



京都成章高等学校
英

平成21年度 入学試験問題
語

I. 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。

Mrs Smith lived in *the country, but she worked in London. She always *drove to the *railway station in her car every morning, and *left it in the station *car park until she arrived back in the train in the evening. She was a careful driver, but one morning (1) she was so late that she was driving very fast when she had an accident in a *narrow road (あ) was not far from her home. Her car *ran into another car coming in *the opposite direction.

Both Mrs Smith and the other driver got out of their cars, and Mrs Smith said, "I'm afraid (2) [time / to / don't / have / I] *waste on an accident this morning, because I have a very important meeting in town at nine, and I think you're a busy man too."

"Yes, I am," the other driver said, "but we'll [A] call the police. If we send a police report of the accident to our *insurance companies, we can get some money to *repair our cars."

"Yes, that's right," Mrs Smith answered, "but I have a good idea. We can go away now in our cars, and then come back here at six this evening, and put our cars *in the same positions as they are in now. Then we can call the police. (3) 彼らはいつ事故が起きたのか知ることはできない"

"(4) That is a good idea!" the other driver said happily. "So I'll be here at six o'clock this evening. I will not be late!"

Mrs Smith and the other driver exchanged telephone numbers, and then drove to work in their cars.

When Mrs Smith arrived at the station from London fifteen minutes before six that evening, she got into her car, drove to the place, and found (い) the other driver was waiting there in his car. They put both cars in the same positions as they were in after the accident. Then Mrs Smith called the police and said, "An accident has just (5) happen."

* the country : 田舎 drove : drive (車で行く) の過去形 railway : 鉄道

left ~ : leave ~ (~を置いておく) の過去形 car park : 駐車場 narrow : 狭い

ran into ~ : run into ~ (~にぶつかる) の過去形 the opposite direction : 逆方向

waste ~ : ~を無駄にする insurance companies : 保険会社 repair ~ : ~を修理する

in the same positions as they are in now : 今と同じ位置に

A. (あ) (い) に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれア～ウの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

(あ) ア. who イ. what ウ. which

(い) ア. that イ. when ウ. where

B. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

C. 下線部(2)が「無駄にする時間がない」という意味になるように [] 内の語を並べ換えなさい。

D. [A] に「～しなければいけない」という意味の英語2語を書きなさい。

E. 下線部(3)の日本語の意味を表す英文を書きなさい。

F. 下線部(4)の内容として正しいものを次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. 今、警察を呼びに行くために自分たちの車から離れるという提案
- イ. 今は別々に警察に行って、夜にもう一度今と同じ位置に車を止め警察に電話するという提案
- ウ. 夜になるまで今と同じ位置に車をずっと置いておき、その後、一緒に警察に行くという提案
- エ. 夜になってから、今と同じ位置にもう一度車を置き、警察に連絡するという提案

G. 下線部(5)を最も適切な形に変えたものを次のア～ウの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. to happen イ. happening ウ. happened

H. 本文の内容に合うものを次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Mrs Smith always went to work in the country by car and train.
- イ. Mrs Smith always left her car in the station car park in London.
- ウ. After Mrs Smith had an accident, she and the other driver talked about it outside their cars.
- エ. Mrs Smith arrived back at the station very late, so the other driver waited for a long time.

II. 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。

I got home at six o'clock in the evening. My wife opened the front door for me.

“Hi, Paul,” she said.

“Hi, Mary,” I said.

“(a)” she asked.

“No,” I answered, “but I'm very hungry.”

“(b)” she said.

I *took off my coat and sat down. (1) My wife sat () () () me.

“(c)” she asked.

“No,” I answered, “I missed it. I ran to the station and got there at eight fifty-five.”

“(d)”

“The 9:15.”

“(e)” she asked.

“At ten o'clock,” I answered.

“At ten o'clock!” My wife was surprised.

“Was the *boss angry?”

“No, he wasn't at the office,” I said.

“He arrived at [あ]. He [い] his train, too!”

* took off ~ : take off ~ (～を脱ぐ) の過去形 boss : 上司

A. (a) ~ (e) に入る最も適切な文をそれぞれ次のア～オの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Did you catch your train this morning?
- イ. Are you tired?
- ウ. Which train did you catch?
- エ. Dinner will be ready soon.
- オ. What time did you get to the office?

- B. 下線部(1)が「妻は私の前に座った」という意味になるように () 内に最も適切な語を入れなさい。
- C. [あ] に入る最も適切なものを次のア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。
 ア. eight fifty-five イ. nine fifteen ウ. ten o'clock エ. ten thirty
- D. [い] に入る最も適切な語を本文中から1語抜き出しなさい。

Ⅲ. 次のア～クの中から、1の部分を最も強く発音するものを4つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. im-por-tant イ. ho-tel ウ. li-brar-y エ. an-i-mal
1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 1 2 3
- オ. Eu-rope カ. Sep-tem-ber キ. or-ange ク. i-de-a
1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3

Ⅳ. 次のA～Dの英文中の () 内に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)をそれぞれア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. I found his book in that room, but I couldn't find ().
 ア. me イ. my ウ. mine エ. myself
- B. Will you please stand up when your name ()?
 ア. calls イ. call ウ. called エ. is called
- C. "How () is it from here to the bus stop?"
 "It's one kilometer."
 ア. long イ. far ウ. much エ. many
- D. In Japan, we have () rain in June.
 ア. several イ. many ウ. much エ. a few

Ⅴ. 次のA～Dの各組の英文がそれぞれほぼ同じ意味を表すように、() 内に最も適切な語を入れなさい。

- A. He was very old. He couldn't work there.
 = He was () old () work there.
- B. When you listen to the story, you will be very sad.
 = The story will () () very sad.
- C. Ken began to live here three years ago. He still lives here.
 = Ken () () here for three years.
- D. He is taller than any other student in the class.
 = He is the () () () the students in the class.

VI. 次のA～Eの [] 内にある語(句)を並べ換えて日本文に合う英文を完成しなさい。なお、文頭にくるものも小文字で示してある。

A. 彼がその犬の世話をしています。

[care / he / of / the dog / takes].

B. 若い人たちにとって本を読むことはとても大切です。

[important / very / books / reading / is] for young people.

C. 彼は日本製のカメラを買いました。

[Japan / he / made / a / camera / in / bought].

D. 明日ここに来てほしい。

[want / here / to / you / come / I] tomorrow.

E. お父さんが僕に買ってくれた自転車を君に見せてあげるよ。

[bought / show / I / my father / will / you / the bike / me].

VII. 次のA、Bの英文を()内の指示に従って書き換えなさい。

A. She went to Tokyo to see her uncle. (下線部を問う疑問文に)

B. John is not as old as Ben. (Ben を主語にして比較級の文に)