

平成30年度

大阪府学力検査問題
(一般入学者選抜)英語
〔C問題〕

注意

1 「開始」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。

2 答えは、すべて解答用紙に書きなさい。

答えとして記号を選ぶ問題は、下の【解答例】にならい、すべて解答用紙の記号を○で囲みなさい。また、答えを訂正するときは、もとの○をきれいに消しなさい。

【解答例】



解答用紙の採点者記入欄には、何も書いてはいけません。

3 問題は、中の用紙のA面に1～4、B面に5・6、C面に7～9があります。

4 「開始」の合図で、まず、解答用紙に受験番号を書きなさい。

5 「終了」の合図で、すぐ鉛筆を置きなさい。

6 放送による英語リスニングテストをこの検査終了後に行いますので、指示に従いなさい。

- 1 Put all the four words under each sentence below in the correct order to complete each sentence, and choose the third word used in each blank.

Example: My () last week.

ア went イ to ウ sister エ Tokyo
My (sister went to Tokyo) last week.

Answer: イ

- (1) His birthday party () Sunday.
ア held イ next ウ will エ be
- (2) Some of the () yet although it is the time to start the meeting now.
ア have イ members ウ come エ not

- 2 Choose the phrase that best completes each sentence below.

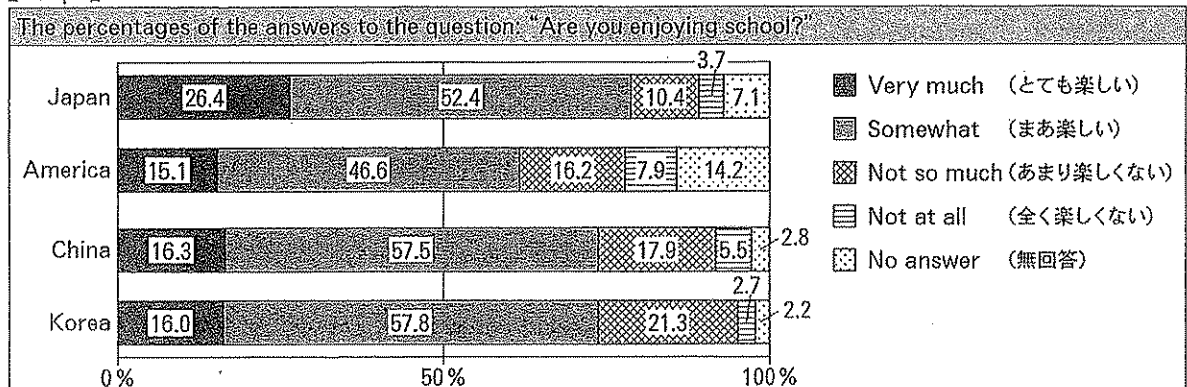
- (1) The teacher told ().
ア what next to do us イ what us to do next
ウ us what to do next エ us to do what next
- (2) The news about an amazing machine () excited.
ア the company invented by me made イ made by the company invented me
ウ made me invented by the company エ invented by the company made me
- (3) I asked () the way to the station.
ア a passing person there tell me to イ to tell me a passing person there
ウ a person passing there to tell me エ to tell me a person passing there

- 3 Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes sentence (1), and choose the answer which best completes each blank ① and ②.

In 2016, a survey on high school students was done. [A] The survey was carried out on about 7,800 high school students in four countries: about 2,000 students in Japan, about 1,500 students in America, about 2,500 students in China, and about 1,800 students in Korea. [B] The percentages of their answers to each of those questions are shown with graphs. We can see some differences among the four countries by comparing those percentages. [C] The following graph shows the percentages of their answers to one of the questions: "Are you enjoying school?" [D] In the graph, we can see that the percentage of the students who chose "Very much" ① when we compare the percentages for that answer in the four countries. When we add the percentages of the students who chose "Very much" and "Somewhat" together in each of the four countries, the percentages are over 70% in the following three countries: ②.

(注) survey 調査 be carried out on ~ ~を対象として実施される percentage 割合
graph グラフ add ~ together ~を合計する

【Graph】



(国立青少年教育振興機構「高校生の勉強と生活に関する意識調査報告書」(平成 29 年) により作成)

(1) The sentence "The survey collected information about the high school students of those countries by asking them some questions." should be put in

ア A. イ B. ウ C. エ D.

(2) ① ア is the highest in Japan
 イ is the highest in America
 ウ is the lowest in China
 エ is the lowest in Korea

(3) ② ア Japan, America, and China
 イ Japan, America, and Korea
 ウ Japan, China, and Korea
 エ America, China, and Korea

4. Put the following passages in the order that makes the most sense. Choose the answer which corresponds to the order that makes the most sense.

A. But, people living on that land sometimes suffered from problems caused by the water of rivers in the area. So, they tried to make the area safer. They built embankments along those rivers to avoid the problems.

B. Then, the sea level became lower. After that, sand carried by rivers gradually filled in parts of the sea, and the sea got smaller. Osaka Plain was formed in this way. And, people began to live on the land that was formed.

C. Some fossils of whales were found in the ground in some places in Osaka Plain. This means that those places were under the sea and whales swam there. About 7,000 or 8,000 years ago, a large part of present-day Osaka Plain was under the sea.

D. Some records about one of those embankments were written in two old books on Japanese history. These changes in nature and the people's effort to make the area safer tell us about the history of Osaka Plain.

(注) embankment 堤防
 sand 砂
 Osaka Plain 大阪平野
 whale クジラ

avoid 避ける
 gradually 徐々に
 form 形成する
 present-day 現在の

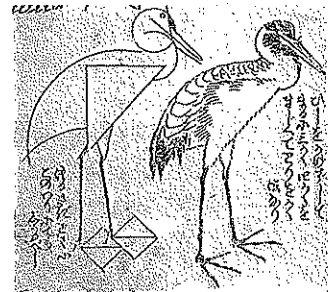
sea level 海水面
 fill in ~ ~を埋める
 fossil 化石

ア C ⇒ A ⇒ B ⇒ D
 イ C ⇒ B ⇒ A ⇒ D
 ウ D ⇒ A ⇒ C ⇒ B
 エ D ⇒ C ⇒ A ⇒ B

5 Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each sentence (1)~(4).

Katsushika Hokusai was a very famous artist who made many Japanese prints called *ukiyo-e*. He made many works and he had a great influence on artists both in Japan and in Europe.

He wrote some books about ways to draw pictures. According to one of the books, it is possible to draw pictures of everything with rulers and compasses. In the book, he showed many examples of drawings to introduce the ways to draw pictures by using those things. The picture below shows two drawings in the book. The right one is a drawing of a bird. The left one shows the outline of the bird with straight lines and circles. Some words are written beside those drawings. We can imagine how to draw those drawings ① it is difficult for many of us to read the words in this book written about 200 years ago. From those drawings, we can see ② an interesting way of expression: outlines of birds can be expressed by using combinations of straight lines and circles.



drawings in the book written by *Katsushika Hokusai*

There was an exhibition about *Katsushika Hokusai* in a museum in Tokyo. In the exhibition, works by some artists in Europe were shown beside works by *Katsushika Hokusai*. When people compared them at the exhibition, ③ they found some similar points between them. For example, the composition of a work by an artist in Europe was similar to the composition of a work by *Katsushika Hokusai*. Some works by the artists in Europe were made with some ideas gotten from works by *Katsushika Hokusai*. And now, we can see the influence that *Katsushika Hokusai* had on the artists in Europe. This way of showing the works in the exhibition gave people a new view about both the works by *Katsushika Hokusai* and the works by artists in Europe.

(注) *Katsushika Hokusai* かつしかほくさい 葛飾北斎
 work 作品
 drawing 線画
 combination 組み合わせ

print 版画
 ruler 定規
 outline 輪郭
 exhibition 展覧会

ukiyo-e 浮世絵
 compass コンパス
 circle 円
 composition 構図

- (1) The word which should be put in ① is
 ア although. イ before. ウ so. エ until.
- (2) The words ② an interesting way of expression refer to
 ア a way to express the beauty of *ukiyo-e* made by *Katsushika Hokusai*.
 イ a way to express outlines of birds with combinations of straight lines and circles.
 ウ a way to introduce interesting books about birds to the people who like drawings.
 エ a way to introduce various books about combinations of straight lines and circles.
- (3) The sentence ③ they found some similar points between them means that
 ア the artists in Europe found some similar points between the ideas shown in the works by *Katsushika Hokusai* and the ideas of other artists at the exhibition.
 イ the artists both in Japan and in Europe found some similar points between the museum in Tokyo and a museum in Europe.
 ウ the people who held the exhibition found some similar works among many drawings by the artists in Europe.
 エ the people who visited the exhibition found some similar points between the works by some artists in Europe and the works by *Katsushika Hokusai*.
- (4) According to the passage,
 ア *Katsushika Hokusai* made a lot of works with some artists in Europe because their ideas about drawings were similar.
 イ *Katsushika Hokusai* showed many examples of drawings to introduce ways to draw pictures with rulers and compasses in one of his books.
 ウ the two drawings in the picture are shown to tell that it was impossible for most people to draw birds with straight lines and circles.
 エ the way of showing the works in the exhibition in Tokyo expressed the influence made by the artists in Europe on the artists in Japan.

6 Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each blank ①~④.

There are various fields of research. By combining information collected from research in different fields, researchers can make facts clearer. There is an example showing that.

A poet in the *Kamakura* period wrote about a natural phenomenon seen in Kyoto in his diary. Some people who were doing research on the poet thought that the phenomenon was an aurora. Those researchers and other researchers from some different fields of science started doing research about the phenomenon together. This group of researchers tried to determine that the phenomenon was an aurora. They collected information ①.

The researchers could get information about the date from the poet's diary. Auroras are caused by the sun's activities, so the researchers wanted to ②. And, when they looked for the information about the sun's activities reported in the past, they found information about an especially big sunspot in a Chinese history book. Sunspots are one of the things showing the sun's activities. The phenomenon written in the poet's diary and the big sunspot written in the Chinese history book were seen on the same day. However, ③ because the sunspots don't cause auroras directly.

It was necessary for the researchers to find the answers to the following questions: "Could the sun's activities at the time cause an aurora?" and "Was it possible to see auroras from Kyoto at the time?" The researchers tried to get information from scientific research to find the answers. They collected information showing the sun's activities and the condition of the earth's magnetism in the past. These pieces of information show that ④. In this way, their scientific research was very helpful to support their idea about the phenomenon.

According to the researchers, they have determined that the phenomenon written in the poet's diary was an aurora by combining information collected from research in different fields.

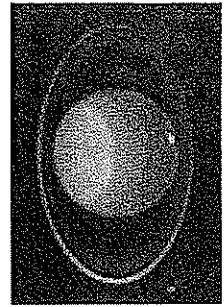
(注) field 分野	combine 統合する	researcher 研究者
poet 歌人	the <i>Kamakura</i> period 鎌倉時代	phenomenon 現象
aurora オーロラ	determine 確かめる	sunspot 太陽の黒点
directly 直接に	scientific 科学的な	
the earth's magnetism 地磁気 (地球が持っている磁石としての性質)		

- (1) ① ア to show that this idea about the phenomenon is strange
 イ to make the differences among the fields of science clearer
 ウ to explain the importance of doing research in only one field
 エ to support their idea about the phenomenon from research in different fields
- (2) ② ア get information telling about the sun's activities on that day
 イ do research about the sun's activities caused by the aurora on that day
 ウ know about the influence by the sun's activities on the people in Kyoto at the time
 エ see many auroras in Kyoto as a part of their research about the natural phenomenon
- (3) ③ ア the researchers stopped doing their research about the phenomenon
 イ the diary and the history book gave them all the information they needed
 ウ this was not enough information to determine that the phenomenon was an aurora
 エ the phenomenon seen on the same day was especially important information
- (4) ④ ア it was possible to see auroras from Kyoto at the time
 イ it was impossible to know about the sun's activities at the time
 ウ it was amazing to read the poet's diary and the Chinese history book
 エ it was not necessary to get information from scientific research

7 Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each sentence (1)~(4).

Uranus is the seventh planet from the sun in our solar system, and Uranus is very cold and windy. Uranus has rings and satellites.

Uranus was discovered by an astronomer in 1781. But, the astronomer did not think that it was a planet at the time. Two years later, it was accepted as a new planet. However, the existence of rings around Uranus was not clear at the time. How did it become clear? [A] In 1977, some scientists were observing Uranus when it was passing in front of a distant star. The main body of Uranus blocked the light from the star when ①it passed in front of the star. Before that, the light that reached the earth from the star became weaker several times. The star appeared again after the main body of Uranus passed in front of it. Also after that, the light from the star became weaker several times. [B] They discovered nine rings around Uranus from that research. In 1986, NASA's planetary probe got close to Uranus, and it observed the rings of Uranus directly for the first time. This planetary probe discovered two new rings. [C] And, in 2005, NASA announced the discovery of two more new rings. [D] More facts about Uranus may be discovered in the future.



Uranus
(天王星)

(注) planet 惑星
satellite 衛星
observe 観測する
main body 本体
planetary probe 惑星探査機
discovery 発見

solar system 太陽系
astronomer 天文学者
distant 遠く離れた
block さえぎる
directly 直接に

ring (天体の) 環
existence 存在
star 恒星
NASA アメリカ航空宇宙局
announce 公表する

(1) In 1781, an astronomer

- ア found Uranus, but he did not think it was a planet then.
- イ found Uranus, and he also found that it had some rings.
- ウ found that Uranus was a planet with rings and satellites.
- エ found that Uranus was the seventh planet from the sun when he discovered it.

(2) The sentence "The scientists did research on the information they got from those changes of the light from the star." should be put in

- ア [A]. イ [B]. ウ [C]. エ [D].

(3) The word ①it refers to

- ア a distant star.
- イ a ring of Uranus.
- ウ the main body of Uranus.
- エ the weaker light from the star.

(4) According to the passage,

- ア the existence of the rings and satellites of Uranus became clear in 1783.
- イ the scientists discovered eleven rings of Uranus when they observed Uranus in 1977.
- ウ the light from Uranus became weaker several times when some scientists observed it.
- エ the rings of Uranus were observed directly when NASA's planetary probe got close to it.

8 Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each sentence (1)~(4).

When I was a little boy, I often visited my grandfather. One day, he showed me a shell on the beach near his house. The shell had the shape of a spiral. I thought the shell was beautiful. Then he said to me, "Shells follow some laws when they grow." Through showing me the shape of a spiral seen in the shell, my grandfather taught me about the laws of nature. He made me interested in spirals and the laws of nature.

Spirals originally exist in nature. A For example, some people have made staircases in the shape of a spiral. We can think about works of art as other examples. There are artists who use this shape because it has some effects on people who see their works. B Maybe people who look at them feel something that the artists want to express with the shape. C For example, some works may look beautiful, and other works may look strange.

People have found some of the laws of nature by observing nature. I often remember some of my grandfather's words. D He said to me, "The laws of nature exist before we find them. We can find them through ① things in the world carefully." I think there are still many other laws that we have not found in nature. I want to find them in the future.

(注) shell 貝殻	spiral らせん (渦巻き)	originally もともと
exist 存在する	staircase 階段	work 作品
effect 効果	observe 観察する	

(1) The shell the writer's grandfather showed on the beach

- ア had the shape of a spiral made by people to make them beautiful.
- イ had the beautiful shape of a spiral that is not found in nature.
- ウ was an example of natural things that had the shape of a spiral.
- エ was used to explain the beauty of the things people have made.

(2) The sentence "People found them, and they have used this shape in various ways." should be put in

- ア A. イ B. ウ C. エ D.

(3) The word which should be put in ① is

- ア answering. イ showing. ウ teaching. エ watching.

(4) The writer of this passage

- ア was taught about the laws of nature by his grandfather before seeing the shell on the beach.
- イ got interested in the laws of nature when his grandfather taught him about them.
- ウ wrote about art works as examples of things people made without using the shape of a spiral.
- エ wanted to make new laws that didn't exist in nature when he remembered his grandfather.

9 People have many things to do every day. Some people do the things they can do well first and other people do the things they cannot do well first. Suppose that you have two things you should do. Which one are you going to do first, the thing you can do well or the thing you cannot do well? First, write your opinion and reason in English. After that, in English, write about your experience or your practice as an example to support your idea.

(注) suppose 仮定する practice 習慣

3

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大阪府学力検査問題
(一般入学者選抜)

英語リスニング
〔C問題〕

注 意

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- 2 答えとして記号を選ぶ問題は、下の【解答例】にならい、すべて解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。また、答えを訂正するときは、もとの○をきれいに消しなさい。

【解答例】

解答欄	ア	イ	ウ	エ
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解答用紙の採点者記入欄には、何も書いてはいけません。

- 3 問題は、Part A から Part C まであります。
- 4 放送の指示に従い、解答用紙に受験番号を書きなさい。
- 5 放送を聞きながらメモを取ってもかまいません。
- 6 放送の指示に従い、書くのをやめなさい。

平成30年度大阪府学力検査問題

英語リスニング問題〔C問題〕

【 Part C 】

Types of Books: Fiction and Nonfiction

There are various types of books, and two of them are fiction and nonfiction. Let's think about these two types: fiction and nonfiction. Fiction refers to books and stories about imaginary people and events. Nonfiction refers to books, articles, and so on, about real people and events. In this passage, we call these two types Type A and Type B.

Fiction is called Type A.

Nonfiction is called Type B.

Some people like Type A better, and other people like Type B better. How do people feel about these two types?

(注) fiction フィクション
article 記事

nonfiction ノンフィクション
～ and so on ～など

imaginary 架空の

【Memo】

Kenta

Mary