

平成31年度
広島県瀬戸内高等学校一般入学試験問題

英 語

(50 分)

..... 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この冊子を開いて見ないこと。
2. 解答は必ず解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。
3. 問題・解答用紙に落丁、乱丁、印刷不明な箇所があれば申し出ること。
4. 問題・解答用紙の指定欄の太枠内に、受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。
5. 問題・答案は試験終了後、監督員の指示によって回収するので、終了の合図までそのまま静かに着席していること。
6. 余白は自由に使って良い。

受験
番号

--

【1】 次の文を読んで問いに答えなさい。

When you hear the words Walt Disney, what do you think of? Animation? A talking mouse? A *theme park? A company? Or maybe a man? All of these things and more are Walt Disney. Walt Disney is one of the most well-known brands in the world, and the second largest pure entertainment company in the world. And it all started with one man's dream.

Walt Disney was born (①) December 5th, 1901 in Chicago, America. From a young age, Walt liked to draw things, and he often practiced drawing by copying the front page *cartoons of the newspapers his father bought. When he entered high school, he started drawing for his school newspaper.

When he graduated (②) high school, Walt worked as a truck driver in France and Germany during World War I, and he found a job at a *commercial art studio after coming back to America. Walt met his good friend and partner Ub Iwerks at this studio. One year later they lost their jobs and decided to start their own company, but this company soon failed.

So in 1923 Walt Disney moved to Hollywood and started a company called the Disney Brothers Studios with his brother Roy. He asked his friend Iwerks to come to join him, and then they changed the name of the company to the Walt Disney Company. They started making animations with a character called Oswald the Lucky Rabbit for Universal Studios. Universal Studios did not renew their *contract, and kept Oswald the Lucky Rabbit.

Walt decided to make films himself, and created a new character (③) Iwerks, Mickey Mouse. The first Mickey Mouse film, *Steamboat Willie*, was a big success because it was the first animation to use sound.

With the success of Mickey Mouse, Disney began to create more characters like Donald Duck, Goofy and Pluto. All these characters were very successful, but Disney's biggest success came in 1937 with the release of *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. *Snow White* was the first 90-minute animated film, and it was also a color film. With the success of

Snow White, Disney began to create more and more films, like *Pinocchio*, *Dumbo* and *Bambi*. After doing so well in film and television Disney decided to try something new.

④ (a theme park / next / was / build / his / plan / to). He hoped children and adults could have a good time at this theme park. So Disney (⑤ buy) many orange farms in California and built the first Disneyland there. It was very big and people could enjoy all kinds of fantasy and adventures. Walt Disney called it "the happiest place on earth." In two years 10 million people came to visit Disneyland. After this, Walt Disney created his most challenging film, *Mary Poppins*. It mixed real actors with animated characters. The film won many *awards, and many people think it is Walt Disney's *masterpiece.

Next he began to build a bigger park called Disney World. It opened in 1971. Unfortunately Walt Disney never saw Disney World, because he died in 1966.

The Disney company continued to ⑥ expand by building theme parks in many different places, like Tokyo, followed by Paris, Hong Kong, and most recently Shanghai.

⑦ Disney also continued to have great film hits with movies (⑧) *The Little Mermaid*, *Beauty and the Beast*, *The Lion King* and more. But soon computer graphics became (⑨ popular) than *hand-drawn animation. In 1995 Disney teamed up with the company Pixar to make the first 80-minute CG film, *Toy Story*. It was a big success, and later Disney bought Pixar.

Disney as a company was getting bigger, it began to buy many more (⑩ company) and soon they owned movies like *The Avengers*, *Star Wars*, *Indiana Jones* and sports TV channels. This made them one of the largest entertainment companies in the world.

*theme park テーマパーク cartoon(s) マンガ
commercial art studio (広告などの) 商業美術のスタジオ contract 契約
award(s) 賞 masterpiece 傑作 hand-drawn 手書きの

【2】留学生の Jasmin と浩志と Green 先生が会話をしています。これを読んで次の問いに答えなさい。

Jasmin : How was your math test yesterday, Hiroshi?

Hiroshi : It was terrible. How about you, Jasmin?

Jasmin : Not so bad. I'm good at math.

Hiroshi : You're ① smart . I'm jealous of you. I hate math.

Green : Why?

Hiroshi : Because it's too difficult for me. And every time my test scores are bad, my mother gets angry with me.

Green : That's too bad. I feel sorry that Japanese students have to study a lot of subjects. In my country, students take 10 *credits and only English is a *required subject. So, students can choose other subjects (②) they want to study.

Hiroshi : Really? You are from Australia, aren't you?

Green : Yes I am.

Jasmin : What subjects did you take?

Green : I took English, math, world history, and religious studies.

Hiroshi : It's a good system! By the way, what is ③ religious studies?

Green : Religious studies is about Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism, Christianity and so on.

Hiroshi : I see.

Jasmin : In Indonesia, religious studies is a required subject.

Hiroshi : That sounds interesting. ④ (do / many / required subjects / how / you / have) in your country?

Jasmin : I don't know.

Hiroshi : Maybe it's fewer than that of Japan. It's too hard for me to study so many subjects, because I ⑤ don't like studying.

Jasmin : I don't really like studying, either. But I want to go to college. I want to be an English teacher in the future.

Hiroshi : I don't know what I want to be in the future. But, my parents always tell me to go to college. Do we have to study, Ms. Green?

Green : Well, I think you should.

Jasmin : But there are some students (⑥) don't go to college.

Green : Yes, there are. Do you think those students don't need to study, Hiroshi?

Hiroshi : I don't know.

Green : What do you think, Jasmin?

Jasmin : Well, I think all students should study for the future.

Hiroshi : I see what you are saying, but I don't think all subjects are (⑦ need) in the future. Will we need to *solve difficult math problems after we leave school?

Green : I can't say. I felt the same when I was a student. But now I think people should study ⑧ to find the *strength to *carry out any plans that they decide on. So, even though math is difficult, setting a goal and making an effort is important. And also, how to solve the problem is important.

Hiroshi : I see. Math is important. Actually all subjects are important. And, when I have a strong *will and carry out my plans, I feel *confident.

Green : That's right. If you have confidence, your life will become more interesting. I ⑨ (to / a / wonderful / you / have / want / life).

Jasmin : I think studying makes us happy.

Hiroshi : Yes, and it's important for us ⑩ to imagine our future.

Green : That's right. Will you study hard, Hiroshi?

Hiroshi : Yes, I will.

Jasmin : Me, too.

Green : ⑪ Where there is a will, there is a way. Good luck.

Hiroshi : Thank you.

* credit 単位	required 必須の	solve (問題を) 解く
strength 強さ	carry out 実行する	will 意志
confident 自信に満ちた		

(1) 下線部①の意味として正しいものを下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア やせている	イ 賢い	ウ すましている
エ 明らかな	オ 素敵な	

(2) (②)・(⑥)に入る関係代名詞をそれぞれ下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア what	イ who	ウ which	エ whom	オ whose
--------	-------	---------	--------	---------

- (3) 下線部③は何を勉強する科目か。漢字2字で答えなさい。
- (4) 下線部④・⑨をそれぞれ意味が通るように並べかえなさい。ただし、文頭の語も小文字にしてあります。
- (5) 下線部⑤とほぼ同じ意味の単語を本文から1語で抜き出しなさい。
- (6) (⑦) を適切な形に直しなさい。
- (7) 下線部⑧・⑩のtoと同じ用法の文をそれぞれ下から選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア He likes to swim.
イ I have no time to swim.
ウ They went to the pool to swim.
- (8) 下線部⑪を日本語に直したものを下から選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア 能ある鷹は爪を隠す
イ 二兎を追う者は一兎をも得ず
ウ 石橋をたたいて渡る
エ 精神一到何事か成らざらん
オ 火のない所に煙は立たぬ
- (9) 本文の内容と合うものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア Jasmin is from Australia.
イ In Indonesia, math is a required subject.
ウ Ms. Green hopes that Hiroshi studies hard.
エ Hiroshi likes math.
オ Jasmin's dream is to be a math teacher.
- (10) Green 先生が勉強する上で大切だと思っていることは何か。() 内に適語を入れ、文を完成させなさい。
() を決め、() をすることが大切である。

【3】 次の英文に（ ）内の語句を入れる場合、最も適切な場所を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) The baby ア will イ able to ウ walk by himself. (be)
- (2) We know ア the イ earth ウ is round. (that)
- (3) I have ア seen that イ movie ウ before. (never)
- (4) The book ア my father イ bought last week ウ very expensive. (was)
- (5) The ア boy イ alone in the park is ウ my little brother. (running)

【4】 次の下線部の発音が他の3つと異なるものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) ア loved イ cleaned ウ moved エ hoped
- (2) ア drive イ sick ウ children エ trick
- (3) ア boat イ coat ウ only エ ball
- (4) ア woman イ women ウ wood エ book
- (5) ア washes イ catches ウ tries エ teaches

【5】 次の下線部を引いた語句のうち、文法上誤りのあるものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) ア Where イ was Ken and his sister ウ when I arrived エ at the theater?
- (2) Don't ア be afraid イ of ウ make mistakes when you try エ to speak English.
- (3) My ア younger brother is イ the tallest ウ in the ten boys エ in his class.
- (4) My grandparents come to our house ア to teach me how イ to play shogi ウ twice エ the month.
- (5) The apples I ア eat the day イ before yesterday ウ were delicious and I want to eat エ more.