

平成 30 年度

豊島岡女子学園高等学校

入学試験問題

英 語

注意事項

1. 合図があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題は①から⑤、2 ページから 14 ページまであります。  
合図があったら確認してください。
3. 解答は、すべて指示に従って解答欄に記入してください。

1 次の対話を成り立たせるために( )内の語に1語加えて意味が通るように並べかえるとき、加える語と①②③に入る語の記号を答えなさい。ただし、文頭に置かれる語も小文字で与えられています。

1. A: How is Mr. White's lesson?

B: It's interesting. We work in groups and write some papers.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ ① \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ③ ?

B: About three or four.

( ア many      イ need      ウ write      エ group      オ to  
カ how      キ papers      ク each )

2. A: You look very busy. Shall I give you a hand?

B: Thanks, Tom.

\_\_\_\_\_ ① \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ③ \_\_\_\_\_.

( ア with      イ I      ウ like      エ my      オ me  
カ help      キ would      ク to      ケ homework )

3. A: Will you tell me how to use this machine?

B: It's easy.

\_\_\_\_\_ ① \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ③ \_\_\_\_\_ button.

( ア do      イ this      ウ you      エ all      オ push  
カ to      キ to      ク have )

2 以下の文章中の空所( 1 )～( 7 )に、ア～キの文を正しく並べかえて意味が通るようにするとき、( 3 )( 5 )( 7 )に入る文を記号で答えなさい。

( 1 )

( 2 )

( 3 )

( 4 )

( 5 )

( 6 )

( 7 )

The festival is exciting for everyone!

ア Some of them try to swim in it.

イ And workers put 75,000 \*liters of water in the \*dirt.

ウ Every July, the town of \*Westland has a festival: Mud Day.

エ Then suddenly there is a big sea of mud.

オ A thousand children and teenagers run into the soft mud.

カ The town puts 200,000 kilograms of dirt in a park.

キ Others have mud fights.

(注) liter: リットル dirt: (特にばらばらの) 土

Westland: ウェストランド (米国ミシガン州の都市)

3 次のア～ウの( )にはそれぞれある単語が入りますが、3つのうち2つは共通の語が入り、残りの1つには違う語が入ります。1つだけ違う語が入る文の記号と、その語を答えなさい。

1. ア Drive more slowly, ( ) you'll have an accident.

イ Lisa can both speak ( ) write Chinese.

ウ You should practice it again ( ) again.

2. ア Peace begins ( ) a smile.

イ Cheese is made ( ) milk.

ウ I stayed ( ) my grandfather last Saturday.

4 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

At one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Williams was looking at a picture at home. He often bought pictures for the museum he worked in. A picture of a house was sent to him by an art \*dealer. Now he was looking at it. It showed the front of a large house. There were many big windows. There was a big door. The sky in the picture was very dark.

“What is this?” he said. “It is a house, but it is not interesting. Why did the dealer send this to me?” He looked at the back of the picture. There was a ( a ) of paper on the back of the \*frame. Something was written on it, but the left side was missing.

A rectangular piece of paper with a jagged left edge, containing handwritten text in black ink. The text reads: "ningley Hall, Essex England".

At four, one of his friends, Mr. Binks, came to see him. Mr. Binks found the picture on the table.

“What’s this, Williams?” he asked. “Are you going to buy it?”

“No.  It isn’t interesting. There are no figures in it.”

Mr. Binks \*disagreed. “It’s a good picture. I like the moon. And there *is* a figure — a person. There is a figure at the bottom of the picture.”

“Give the picture to me, Binks,” said Mr. Williams. “Yes, the moon is good. And there is a figure at the bottom. That *is* strange! I didn’t see (1)them before.” Mr. Williams thought for a moment, but soon they started to talk about another topic and then Mr. Binks left.

Later that night, Mr. Williams saw the picture on the table. There was a figure in front of the house, but it was not at the bottom. It was standing by a window of the house. It was wearing a big black coat. Mr. Williams was ( b ) frightened that he could not sleep well that night.

The next morning, Mr. Williams visited his neighbor, Mr. Nisbet.

“Please come with me, Nisbet. I want to show you something.”

Back home, he showed the picture to his neighbor. (2)He did not look at the picture himself.

“Tell me about the picture. Is there a figure by the window?”

“No, there isn’t. And one of the windows near the door is open.”

“A window *is* open!” shouted Mr. Williams. He took the picture from Mr. Nisbet. A window was open and there was no figure in the picture.

“(3)It’s not by the window but in the house!”

“What do you ( c )?” asked Mr. Nisbet.

Just then, Mr. Binks arrived.

“Good morning, Williams,” said Mr. Binks. “I liked the picture I saw yesterday. Can I see it again?”

Mr. Williams gave it to Mr. Binks, and told the two men what was happening.

“What shall we do?” said Mr. Binks.

“Let’s go for a walk now. We need to \*calm down,” said Mr. Williams, and they went out.

At three, the three men came back. They looked at the picture. Their faces turned \*pale. There were no open windows. The figure was in the picture again. It was leaving the house. The moon was shining.

“Look,” said Mr. Williams and pointed at the figure in the picture. “It is a \*skeleton. It’s carrying a small child.”

They were scared. They went out again, walked around the town, and had dinner. When they came back, they looked into the picture. There was no figure. No child. No moon. The sky was dark.

“I saw (4)this picture at one o’clock yesterday afternoon,” said Mr. Williams. “The story has ended now.”

“Let’s find information about this house,” said Mr. Nisbet.

“Why don’t we talk to Professor Green?” said Mr. Williams. “He knows about old English houses.”

★ The next day, the three men showed Professor Green the strange picture and told him their story.

“This is Anningley Hall in Essex,” said Professor Green. “The owner of this house was a man called Arthur Francis. He didn’t like the villagers who lived around Anningley Hall. He especially hated a villager called Jack Gawdy, and Jack Gawdy hated Arthur Francis. One night, Gawdy was shooting birds on Francis’ land. Gawdy made a terrible mistake and shot a man — one of Francis’ servants. The servant died. Jack Gawdy was a \*murderer. In January 1802, he was \*hanged. Francis was happy.”

“But what did we see in the picture?” asked Mr. Williams.

Professor Green explained. “One night in April 1802, Arthur Francis’ son, George, disappeared. He was only two years old. Nobody could find him. The villagers said, ‘Gawdy’s friends took the boy. They also ( d ) Francis.’ Everybody believed the story.”

“But the story wasn’t true,” said Mr. Williams. “Jack Gawdy himself took the child. He was dead, but he came back and took the boy. We saw him in the picture!”

“Yes,” said Professor Green. “Francis was an artist. A week before his death, he painted this picture. Now the picture has told you (5)the true story.”

(注) dealer: 商人 frame: 額縁 disagree: 意見が合わない

calm down: 落ち着く pale: 青ざめた skeleton: 骸骨<sup>がいこつ</sup> murderer: 殺人犯

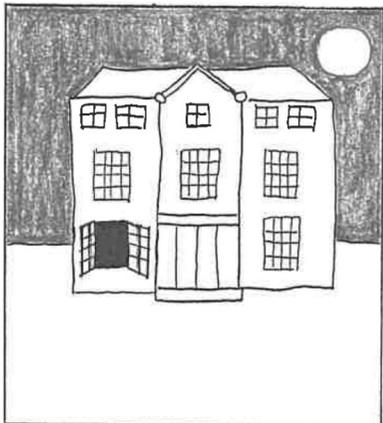
hang: 絞首刑にする

1. 次の①、②に当てはまる絵として最も適当なものをア～オの中からそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

① Mr. Nisbet が最初に見た絵

② 下線部(4)の絵

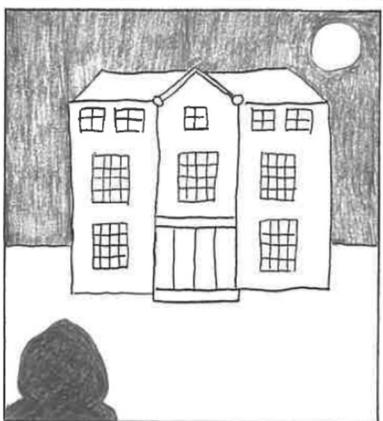
ア



イ



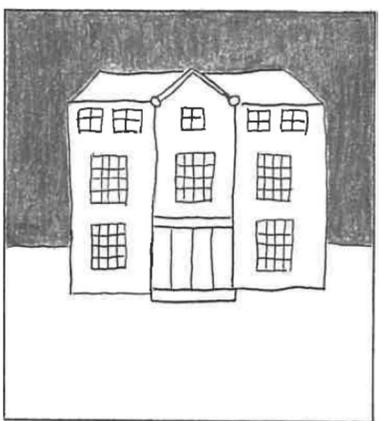
ウ



エ



オ



2. 空所( a )( b )に入る最も適切な語を答えなさい。

3. 空所  に入る最も適切な文をア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア I'm going to send it back.

イ I'm going to take it to the museum.

ウ I'm going to paint it again.

エ I'm going to look at it carefully.

4. 下線部(1)が指しているものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア a house and the moon

イ the moon and a figure

ウ a figure and the bottom

エ the bottom and the picture

5. 下線部(2)の行動をとった Mr. Williams の意図を説明する文として最も適切なものをア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 隣人と一緒に絵を見ることによって、前夜に自分が見た絵は幻だったと思い込もうとした。

イ 絵がさらに変化しているかどうかを見るのが怖かったので、隣人に見てもらおうとした。

ウ 隣人に、前日に自分と一緒に見た絵と、その時見ている絵が一致しているかどうかを確認させようとした。

エ 不気味なことが起きる絵を買ってしまったことを後悔し、もう見るのはやめようとした。

6. 下線部(3)の文中の It が示す内容をア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア the painter of the picture

イ the person in the picture

ウ the window of the house

エ the family in the house

7. 空所( c )に入る最も適切な語をア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア like    イ make    ウ mean    エ show

8. 空所( d )に入る最も適切な語を、冒頭に★のついている段落以降の本文中から抜き出して答えなさい。

9. 下線部(5)の内容と一致するものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Jack Gawdy was hanged because he took George from Anningley Hall.

イ Jack Gawdy's friends took George from Anningley Hall in order to hurt Arthur Francis.

ウ Arthur Francis lost his son because the boy was shot by Jack Gawdy.

エ After Jack Gawdy died, he stole Arthur Francis' son from Anningley Hall.

10. 本文の内容と一致するものをア～カの中から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Mr. Williams wanted to buy a picture of Anningley Hall, and a dealer sent it to him.

イ Mr. Williams' picture showed people's life in Essex in the nineteenth century.

ウ When Mr. Williams saw the picture, it always looked different from the one which he saw last.

エ Arthur Francis painted a picture of his son who ran away from Anningley Hall.

オ The picture changed while Mr. Williams and his friends were looking at it.

カ According to Professor Green, Arthur Francis painted a picture and it showed why his son disappeared.

5 次の英文はおよそ 10 年前に書かれたものです。これを読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

An English-English dictionary gives \*explanations of words all in one language, English. You may use one when you study English. Here is a short introduction to the history of English-English dictionaries.

The first English-English dictionary appeared in 1604 in Britain and was written by a schoolteacher called Robert Cawdrey. It was called *A Table Alphabeticall* and was a list of about 2,500 difficult words with explanations of their meaning. *A Table Alphabeticall* became very ( a ) and similar dictionaries followed. In the eighteenth century dictionary writers began explaining more ( b ) words, not just difficult ones.

In 1746 a group of booksellers ( c ) a young writer called Samuel Johnson to prepare an English dictionary. Johnson worked on this dictionary for nine years, ( d ) the help of six other people. For three years he read the (1)works of hundreds of English writers and found examples for words in the dictionary. Then he began to write the meanings of the words. He chose hard words but also many ordinary ones.

When Johnson's *A Dictionary of the English Language* appeared in 1755, it was an \*immediate success. It explained more than 42,000 \*headwords, and as well as the meaning of each word, it gave the pronunciation and history of the word, and sometimes how it was used. (2)Johnson (ア as イ a word ウ meanings of エ gave オ different カ could キ he ク as many). Actually, there are 66 for the word "take." He very often gave an example from \*literature to show how the word was used. In fact, there are about 114,000 examples in the dictionary, and they are a very large part of it. Most of them come from literature written between 1560 and 1650.

(3)The dictionary was not perfect: some of Johnson's explanations were harder to understand than the words themselves, some expressed his personal opinions, and some words were not \*listed because he didn't like them. Also he could not list all his examples, so words at the end of the dictionary have fewer examples than those at the beginning. However, it \*remained the most important English dictionary in Britain for more than a century.

In the nineteenth century, the most important English-English dictionary was made: the *Oxford English Dictionary (OED)*. This dictionary \*contains all English words since 1150, even those that are no longer used. It shows, with examples, when

each word was first used in writing and how the meaning of a word has changed over the centuries.

Finding all this information was a very big job, although A. A man called James Murray became the \*director of work on the dictionary in 1879, and the plan was to finish the job in ten years. Murray started a very large reading program: hundreds of people sent him examples of how words were used. After five years, the first part of the dictionary was \*completed but it only went from A to ANT. Everyone realized that the job was going to take much longer than ten years; in fact, it took another forty-four. Sadly, Murray did not live to see its completion: he died in 1915 ( e ) the age of seventy-eight while he was working on the letter U.

The first *OED* was completed in 1928 and explained the meaning and history of 414,800 words and expressions, with examples from literature and other writing. The second *OED* was completed in 1989 and explained the meanings of 615,100 words, although many of these — perhaps 20 percent — are no longer used. It shows how the words were or are used and has 2.5 million examples from all kinds of books. It contains some scientific words and words from North America, Australia, South Africa, India and so on, (4)but not all scientific or regional words in English.

The second *OED* went online in 2000, and every three months new \*material is added to this online dictionary, as part of the writing of the third *OED*. At the same time work is continuing on the words and meanings already in the dictionary, and changes are made if they are necessary. For some words there are more \*details of their history to add, or earlier or later examples. North American and regional pronunciations are given as well as British ones. These are the first changes to Murray's work since the first *OED* appeared in 1928. The work on the third *OED* was ( f ) in 1993, and it will probably finish in 2018.

If you look at the dictionaries more carefully, you may not only learn more about the words themselves, but also find that English-English dictionaries are interesting to read.

(注) explanation: 説明    immediate: 即座の    headword: 見出し語  
literature: 文学    list: ~を載せる    remain: ~のままである  
contain: ~を含む    director: 監修者    complete: ~を完成させる  
material: データ    detail: 詳細

1. 空所( a )( b )に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適当なものをア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア ( a ) popular ( b ) ordinary  
イ ( a ) popular ( b ) foreign  
ウ ( a ) useless ( b ) ordinary  
エ ( a ) useless ( b ) foreign

2. 空所( c )( f )に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ以下の[ ]内から選び、正しい形に直しなさい。

( c ) [ ask say speak talk ]

( f ) [ arrive begin do succeed ]

3. 空所( d )( e )に入る最も適当な前置詞をそれぞれア～カの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア at イ for ウ in エ on オ to カ with

4. 下線部(1)と同じ意味の work を含む文をア～エの中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア He doesn't know that his friend Nancy works as a writer.

イ I will be busy tonight because I have a lot of work to do.

ウ I met Lucy on my way from work.

エ He says that Akutagawa's most famous work is *Rashomon*.

5. 下線部(2)の( )内の語(句)を意味が通るように並べかえるとき、①②③に入る語(句)の記号を答えなさい。

Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ ① \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_ ③ \_\_\_\_\_.

6. 下線部(3)の説明として適当でないものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Johnson 自身の個人的な意見が表れている語義説明があった。
- イ Johnson 自身の好みによって、掲載されていない単語があった。
- ウ 辞書の終盤に掲載されている単語は、その用例が豊富な傾向にあった。
- エ 見出し語よりもその語義説明の方が難解な場合があった。

7. 空所 

A
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 に入る最も適当なものをア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア everyone thought that the job would be very hard
- イ no one realized at the beginning exactly how big
- ウ it was easy for everyone to expect how many words English had
- エ no one was interested in the making of the *OED*

8. 下線部(4)が表す意味として最も適当なものをア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア *OED* 第2版では、掲載された単語の全てが科学的な単語や地域的な単語というわけではない。
- イ *OED* 第2版では、科学的な単語や地域的な単語の全てが掲載されている。
- ウ *OED* 第2版では、科学的な単語や地域的な単語を全く掲載していない。
- エ *OED* 第2版では、科学的な単語や地域的な単語の全てを掲載しているわけではない。

9. 本文のタイトルとして最も適当なものをア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア The History of the English Language
- イ The Development of English-English Dictionaries
- ウ How the *OED* Became the Most Useful Dictionary
- エ How to Use English-English Dictionaries

10. 本文の内容と一致するものをア～キの中から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア *A Table Alphabeticall* is the first and the last English-English dictionary in the history of English.
- イ Johnson's dictionary is different from Cawdrey's because Johnson's explained many difficult words.
- ウ In *A Dictionary of the English Language*, there are more examples than the headwords.
- エ All of the words the *OED* contains are the ones that have been used since the 19th century.
- オ Murray worked on the making of the *OED* for forty-four years, and he died in 1915.
- カ It took more than ten years for the second *OED* to be used online.
- キ Now a lot of people are working on the fourth *OED*.





平成30年度 豊島岡女子学園高等学校入学試験

英語解答用紙

(\*印の欄には書かないこと)

<b>1</b>	1	加える語	①	②	③	2	加える語	①	②	③
	3	加える語	①	②	③					

<b>2</b>	3		5		7	
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<b>3</b>	1	記号	語	2	記号	語

*
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<b>4</b>	1	①	②	2	(a)	(b)

3		4		5		6		7	
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8						9		10		
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<b>5</b>	1	2	(c)	(f)

3	(d)	(e)	4	5	①	②	③	6	7
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8		9		10	
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受験番号		氏名	
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得点	
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英語解答用紙

(\*印の欄には書かないこと)

1	1	加える語	①	②	③	2	加える語	①	②	③
		does (will)	ア	ク	ウ		you	ウ	ク	ア
	3	加える語	①	②	③					
		is	エ	ク	オ					

2	3	イ	5	オ	7	キ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3点×8

*	24
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3	1	記号	語	2	記号	語
		ア	or		イ	from

4	1	①	②	2	(a)	(b)
		ア	オ		piece	so

3	ア	4	イ	5	イ	6	イ	7	ウ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3点×13

8	hated	9	エ	10	ウ	カ
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*	39
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5	1	ア	2	(c)	(f)
				asked	begun

3	(d)	(e)	4	エ	5	①	②	③	6	ウ	7	イ
	カ	ア				オ	イ	キ				

3点×11 2点×2

8	エ	9	イ	10	ウ	カ
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*	37
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受験番号		氏名	模範解答
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得点	*	100
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