

平成29年度

入学試験問題

英

語

*解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1 下線部の発音が他と異なるものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) ア. walked イ. stayed ウ. liked エ. washed

(2) ア. cloud イ. young ウ. mouth エ. house

(3) ア. art イ. heart ウ. garden エ. hurt

(4) ア. great イ. afraid ウ. breakfast エ. break

(5) ア. sick イ. drive ウ. drink エ. children

2 各組の英文a、bがほぼ同じ意味になるように、空欄に適語を入れなさい。

(1) a. Walk for ten minutes from the station, and you will be at my school.

b. () takes ten minutes () walk to my school.

(2) a. Shall we play soccer together?

b. () play soccer together.

(3) a. Our teacher will call you tonight.

b. Our teacher () () () call you tonight.

(4) a. You must not run in the hall.

b. () () in the hall.

(5) a. There are 365 days in a year.

b. A year () 365 days.

(6) a. I think English is the most important subject.

b. I think English is () important () () () subject.

3 各文の空欄に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) This dog is the biggest () the five.
ア. in イ. of ウ. from エ. for
- (2) I know that girl () has brown hair.
ア. who イ. which ウ. whose エ. how
- (3) They () in the park yesterday.
ア. was イ. were ウ. does エ. do
- (4) How () have you lived here?
ア. far イ. long ウ. much エ. many
- (5) We must not stop () English.
ア. study イ. studies ウ. studying エ. studied

4 各文の下線部ア～ウの中から文法的に誤りのある箇所を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) She has never reads such an interesting book.
ア イ ウ
- (2) Some students came to school without do the homework yesterday.
ア イ ウ
- (3) Do you know the man stand at the door?
ア イ ウ

5 各文の英文 a、b の空欄に、発音は同じだがつづりの異なる語を答えなさい。

(1) a. She wants to buy a () bicycle.

b. We () each other well.

(2) a. I have a chair made of ().

b. () you like some pizza?

(3) a. She can play the guitar, ().

b. My brother is () years old.

6 [] 内の語句を日本文に合うように並べ替えなさい。(文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。)

(1) 私の考えはあなたとは違っています。

[different / is / my / yours / idea / from] .

(2) スーザンは今日が何曜日か知りたがっています。

[of the week / to / today / know / wants / Susan / is / what day / it] .

(3) 私はアメリカ人の生徒何人かに日本の歴史を教えました。

[students / some / taught / history / Japanese / American / I] .

(4) この花は日本語では何と呼ばれていますか。

[is / in Japanese / this / called / flower / what] ?

(5) 私がロンドンで撮った写真を見てください。

[which / look / I / at / took / London / the picture / in] .

7 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

- (1) 私はおばを訪ねるためにバスに乗りました。
- (2) あなたのお母さんは台所で何を作っているのですか。
- (3) パーティーに招待してくれてありがとう。
- (4) その医者 は 街の皆に知られている。
- (5) 若い人々にとって本を読むことはとても重要だ。

8 以下の質問に対して、主語と動詞のある英文で答えなさい。

What subject do you like best ? And why ?

- 9 会話の流れが自然になるように、空欄に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
同じ記号を2度以上用いてはいけません。

A : Can I help you ?

B : Yes, please. I want to buy a sweat shirt and some T-shirts.

A : All right. (①)

B : That's good. I like this, but I don't like its color so much. (②)

A : Certainly. Here they are.

B : (③)

A : This one is ten dollars and another one is twelve.

B : This is just what I wanted. (④)

A : Sure. You'll find a fitting room over there.

B : Thank you ... (ten minutes later) (⑤)

A : Thank you.

ア. May I try it on ?

イ. I have never been there.

ウ. Will you show me another ?

エ. Oh, what is it ?

オ. They're on sale this week.

カ. For two weeks.

キ. I'll take this shirt.

ク. How much are they ?

10 次の文章の主題として最も適切なものを下から選び、記号で答えなさい。*のついた語句には（注）があります。

All communication is a two-way process which needs a speaker or writer and listeners or readers (the audience). In written communication, because the audience is not in front of you, you may forget about the audience. But the kind of audience you write for decides what you write and how you write. In writing about the World Series baseball championship to a British reader, you will have to write information that a reader in the United States does not need. Similarly, if you write about cricket (a British sport) for an audience in the United States, you will need to give a lot of basic information. If you write about international banking systems for bankers, your language and information will be more *technical than in a paper written for readers who don't know much about the subject. A discussion of *acid rain written for an audience of *environmentalists will be quite different from one written for *factory owners.

（注） *technical：専門的な *acid rain：酸性雨 *environmentalists：環境論者
*factory owners：工場経営者

- ア. Listeners and readers are called the audience.
- イ. You should know the difference between British readers and American readers.
- ウ. It is important to think about your audience when you write.
- エ. Communication is a process that needs speakers and writers.

11 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。*のついた語句には(注)があります。

There are three types of people in the world – people who eat with their fingers, chopsticks, or forks. Why do people belong to these types ? It is a *mystery.

Forks are used mainly in Europe, North America, and South America. People who use chopsticks are in East Asia, and people who use fingers are in Africa, *the Middle East, and India.

In history, using forks was not very popular. People have eaten with their fingers for most of human history. Even three centuries ago, most Western Europeans still used their fingers. Forks and chopsticks became popular because people could easily eat hot food with them. Before this, people usually ate food with a piece of *flat bread. But people in China didn't do so, probably because flat bread was not eaten.

Chinese food was *served in small *portions, so people did not need to cut with a knife or fork. When they carried food from the bowl to the mouth, they used chopsticks. Some of the oldest chopsticks were invented and developed in China about three thousand years ago.

The fork appeared in the West several hundred years later, but people did not like eating with it. Forks were used for many years in Europe and *the Near East, but only for cooking. The regular use of forks for started in the eleventh century.

The fork entered society on the tables of rich people, but some of the kings and queens of England and France in those days ate food with their fingers. Even at the end of the nineteenth century, members of *the British Navy were not allowed to use knives and forks because using them was a sign of a weak person.

Eating food with the fingers has continued for centuries. Some people think that it may become again. This may be true because these days people in Africa, the Middle East and India are *proud of their own cultures.

What is the best way of getting food into the mouth? People who use forks or chopsticks may think people who don't are *impolite. Is it true? Is using fingers impolite? After all, different people have different ways of eating, *according to ~ : ~に従って

(注) *mystery : 謎 *the Middle East : 中東 *flat : 平たい
*served : 食べ物を出す *portion (s) : 分量 *the Near East : 近東
*the British Navy : 英国海軍 *proud : 誇って *impolite : 無作法な
*according to ~ : ~に従って

問1 空所 に入るべき1語を本文中から抜き出し答えなさい。

問2 次の(a)～(d)はア chopsticks、イ fingers、ウ forksのどれを説明したものであるか、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

- (a) People have eaten with them for a long time. Most Western Europeans used them even three centuries ago. People in Africa, the Middle East, and India still use them.
- (b) People did not like eating with them at first. Using them was once a sign of a weak person.
- (c) People began to use them about three thousand years ago. People in that country didn't need to cut food, because the food was given in small portions.
- (d) People can eat hot food easily with them. Before they became popular, bread was used for eating food. For a long time, they were used only for cooking.

12 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。*のついた語句には（注）があります。

A Japanese Astronaut

On July 28, *NASA sent the *Space Shuttle Discovery into space from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, U.S.A. It was the 114th flight of the Space Shuttle, and the first flight since ①*the Columbia accident. Seven astronauts died when the Columbia came back to Earth. So the Discovery mission was very important for space study.

②A Japanese astronaut was on the Discovery. His name is Soichi Noguchi. He did a very important job on the mission, and he really enjoyed it.

He grew up in Chigasaki. ③His father taught him a lot about science and how to *be with nature and other people. As a Boy Scout, he also learned that working together is important.

When America sent its first Space Shuttle into space, Noguchi, a teenager, watched on television from Japan. Then he wanted to be an astronaut. It became his dream.

His father helped him. He studied hard at the University of Tokyo. He then worked for a company.

In 1966, he was chosen by *JAXA. He became a JAXA astronaut. Two months later, he went to the Johnson Space Center in Houston for two years' study, and became an astronaut there.

In April 2001, Noguchi got a phone call from the Astronaut Office. He was waiting for that phone call for four years. He was now a member of the Space Shuttle Discovery.

He worked much harder than usual for his mission. During the two-week Discovery flight, he worked outside the shuttle. He changed parts on *the International Space Station.

“④Just do your best, and your dream will come true,” he says.

(注) *NASA：アメリカ航空宇宙局

*Space Shuttle Discovery：スペースシャトルディスカバリー号

*the Columbia：コロンビア号

*be with：と触れ合う

*JAXA：日本宇宙航空研究開発機構

*the International Space Station：国際宇宙ステーション

(1) 下線部①の内容を日本語で答えなさい。

(2) 下線部②を和訳しなさい。

(3) 下線部③を和訳しなさい。

(4) 以下の質問に主語と動詞のある英語で答えなさい。

What did Noguchi do outside the shuttle during the two-week Discovery flight ?

(5) 下線部④を和訳しなさい。

(6) 本文の内容に合うものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア When the Columbia came back to Earth, more than seven astronauts died.

イ When America sent its first Space Shuttle into space, Noguchi was nine years old.

ウ Noguchi's father studied at the University of Tokyo and then worked for a company.

エ JAXA elected Noguchi and he became a JAXA astronaut in 2001.

オ Noguchi became an astronaut at the Johnson Space Center in Houston.

カ Noguchi was waiting at the Astronaut Office and then got a phone call.

キ Noguchi was on the Discovery for two weeks and worked outside the shuttle.

平成 29 年度 英語解答用紙

1	1	2	3	4	5
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2	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			

3	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

5	1		
	2		
	3		

6	1		•
	2		•
	3		•
	4		?
	5		•

7	1		•
	2		?
	3		•
	4		•
	5		•

8	
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9	①	②	③	④	⑤
---	---	---	---	---	---

10	
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11	1	A		B	
	2	a	b	c	d

12	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	•
	5	
	6	

受験番号	得点

平成29年度

入学試験問題

数 学

*解答上の注意

1. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
2. ①, ②, ③は答えのみ記入しなさい。④以降は特に指示のない限り, 途中の過程も記入しなさい。

1 次の計算をなさい。

(1) $-3 - 2 \times (-3 + 2)$

(2) $\frac{3x-5}{10} - \frac{2x+5}{15}$

(3) $(-2ab^2)^3 \div \frac{ab^3}{4} \div (ab)^2$

(4) $(2x-3)^2$

(5) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{18}} \div \frac{1}{\sqrt{24}}$

2 次の各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 次の数のうち、有理数をすべて選びなさい。

1, -0.1, $\sqrt{0.1}$, $\sqrt{0.01}$, π

(2) 絶対値が2017以下である整数の個数を求めなさい。

(3) 2次方程式 $x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$ を解きなさい。

(4) y は x に反比例し、 $x = 3$ のとき $y = -6$ である。 $x = -9$ のとき、 y の値を求めなさい。

(5) 1つの内角の大きさが 135° の正多角形の対角線の本数を求めなさい。

(6) 次の表は、あるクラスの生徒40人の数学のテストの得点を度数分布表に整理したものです。

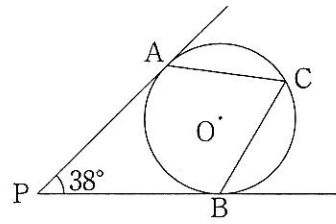
(ア) 60点以上80点未満の階級の相対度数を求めなさい。

(イ) このクラスの数学のテストの得点の平均値を求めなさい。

階級(点)	度数(人)
80以上～100未満	5
60 ～ 80	8
40 ～ 60	10
20 ～ 40	12
0 ～ 20	5
計	40

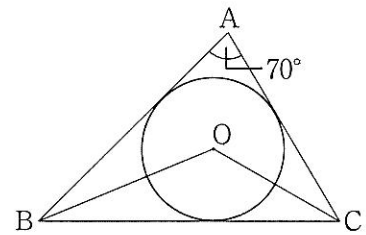
3 次の各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 右の図において、 $\angle ACB$ の大きさを求めなさい。



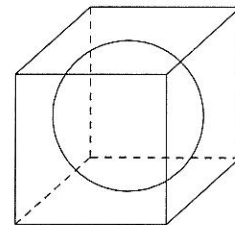
PA, PBは円の接線で、
点A, Bはその接点、点Oは円の中心

(2) 右の図において、 $\angle BOC$ の大きさを求めなさい。

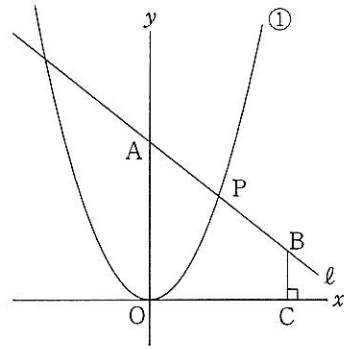


AB, BC, CAは円の接線で、
点Oは円の中心

(3) 右の図のように、一辺の長さが4の立方体があり、その立方体の各面に球が接している。このとき、球の体積を求めなさい。

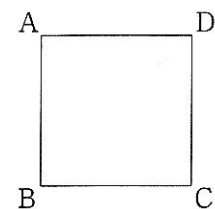


- 4 右の図のように、2点A (0, 7), B (6, 1)を通る直線を l とし、点Bから x 軸にひいた垂線と x 軸との交点をCとする。また、放物線 $y = ax^2$ …①と l との交点をPとする。次の問いに答えなさい。



- (1) 直線 l の方程式を求めなさい。
- (2) 点Pが線分AB上にあるとき (両端は含まない), a がどのような値の範囲をとるか, 不等号を用いて表しなさい。
- (3) 点Pから x 軸にひいた垂線と x 軸との交点をQとする。線分PQが四角形OCBAの面積を2等分するとき, a の値を求めなさい。

- 5 図のような一辺の長さが1の正方形ABCDがあり、次のルールにしたがって、点Pを正方形の辺に沿って頂点から頂点に移動させる。ただし、点Pは最初は頂点Aにあるとする。



〈ルール〉

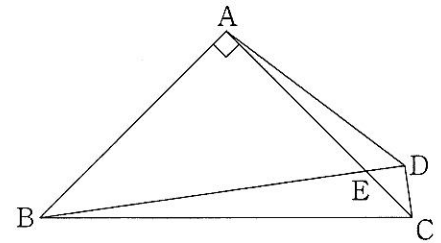
袋に4枚のカードを入れてある。その中から同時に2枚のカードを取り出し、取り出した2枚のカードに書かれた数の積だけ反時計回りに点Pを移動させる。

次の問いに答えなさい。

- (1) 袋に入れる4枚のカードが ①, ②, ③, ④ のとき、点Pが頂点Aに移動する確率、頂点Bに移動する確率、頂点Cに移動する確率、頂点Dに移動する確率をそれぞれ求めなさい。
- (2) 袋に入れるカードを ①, ①, ②, ②, ③, ④ の6枚の中から4枚選んだところ、頂点Aに移動する確率は0になりました。このとき、頂点Bに移動する確率、頂点Cに移動する確率、頂点Dに移動する確率をそれぞれ求めなさい。

6 右の図のように、四角形 $ABCD$ の対角線の交点を E とおく。 $AB=AC=5$, $BD=7$, $CD=1$, $\angle BAC=90^\circ$ のとき、次の問いに答えなさい。

- (1) 線分 BC の長さを求めなさい。(答えのみでよい)
- (2) $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle DCE$ となることを証明しなさい。
- (3) $AE=x$, $DE=y$ とおくとき、 x , y の値を求めなさい。
- (4) 線分 AD の長さを求めなさい。



平成29年度 数学解答用紙

1	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

2	(1)		(2)	(3)
	(4)	(5)	(6)	
			(7)	(1)

3	(1)	(2)	(3)

4	(1)	(2)
	(3)	

5	(1)
	(2)

6	(1)	(2)
	(3)	(4)

受験番号

得点

平成 29 年度 英語解答用紙

1 1 イ 2 イ 3 工 4 ウ 5 イ

2

1	It	to
2	Let's	
3	is	going to
4	Don't	run
5	has	
6	more	than any other

3 1 イ 2 ア 3 イ 4 イ 5 ウ

4 1 イ 2 ウ 3 ウ

5

1	new	knew
2	wood	Would
3	too	two

6

1	My idea is different from yours	.
2	Susan wants to know what day of the week it is today	.
3	I taught some American students Japanese history	.
4	What is this flower called in Japanese	?
5	Look at the picture which I took in London	.

7

1	I took the bus to visit my aunt	.
2	What is your mother making in the kitchen	?
3	Thank you for inviting me to the party	.
4	The doctor is known to everyone in the city	.
5	It is important for young people to read books	.

8 I like English best, because English is fun.

9 ① オ ② ウ ③ ヲ ④ 了 ⑤ キ

10 ウ

11

1	A	eating	B	popular				
2	a	イ	b	ウ	c	了	d	ウ

12

1	地球に戻ってくる時に7人の宇宙飛行士が亡くなった事故。
2	1人の日本人宇宙飛行士がディスカバリー号に乗っていた。
3	彼の父は彼に科学について多くを教え、そして自然や他の人とのように触れ合うかを教えた。
4	He changed parts (on the International Space Station)
5	バストを尽くしなさい。そうすればあなたの夢は実現するでしょう。
6	オ キ ※順不同

受験番号	得点

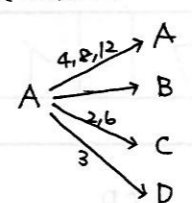
平成29年度 数学解答用紙

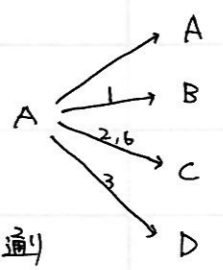
1	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	-1	$\frac{x-5}{6}$	-32t	$4x^2-12x+9$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

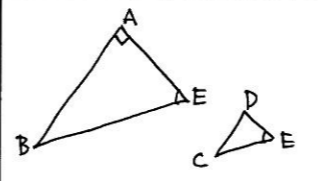
2	(1)	(2)	(3)
	1, -0.1, $\sqrt{0.01}$	4035	$\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$
	(4)	(5)	(6)
	2	20本	48点

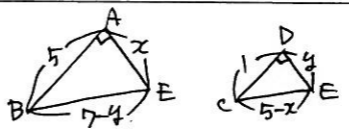
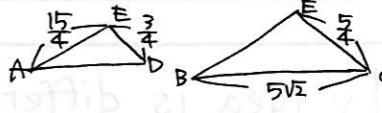
3	(1)	(2)	(3)
	71°	125°	$\frac{32}{3}\pi$

4	(1)	(2)
	4切片が7より 直線ℓを $y = mx + 7$ とおくと 点B(6,1)を通るので $1 = 6m + 7$ $6m = -6$ $m = -1$ $y = -x + 7$	ⓐが点B(6,1)を通るとき $1 = 36a$ $a = \frac{1}{36}$
	(3)	
	四角形OABCの面積は $(1+7) \times 6 \div 2 = 24$ 点Pを $(t, -t+7)$ とおくと 四角形OAPQの面積が12と7の和ば よいの? $(-t+7+7) \times t \div 2 = 12$	$-t^2 + 14t = 24$ $t^2 - 14t + 24 = 0$ $(t-2)(t-12) = 0$ $t = 2, 12$ $0 < t < 6$ より $t = 2$ P(2,5) ⓐが点P(2,5)を通る の? $5 = 4a$ $a = \frac{5}{4}$

5	(1)						
	取り出したカードに書かれた数の積は <table border="0"> <tr><td>□□...2</td><td>□□...6</td></tr> <tr><td>□□...3</td><td>□□...8</td></tr> <tr><td>□□...4</td><td>□□...12</td></tr> </table> 6通り 	□□...2	□□...6	□□...3	□□...8	□□...4	□□...12
□□...2	□□...6						
□□...3	□□...8						
□□...4	□□...12						
	Aに移動する確率は $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$ Bに移動する確率は 0 Cに移動する確率は $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ Dに移動する確率は $\frac{1}{6}$						

5	(2)
	丁頂点Aに移動する確率が0より 袋の中の4枚のカードには ④が含まれず、②が2枚含まれることはない よって4枚のカードは □□□□ 積は □□...1 □□...3 □□...3 □□...2 □□...2 □□...6 の6通り
	
	Bに移動する確率 $\frac{1}{6}$ Cに移動する確率 $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$ Dに移動する確率 $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

6	(1)	(2)
	$5\sqrt{2}$	$\triangle ABE$ と $\triangle DCE$ において $\angle AEB = \angle DEC$ (対頂角) ... ① また $\triangle BCD$ において $(5\sqrt{2})^2 = 7^2 + 1^2$ より $\angle BDC = 90^\circ$
		よって $\angle BAE = \angle CDE = 90^\circ$... ② ①②より 2角がそれぞれ等しいので $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle DCE$

6	(3)	(4)
		$\angle BAC = \angle BDC$ より 四角形ABDCは 円に内接する $\triangle EAD$ の $\triangle EBC$ だから  $CE = 5 - \frac{15}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{5}{4} = AD = 5\sqrt{2}$ $5AD = 15\sqrt{2}$ $AD = 3\sqrt{2}$
	$\triangle ABE \sim \triangle DCE$ より $5 : 1 = x : y$ $x = 5y$... ③ $5 : 1 = (7-y) : (5-x)$ $25 - 5x = 7 - y$ $5x - y = 18$... ④ ③を④に代入して $5 \cdot 5y - y = 18$ ③より $24y = 18$ $y = \frac{3}{4}$ $x = 5 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{4}$ よって $x = \frac{15}{4}, y = \frac{3}{4}$	$3\sqrt{2}$

受験番号
模範解答

得点