


湘南工科大学附属高等学校

令和6年度 入学試験問題





英 語

[注意] 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。

 部分がマークシート方式により解答する解答欄です。

マーク上の注意事項

- 1 HB 又は B の鉛筆（シャープペンシルも可）を使って、○の中を正確に塗りつぶすこと。
- 2 答えを直すときは、きれいに消して、消しくずを残さないこと。
- 3 決められた欄以外にマークしたり、記入したりしないこと。

良い例	悪い例		
	 線	 小さい	 はみ出し
	 丸囲み	 レ点	 うすい

* 問題は 1 ～ 7 の7題です。

1 次の英文をよく読み、それに続く設問に答えなさい。

Thirty years ago, *Lake Ponkapog in Hartwell was full of (1) life. Many birds and animals lived around the lake, which was full of fish. Now there are few birds, animals, and fish. The lake water is polluted. It is a dirty brown color, and is filled with strange plants.

How did this happen? First, we must think about how water gets into Lake Ponkapog. When it rains, water comes into the lake from all around. In the past, there (2) be forests all around Lake Ponkapog, so the rain water was clean.

These days there are many (3) houses near the lake. People often use chemicals in their gardens to grow vegetables and kill insects. When it rains, the rain water (4) carry these chemicals into the lake. Other chemicals enter the water from factories near the lake. These chemicals pollute the water and kill the animals.

Boats on the lake are also a problem. Lake Ponkapog is a popular place for motorboats and jet-skis. Oil and gas from boats and jet-skis also pollute the lake.

There is still another problem at the lake — *exotic plants. These plants come from other countries. They have no *natural predators here, and they grow very quickly. In a short time, (5) they can fill up a lake. Then there is no room for other plants. (6) The other plants originally growing in the lake die. These other plants were food for many animals and fish. So now those animals and fish also die.

People in Hartwell are worried. They love their lake and want to save it. Will it be possible? A clean lake must have clean rain water. Clean rain water is possible only if people are more careful about chemicals at home and at work. They must also be more careful about gas and oil and other chemicals that go into the ground. They must stop using motorboats and jet-skis on the lake.

All this may cause many (7) [near / the lives / changes in / the people / of / the lake / living]. Scientists need to find a way to stop the spread of exotic plants. That is the only way Lake Ponkapog can be a beautiful and clean lake again.

注) Lake Ponkapog in Hartwell : アメリカのハートウェルという町にあるポンカポーク湖
exotic : 外来の natural predator : 天敵

1. 下線部(1) が具体的に指すものとしてふさわしくないものを次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. 動物 2. 水 3. 魚 4. 鳥

2. ポンカポーグ湖に流れ込む水の質が変化した原因は何であったか。第2～4段落で述べられていないものを次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. 湖周辺の降水量が減り、湖に流れ込む水の量が減った。
2. 森が減り、流れ込む雨水がきれいではなくなった。
3. 近くの工場から化学物質を含む水が流れ込んでいる。
4. 湖岸に人が住み、化学物質を使うようになった。

3. 下線部(3)の語で下記の発音と同じように発音する部分を含む語を次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

(3) houses : 1. dozens 2. glasses 3. sizes 4. these

4. 下線部(2)と(4)を正しい形に直すとき、それぞれ適切なものを次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (2) 1. is 2. are 3. was 4. were
(4) 1. carrying 2. carries 3. carries 4. to carry

5. 下線部(5)は何を指しているか。最も適切なものを次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. fish 2. natural predators 3. animals 4. exotic plants

6. 下線部(6)の英文の内容を説明するものとして、最も適切な英文を次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. The other plants grew well in the lake and now they can't survive there.
2. The other plants are originally grown in the lake and it is easy to live there.
3. The other plants which are usually growing in the lake die there.
4. The other planets easily grow in the lake and live there and die originally.

7. 下線部(7)が、「その湖の近くに住んでいる人々の生活の変化」という意味を表すように []内の語句を並べ替えたとき、正しいものを次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. changes in the lives of the people living near the lake
2. the lives the people of changes in near the lake living
3. the people the lake near living the lives of changes in
4. changes in the people of the lives living near the lake

8. 次の a ～ i のうち本文の内容に一致しないものが3つある。その組み合わせとして正しいものを次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- a. The chemicals used by people or factories make the water of Ponkapog dirty.
- b. People in Hartwell should use motorboats and jet-skis in order to save the tourists.
- c. People in Hartwell hope not to spread exotic plants in the lake.
- d. By using motorboats and jet-skis in the lake, the water there get dirty.
- e. The lake has become worse for the exotic plants to live.
- f. The number of the plants originally living in the lake is less and less.
- g. People in Hartwell should be more careful when they use chemicals.
- h. Scientists have to solve the problem about exotic plants before people change their lives.
- i. The writer thinks that the lives of people in Hartwell will change when they solve the problem.

1. b - e - g 2. c - f - i 3. a - d - h 4. b - e - h

9. 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- 1. The Insects of Lake Ponkapog
- 2. What Is Happening to Lake Ponkapog
- 3. How Can Tourists Save Hartwell's People
- 4. The History of Hartwell's Plastic Pollution

2 次の[A]、[B]の各設問に答えなさい。

[A] 次の会話文を読み、その会話の流れから考えて、空欄(A)～(D)に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ1～4の中から一つ選び、マークしなさい。

Hinako invited Aoi to her high school's school festival. When they meet at the high school gate, Aoi notices the unique brown building. The shape is greatly different from other buildings in the school.

Aoi: Wow! (A) The shape is not square, round, or triangular...

Hinako: It's our new library. It was designed to be the best high school library in the country.

Aoi: A library? It's totally different from other libraries. In some high schools, the library is just the same size as a normal classroom, and books are kept on the shelves.

Hinako: Right. But the library in our school is the whole building. When we had the opening ceremony for it, I attended a talk that explained how the library was made, what kind of materials were used, and so on. A professor from a famous university talked to us about it. It was held in one of the rooms in the library.

Aoi: (B)

Hinako: Yes. That's one of the reasons why I joined the talk. It was interesting. The professor said that the *concept of the building is "a forest with a roof". So, the shape of the building is like a group of trees. (C)

Aoi: *Now you mention it, it feels like we are standing in front of a forest. And the brown color represents the *trunks of the trees, right?

Hinako: Maybe yes. A lot of bricks were used both inside and outside to build the library. The bricks are not exactly the same color as each other.

Aoi: Interesting...

Hinako: Our library has a name. It is called "Habitat".

Aoi: What does it mean?

Hinako: It means the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or another living thing.

Aoi: Why is the library named "Habitat"?

Hinako: Our school's students and teachers talked about what kind of library they wanted. The designer heard many of their opinions, and wanted to make a good place for different kinds of students. Some students go to the library to study, some to have a chat with friends, or just relax. There are different shapes of furniture. There are also tables and chairs outside. (D) We can study and talk with friends with something to eat and drink. They are only on the second floor, though. Would you like to go inside?

Aoi: I'd love to. Can I buy a cold drink?

Hinako: Yes, you can. Let's go inside.

注) concept : 概念 Now you mention it : そう言われてみると trunk : 幹

(A)

1. Why did you come here today?
2. How do you enter the building?
3. What is that brown building?
4. When was the building made?

(B)

1. You want to be an architect in the future, right?
2. The classroom was on the first floor in front of the entrance, right?
3. You like to take some photos in natural environment like forests and rivers.
4. Why don't you borrow some books and read them inside?

(C)

1. Do you think it is important for us to read some books that we like?
2. Is a forest a large area which is covered with trees?
3. Don't you think that they can stay inside when it is raining?
4. Don't you think that it looks like a forest?

(D)

1. We can talk with a librarian on the second floor.
2. There are some snacks and soft drinks for sale on the second floor.
3. The outside tables are only on the second floor.
4. There are some computers on the second floor for when we need to find a book.

[B] 次の英文を読み、空欄(ア)～(エ)に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1～4 の中から 1つ選び、マークしなさい。

These days many people go to foreign countries to study when they are a high school or university student. People can enjoy seeing new sights, and eating different foods. There are many good things about studying abroad, (ア) sometimes it is not so easy to live in a new environment, with new people, and in a different culture. For some people, the sudden change is too much. They often miss their family, friends, or foods of their own country, and may get homesick.

When people start to live in a new country, they have a lot to do and see, and they can enjoy the new environment. After a few weeks or months, however, they often begin to miss their own country. Some people don't understand the new language (イ) people around them are speaking. Everything is new to them, so if they have some problems to solve, they don't know where they should go or how they can solve it. As a result, they may start to spend time only with people from their own country, or talk with their family online. Sometimes, they complain about how bad things are, and they began to dislike the country and the people there. This is a difficult time but such feelings are a natural part of living in a (ウ) culture.

Sometimes such feelings become serious and turn into a real sickness. In a serious case, people cannot sleep, or may sleep all the time and have no energy. They may (エ) and lose weight, or eat too much and gain weight. In these cases, people need to see a doctor. Many schools in different countries have an international student office and health centers with trained staff. People shouldn't be afraid to go to talk to someone about their problems. Sometimes a friendly conversation is something that they really need.

注) solve : ～を解く

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| (ア) 1. moreover | 2. but | 3. so | 4. for example |
| (イ) 1. who | 2. whose | 3. which | 4. why |
| (ウ) 1. same | 2. similar | 3. difficult | 4. different |
| (エ) 1. enjoy eating | 2. stop eating | 3. finish eating | 4. want to eat |

3 次の (1) ~ (5) の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語 (句) を、それぞれ 1 ~ 4 から選び、マークしなさい。

(1) James, it's a beautiful day. Let's go [] a walk.

1. for 2. of 3. into 4. over

(2) It's very hot here. [] I open the window?

1. Did 2. Can 3. Would 4. Am

(3) My sister is the person [] is wearing blue jeans.

1. which 2. who 3. whom 4. whose

(4) Thank you for [] me to such a nice restaurant.

1. take 2. took 3. taking 4. to take

(5) Sophie is [] in art. She wants to learn painting in France.

1. afraid 2. surprised 3. born 4. interested

4 次の (1) ~ (5) の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、[] 内に入る最も適切な語 (句) を、それぞれ 1 ~ 4 から選び、マークしなさい。

(1) I am a member of the soccer club of our school.

I [] to the soccer club of our school.

1. am 2. been 3. begin 4. belong

(2) My sister can play the piano very well.

My sister [] play the piano very well.

1. is going to 2. is able to 3. is tired of 4. is similar to

(3) Don't swim in this river.

You [] swim in this river.

1. are not 2. have to 3. must not 4. will not

(4) My father likes taking a walk early in the morning.

My father likes [] a walk early in the morning.

1. take 2. takes 3. took 4. to take

(5) My bag isn't as big as yours.

Your bag is [] mine.

1. as big as 2. bigger 3. bigger than 4. the biggest

- 5 次の (1) ~ (5) の日本語の意味になるようにそれぞれの【 】内の語 (句) を並べかえ、英文を完成させなさい。そのとき、【 】内で3番目と5番目にくる語 (句) の番号をマークしなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で記してある。

(1) 私が昨夜見た車は赤色でした。

【 1. last night 2. I 3. saw 4. which 5. was 6. the car 】 red.

(2) ケンジが江ノ島で撮った写真をあなたは知っていますか？

Do you 【1. the pictures 2. know 3. took 4. Kenji 5. in 6. which 】 Enoshima?

(3) 私はあなたにパーティーに来てほしい。

【 1. come 2. to 3. want 4. you 5. I 6. to the party 】.

(4) その学校には何台のコンピュータがありますか。

【 1. computers 2. the school 3. how 4. does 5. many 6. have 】 ?

(5) 私はあまりにも驚いて何も言えませんでした。

I 【 1. anything 2. surprised 3. to 4. say 5. too 6. was 】.

- 6 次の各英文には【 】内の語が入る箇所がある。その箇所を、空所 1 ~ 4 から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) The movie 1 I saw 2 yesterday 3 was 4 exciting. [which]

(2) You 1 can 2 find 3 her in the library 4. [usually]

- 7 次の (1) ～ (5) の英文の説明が表す英単語を、それぞれ 1 ～ 4 から 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) to go from one place to another, or to take a trip

1. travel 2. rest 3. pay 4. injure

(2) to make something work again, or to put back together something that is broken

1. repeat 2. reply 3. request 4. repair

(3) to finish a course of study in a school

1. grow 2. feed 3. graduate 4. ignore

(4) twelve o'clock in the middle of the night

1. morning 2. midnight 3. early morning 4. evening

(5) devices that make colorful lights look like flowers when they are burned in the night sky

1. fire station 2. firefighter 3. firework 4. firewood

