

2011年度 青山学院高等部 入学試験問題

英語 問題用紙

I これから話される会話を聞き、それに関する質問の答えとして最も適切なものをA～Dの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。
会話と質問は1回しか流れません。

1. A. A friend's health B. The traffic C. A hotel room D. The weather
2. A. At two o'clock B. At three o'clock C. At five o'clock D. At six o'clock
3. A. In a bookstore B. In a clothes store C. In a café D. In a school
4. A. What time to leave B. Where to park C. How to go somewhere D. What color to paint their house
5. A. At work B. At school C. At the cinema D. At home
6. A. At 15:45 B. At 16:00 C. At 16:15 D. At 16:30
7. A. At an airport B. At a restaurant C. At a hotel D. At a travel agency
8. A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

II これからラジオのインタビューを聞きます。その内容に関する質問の答えとして最も適切なものをA～Dの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。尚、インタビューは約1分後に始まるので、それまで下の質問と選択肢を見て準備をしてください。インタビューは1回しか流れません。

1. How do the students help local people in Barrie?
A. By teaching Japanese culture. B. By learning Canadian culture.
C. By staying in Canada for two weeks. D. By traveling in a group of 30 students.
2. When did the program start?
A. About 18 years ago. B. About 16 years ago.
C. About 12 years ago. D. About 10 years ago.
3. How did Anne find the job?
A. A friend helped her to find it. B. Through her school in Ontario.
C. Through her job in Japan. D. Her sister found the job for her.
4. How do the students get to the meeting place?
A. They travel by school bus. B. They walk as much as possible.
C. They are taken there by car. D. They go with the other children.
5. What type of people do the Japanese students meet?
A. Children living in a camp. B. People from different age groups.
C. People from another side of town. D. Elderly people from Japan.
6. What kind of trips don't the coordinators choose?
A. Places which are famous with tourists. B. Places with environmental importance.
C. Places which are very cheap to visit. D. Places with a real sense of history.
7. Why did Anne Jones visit the radio station today?
A. To ask local families to invite Japanese students to stay with them.
B. To tell people why Japanese students are visiting Barrie.
C. To explain why Barrie is a famous place for Japanese tourists.
D. To invite Japanese tourists to go and visit Barrie.

Ⅲ 次の文を読んで下の問題に答えなさい。

“You look younger (1) your soccer uniform, Mom!” My son shouted. He gave (2) for a birthday present. People often tell me that I look young, but ① (I / I / older / much / than / look / am). I was 43 this year! Why do I look so much younger? I believe playing soccer helps me to be healthy, young, and happy.

I (3) soccer for more than ten years. When I was thirty years old, I found an interesting article about a women’s soccer team in my town. When I saw the title I was very excited: “Higashi Women’s Soccer Team: Players Wanted”. The soccer practice was (4) every Saturday. I decided to go to see the practice the following week. I sent an email to Mrs. Takeuchi, the captain of the team. She wrote me back and said, “I’m looking forward to (5) you on Saturday!”

The next Saturday, I went to Sakura Park (6) bicycle. About fifteen women were playing soccer on the field. Mrs. Takeuchi smiled and said, “(7) join us? It’s fun!” I answered with a big smile, “Yes, I will. I’ll come back next week.”

When I talked about my decision to my family, they were surprised. My ten-year-old son said, “You don’t know anything about soccer! You are (8) to play it.” My husband laughed (9) me, “Are you serious?” Of course I was! I bought my training shoes and a soccer ball at the store.

The first practice was very hard for me. I tried to run as fast as I (10). I made every effort to kick the ball, so my legs hurt. (11) my body was tired, I was happy inside. “Now I am doing the (12) I really wanted to do.” (13) my teammates were in their twenties, but they were kind enough to welcome an old player like me. I was not at all good at playing soccer, but I felt like a young girl again.

Five months later, Mrs. Takeuchi told us about the town soccer tournament. “You may have a chance to become a member,” she said to all of us, but I knew I was the worst player of my team. To be a member, I jogged every night after supper. My son was the best coach, and taught me how to use the ball. Sometimes my husband cooked supper and washed the dishes.

The day came. We went to the town stadium, and Mrs. Takeuchi announced the starting members. “Number 9, Mrs. Inoue!” I couldn’t believe my ears. I was going to play in the match! When I ran onto the field with my teammates, it was (14) a dream.

(15) team was much stronger than us. They were younger, and faster. (16) first, we couldn’t follow their speed, but in a few minutes, a chance came. I received a good pass from Mrs. Sato. “Yes, I can! Yes, I can!” I kept telling myself. I was a little far from the goal, but ②(try / it / to / my / to / best / I / reach / decided). I couldn’t remember what I did the next moment, but I can still hear my son’s voice. “Goal! You did it, Mom!” It was the happiest moment of my life. “You did it!”

A. (1) ~ (16)に当てはまる最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | A. than | B. in | C. on | D. that |
| 2. | A. me to it | B. it for me | C. it to me | D. me for it |
| 3. | A. play | B. played | C. was playing | D. have been playing |
| 4. | A. hold | B. have held | C. held | D. holding |
| 5. | A. see | B. seeing | C. be seeing | D. seen |
| 6. | A. by | B. of | C. in | D. at |
| 7. | A. How do you | B. Why do you | C. How don't you | D. Why don't you |
| 8. | A. very old | B. too old | C. so old | D. as old as |
| 9. | A. at | B. of | C. in | D. by |
| 10. | A. able | B. possible | C. could | D. did |
| 11. | A. Although | B. But | C. However | D. Since |
| 12. | A. one who | B. thing who | C. one which | D. thing which |
| 13. | A. Most | B. Almost | C. Most of | D. Almost of |
| 14. | A. as | B. on | C. in | D. like |
| 15. | A. Other | B. The other | C. Some other | D. One another |
| 16. | A. For | B. To | C. At | D. From |

B. 文中の①、②()中の語を、文脈に合うように適切な順番に並べ替え、解答欄に書きなさい。

① (I / I / older / much / than / look / am).

② (try / it / to / my / to / best / I / reach / decided).

IV 次の英文を読み、下の問いに全て記号で答えなさい。

When you think of spring, what flower comes to mind first? Many of you will probably say the cherry blossom. We can see a one-hundred-yen coin with a cherry flower design on its back, because the cherry blossom is one of the most popular flowers in Japan. Or maybe we can say that it is the symbol of Japan, as Nitobe Inazo said in his book, "Bushido". However, the city that has the most cherry trees is not in Japan, but in the US. It is Macon, in Georgia, called the "Cherry Blossom Capital of the World." ①It holds the International Cherry Blossom Festival every year. Each March, Macon becomes a pink paradise, when flowers appear on over 300,000 *Yoshino cherry trees. Although its beginnings were small, the festival has become one of the Top 50 Events in the U.S. It has grown from a three-day festival with 30 events, to a 10-day celebration with hundreds of events which are planned for people of all ages and cultures to enjoy.

_____ ア _____, but it has now become a busy center of beauty and international friendship. It began with a man who was thankful for the beauty of nature and who loved growing flowers. The man was William A. Fickling, Sr., a local *realtor. He was surprised one day at finding a beautiful cherry tree in his huge garden in Macon. The year was 1949, and at the time of his discovery, he didn't know that the tree was a Yoshino. He also didn't know how it got there. Because he was impressed by the tree's unique beauty, he tried to find out what it was. Later on, during a business trip to Washington, D.C. in 1952, he found it was a Yoshino. Then, he was able to start planting the Yoshinos in his community.

_____ イ _____, Macon's Yoshino cherry trees grew quickly in number. People in Macon loved them. Carolyn Crayton was one of the people who were impressed by their beauty. She met Fickling, and shared with him a dream of hers. Her dream was to make the whole town pink with thousands of the beautiful cherry trees. She asked him to give her some trees to plant in her neighborhood, and he kindly agreed. Her dream was becoming a reality.

_____ ウ _____, Fickling agreed to give the trees if she would plant them. She asked people in Macon to start a cherry blossom festival to celebrate the beauty of the trees and to show respect to Fickling for all he gave so kindly to the town. In 1983, they held the first festival with a lot of help, not only from local families and companies, but also the Japanese government, some Japanese companies which had offices in Macon, and the city of Kurobe, a sister city of Macon. Now students from a high school in Kurobe put on *yukata* and sing "Sakura, Sakura" at the festival's opening ceremony. The Yoshino cherry trees' numbers keep growing as the Fickling Family Foundation continues to give thousands of cherry trees to Macon each year.

People from many different foreign countries, such as England, Ireland, Austria, France, and Taiwan, have joined in this event. It has been developed around the basic ideas of "love, beauty and international friendship." In this city, we can see how the cherry blossom, the spring flower, has brought people around the world together.

Notes *Yoshino = ソメイヨシノ *realtor = 不動産屋

- 下線部①の It は何を指すか。次の中から最も適切なものを選び記号で答えなさい。
A. The city of Macon B. The Yoshino tree C. The book of Bushido D. The International Festival
- 初めにマコーン市で見つかったソメイヨシノは、どこからきたものか。次の中から最も適切なものを選び記号で答えなさい。
A. Washington, D. C. B. Kurobe C. Georgia D. We don't know
- The International Cherry Blossom Festival を行うことになったきっかけは何か。次の中から選び記号で答えなさい。
A. マコーン市と黒部市が姉妹都市になったこと B. マコーンの人々が Fickling さんの夢を知ったこと
C. Crayton さんの提案 D. 現地の日本企業の提案
- 現在の The International Cherry Blossom Festival に関して間違っているものはどれか。次の中から選び記号で答えなさい。
A. 10 日間行われている。 B. 黒部の高校生が開会式に参加している。
C. 30 の催しものが行われている。 D. 黒部市や日本企業の協力を得ている。
- 文中の空欄 ア ~ ウ に入る最も適切な文を下からそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。
A. To start the project B. As the years passed
C. When the festival started D. Originally Macon was a sleepy town
- この文章の内容に合う文を下から 3 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
A. Nitobe Inazo thought that the cherry flower is the symbol of Japan.
B. The first International Cherry Blossom Festival was one of the Top 50 Events in the U.S.
C. The purpose of the festival is to sell cherry trees to other countries.
D. The number of cherry trees increased as they brought more trees from Washington, D.C.
E. People from different countries now celebrate this festival.
F. Fickling happily agreed to plant the cherry trees for the festival himself.
G. Macon doesn't have as many cherry trees as some cities in Japan.
H. Fickling liked Carolyn Crayton's idea and agreed to help her.

㊦ 次の英文を読み、下の問いに全て記号で答えなさい。

Fans are waiting in long lines for the doors of the huge building to open. They are very excited about meeting their heroes this week, and one hundred and twenty thousand of their friends are, too. However, there are two big surprises. This is not a rock concert or a baseball game. This is a manga *convention! Fans can get the newest comics here, meet the artists, and buy bags, T-shirts, toys, and DVDs of superheroes and other famous names like *Sailor Moon*, *Inuyasha*, *Goku*, and *Uzumaki Naruto*. Some fans even wear the same costumes as their favorite character. The second surprise is that this is neither Tokyo nor Osaka. This is San Diego, California, and this convention is the second biggest in the world. Where is the biggest, with a quarter of a million people? No, not in Japan, but France!

In the last twenty years, Japanese manga has taken over the world of comics, and it can be found in all major languages, in countries from Saudi Arabia to Brazil to South Africa. In 2008, people spent \$175 million on manga in the USA and Canada! But how did this love of manga happen?

Although 'manga' began in the late nineteenth century in Japan, it didn't arrive overseas until after the Second World War. At that time, TV was slow in coming to Japan, and modern manga grew and grew. Tezuka Osamu enjoyed the early characters from Walt Disney, and drew a manga version of *Treasure Island* in 1947, at the age of nineteen. It sold four hundred thousand *copies in Japan. The first big break internationally was *Astro Boy (Tetsuwan Atomu)* in 1952. It was translated into English and became a hit as an animation on American TV. However, it didn't appear as a book in English until 2002. Until then, American comics like *Superman* and *Spiderman* were much more eagerly read in the West.

In the early 1980s, translated manga began to appear in comic bookstores in the USA. This was helped by Frederick Schodt's book *Manga! Manga!*. This book introduced Japanese manga to American readers. He also translated *Ghost in the Shell (Koukaku Kidoutai)* into English. In 1987, *Lone Wolf and Cub (Kozure Okami)* was the first translated manga to have tremendous success. It was selling one hundred thousand copies a month; at the same time, *X-men*, the American comic, was selling four hundred thousand. Also, animations like *Akira*, *Battle Angel*, and *Sailor Moon* came to the West because of the popularity of video machines. Video games such as *Street Fighter II* and *Super Mario* were also important, because they quickly became popular manga books. In the 1990s, *Pokemon* brought more Western readers to manga.

However, Japanese manga was confusing for American readers. You read manga from right to left, but this was ㊦ for a Western reader. As a result, the manga was printed the other way; a mirror image. This meant that many Japanese manga characters were now *left-handed and wore their kimonos the wrong way!

In 1998, one man caused an important change in the history of manga in the West. Toriyama Akira drew *Dragonball Z*, and he told the American book company, Viz, to publish his English manga in right-to-left style. They agreed, and readers had to learn the Japanese way of reading to enjoy Dragonball stories. It became ㊦ to read this way, and in 2008, a Western manga company, Seven Seas, started to publish their own new manga in the Japanese reading style.

Manga has been effective in influencing how the world looks at picture stories. In the West, comics were traditionally about superheroes and were read by boys, or they were very short 'funnies' for newspapers. Manga, however, had a much wider choice of subjects and readers. There was art manga, romance manga, historical manga, social manga, and many other kinds in Japan. There are special kinds of manga for girls, boys, men, women, students, and business people! This helped to change the Western way of thinking about 'comics'. Five years ago in England, the Catholic Church used manga to announce and explain jobs in the church. You can also read the Bible as a manga. Shakespeare's plays have all been drawn as manga, so students can enjoy them more. There is even a '*Romeo and Juliet*' with characters as members of Yakuza families in Tokyo!

Politicians are also realizing the power of manga. One famous Japanese politician said that manga was an important bridge to the world for Japan. As a well-known manga fan, he created the International Manga Prize in 2007 to encourage manga artists from other countries around the world. It was won by Chinese artists for two years, and in 2009 artists from every continent took part. It was finally won by an artist from Thailand, Jakraphan Huaypetch, for his book *Super Dunker*, about a young basketball player.

The huge sales of translated manga, the fever of Western manga in Japanese styles, and conventions like those in San Diego and Angouleme in France show that comic readers around the world are all enjoying the same hobby. These readers can learn a lot about Japan and its culture by reading its national treasure, manga, from right to left!

Notes: *convention = 展示会 *copies = 部(単位) *left-handed = 左利き

1. How many fans will go to the San Diego convention?
A. 120,000 B. 175 million C. 400,000 D. 250,000
2. What is the second surprise for the reader?
A. This is not a baseball game. B. Some people are dressed as manga characters.
C. The San Diego convention is not the biggest. D. The convention is not in Japan.
3. Which one of the following is true?
A. The novel *Treasure Island* sold four hundred thousand copies in Japan.
B. Walt Disney was nineteen when Tezuka Osamu drew the manga of *Treasure Island*.
C. Tezuka Osamu was twenty-four when *Astro Boy* appeared as a book in the USA.
D. Tezuka Osamu's *Astro Boy* became a successful animation overseas.
4. Which one of the following is true?
A. *Lone Wolf and Cub* was more successful than *X-Men* in the USA.
B. Many people started reading manga because of video games.
C. American comic shops didn't like selling translated manga.
D. In 1987, Frederick Schodt translated *Ghost in the Shell* into English.
5. Choose the best word for .
- A. excited B. even C. strange D. noisy
6. Choose the best word for .
- A. cool B. cheerful C. precious D. evil
7. What did Toriyama Akira want to do in the United States?
A. Publish a history of manga B. Use the Japanese reading style
C. Learn how to read manga D. Start the Seven Seas company
8. How did manga change the world's view of picture stories?
A. It introduced a wider choice of styles of comics for different kinds of readers.
B. It made new superheroes, and they were funny.
C. It used comics to introduce new jobs to people in the church.
D. It used Shakespeare's plays to help students understand the Bible.
9. What did the famous Japanese politician do for the future of manga?
A. He became a big manga fan. B. He realized the priority of manga.
C. He started a contest for overseas manga artists. D. He created a bridge to the world for Japan.
10. Who won the 2009 International Manga Prize?
A. A famous politician B. A young basketball player
C. Two Chinese artists D. Jakraphan Huaypetch