

# 2017年度 関西学院高等部 入学試験 英語 問題用紙 その1

\*リスニングテストは試験開始20分後に開始します。

リスニングテストの前に、あらかじめ問題用紙その4、大問VIIの質問と選択肢に目を通しておいてください。

I. 次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

A long time ago, there was a king called Hoangti in China. He had a beautiful wife and her name was Si-ling. The king and his wife loved their people and always thought of their ( a ).

In those days the Chinese people didn't have \*cloth and wore clothes made of animal skins. However, it became very hard to get enough skins because they caught too many animals. \*As a result, there were fewer animals, so they didn't have enough skins for their clothes. The people did not know what to do about 1) this problem. The king and his wife tried to find some other way of making clothes for them, but 2) it was so difficult that they couldn't find a way.

One morning Hoangti and his wife were in their beautiful garden. While they were walking around, they talked about their people. Suddenly the king said, "Look at those small insects on the \*mulberry trees, Si-ling. They are \*spinning thread." Si-ling looked and found that the insects were spinning. A long thread was coming from the mouth of each, and each little insect was turning this thread around its ( b ). Si-ling and the king [あ stand] there and watched them. "How wonderful!" said Si-ling.

The next morning Hoangti and his wife walked under the trees again. They found some insects were still making thread. Others already finished [い make] their \*cocoons and were sleeping. In a few days all of the insects were in cocoons. "This is a wonderful, wonderful thing!" Si-ling got [う excite]. "Oh, each insect has a thread on its body long enough to make 3) a house for itself." Si-ling thought of this day after day.

One morning, as she and the king walked under the trees, she said, "I believe I can 4) into / to make / long threads / find / those / a way / cloth." "But how could you do it?" asked the king. "I'll find a way," Si-ling said. And she did, but she had to try many, many times. First she needed to collect the threads. She put the cocoons in a hot place, and the little ( c ) soon died. Then the cocoons were [え throw] into hot boiling water to make the ( d ) soft. After that the long threads could be easily made. But Si-ling still needed to finish the last step. She needed to change the soft threads into cloth. After she tried many times, she was able to make clothes from the threads. She taught the way to other people and soon hundreds of people were making cloth from the threads of the insects. The insects called "silkworms" changed the history of China and the whole world. 5) In this way, "silk" was made of thread produced by those insects, and people could get their clothes without killing animals.

\*cloth 布    \*as a result 結果として    \*mulberry trees 桑の木    \*spin thread 糸をつむぐ    \*cocoons 繭 (まゆ)

1. 空所 ( a ) ~ ( d ) に入る適切な語を次の語群から選び、その記号を答えなさい。

ア. threads    イ. body    ウ. food    エ. happiness    オ. sleepers    カ. parents

2. 下線部 1) this problem とはどのような内容か、簡潔に日本語で答えなさい。

3. 下線部 2)と同じ意味になるように、次の空所に適切な語を入れなさい。

= it was (     ) difficult (     )(     )(     ) find a way.

4. [ あ ] ~ [ え ] の動詞を正しい形に直しなさい。

5. 下線部 3) が表している意味の英単語 1 語を文中から答えなさい。

6. 下線部 4) 中の語句を意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

7. 下線部 5) を日本語に訳しなさい。

8. 次の 1 ~ 6 から本文の内容に 合わないもの を 2 つ選び、番号順に答えなさい。

1) The king and his wife were very interested in problems of their people.

2) Si-ling was taught by her husband the way to make the thread into cloth.

3) The people used animal skins to make their clothes before the king and his wife found another way.

4) Silk worms produce threads and make their cocoons by using them.

5) Hot water was used to get threads from cocoons.

6) The threads from the insects were so soft that they couldn't be made into cloth.

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II. 次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

What comes to mind when you hear the word “Africa”? For many of us, the great Sahara \*desert may come to mind, with its wide spaces and beautiful nature. Some of us may also imagine \*hunger, and dry land with little water. This situation is a real problem in some places. For example, growing food on the dry land in Africa is very difficult for farmers. If they cannot do it, sometimes it means that both the people and the land may die.

However, there is an African farmer who \*succeeded in 1) such a big challenge. His name is Yacouba Sawadogo. He is also called “the man who stopped the desert.” He has no education, can’t read and write, and doesn’t know much about \*farming. Such a man’s efforts saved thousands of farmers across Africa’s \*Sahel – one of the worst areas of \*desertification in the world. Even the national scientists 2) couldn’t make much of a difference.

So, how did Yacouba do it without any special \*knowledge of farming? He just used a very simple, cheap and traditional African way of farming called “zai”. Zai grows forests and makes the land better for farming. The only thing you need is a \*shovel. You make small holes into the hard land and fill them with \*compost. ( a ), you put seeds of trees and so on in the compost. The holes catch water during the rainy season, so they are able to keep \*moisture and \*nutrients during the dry season.

Yacouba prepared the lands in the dry season – the \*opposite way of the local farming! Other farmers laughed at him and thought that he was crazy. ( b ), they soon knew that he was a \*genius and began to listen to him. In just 20 years, with zai he changed a large dry area into a life-giving forest.

Yacouba didn’t keep his special way only for himself. ( c ), he gave a class at his farm, taught visitors and brought people together in the spirit of friendship. “I want the training program to be the starting point for happy communication across the area,” he said. Many of us just see the problems that human activity brings and don’t do enough to fight against them. Yacouba didn’t have school education, but he had hope. By using all his knowledge and experience, he kept trying and brought green to the desert. His story tells us that . You also need to believe strongly that everything can be changed for the better. His amazing works 3) speak for themselves. People around Yacouba once thought he was a crazy man, but now he is not only a local hero but also a global hero.

\*desert 砂漠    \*hunger 飢餓    \*succeed 成功する    \*farming 農業  
\*Sahel サハラ砂漠南縁部に広がる半乾燥地域    \*desertification 砂漠化    \*knowledge 知識    \*shovel シャベル  
\*compost 堆肥 (たいひ)    \*moisture 湿気    \*nutrients 栄養素    \*opposite 反対の    \*genius 天才

- 下線部 1)の指す内容を日本語で説明しなさい。
- 下線部 2)の意味を表すものとして、最も適当なものを a)~c)から選びなさい。  
国の科学者達でさえも...
  - 異なる農業法を多く生み出せなかった。
  - 砂漠化に対して大したことができなかった。
  - 考え方にほとんど違いは見られなかった。
- 文中の( a )~( c )に入る最も適切な語句を下の語群から選びなさい。ただし、それぞれの語句は一度しか使えない。  
語群： However / By the way / Then / Instead
- 文中の  に入るものとして、最も適当なものを a)~c)から選びなさい。
  - you first need to study farming in school to grow life in Africa
  - farmers with new technology can succeed
  - people don’t need anything special to start something
- 下線部 3)の意味を表すものとして、最も適当なものを a)~c)から選びなさい。
  - show everything
  - talk only to people
  - support other people
- 本文の内容に合うものを3つ選び、番号順に答えなさい。
  - Yacouba doesn’t need to read and write because he knows a lot about farming.
  - Zai is the new way of farming that Yacouba has invented.
  - By using zai, moisture can stay in the ground.
  - Before Yacouba used zai, the local farmers didn’t prepare the lands in the dry season.

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- 5) Yacouba needed more than twenty years to grow forest in the desert area.  
6) With the spirit of friendship, Yacouba shared the simple way of farming with other farmers.  
7) The writer thinks that many people don't take action because they don't realize their problems.  
8) People around Yacouba think he is a genius, but he cannot succeed globally.
7. 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを次の A)~C)から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
A) Education in Africa      B) A farming genius called Zai      C) A farmer with hope and action

III. 会話が成り立つように、( )に適切な英単語を例にならってそれぞれ1語入れなさい。  
なお、指定された頭文字から始まる英単語を入れること。

(例) A: Look at Taro! What ( does ) he have in his hands?  
B: He has a pen and ( an ) apple. He looks so funny.

1.

A: I think high school students don't need to ( w ) their school uniforms every day.  
B: Well, I'm afraid I don't ( a ) with you because students in school uniforms look very nice.

2.

A: I visited Waikiki in Hawaii with my family last summer. I have ( n ) seen ( s ) a beautiful beach.  
B: Do you really think Waikiki is the ( m ) beautiful beach you have ever seen?

3.

A: It's very hot today, so I'm very ( t ). Please give me something ( c ) to drink.  
B: How about a ( g ) of orange juice with some ice in it?

4.

A: Tomorrow will be your special day. Are you going to ( i ) your friends to ( c ) your birthday?  
B: I'd like to, but my girlfriend asked me ( t ) go shopping with her. So maybe next time.

IV. 日本語を英訳した文の下線部ア~ウのうち、1つに誤りがあります。誤りの箇所の記号を示し、例にならって日本語に合うように正しい表現に直しなさい。

例： 昨夜、私たちは全員、映画の鑑賞を楽しんだ。

All of us enjoyed to watch the movie last night.      誤りの箇所： イ ⇒ 正しい表現： watching

1. あなたのお父さんが帰宅したら私に電話をしてもらえますか。

Will you call me when your father will come home?

2. 彼女は一昨日英語で書かれた本を読んだ。

She read a book written by English the day before yesterday.

3. 私たちは休暇でどの国を訪問すべきか決めていません。

We haven't decided which country should we visit on holiday.

4. トムは3年前にスカイツリーを見るために家族といっしょに日本に来た。

Tom has come to Japan with his family to see the Sky Tree three years ago.

5. 私はメインストリートを歩いているときに、ギターを弾いている少年を見た。

When I was walking on the main street, I saw a boy played the guitar.

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V. 次の会話が成り立つように[ ]内の語を並べかえて、正しい英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭に入る語も小文字で書かれている。

- A: What is the most important thing in your life, Peter?  
B: [ is / than / important / family / nothing / more ] for me.
- A: [ in / spoken / how / languages / your / are / many / country ]?  
B: Three. English, French and German.
- A: Are you OK, John?  
B: No. The food [ on / makes / served / always / sick / me / the flight ].
- A: The man [ looks / I / on / you / like / who / the train / saw ].  
B: Oh, I want to see him someday.

VI. あなたが通う中学校について自慢できる点を2つ、その理由をそれぞれ挙げて、英語30語程度で説明しなさい。ただし、記号（. , ? !）は1語と数えないものとし、使用した英単語の語数を解答欄の（ ）内に書きなさい。

### VII. リスニングテスト

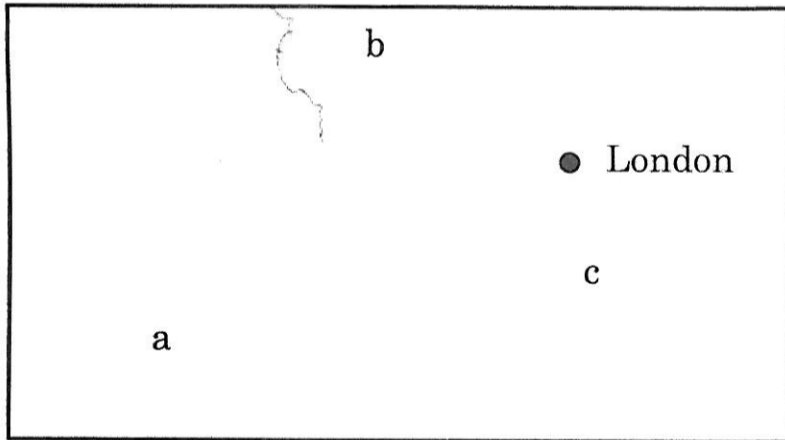
《リスニングテスト1》放送の指示に従って下さい。

《リスニングテスト2》以下の質問と選択肢にあらかじめ目を通しておいて下さい。

#### Questions

No. 1 What area of England does the \*ALT come from? Please spell it. → \_\_\_\_\_  
\*(Assistant Language Teacher)

No. 2 Where is that place?



No. 3 Which type of pasty is his favorite?

- beef, onion and potato
- cheese, onion and potato
- pork and apple

No. 4 If you visit this part of England, what do you **NOT** need to bring?

- a swimsuit
- a warm hat
- a raincoat

No. 5 Why do the students need to take notes?

Because they must...

- write about England for homework.
- ask questions about the ALT's presentation next time.
- answer questions about the ALT's presentation in the next class.

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- I. 1. (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (d) \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. = it was ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) difficult ( \_\_\_\_\_ )( \_\_\_\_\_ )( \_\_\_\_\_ ) find a way.  
 4. [あ] \_\_\_\_\_ [い] \_\_\_\_\_ [う] \_\_\_\_\_ [え] \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. I believe I can \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 8. \_\_\_\_\_

- II. 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_

- III. 1. ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) / ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 2. ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) / ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) / ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 3. ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) / ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) / ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) 4. ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) / ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) / ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

- IV. 1. 誤りの箇所： \_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ 正しい表現： \_\_\_\_\_ 2. 誤りの箇所： \_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ 正しい表現： \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. 誤りの箇所： \_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ 正しい表現： \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 誤りの箇所： \_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ 正しい表現： \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. 誤りの箇所： \_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ 正しい表現： \_\_\_\_\_

- V. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ for me.  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 3. The food \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. The man \_\_\_\_\_

- VI.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

語数：( \_\_\_\_\_ )語

- VII. 記入例) cが正しい時 ~~A~~ ~~B~~  C  
 《リスニングテスト1》  
 No. 1 a. b. c. No. 2 a. b. c. No. 3 a. b. c. No. 4 a. b. c. No. 5 a. b. c.  
 《リスニングテスト2》  
 No. 1 \_\_\_\_\_ No. 2 a. b. c. No. 3 a. b. c. No. 4 a. b. c. No. 5 a. b. c.

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(注意) 採点の対象になるので途中経過も必ず書くこと

1. 次の式を計算せよ。

(1)  $\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}} \times \frac{(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})^2}{\sqrt{14}} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{10\sqrt{(-3)^2}}$

(2)  $\left(\frac{bc^2}{2a^2}\right)^4 \times \left(-\frac{2a^2b}{3}\right)^3 \div \left(\frac{c}{6ab}\right)^2$

2. 次の式を因数分解せよ。

(1)  $x^2 + y^2 - 2xy - 2x + 2y$

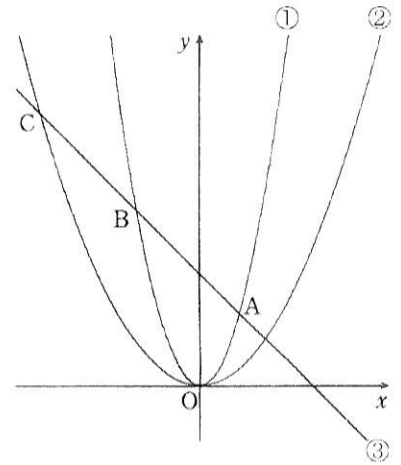
(2)  $36x^2y^2 - 9x^2 - 4y^2 + 1$

3. 2次方程式  $-(x-2)(x-1)+12=2(x+2)$  を解け。

4. 連立方程式  $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x + 0.2y + 1 = 0 \\ x + \frac{5}{4}y + 0.4 = 0 \end{cases}$  を解け。

5. 右の図において、①、②はそれぞれ放物線  $y = 3x^2$ ,  $y = ax^2$  ( $0 < a < 3$ ), ③は直線  $y = -x + 2$  を表す。①と③の交点を A, B とするとき、次の問いに答えよ。

(1) 2点 A, B の座標を求めよ。



(2)  $\triangle OAB$  の面積を求めよ。

(3) ②と③の交点のうち、 $x$ 座標が負である点を C とする。 $\triangle OAB$  と  $\triangle OAC$  の面積の比が  $1 : 4$  となる時、定数  $a$  の値を求めよ。

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(注意) 採点の対象になるので途中経過も必ず書くこと

6. 5.1 km の道のりを時速 3 km で歩き始め、途中から時速 12.6 km で走ったところ、この道のりをすべて歩いたときにかかる時間よりも 64 分早く到着することができた。走った時間は何分間か。

8. 3本の当たりを含む8本のくじが入った袋から、引いたくじをもとに戻さずに A, B の2人が1本ずつ引いていく。当たりくじを引いた場合は同じ人が続けてもう1本引き、はずれくじを引いた場合は交代する。このゲームは当たりくじを2本引いた方が勝ちとなり、その時点で終了する。A から先に引くとすると、A が勝つ引き方は何通りあるか。

7. 下の図のように、 $\triangle ABC$  において辺 AB, AC を一辺とする正三角形 ABD, ACE をかく。線分 BE と線分 DC の交点を F とするとき、 $\angle BFC = 120^\circ$  であることを証明せよ。

