

## 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。

People spend about one-third of their lives asleep. We can survive longer without food than without sleep. Sleeping is very important, so the bed is important. Scientists say that the first bed was probably a pile of leaves or straw. Now, of course, beds are much better than that, and we have lots of choices. An average bed today lasts about fifteen years, and most people change beds about five times in their lives. Even with all the beds in the world, people still invent new ones. And some people are still searching for the perfect bed.

For most of human history, people slept on layers of cloth, leaves or straw, or furs, which they laid on the floor. In ancient Egypt, over 3,000 years ago, the pharaohs\* were the first to raise their beds off the floor. They slept on light beds made of wood. You could fold and carry these beds. Archeologists\* found a bed like this in Tutankhamen's tomb. People back then did not think soft pillows were necessary. The Egyptians put their heads on headrests made of wood, and the Chinese had ceramic headrests.

In the Roman Empire, only the rich had beds. Poor people still slept on the floor. The bed became a symbol of wealth. One Roman emperor had a silver bed. Beds later became a person's most valuable possession.\* When Shakespeare died, he left his second-best bed to his wife. Beds were so special that in England, when a rich person traveled to another person's home, he took his bed with him. When a person stayed at an inn\* for the night, he had to share a bed with strangers. If a rich person came to the inn, the manager threw a poor traveler out of a bed to make room. All this sharing meant that beds were not very clean, and insects lived in them. Some people, especially rich women, slept on a chair when they traveled.

After 1750, beds became beautiful pieces of furniture. They were made of carved wood. A beautiful bed at the time could cost \$1 million in today's money. The beds had four posts, one on each corner. People used these to hang curtains around the bed. The curtains helped to keep the bed warm. Also, because you passed through one room to get to another, the curtains were good for privacy.

Beds also became higher and higher. Queen Victoria slept on a bed with seven mattresses on top of each other. She had steps beside the bed to reach the top. Mattresses usually had straw on the inside (for poor people) or feathers (for the rich). After 1820, people slept on cotton mattresses with metal springs inside them. Beds made of metal became popular, too. The best beds were made of a yellow metal called brass. Metal beds were better for your health than beds made of wood, because they had fewer insects in them. That's why hospital beds are metal today.

In ancient Rome, people slept in their everyday clothes. In England, people did not wear clothes in bed. They wore a cap to keep their head and ears warm. Later, men wore nightshirts and women wore long nightdresses and hats. It was only after 1870 that men started to wear pajamas.

People had other interesting ways to keep warm in bed. Many families shared one big bed. Some people slept with a small dog to keep their feet warm. Sometimes, people warmed the bed before they got into it. They warmed stones, wrapped them in cloth, and put them in the bed. Later, they used rubber bottles with hot water inside. One English Prime Minister, William Gladstone, filled his bottle with tea in case he was thirsty at night.

Today, some people in Asian cultures still prefer to sleep on the floor. They sleep on a thick mattress of cloth layers called a *futon*. They can roll up on the *futon* and put it away during the day. Some people put their *futon* on a low frame rather than on the floor. Then it looks a lot like a Western-style bed.

Beds today come in every size and shape. We have round beds, king-size beds, bunk beds, adjustable beds, water beds, air beds, and *futons*. Are you feeling sleepy yet? Don't fall into sleep yet, though!

(注) pharaohs 古代エジプト王    archeologists 考古学者    possession 財産    inn 宿

## 【問い】

1. 空欄に入る最も適切なものを選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

(1) In the Roman Empire, the bed was ( ).

ア. made of leaves                      イ. not important                      ウ. a symbol of wealth                      エ. only in hotels

(2) Beds made of metal were ( ).

ア. higher                      イ. better for health                      ウ. more expensive                      エ. like beautiful pieces of furniture

(3) To keep warm, people ( ).

ア. put warm stones in bed                      イ. wrapped their feet in cloth  
ウ. drank tea in bed                      エ. warmed themselves before they got in the bed

2. 次の質問に英文で答えなさい。必ず、主語と動詞を含むこと。

(1) What kind of headrests did the Egyptians have?

(2) Why did people hang curtains around their beds?

(3) What is the merit when people use *futon* at home?

3. 次の英文の内容が本文中に述べられていれば T、そうでなければ F と答えなさい。

(1) Nothing is more important than food.

(2) Manufacturers today don't make beds that last a lifetime because they want to sell more beds.

(3) Beds were not clean in the past.

(4) Asian cultures use a *futon* because they don't have space for a permanent bed.

(5) In the past, people covered their heads to keep warm in bed.

2 次の英文を読んで、後の【問い】に答えなさい。

There are many millions of species\* of plant and animal. They live all around us—on land, in water, and in the air! ( ① ) them, Earth and everything on it would die.

Species are important in many ways. All species need each other. Animals eat plants, and some animals eat other animals, too. People eat plants and animals. People also use plants ( ② ) medicines, and in industry.

All individual\* plants and animals die, but when every plant or animal in a species has died, the species is ③extinct. This means that it's lost forever. When one species dies, maybe others that need it will die, too. People need to protect all the plants and animals on Earth. ④If they don't, many species will become extinct in the future.

Lots of people work to protect Earth's plants and animals. Conservationists\* work to protect species that are threatened. They work all around the world, in places ( ⑤ ) rainforests, deserts, and oceans. In the USA, conservationists move sea turtle eggs ( ⑥ ) busy beaches to quieter places where they can hatch\* safely.

Elephants live in many African countries. People and elephants have lived near each other for thousands of years. People have killed elephants for meat and for ivory, and they have taken land from elephants, too. ⑦They have cut down trees that elephants need for food so that they can build houses and grow crops. Sometimes, elephants break buildings, or hurt or kill people, because the people live on elephants' land. ⑧This then makes people kill more elephants. Animal charities\* try to help elephants. They care for young elephants when their parents have been killed by hunters.

Today, more than 16,000 species are threatened, ( ⑤ ) African elephants and many types of sea turtle. A charity called WWF works to protect threatened species all around the world.

We can all help to protect plants and animals in small ways. When we go out ( ⑨ ) a walk, we should always leave flowers where they grow. Then, in the future, more plants will grow from the seeds. In gardens and parks, we can grow plants that animals need for food and homes. All these things will help to protect important species.

(注) species 種 individual 個々の conservationists 自然保護論者 hatch 卵がかえる charities 慈善団体

### 【問い】

1. 空欄①・②・⑤・⑥・⑨に入る最も適切なものを下から選び、ア～オの記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号を2度使ってはならず、文頭の語は小文字になっている。

ア. like      イ. without      ウ. for      エ. as      オ. from

2. 下線部③の英語の意味を日本語で答えなさい。

3. 下線部④の don't の後に省略されている語句を英語で書きなさい。

4. 下線部⑦の英文を日本語にきなさい。ただし、they が指すものを明らかにすること。

5. 下線部⑧を具体的に日本語で説明きなさい。

**3** 次の英文を読んで、空欄に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれの語群から選びなさい。必要があれば大文字で書き始めること。ただし、どの語も2度使ってはならない。

1. Kathy looked up at the clock on the wall. ( ① ) showed six o'clock. Her father, ( ② ) had promised to take ( ③ ) to the 6:30 p.m. show at the Lido Cinema, had still not come home. What could have happened to ( ④ )? Could he have forgotten about ( ⑤ ) promise? Or could ( ⑥ ) have been caught in a traffic jam? Kathy had tried calling his office, but there was no response. As the minutes ticked by, ( ⑦ ) became more anxious and worried. Suddenly, she saw her father's car around the bend. Kathy rushed out to greet him. "Sorry to keep ( ⑧ ) waiting for so long," he said. "( ⑨ ) went to buy these two cinema tickets first as I was afraid that ( ⑩ ) would be sold out. It's only 6:15 p.m. now and we can still make it to the show."

she	I	he	they	it	whom
who	him	his	her	you	them

2. Our planet is mostly ( ① ) with water. The ( ② ) and seas make up nearly three quarters of the world's ( ③ ). The water in the sea is ( ④ ). There is also water on the ( ⑤ ). It is found in ponds, streams, ( ⑥ ) and lakes. This water comes from the rain. All plants and ( ⑦ ) need water to survive. Animals which ( ⑧ ) on land cannot drink seawater because it is salty. They ( ⑨ ) water from ponds, streams, rivers and lakes. Plants take in ( ⑩ ) through their roots.

drink	rivers	rain	land	salty	live
fresh	covered	animals	water	surface	oceans

4 次の各組の英文が同じ内容になるように、空欄に入る最も適切な語を答えなさい。

1. Taku wrote her a letter, but she didn't answer.

(      ) Taku wrote her a letter, she didn't answer.

2. The heavy rain prevented me from coming on time.

I couldn't come on time (      ) of the heavy rain.

3. When did he make this cake?

When (      ) this cake made by him?

4. Bob doesn't have any brothers.

Bob has (      ) brothers.

5. You must study English right now.

(      ) English right now.

5 次の日本語を英文にしなさい。

1. Kazu は日本で最も有名なサッカー選手の一人です。

2. 私は人形を集めることに興味があります。

3. 私たちの先生は、私たちにもっと英語の本を読むようにと言った。

4. 私はあまりにも疲れていたため、彼らと旅行に行けなかった。

5. Ken は始発電車に乗るために、早起きをしなければならなかった。