

2019年度

帰国生入試 A方式

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 _____

聖学院高等学校

[Part 1]

A. Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by four words. You are to select the one word whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

1) STAPLE

- (a) unnecessary
- (b) swift
- (c) primary
- (d) indispensable

2) NOTORIOUS

- (a) infamous
- (b) unknown
- (c) notable
- (d) remarkable

3) DESPISE

- (a) hate
- (b) locate
- (c) disregard
- (d) respect

4) SEIZE

- (a) reject
- (b) grasp
- (c) imprison
- (d) shiver

5) TACTICS

- (a) statistics
- (b) strategy
- (c) technique
- (d) procedure

6) MERCY

- (a) selfish
- (b) kind
- (c) charity
- (d) spiritual

7) MONARCHY

- (a) sovereignty
- (b) emperor
- (c) legislature
- (d) nation

8) UNDERMINE

- (a) experience
- (b) highlight
- (c) confidential
- (d) weaken

B. Choose the best word whose meaning is closest to the underlined phrase.

1) She occasionally comes to see us.

- (a) every other day
- (b) every now and then
- (c) all at once
- (d) frequently

2) They'll lend me their apartment on condition that we look after it.

- (a) as
- (b) if
- (c) for
- (d) while

3) The guests arrived one after another.

- (a) in secret
- (b) in a hurry
- (c) in the second place
- (d) in succession

4) My only son always practiced rugby hard and could live up to my expectations.

- (a) meet
- (b) demand
- (c) survive
- (d) increase

C. Fill in the word or words that best complete the following sentences.

1) The view from the _____ of the mountain was splendid.

- (a) valley
- (b) hill
- (c) summit
- (d) altitude

2) Do not trust the smartphone for the _____ time of the day.

- (a) explicit
- (b) good
- (c) exact
- (d) most

3) I need some rather _____ coffee to stay up late.

- (a) strong
- (b) thick
- (c) deep
- (d) dense

4) We had to get _____ to build a new training center next to the city office.

- (a) admission
- (b) application
- (c) prescription
- (d) permission

5) I was busy with my homework last night. I didn't have time to eat supper, _____ play video games.

- (a) as to
- (b) let alone
- (c) except for
- (d) but for

6) I used to live in New York, but _____ present I'm living in Tokyo.

- (a) in
- (b) on
- (c) for
- (d) at

7) Because of improved technology, agricultural _____ is expected to rise this year.

- (a) output
- (b) outlook
- (c) outbreak
- (d) outcome

8) Lisa's major is _____; she often speaks delightedly to us about how the mind works and influences the way of acting.

- (a) geography
- (b) psychology
- (c) chemistry
- (d) geometry

[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.

It's two in the morning, and a koala is caught in barbed wire on a fence, like a prisoner trying to escape. A phone rings in the home of Megan Aitken in a suburb of Brisbane, a city on the east coast of Australia. Aitken, 42, runs a volunteer organization devoted to rescuing wild koalas. Before she is even told the location, she has thrown her clothes on over her pajamas.

When Aitken arrives on the scene, Jane Davies and Sandra Peachey, two other volunteers, are already there. The koala is holding on tightly to chain-link fence. Its fur is caught in barbed wire. There are tall eucalyptus trees not far beyond the fence. "He was obviously trying to get to the trees on the other side," Aitken says. Standing in the bright light of car headlights, Aitken puts on heavy leather gloves. Despite their cute appearance, koalas can be ferocious when resisting capture. If they feel threatened, they will fight and bite, and Aitken has the scars to prove it. Next, she places a cage on the ground near the animal and opens up a thick blanket. Then the three rescuers rapidly get to work.

Davies throws the blanket over the animal. Peachey opens the lid of the cage, while Aitken firmly grasps the koala through the blanket, frees it from the fence, and drops it into the cage. "Well done, ladies!" Aitken shouts.

Looking down at the koala they have just captured, Aitken checks the animal's physical condition. In the event that the koala is sick or injured, it must be taken to the Australia Zoo Wildlife Hospital 40 minutes away. Provided it's

healthy, like this one is, it will be released somewhere near the place it was found. This is because koalas live within such a small area and feed in the same trees over and over. However, this is Deception Bay, a dense suburb with few areas with trees, so finding a suitable area is not easy. The women study a street map with flashlights.

"This is the whole problem," Aitken says. "There are so few places left for the koala." In the end, they take the animal to a small park nearby and set the cage below a eucalyptus tree. Standing back, they open the lid of the cage, and the koala dashes up the trunk. "Good luck, little one," says Aitken.

"Koalas are getting caught in fences and dying being killed by dogs, struck by vehicles, even dying simply because a homeowner cut down several eucalyptus trees in his backyard," says Deidré de Villiers, one of the chief koala researchers at the Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management. For 15 years, de Villiers, 38, has been studying koalas and the reasons for their decline. She is working on ideas to make development more koala-friendly.

De Villiers insists that koalas and humans can live together "if developers get on board with koala-sensitive designs," such as lower speed limits for streets, green corridors for koala movement, and --most especially-- preserving every precious eucalyptus tree. Unfortunately koalas have another problem.

"Disease is another huge issue," says veterinarian Jon Hanger from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Queensland. Hanger has discovered that as many as half of Queensland's koalas are affected by a devastating, often fatal disease called chlamydiosis. Unless it's treated, it can make reproduction impossible for females. "Koala populations that used to be vibrant are becoming extinct," says Hanger. "The more koalas we lose, the more valuable each rescued koala becomes."

At her home south of Brisbane, de Villiers brings out Ruby, one of the koalas she is currently taking care of. "Ruby still sleeps in the basket hugging her teddy bear," she says. "She was rescued from the jaws of a dog. "Every other day, de Villiers cuts and collects eucalyptus leaves, the koala's primary food, from a nearby plantation. Over the past 12 years, she has cared for more than 60 koalas.

On a morning not long after the visit to her home, de Villiers sets out into the forest northwest of Brisbane to catch Tee Vee, a wild koala she has been monitoring for more than a year. Using a receiver that looks like an old-fashioned rooftop TV antenna, she walks along, listening for a signal from the koala's radio collar. She eventually picks up a faint signal and follows it as it grows louder and louder. "I see her!" she says finally. The koala is holding on to a tree branch 15 meters (50 feet) or so directly above.

Capturing a koala high in the trees is complicated. First, a device shoots a

ball of string over a tree branch close to the koala. The string is attached to a climbing rope, which is then pulled up over the branch and tied firmly to something on the ground. A ladder is set against the tree. Then de Villiers climbs up the ladder and moves toward the koala. Tee Vee gets annoyed and starts moving backward down the trunk. Then, suddenly, the koala jumps into the air and lands on the ground, where she is quickly captured in a blanket.

Tee Vee is given medicine to calm her down, and de Villiers gets to work. She measures the length of the koala's body and head, and checks the teeth and the condition of the fur. "I think she has a baby," de Villiers says suddenly.

She carefully opens the koala's pouch and pulls out a 10-centimeter- (four-inch-) long baby koala. Just then, everyone in the group says "ahhh" all at once. De Villiers examines the baby for any problems, and then gently replaces it in the mother's pouch. "As long as there are still healthy babies, there's still hope," she whispers.

- 1) What is this reading mainly about?
 - a. How one woman is saving koalas from extinction.
 - b. Threats to koalas and what is being done to protect them.
 - c. Ways that humans and koalas can learn to live together.
 - d. New methods for studying koalas in the wild.

- 2) When will koalas fight and bite?
 - a. When their fur is caught in barbed wire.
 - b. When they are taken away their food while eating.
 - c. When they feel threatened by something.
 - d. When they are caught in a blanket.

- 3) What does Megan Aitken use the blanket for?
 - a. To catch the koala after it falls from a tree.
 - b. To cover the koala so it doesn't harm her.
 - c. To cover the cage so the koala inside stays calm.
 - d. To keep the koala warm after it's placed in a cage.

- 4) Why is the koala that Aitken caught released near where they found it?
 - a. Because koalas are not allowed to be in public parks.
 - b. Because koalas feed in the same trees again and again.
 - c. Because it's the only place nearby that has eucalyptus trees.
 - d. Because that's where the koala probably has its baby.

- 5) What is Deidré de Villiers's job?
- She studies how and why the number of koalas is decreasing.
 - She is working at a volunteer company which rescues wild animals.
 - She is a veterinarian who rescues koalas in danger.
 - She works at the Australia Zoo Wildlife Hospital.
- 6) According to Deidré de Villiers, what is the main thing that developers must do to protect koalas?
- Lower speed limits in areas with koalas.
 - Build green corridors for koala movement.
 - Preserve koalas' existing eucalyptus trees.
 - Create special koala-only habitat zones.
- 7) What can we infer about the 60 koalas de Villiers has cared for?
- Most of them died.
 - Most were rescued from the wild
 - Most later became pets
 - Most were later taken to Queensland
- 8) Why does de Villiers capture Tee Vee?
- to attach a signaling device to her
 - to see if she had her baby
 - to check on her condition
 - to take her to an animal hospital
- 9) Find the 2 statements that are **NOT** stated in the passage.
- Most of the koalas cannot reproduce because of a disease.
 - If developers think more about the design of the city, and preserve eucalyptus trees, koalas and people can live together.
 - When Tee Vee was found, she was high up in a tree.
 - After rescuing a koala, it is difficult to find a good place to release it because of the pollution in the area.
 - Deidré de Villiers believes that the existence of babies is an evidence of hope.

[Part 3]

Write an essay responding to the following topic.

Topic:

Some students like to spend time alone in schools. Others choose to spend time with many friends. Do you prefer to spend your time alone or with friends? Use specific reasons to support your answer.

This is the last page of the exam

