

2018年度 高等学校 学力試験

試験時間60分

英 語

[1]

- 〔注〕
1. 進学コース志願者は **1 A**
特進・選抜特進コース志願者は **1 B**
2～**8**は共通問題なので全員が解答すること。
 2. 時間は60分、配点は100点です。
 3. 解答用紙（1枚）はこの冊子のなかに折り込んでいます。抜き出して使用しなさい。
 4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入し、番号と氏名を必ず書きなさい。

(解答はすべて解答用紙に書くこと)

1 A 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。[進学コース志願者は解答]

*Tom Sawyer lived with his aunt because his mother and father were dead. Tom didn't like going to school, and he didn't like working. He liked playing and having *adventures. One Friday, he didn't go to school — he went to the river.

^(a)*Aunt Polly was angry. "You're a bad boy!" she said. "Tomorrow you can't play with your friends because you didn't go to school today. ^(b)Tomorrow (me / are / for / to / work / you / going). You can paint the fence."

Saturday morning, Tom was not happy, but he started to paint the fence. His friend Jim was in the street.

Tom asked him, "Do you want to paint?"

Jim said, "No, I can't. I'm going to get water."

Then Ben came to Tom's house. He watched Tom and said, "I'm going to swim today. You can't swim because you're working."

Tom said, "This isn't work. I like painting."

"Can I paint, too?" Ben asked.

"No, you can't," Tom answered. ^(c)Aunt Polly asked me because I'm a good painter."

Ben said, "I'm a good painter, too. Please, can I paint? I have some fruit. Do you want it?"

"OK," Tom said. "Give me the fruit. Then you can paint."

Ben started to paint the fence. Later, many boys came to Tom's house. They watched Ben, and they wanted to paint, too.

Tom said, ^(d)なにか食べるものをくれたら、塗ってもいいよ。"

Tom stayed in the yard, and the boys painted. They painted the fence three times. It was beautiful and white.

Tom went into the house. "Aunt Polly, can I play now?" he asked.

Aunt Polly was surprised. "Did you paint the fence?" she asked.

"Yes, I did," Tom answered.

Aunt Polly went to the yard and looked at the fence. She was very surprised and very happy. "It's beautiful!" she said. "Yes, you can play now."

One morning before school, Tom's friend *Huck Finn waited for him in the street. Huck didn't have a home, [①] he never went to school. People in the town didn't like him. [②] Tom liked Huck.

Huck said, "Let's have an adventure."

"What can we do on our adventure?" Tom asked.

"Let's go to the *graveyard at night — at twelve o'clock!" Huck answered.

"That's a good adventure," Tom said. "11時に会おう。"

Then Tom went to school, but he was late. The teacher was angry. He asked, "Why are you late again?"

"I'm late because I talked to Huck Finn," Tom said.

Then the teacher was very angry. "Sit with the girls," he said to Tom.

Tom sat near the beautiful new girl. He was happy. He looked at her.

"What's your name?" he asked.

"Becky," she answered.

Tom smiled and said, "My name's Tom."

The teacher was angry again. "Tom Sawyer, stop talk! Go to your place now," he said. Tom went to his place.

At noon Tom and Becky didn't go home. They stayed in the school yard and talked. Tom said, "I love you. Do you love me?"

"Yes," Becky answered.

"Good," Tom said. "Then you're going to walk to school with me every day. Amy always walked with me."

"Amy!" Becky said *angrily. "Do you love her?"

"No," Tom answered. "I love you now. Do you want to walk with me?"

But Becky got angry with Tom. She walked away and didn't answer. Tom became (あ). He didn't go to school in the afternoon.

That night Tom went to bed at nine o'clock, but he didn't sleep. At eleven o'clock he went out his bedroom window to the yard. Huck be there. They walked to the graveyard. They stopped behind some big trees and talked *quietly.

Suddenly, there was a noise. Three men came into the graveyard — the doctor, *Muff Potter, and *Injun Joe. Injun Joe and the doctor talked angrily. The Injun Joe killed the doctor with a knife. Tom and Huck watched. Then they went away quickly [③] they were afraid.

They went to Tom's yard. Huck said, "We can't talk about this. Injun Joe can find us and kill us, too."

"That's right," Tom said. "We can't talk about it."

Tom went in his bedroom window. He went to bed, but he didn't sleep well. Tom and Huck

didn't talk to their friends or Aunt Polly about that night because they were afraid of Injun Joe.

"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" Mark Twain

Pearsonより抜粋・改編

NOTES:

Tom Sawyer トム・ソーヤ (人名) adventures 冒険
Aunt Polly ポリーおばさん Huck Finn ハック・フィン(人名)
graveyard 墓場 angrily 怒って quietly 静かに
Muff Potter マフ・ポッター (人名) Injun Joe インジュン・ジョー (人名)

問 1 下線部(a)の理由を日本語で答えなさい。

問 2 下線部(b)を意味が通じるように正しく並べかえなさい。

問 3 下線部(c)を和訳しなさい。

問 4 下線部(d), (e)の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

問 5 [①] ~ [③] に入る接続詞を下から選びなさい。なお文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。

[if because and but]

問 6 下線部(f)の名前を本文より一単語で抜き出しなさい。

問 7 下線部(g), (h)の動詞を適切な形に変えなさい。

問 8 空欄 (あ) に入る語として最も適切なものを下からひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア interested イ excited ウ unhappy エ glad

問 9 下線部(i)の内容を表す1文を本文中より、抜き出しなさい。

問10 本文の内容に合っているものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア トム・ソーヤは学校へ行くのは好きではなかったが、働くのが好きな少年だった。
- イ ポリーおばさんは、短時間できれいにペンキを塗ったトムをあやしく思い、遊びに行かせなかった。
- ウ トム・ソーヤはペンキを塗るのが好きだったので、楽しんでペンキ塗りをしていた。
- エ ベッキーという女の子に好意をもったトム・ソーヤは別の女の子の話をしてベッキーを怒らせた。
- オ ある夜、トム・ソーヤは3人の友人と一緒に墓場へと冒険に出かけた。
- カ トム・ソーヤは墓場に行った夜、よく寝れなかった。

1 B 次の英文は、アメリカ人の筆者が日本語と英語のことわざの違いについて書いた文章である。英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。[特進・選抜特進コース志願者は解答]

Proverbs are a kind of *wisdom that *has been passed down through the ages. A lot of it is good, helpful advice (ア) we should try to follow.

What about (あ)? Who could ever read *Buddhist *prayers to a horse anyway? *Obviously, it's *pointless. Buddhist prayers and horses are so far apart that I couldn't even have any idea of what it meant when I first heard this. It was so pointless. I didn't even *realize it meant something pointless. In fact, I thought it had 1 the *opposite meaning: even horses *deserve prayers, like playing *Mozart to plants, as some people do.

Now I like this proverb. Sometimes, someone is speaking to someone (イ) doesn't get the point and probably never will. (あ), once you know what it means, it's a kind of interesting way to *describe that situation. .

Of course, there's also the *similar 猫に小判. This *confused me because it reminded me of *manekineko* that bring business for shopkeepers. 2 (were / given / to / a bonus / the koban) them for their hard work? Now I like this proverb, too.

Some Japanese proverbs are different on the *surface but similar in spirit to 3 those in English, like (い) and "Don't count your chickens before they're *hatched," or (う) and "*Let sleeping dogs lie." Basically there are no proverbs about raccoon dogs or snakes in English — we tend to use farm animals — but it's easy to get the idea.

But what is meant by 河童の川流れ? I know kappa live in rivers and I guess they must like *kappa-maki*. If not, it's a pretty *silly name, after all. The problem is the 川流れ part. A typical thing in English to say is "Go with the flow." So does this proverb tell people to do as *kappa* and not to fight change? I thought that this proverb was a "Let *bygones be bygones," type of saying. After all, as 過ぎたことは水に流せ. Why shouldn't this water be river water?

But no! I later learned that it means "(1)." I've lived in Japan (ウ) twenty years and still can't understand Japanese proverbs! Help! I'm *drowning in all of my proverb associations!

Or maybe I'm falling out (エ) a tree, like a monkey. Monkeys have a *slightly more active and interesting role in Japanese sayings. They fight with dogs (え), a role given to cats, not monkeys in America. (And I want to know how the monkey and the dog *managed to get along in *Momotaro*. 4 Was the *pheasant the peace keeper?) And monkeys fall from trees. In America, . Monkeys are just *supposed to be stupid. If you laugh at someone, you make a monkey out of them, and if you're really surprised by something, you might

say that you're a monkey's uncle.

So when I heard (お), I didn't understand at first that meant "Nobody is perfect," because, in a way, it's showing respect to monkeys, *at least in the area of tree-climbing. I had an image of monkeys as stupid, so I first thought that it was a way of *scolding, not *cheering up a person: "You fell down, just like a monkey, you fool! Now get back up there and hold on tight this time! And I don't want to hear any excuses!"

Proverbs are a great way (オ) learn about a culture and it's interesting that many Japanese and English proverbs look different but express the same wisdom. I always think I understand how to *decode Japanese proverbs.

As a result of all my mistakes, I changed. I learned to stop worrying about being perfect or even normal. I kept trying to understand, but at the same time, I learned that mistakes are interesting and *educational. I actually began to enjoy situations that I didn't understand because they gave me a chance to grow. They also gave me a chance to laugh at myself.

Takes and Mistakes Kate Elwood

NHK Publishing より抜粋・改編

NOTES:

wisdom 知恵、英知 has been passed down 伝えられてきた Buddhist 仏教の
prayers 祈りの言葉 Obviously 明らかに pointless 無意味な
realize ~をはっきりと理解する opposite 逆の deserve ~に値する
Mozart モーツァルト (オーストリアの作曲家) describe ~を描写する
similar よく似た confused confuse (~を困惑させる) の過去形 surface 表面
hatched hatch ((鳥が) 卵をかえす) の過去分詞形 let ~ ... ~に...をさせる
silly ばかな、愚かな bygone 過去、過去の drowning おぼれている
slightly わずかに managed to do ...をなんとかやり遂げた pheasant キジ
supposed to be ~だと思われる at least 少なくとも
scolding scold (~を叱る) の動名詞 cheering cheer (~を元気づける) の動名詞
decode ~の意味を理解する educational 教育的な

問1 (ア)~(オ)に入る語を下から選びなさい。ただし、それぞれ一度ずつしか使えません。

[to for who which of]

問2 (あ)~(お)に入ることわざを下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 猿も木から落ちる イ 捕らぬ狸の皮算用 ウ 犬猿の仲
エ 馬の耳に念仏 オ 藪をつついて蛇を出す

問3 下線部① the opposite meaningが示す内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

問4 以下の文を本文中に加えるとすれば、 A ~ C のどこが適当か。番号で答えなさい。なお、文頭は小文字にしています。

- ア we don't go into small things
- イ putting together two things that should be different is fun
- ウ this expression translates into Japanese

問5 下線部②を意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

問6 下線部③ thoseは何を指すか。本文中より1語で抜き出しなさい。

問7 (1)に適する語句を本文中より3語で抜き出しなさい。

問8 下線部④、⑤を和訳しなさい。

問9 本文の内容に合っているものをものを2つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ア The writer thinks Americans never understand Japanese proverbs.
- イ American proverbs tend to use farm animals that aren't used in Japanese ones.
- ウ *Manekineko* doesn't bring business for shopkeepers.
- エ In Japanese proverbs, monkeys are just supposed to be stupid.
- オ Proverbs give us good advice and are great ways of learning about a culture.

【これ以降の問題はすべて共通問題なので、全員が解答すること】

- 2 マンガが自然な流れになるように、1～5の空所に入れるのに最も適切な文を後のア～オより選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、それぞれ一度ずつしか使えません。(コマの横になる番号順に読んで下さい。)

NOTES :

cloth 布 bandage 包帯 injured ケガをしている banner 旗
cheering 応援

ア Yes... It's coming soon... So give me some cloth.

イ Hey! I've found white cloth!

ウ He's done it.

エ No, I want to make a banner

オ Oh, sorry. Just a kidding.

3 次の各組の単語の下線部が、左端の語の下線部と同じ発音をするものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) sleepy (ア even イ however ウ dress エ respect)
(2) gas (ア native イ actually ウ gave エ amazing)
(3) surprised (ア pretty イ visitor ウ gift エ excited)
(4) men (ア lead イ seat ウ eat エ ahead)
(5) locked (ア played イ noticed ウ wanted エ judged)

4 次の各組の単語の内、第1アクセント（最も強く読む位置）が他と異なるものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) ア al-ways イ ar-rive ウ for-get エ in-vite
(2) ア be-fore イ fa-mous ウ e-nough エ de-cide
(3) ア un-der-stand イ Jap-a-nese ウ in-tro-duce エ news-pa-per
(4) ア eve-ry-thing イ hol-i-day ウ dis-ap-pear エ dif-fi-cult
(5) ア an-oth-er イ to-mor-row ウ beau-ti-ful エ im-por-tant

5 次の英文の () に入るのに最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) Do you know water () at 100 degrees Celsius? ※degrees Celsius ~度
ア has boiled イ boils ウ boil エ is boiling
- (2) A big typhoon will come tomorrow. You () go out.
ア had better イ may ウ must not エ would like to
- (3) Every tree in this area () small at that time.
ア is イ are ウ was エ were
- (4) He is () taller than me.
ア much イ very ウ more エ most
- (5) Cheese is made () milk.
ア by イ for ウ from エ with

6 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、() に適切な語を補い、文を完成させなさい。

- (1) { Chika went to Yokohama yesterday and she is still there.
Chika () () in Yokohama () yesterday.
- (2) { They invited me to their wedding party.
I () () to their wedding party by them.
- (3) { Hide can play the guitar very well.
Hide is very good () () the guitar.
- (4) { He wanted to read some books, so he went to the library.
He went to the library () () some books.
- (5) { You don't have to finish this work today.
It () necessary () you to finish this work today.

7 次の英文の空所に1語入れ、意味の通る文を完成させなさい。ただし、()内の文字で始めること。

- (1) How will the (w) be tomorrow? — It will be cloudy.
- (2) A day has twenty-four (h) .
- (3) The capital city of France is (P). ※capital city 首都
- (4) (S) we have lunch at that restaurant? — Yes, let's.
- (5) Wow! Your watch looks so (e)! How much is it?

8 次の日本語の意味になるように、()内の語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてあります。また、指示がある場合はそれに従うこと。

- (1) ドレスを着ている女性もいれば、着物姿の女性もいた。
(others / wore / kimonos / wore / dresses / some / and / women).
- (2) あの川はプールなみに水がきれいだ。
That river (swimming / a / is / clean / pool / as / as).
- (3) このジャケットは小さすぎて、私は着ることはできません。
This jacket (me / to / small / is / too / for / wear).
- (4) 私は彼が買った本がおもしろいと思います。
(is / the book / interesting / he / I / bought / think / that / which).
- (5) 誰がその物語を書いたかを知っていますか。(1語不要)
(the story / know / wrote / do / you / who / knew) ?

2018年度 高等学校 学力試験

試験時間60分

数 学

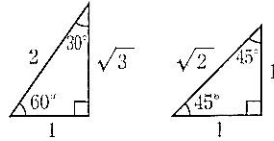
[1]

- [注]
1. ①、②は共通問題なので全員が解答すること。
③、④は進学コース志願者が解答すること。
⑤、⑥は特進・選抜特進コース志願者が解答すること。
 2. 配点は100点です。
 3. 解答用紙（1枚）はこの冊子のなかに折り込んでいます。抜き出して使用しなさい。
 4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入し、番号と氏名を必ず書きなさい。

(解答はすべて解答用紙に書くこと)

※円周率は π を用いること。

※代表的な直角三角形の辺の比は次の通りです。必要なら用いてよい。



[1]、[2]は共通問題なので全員が解答すること。

[1] 次の問いに答えなさい。

(1) $20 + 18 \div (-2) + 10$ を計算しなさい。

(2) $\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8}\right) \times (-16)$ を計算しなさい。

(3) $\frac{5x - y}{4} - \frac{-2x - 5y}{3}$ を計算しなさい。

(4) $(2 + \sqrt{2})(2 - \sqrt{2}) - (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})$ を計算しなさい。

(5) 方程式 $\frac{2 - 4x}{3} - \frac{x - 3}{2} = 4$ を解きなさい。

(6) 連立方程式 $\begin{cases} 7x - 2y = -29 \\ 2x + 3y = 6 \end{cases}$ を解きなさい。

(7) $(x - 4)^2 - 4(x - 4) - 45$ を因数分解しなさい。

(8) 2次方程式 $3(x + 2)^2 = 27$ を解きなさい。

(9) 傾きが -2 、点 $(-1, -3)$ を通る直線の式を求めなさい。

(10) 2次関数 $y = -2x^2$ において、 x の変域が $-1 \leq x \leq 2$ のとき、 y の変域を求めなさい。

(11) [1]~[5]の5枚のカードから2枚を連続して引き、1枚目を十の位、2枚目を一の位として2ケタの整数を作るとき、奇数はいくつできますか。

(12) 図1で $\angle x$ の大きさを求めなさい。

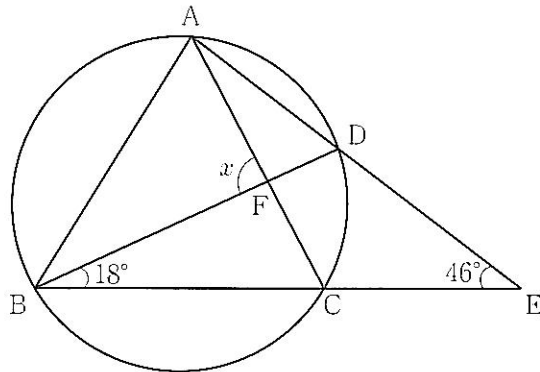


図1

(13) 図2のように、平行四辺形ABCDがあります。辺BCを2：1に分ける点をE、線分AEと対角線BDの交点をFとします。このとき、 $\triangle BEF$ と平行四辺形ABCDの面積の比を最も簡単な整数の比で表しなさい。

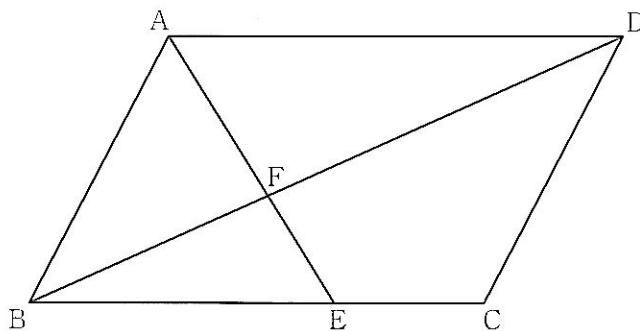


図2

2 図3のように、放物線 $y = ax^2$ と直線 $y = -6x + 20$ が2点A, Bで交わっています。点Aの x 座標が2であるとき、次の問いに答えなさい。

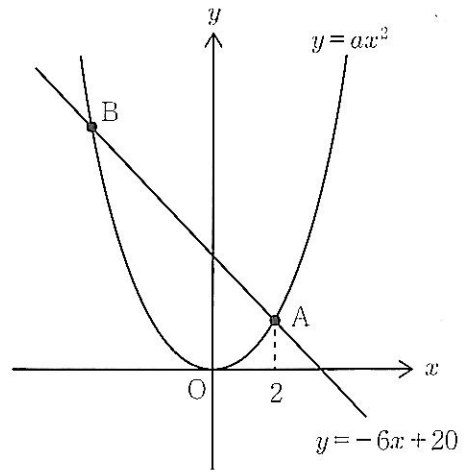


図3

- (1) a の値を求めなさい。
- (2) 点Bの座標を求めなさい。
- (3) $\triangle AOB$ の面積を求めなさい。
- (4) 放物線 $y = ax^2$ 上に、 $\triangle PAB$ の面積と $\triangle OAB$ の面積が等しくなるように点Pをとります。点Pが原点Oと点Bの間にあるとき、点Pの座標を求めなさい。

③、④は進学コース志願者が解答すること。

③ 次の問いに答えなさい。

(1) $x = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$, $y = \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}$ のとき, $x^2 + 2xy + y^2$ の値を求めなさい。

(2) $\sqrt{60n}$ が自然数となるような最小の自然数 n を求めなさい。

(3) 4ケタの自然数 $21\square 8$ と $393\square$ がともに4で割り切れます。 \square には同じ数字が入ります。このとき、 \square に入る数字を2つ求めなさい。

(4) 図4のように、 $\angle BAC$ の二等分線と $\angle BCE$ の二等分線の交点をDとします。 $\angle ADC = 43^\circ$ のとき、 $\angle x$ の大きさを求めなさい。

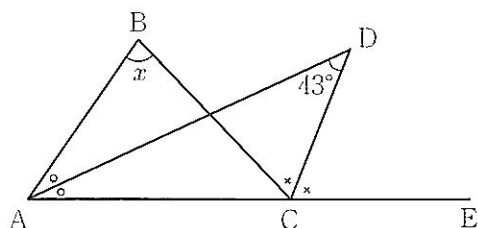


図4

- 4 図5のように、 $AB=12\text{cm}$ 、 $OB=4\text{cm}$ の円錐があります。ただし、 O は底面の円の中心とします。このとき、次の問いに答えなさい。

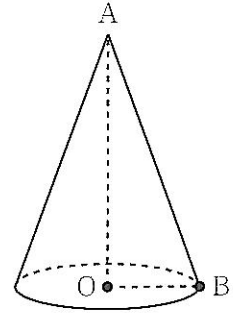


図5

- (1) AO の長さを求めなさい。
- (2) 円錐の体積を求めなさい。
- (3) 図6のように、 AB の中点を M とし、 M を通過して底面に平行な平面でこの円錐を切断するとき、切り口の円の半径を求めなさい。

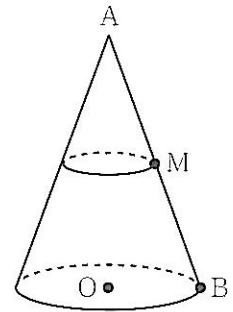


図6

- (4) (3)で切断した立体のうち大きい方の立体の中に、図7のように上と下の面にも側面にも接するような球を入れます。この球が円錐の側面に接する点の1つを N とし、 N を通過して底面に平行な平面で球を切断するとき、切り口の円の半径を求めなさい。

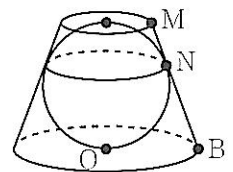


図7

〔5〕、〔6〕は特進・選抜特進コース志願者が解答すること。

〔5〕 大中小3つのさいころを同時にふり、大のさいころの目を x 、中のさいころの目を y 、小のさいころの目を z とします。

このとき、次の問いに答えなさい。

- (1) $x = y = z$ となる確率を求めなさい。
- (2) $x + y = z$ かつ $x \leq y \leq z$ となる確率を求めなさい。
- (3) $x = y$ または $y = z$ または $z = x$ となる場合は何通りありますか。
- (4) $(x - y)(y - z)(z - x) = 6$ となる確率を求めなさい。

6 図8のように、 $AB = 4\text{ cm}$ 、 $AG = 8\text{ cm}$ の正六角柱
 $ABCDEF - GHIJKL$ があります。辺 EK 、辺 DJ の中点を
それぞれ M 、 N とすると、次の問いに答えなさい。

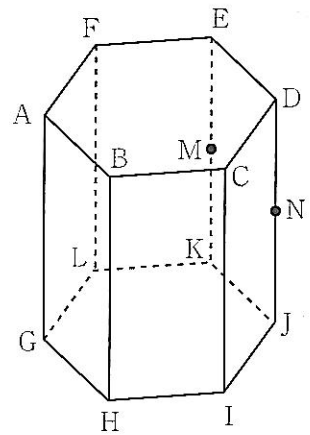


図8

- (1) 線分 AD の長さを求めなさい。
- (2) 正六角柱 $ABCDEF - GHIJKL$ の体積を求めなさい。
- (3) 3点 M 、 N 、 G を通る平面でこの六角柱を2つに切
断するとき、小さい方の立体の体積を求めなさい。
- (4) (3)のように切断したとき、その切断面の面積を求め
なさい。

番
号

氏
名

1: 進学

高等学校学力試験解答用紙

英語 -60分-

合
計

100

1A

各
2
点
×
15
問

問1	学校に行かなかったから。(学校に行かず、川へ行っていたから。)		
問2	Tomorrow (you are going to work for me) .		
問3	僕はペンを塗るのが得意だから、おばさんは僕に頼んだ。		
問4	d	If you give me something to eat, you can paint.	
	e	Let's meet at eleven (o'clock).	
問5	①	and	② But
			③ because
問6	Becky		
問7	g	talking	h was
問8	ウ		
問9	The Injun Joe killed the doctor with a knife.		
問10	エ	カ	

コース合計

30

2 2x5

1	エ	2	ア	3	カ	4	イ	5	ウ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2
小計

3 2x5

(1)	ア	(2)	イ	(3)	エ	(4)	エ	(5)	イ
-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

3
小計

4 2x5

(1)	ア	(2)	イ	(3)	エ	(4)	ウ	(5)	ウ
-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

4
小計

5 2x5

(1)	イ	(2)	ウ	(3)	ウ	(4)	ア	(5)	ウ
-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

5
小計

6 2x5

(1)	has	been (stayed)	since
(2)	was	invited	
(3)	at	playing	
(4)	to	read	
(5)	isn't	for	

6
小計

7 2x5

(1)	weather	(2)	hours	(3)	Paris
(4)	shall	(5)	expensive		

7
小計

8 2x5

(1)	(Some women wore dresses and others wore kimonos) .
(2)	That river (is as clean as a swimming pool) .
(3)	This jacket (is too small for me to wear) .
(4)	(I think that the book which he bought is interesting) .
(5)	(Do you know who wrote the story) ?

8
小計

共通合計

70

番号

氏名

1: 特進・選抜特進

高等学校学力試験解答用紙

英語 -60分-

合計 / 100

1B

問1 各1点 2点	(1)	(7)	which	(1)	who	(7)	for	(2)	of	(2)	to
問2 各1点 2点	(2)	(6)	エ	(4)	イ	(5)	オ	(2)	ウ	(2)	ア
問3 各1点 2点	植物にモーツァルトを聞かせるように、馬に記念品を聞かせる価値がある。										
問4 各1点 2点	A		イ	B		ウ	C		ア		
問5 2点 2点	() Were the Koban a bonus given to () them for their hard work?										
問6 各1点 2点	proverbs										
問7 各1点 2点	Nobody is perfect										
問8 2点 3点	a	キジは猿と犬の間を取り持ったの?									
	b	多くの日本語と英語のことわざが、異なって見えるけれども同じ事を表しているのは面白い。									
問9 各1点 2点			イ			オ					

コース合計 / 30

2 2x5

1	エ	2	ア	3	オ	4	イ	5	ウ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2 小計

3 2x5

(1)	ア	(2)	イ	(3)	エ	(4)	エ	(5)	イ
-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

3 小計

4 2x5

(1)	ア	(2)	イ	(3)	エ	(4)	ウ	(5)	ウ
-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

4 小計

5 2x5

(1)	イ	(2)	ウ	(3)	ウ	(4)	ア	(5)	ウ
-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

5 小計

6 2x5

(1)	has	been	(stayed)	since
(2)	was	invited		
(3)	at	playing		
(4)	to	read		
(5)	isn't	for		

6 小計

7 2x5

(1)	weather	(2)	hours	(3)	Paris
(4)	Shall	(5)	expensive		

7 小計

8 2x5

(1)	(Some women wore dresses and others wore kimonos)
(2)	That river (is as clean as a swimming pool)
(3)	This jacket (is too small for me to wear)
(4)	(I think that the book which he bought is interesting)
(5)	(Do you know who wrote the story)?

8 小計

共通合計 / 70

番号

氏名 解答例

1 進学

高等学校学力試験解答用紙 数学 -60分-

合計 100

1	(1) 21	(2) -10
	(3) $\frac{23x+17y}{12}$	(4) 1
	(5) $x = -1$	(6) $x = -3, y = 4$
	(7) $(x-13)(x+1)$	(8) $x = 1, -5$
	(9) $y = -2x - 5$	(10) $-8 \leq y \leq 0$
	(11) 12 個	(12) $\angle x = 82$ 度
	(13) $\triangle BEF$: 平行四辺形ABCD = 2:15	

小計 52

各4点

2	(1) $a = 2$	(2) B(-5, 50)
	(3) 70	(4) P(-3, 18)

小計 18

(1)(2) 各4点
(3)(4) 各5点

共通合計 70

3	(1) 20	(2) $n = 15$
	(3) $\square = 2, 6$	(4) $\angle x = 86$ 度

小計 15

(1) 3点
(2)~(4) 各4点

4	(1) AO = $8\sqrt{2}$ cm	(2) $\frac{128\sqrt{2}}{3}\pi$ cm ³
	(3) 2 cm	(4) $\frac{8}{3}$ cm

小計 15

(1) 3点
(2)~(4) 各4点

コース合計 30

番号

氏名 解答例

1 特進・選抜特進

高等学校学力試験解答用紙

数学 -60分-

合計 100

1	(1) 21	(2) -10
	(3) $\frac{23x+17y}{12}$	(4) 1
	(5) $x = -1$	(6) $x = -3, y = 4$
	(7) $(x-13)(x+1)$	(8) $x = 1, -5$
	(9) $y = -2x - 5$	(10) $-8 \leq y \leq 0$
	(11) 12 個	(12) $\angle x = 82$ 度
	(13) $\triangle BEF$: 平行四辺形ABCD = 2 : 15	

各4点

小計 52

2	(1) $a = 2$	(2) B (-5 , 50)
	(3) 70	(4) P (-3 , 18)

(1)(2)各4点
(3)(4)各5点

小計 18

共通合計 70

5	(1) $\frac{1}{36}$	(2) $\frac{1}{24}$
	(3) 96 通り	(4) $\frac{1}{12}$

(1) 3点
(2)~(4) 各4点

小計 15

6	(1) AD = 8 cm	(2) $192\sqrt{3}$ cm ³
	(3) $48\sqrt{3}$ cm ²	(4) 48 cm ²

(1) 3点
(2)~(4) 各4点

小計 15

コース合計 30