Arrives    |
| AA 34                   | 8:00 am  | 4:25 pm   | AA 33                   | 7:45 am  | 11:00 am   |
| AA 2                    | 9:25 am  | 6:05 pm   | AA 1                    | 9:00 am  | 12:30 pm   |
| AA 4                    | 11:40 am | 8:15 pm   | AA 117                  | 1:45 pm  | 5:00 pm    |
| AA 22                   | 3:00 pm  | 11:20 pm  | AA 21                   | 7:00 pm  | 10:25 pm   |
| AA 10                   | 9:20 pm  | 5:35 am+1 | AA 185                  | 9:00 pm  | 12:25 am+1 |
| Los Angeles to Honolulu |          |           | Honolulu to Los Angeles |          |            |
| Flight                  | Departs  | Arrives   | Flight                  | Departs  | Arrives    |
| AA 161                  | 7:15 am  | 10:15 am  | AA 270                  | 7:20 am  | 3:30 pm    |
| AA 287                  | 3:15 pm  | 6:15 pm   | AA 162                  | 12:15 pm | 8:30 pm    |
| AA 267                  | 6:45 pm  | 9:45 pm   | AA 298                  | 8:40 pm  | 5:00 am+1  |

+1=arrives the next day

- (1) (a) None  
(b) One  
(c) Four  
(d) Five
- (2) (a) Buy some new clothes.  
(b) See a show.  
(c) Try the local food.  
(d) Watch a baseball game.
- (3) (a) They both have.  
(b) The man has, but his wife hasn't.  
(c) The man hasn't, but his wife has.  
(d) Neither of them has.
- (4) (a) His and his wife's favorite hotel is fully booked.  
(b) The weather in Miami will be bad.  
(c) He would rather go to New York.  
(d) He wants to take a direct flight.
- (5) (a) AA 267 and AA 270  
(b) AA 287 and AA 298  
(c) AA 161 and AA 270  
(d) AA 161 and AA 162

