

2018年度 英語選抜

時間50分 100点満点

英 語

受験上の注意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 実施時間は50分で、100点満点です。時間配分に注意して解答してください。
3. 解答は解答用紙にていねいに記入してください。
4. 解答用紙・問題用紙両方に、受験番号、座席番号、名前を記入してください。座席番号は、机に貼ってある番号のことです。
5. 試験中は携帯電話の電源を必ず切ってください。
6. 私語や物の貸し借りなどは認めていません。困ったことがある場合は、手をあげて先生に相談しその指示に従ってください。

受験番号 _____ 座席番号 _____

名 前 _____

聖学院中学校

[Part 1]

I . Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by four words.

Select the one word whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

1) PRACTICAL

- (A) difficult to learn
- (B) inferior in quality
- (C) providing great support
- (D) having great usefulness

2) ASSIST

- (A) support
- (B) bring
- (C) distrust
- (D) yearn

3) PROPOSE

- (A) speak up
- (B) marriage
- (C) fall away
- (D) suggest

4) INCREDIBLE

- (A) mundane
- (B) extraordinary
- (C) uncivilized
- (D) sophisticated

5) CORROBORATION

- (A) attraction
- (B) confirmation
- (C) legal activity
- (D) unfulfilled expectation

- 6) CONTAMINATE
(A) deodorize
(B) decongest
(C) deter
(D) taint
- 7) WOEFUL
(A) wretched
(B) bloated
(C) dim
(D) animated
- 8) FATIGUE
(A) grow weary
(B) become fluid
(C) increase in height
(D) recede from view
- 9) SCRUTINIZE
(A) examine carefully
(B) announce publicly
(C) infer correctly
(D) decide promptly
- 10) CONFIDE
(A) judge
(B) entrust
(C) secret
(D) profess

II. The following questions ask you to find relationships between words. For each question, select the choice that best completes the meaning of the sentence.

- 1) Chapter is to book as
 - (A) glass is to water
 - (B) lamp is to light
 - (C) scene is to play
 - (D) elevator is to building

- 2) Refrigerator is to cool as furnace is to
 - (A) radiator
 - (B) house
 - (C) oil
 - (D) heat

- 3) Egg is to shell as banana is to
 - (A) fruit
 - (B) peel
 - (C) bunch
 - (D) tree

III. Select the word that best fits the meaning of each sentence.

- 1) The clothes in those boxes _____ to my brother.
 - (A) belong
 - (B) was belonging
 - (C) is belonging
 - (D) belongs

- 2) Sometimes Tom thinks about _____ to another city.
 - (A) to move
 - (B) moving
 - (C) moves
 - (D) move

- 3) His garden is _____ beautiful.
- (A) perfectly
 - (B) perfect
 - (C) perfected
 - (D) perfection
- 4) A lot of trees fell down last night _____ the strong wind.
- (A) because
 - (B) because of
 - (C) since
 - (D) so
- 5) _____ that I bought yesterday don't fit
- (A) A shoe
 - (B) New shoe
 - (C) The Shoes
 - (D) Shoes
- 6) If she had been more serious at her last job, she _____ that promotion.
- (A) will get
 - (B) gets
 - (C) would have gotten
 - (D) got
- 7) I felt better _____ talking to my mother.
- (A) by the time
 - (B) as soon
 - (C) after
 - (D) later

[Part 2]

Read each passage carefully and then answer the questions about it. For each question, decide on the basis of the passage which one of the choices best answers the question.

Developing a new drug can cost millions of dollars. Even after a drug has been developed, thorough tests must be conducted before it can be sold to the public. This means that drug companies need to develop drugs that will eventually make enough money to cover their costs. Therefore, they spend most of their money developing drugs that can be sold to people who can afford them. Unfortunately, diseases that mainly affect people in poor countries tend to be ignored.

Now, an American woman named Victoria Hale has come up with an idea for making new drugs for people in poorer parts of the world. Hale, a former scientist, knew that companies often stop developing a drug if they think that it will not make a profit. She asked companies to give abandoned research and unused drugs for free. Then she organized a group of scientists to develop them into safe and effective medicines for use in poor countries. In 2000, Hale founded a nonprofit company called the Institute for OneWorld Health (iOWH) to carry out this work.

Her company is expecting to achieve its first success with drug to cure the disease known as black fever. Every year, this disease affects more than 100,000 people in rural areas of India. Hale received a drug called paromomycin, which a company had started developing but had not finished testing. Together with other scientists, she tested the drug, which turned out to cure 94 percent of patients. Now, she plans to sell the drug in India at a very low cost. She hopes that the Indian government will buy the drug and provide it to people in need for free.

Hale says one reason that big drug companies cooperate with her is that her company does not compete with them. Although the iOWH is located in the United States, its markets are in poor countries. Moreover, big drug companies have found that they can actually benefit by cooperating with the iOWH. By making donations, they can reduce the amount of tax they pay and at the same time improve their public image. Thanks to Hale's idea, more of the world's medical knowledge is at last being put good use.

- 1) When developing new drugs, what do drug companies do?
 - (A) Ask other companies to give them money for research
 - (B) Focus on illnesses that affect people who can pay for treatment.
 - (C) Test the drugs mainly on their own employees.
 - (D) Search for new diseases in other parts of the world.

- 2) Victoria Hale's idea was to
 - (A) contact scientists who work in poor countries for advice.
 - (B) ask companies to lend her their research laboratories.
 - (C) get companies to donate work on drugs they decided not to sell
 - (D) use an existing drug to fight a newly discovered disease.

- 3) Hale and the Institute for OneWorld Health have
 - (A) proved paromomycin is effective against black fever.
 - (B) tested paromomycin by providing it for free to people abroad.
 - (C) sold paromomycin to the Indian government.
 - (D) asked a drug company to continue developing paromomycin.

- 4) What is one reason drug companies cooperate with the iOWH?
 - (A) They need help finding drugstores to sell their newest drugs.
 - (B) They want the public to have a better impression of them.
 - (C) They hope to reach markets in countries outside the United States.
 - (D) They believe they will get ideas for new drugs.

- 5) Which of the following statements is true?
 - (A) Hale once worked for a major drug company in India.
 - (B) The company that first developed paromomycin did not fully test it.
 - (C) Many big drug companies are thinking about copying Hale's idea.
 - (D) The iOWH expects to make a large profit from its drugs.

[Part 3] Read each passage and choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices for each blank.

I .

While swimming in the Indian Ocean as a child, Jay Harman made an interesting discovery: seaweed floating on the ocean surface would easily break off when he grabbed hold of it, yet the same plants could endure huge waves in a tropical storm without the slightest damage. Later, while working as an engineer for the Australian Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Harman realized that the seaweed's (1) was that it flowed in a spiral. This natural circular motion, according to Harman, "let the huge force of water go by."

Today, Harman's company manufactures leading-edge fluid-movement devices, including the "impeller" a ship propeller designed to reduce drag by channeling water in a spiraling pattern that (2) — and which also could improve the fuel efficiency of freighters by up to 10 percent.

Harman's design is an example of "biomimicry," a term coined by Janine Benyus. Benyus, author of the book *Biomimicry Innovation Inspired by Nature*, argues that Mother Nature has conducted her own form of testing through billions of years of natural selection, and it is worth paying attention to the systems that she came up with. "If something can't be found in nature, " said Benyus "there is probably a good reason for its absence." It may have been tried, she continues, but it (3) in the course of evolution. Yet for Benyus, who is worried about the alarming rate at which humans are consuming the planet's resources, biomimicry is not just about innovation and efficiency, but also a call for humans to change our way of thinking about our planet. "It's not about what we can take from nature," she said, "but what we can learn from her."

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|----|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) | (A) ability to reproduce | (B) method of survival |
| | (C) natural weakness | (D) inability to adapt |
| 2) | (A) doesn't exist in nature | (B) helps the environment |
| | (C) follows nature's example | (D) scientists couldn't reproduce |
| 3) | (A) eventually disappeared | (B) never really existed |
| | (C) gradually improved | (D) somehow survived |

II.

Art forgeries are as old as art itself, and phony works often fool even the experts. New forgery-detecting software may be the solution. Researchers have developed a new program that analyzes the flow of paint on an original work of art — a genuine Picasso, for example — and locates certain patterns unique to that artist. Another painting said to be a Picasso can then be compared with those patterns to (1)

The program appears to have outstanding potential. In one test, the software was able to distinguish eight genuine paintings by Pieter Bruegel the Elder, a sixteenth-century artist, from five counterfeits.

Some experts are skeptical, however. "It's an interesting idea," says Nadine Oberstein, curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, "but I think a much larger sample of work has to be tested." Researcher Hany Farid of Dartmouth College feels that scholars will (2) identifying forgeries. "What the human eye can see is often very difficult for the computer to extract," he points out.

Ironically, those who could benefit most from the new technology, including museum curators and auction houses, may initially be hesitant to use it. "If you've already spent \$80 million to buy a painting," Farid explains, "I don't think you'd be eager to know it's a fake." As the technology begins to catch on, however, art owners may have little choice but to face the ugly truth.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) | (A) determine its age | (B) see if there's a match |
| | (C) create a new painting | (D) improve its quality |
| 2) | (A) continue to play a role in | (B) try to avoid |
| | (C) spend less of their time | (D) use the new technology for |

[Part 4] Write an essay on the following opinion on the paper provided. You must write over 150 words.

Opinion: Children should begin learning a foreign language as soon as they start school.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Use examples from history, article, or your own personal experience to support your point of view.

This is the last page.

2018年度 英語選抜

英語・解答用紙

聖学院中学校

受験番号		座席番号		名前		※
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[Part 1]

I.

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
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II.

1)	2)	3)
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III.

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)
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[Part 2]

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
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[Part 3]

I.

1)	2)	3)
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II.

1)	2)
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[Part 4]
