

令和3年度 第1回

令和3年2月10日実施

## 京華高等学校 入学試験問題 英語

1 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

In Kenya these days, many people pay for things with mobile phones. People can use mobile money at supermarkets and restaurants, and they can pay utility bills\* and even school tuition.\*

Safaricom, the largest mobile phone company in Kenya, started its mobile money service in 2007, and other companies have followed. Mobile money services are now used by about 70 percent of the population, including nomadic\* groups such as the Masai and Samburu. Why has Kenya become a leading\* mobile money country?

In Kenya, most people do not have landline phones. They use mobile phones instead. Mobile phones have spread very fast because it takes less time and money to create mobile networks than landline networks throughout the country. Many areas in Kenya do not have electricity, so people use solar energy to charge their mobile phones.

Also, many Kenyans do not have bank accounts.\* People always had to carry cash. Mobile money is much easier and safer to use. For example, if you want to send money to someone with a mobile phone, all you need is the recipient's\* phone number and your PIN code.\* You can also withdraw\* cash at 200,000 mobile money agents nationwide.\* That is about three times more than the total number of convenience stores in Japan.

Everywhere I go in Kenya, I see a sign that says "M-Pesa." My safari guide told me that M-Pesa is mobile money. "Pesa" means "money" in Swahili, one of the languages of Kenya. According to the guide, it is used by most Kenyan people, including the Masai. I was surprised and asked him, "Do the Masai people use mobile phones?" He laughed and said, "Of course. Everyone uses a mobile phone in Kenya. And the Masai use mobile money services to buy livestock.\*"

(注) utility bill 公共料金      school tuition 学費      nomadic 遊牧民      leading 先進的な  
bank account 銀行口座      recipient 受取人      PIN code 暗証番号      withdraw 引き渡す  
agents nationwide 全国の代理店      livestock 家畜

1. 本文の内容に合うように、次の空欄( 1 )～( 5 )に入る最も適当なものを下から選び、ア～コの記号で答えなさい。

( 1 )が発達していないケニアでは、多くの人たちが( 2 )を使用している。また、( 3 )を持たない多くのケニア人にとって、モバイルマネーサービスはお金のやり取りをする上で、非常に簡単で安全な方法であり、現在、人口の約( 4 )の人たちに使用されている。取り扱う代理店の数も多く、日本のコンビニエンスストア数の約( 5 )もある。

ア. 電子マネー制度      イ. 銀行口座      ウ. 財産      エ. 70%      オ. 携帯電話  
カ. 30%      キ. 固定電話網      ク. 13倍      ケ. 太陽エネルギー      コ. 3倍

2. ケニアで携帯電話が急速に普及した理由を、簡潔に日本語で答えなさい。

3. 本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと答えなさい。

- (1) Kenyan people are able to pay utility bills and even school tuition with mobile phones.
- (2) Safaricom started mobile phone system the earliest in Kenya.
- (3) As there is no electricity in many areas in Kenya, people charge their mobile phones with solar energy.
- (4) The name, address and phone number will always be needed in returning the mobile money.
- (5) M-Pesa is used by all the people except the Masai.



3 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

The natural world ①is full of beautiful sights, and an Asian peacock's\* feathers are more spectacular\* than anything; ( 1 ), their decorated feathers don't just show off their beauty. The colors of their feathers are gold and green, and they have "eyespot" markings on their feathers. Those colors and markings are so unique that they are not only a visual delight,\* but also serve as an attraction to the female of ②the species before and during mating season.\*

The female peacock, known as the peahen, chooses her mate based on the quality of his feathers. They especially value the number and size of eyespots. In 1994, Marion Petrie, a zoologist at Oxford University, performed an experiment to determine whether the offspring\* benefited in any way from this preference\* on the part of the mother. She discovered that the babies of peacocks with the most eyespots were generally larger than others 84 days after birth.

The birds were then taken from the controlled environment and released into the comparatively\* wild habitat of Whipsnade Park. There were many foxes and other predators\* in this park. ③[reduced / the size of / by / that / the sample population] 59 percent. By analyzing the population, it showed that the larger birds had a higher chance of survival than the smaller ones.

Petrie observed that the offspring of those males with a more decorated feathers have a higher chance of survival under near-natural conditions. Petrie concluded that the peahen may be attracted by genetic information apparent in the decorative train\* of a peacock.

Various studies have been done to determine whether humans also have visible attractive characteristics carrying genetic information, ( 2 ) Petrie's results were published.

(注) peacock クジャク      spectacular 見ごたえのある      delight 楽しみをあたえるもの      mating season 交尾期  
 offspring 子      preference 好み      comparatively 比較的に      predator 捕食動物      train 尾

1. 下線部①の意味として最も適当なものを下から選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

- ア. ～でいっぱいである      イ. ～が好きである  
 ウ. ～を失う      エ. ～と協力している

2. 空欄( 1 )・( 2 )に入る最も適当なものを下から選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

- ア. so      イ. however      ウ. before      エ. since

3. 下線部②の意味として最も適当なものを下から選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

- ア. the gold and green feathers      イ. the Asian peacock  
 ウ. its "eyespot" markings      エ. a visual delight

4. 下線部③が「それでサンプル数は59パーセント落ち込みました。」という意味になるように、[      ]内の語句を並べかえ正しい英文にしなさい。ただし、文頭の語も小文字になっている。

5. 本文の内容と一致するものには T、一致しないものには F と答えなさい。

- (1) The feathers of an Asian peacock are one of the most beautiful sights in nature.  
 (2) All Asian peacocks have the same number of eyespots.  
 (3) The female peacock is attracted by the color of the male's feathers.  
 (4) The babies of peacocks with the least eyespots were generally larger than the others 12 weeks after birth.  
 (5) Petrie's experiment showed that peacocks have visible attractive characteristics carrying genetic information.

4 次の空欄( 1 )～( 5 )に入る最も適当なものを下から選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

1. A: Excuse me. What time will the next train reach the airport?

B: Let me check the schedule, sir. Hmm, it'll be there at 10:15.

A: Really? ( 1 )

B: You'd better take a taxi, then. It'll be much faster.

ア. I'd like one ticket to the station, please.

イ. I have to be there by 9:30.

ウ. My flight has been canceled.

エ. My schedule says 10:25.

2. A: Hi, Jonny. What are you reading?

B: Oh, it's a book about the history of Mexico.

A: Really? That's an unusual subject. ( 2 )

B: I'm planning on studying there next time.

ア. Is it a long book?

イ. Is Mexico an old country?

ウ. Why are you reading it?

エ. Why do you think so?

3. A: Welcome to Randy's Restaurant. May I take your order?

B: Yes, I'd like pancakes with scrambled eggs and sausage.

A: Would you like anything else? A cup of coffee?

B: No, ( 3 ) I'll have a cup of tea instead, please.

ア. I already had some this morning.

イ. I don't want anything hot.

ウ. I'm ready to order now.

エ. I have to go soon.

4. A: Hi, I'd like to have my hair cut, please.

B: Sorry. We're full all day today. Would you like to make an appointment for another day?

A: All right. How about tomorrow evening?

B: I'm sorry, but ( 4 )

A: Oh. Then what about Wednesday evening?

B: That would be fine. How about 7 p.m.?

A: Wednesday at 7 p.m.? ( 5 ) My name is Jim Brown.

B: OK, Mr. Brown. You'll be seeing Marvin for your haircut.

( 4 ) ア. we can do it today.

イ. we're full tomorrow, too.

ウ. we need a new hair stylist.

エ. we're closed in the evenings.

( 5 ) ア. I have to work on Wednesday.

イ. I'll check again tomorrow.

ウ. That sounds good to me.

エ. That's too late for me.

5 次の空欄( 1 )～( 5 )に入る最も適当なものを下から選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

1. Can you see that ( 1 ) window?

ア. broken                      イ. breaks                      ウ. broke                      エ. breaking

2. My brother has studied English ( 2 ) 2010.

ア. during                      イ. since                      ウ. in                      エ. for

3. You are not able to speak French, ( 3 )?

ア. aren't you                      イ. are you                      ウ. don't you                      エ. do you

4. I finished ( 4 ) my room.

ア. cleaned                      イ. clean                      ウ. to clean                      エ. cleaning

5. Would you bring me ( 5 )?

ア. something hot to drink                      イ. something to drink hot  
ウ. hot something to drink                      エ. to drink hot something

6 次の日本語を英文にしなさい。

1. ロンドン (London) には見るべき場所がたくさんある。

2. エベレスト山 (Mt. Everest) は雪で覆われている。

3. 今までにサンフランシスコ (San Francisco) に行ったことがありますか。

4. ナイル川 (The Nile) は世界で一番長い川です。

5. インド (India) はとても寒かったので、私たちは海で泳げませんでした。