

令和 6 年度  
広島県瀬戸内高等学校一般入学試験問題

英 語

(50 分)

..... 注 意 事 項 .....

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この冊子を開いて見ないこと。
2. 解答は必ず解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。
3. 問題・解答用紙に落丁、乱丁、印刷不明な箇所があれば申し出ること。
4. 問題・解答用紙の指定欄の太枠内に、受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。
5. 問題・答案は試験終了後、監督員の指示によって回収するので、終了の合図までそのまま静かに着席していること。
6. 余白は自由に使って良い。

受験 番号	
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【1】 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

John Harrison and the \*Longitude Problem: A Journey to Better \*Navigation

In history, there was a clever man named John Harrison who changed the way people sailed on the wide oceans. He was a carpenter from England, born in 1693, who found an answer to the difficult problem of knowing where ships were at sea. This problem was about ( ① find ) the east-west position, called longitude, and it caused many ships to get lost or \*sink.

During the \*Age of Exploration, sailors had no trouble knowing the north-south position, called \*latitude, using the stars and sun. But the east-west position was difficult to know. So, the British government made a \*law in 1714 called the Longitude Act, with a prize of £20,000 to anyone who could find a way to tell longitude \*accurately. Many people tried, but John Harrison was the one who did it.

Harrison wasn't rich and didn't go to school, but he loved making clocks and was good at it. He spent a lot of time studying clocks and how they worked. One way to find the longitude was to use a clock and the position of the sun. But the clock had to be very \*accurate. If it was wrong by one minute, the ship could be as far as 27 km off course. Most clocks in the 1700's would lose about two or three minutes each day. So, he started his \*quest to solve the longitude problem by making a big sea clock, known as "H1." It was very difficult, because all clocks ( A ) the time were made to work on land, but on the sea they were always moving. Also, sea water, heat, cold and \*humidity all changes how a clock works.

H1 was a special clock. It was put ( B ) a strong wood box to work even with bad sea conditions. After testing and changing it many times, he tested H1 at sea in 1735. The results were hopeful, but Harrison knew he could do even better. So, he ( ② begin ) making an improved clock called "H2."

Two years later, Harrison finished H2. It was better than H1, and Harrison continued to make it even more accurate. Harrison took H2 for a test at sea in 1741, hoping to get closer to the answer.

H2 did very well, but Harrison ( ③ know ) it was still too big and heavy for long journeys. So, he decided to create “H3”, a smaller and more accurate clock. Nineteen years later, in 1759, he showed H3 to a group of important people who judged his work.

These people liked H3, but they needed more \*proof before giving him the prize. ④ ( ①him / ②more / ③they / ④to / ⑤do / ⑥asked / ⑦tests ), but he didn't give ( C ). Harrison kept working on his clocks.

In 1761, he made his best clock, called “H4.” It was small enough to hold in your hand. Harrison's son, William, took H4 on a long journey to the West Indies in 1761, and it worked perfectly.

At first, Harrison was not given the prize for solving the longitude problem. The person judging the prize, Nevil Maskelyne, was an \*astronomer who wanted to win the prize himself. He thought that he could use a map of the stars and the moon to work out a ship's longitude. But after many years of work, he was unable to find a way to solve the problem easily and accurately.

Finally, in 1765 Harrison spoke to the king of England about the prize. The king agreed with Harrison, and Harrison received some of the prize money. He didn't get everything, but people recognized his skill.

John Harrison's quest to solve the longitude problem and his new clocks are a \*testament to the spirit of human skill. His clocks changed navigation, trade, and science.

- \* longitude 経度    navigation 航海    sink 沈む    Age of Exploration 大航海時代  
latitude 緯度    law 法律    accurately 正確に    accurate 正確な    quest 探求  
humidity 湿度    proof 証拠    astronomer 天文学者    testament 証

(1) ( A ) ~ ( C ) に入る語として最も適切なものを、次のア～ウの中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア in            イ at            ウ up

- (2) ( ① ), ( ② ), ( ③ ) の動詞を適切な形に変えなさい。
- (3) 経度を見つける方法の1つは何か, ( ) に入る適切な日本語を答えなさい。  
( ) の位置を使うこと。
- (4) 1700年代の時計はどんなものだったのか, ( ) に入る適切な日本語を答えなさい。  
1日で ( ) の誤差があった。
- (5) 下線部④が「彼らは、彼にもっとテストをするように頼んだ」という文になるように並べかえ, 2番目と5番目にくる語の組み合わせとして正しいものを選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- |   |       |   |       |   |       |   |       |   |       |
|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|
| ア | 1 - 2 | イ | 7 - 5 | ウ | 6 - 5 | エ | 5 - 1 | オ | 2 - 7 |
| カ | 6 - 4 | キ | 7 - 2 | ク | 5 - 4 | ケ | 1 - 6 | コ | 6 - 2 |
- (6) H1 ~ H4の特徴について述べているものをア~エの中から1つずつ選びなさい。
- ア A smaller and more accurate clock  
イ Too big and heavy for long journeys  
ウ A big clock tested in 1735  
エ Small enough to hold in your hand
- (7) 本文の内容に一致するものにはT, 一致しないものはFと答えなさい。
- ア John Harrison was born in 1693.  
イ Before John Harrison made the clock, the north-south position was hard to know.  
ウ H4 was completed in 1761.  
エ In the end, John Harrison was given all of the prize.
- (8) 次の質問に対するあなた自身の答えを英文で書きなさい。  
What skills do you have?

\*問題は次のページに続きます。

【2】高校生（Kate と Haruna）の会話文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Kate : Hi, Haruna. Do you have some time now? I have something to show you.

Haruna : I'm sorry, Kate, but listen ( A ) me first, please. ① I am very sad.

Kate : What happened?

Haruna : You know my brother, Keita. He is busy studying to go to college. He wants to be a scientist, so he has to study very hard this summer.

Kate : I see, but why are you so sad?

Haruna : Because my father said, "We will not go on a family trip this summer because Keita can't come with us."

Kate : Oh, really? But you love going on your family trip every year.

Haruna : Yes. I wanted to go to an \*aquarium this summer. I heard about it on TV. It is very popular because you can see penguins swimming \*above your head. But now I can't go.

Kate : 【 1 】. I understand how you feel.

Haruna : Thank you. Oh, I'm sorry. I have talked too much. What did you want to show me?

Kate : Look at this \*flier for a summer camp. My mother found information about the camp on the Internet and got this flier for me.

Haruna : Summer camp? What is it?

Kate : You know I lived in Canada when I was an elementary school student. In Canada, children have a long summer vacation, so parents look ( B ) some good places for children to spend their vacation. Every summer I went camping with my friends and really enjoyed hiking, cooking, and studying.

Haruna : I see.

Kate : This summer camp will be held for Japanese high school students by an international school. I'm interested ( C ) this camp.

Haruna : Where will it be held?

Kate : In Seto Nature Park near the zoo.

Haruna : Oh, I've heard about that park. Who will go camping with the students?

Kate : Teachers and many volunteer students. How ( あ ) coming with me, Haruna? You can go on a night tour in the zoo and you can see what animals do at night.

Haruna : That sounds interesting.

Kate : This camp will also help you study English.

Haruna : Study English?

Kate : Look at this. "You speak "English only" for 24 hours."

Haruna : English only? What does it mean?

Kate : You have to speak only English at the camp, but don't worry, Haruna.  
The volunteer students will help you. I will help you, too. Let's go together.

Haruna : Well, I will ask my parents this evening. Thank you for the information, Kate.

\* aquarium 水族館    above ~の上の方    flier チラシ

(1) ( A ) ~ ( C ) に入る語として最も適切なものを、次のア～ウの中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア for            イ in            ウ to

(2) ( あ ) に入る語として最も適切なものを、次のア～エの中から1つを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア about        イ far            ウ often        エ many

(3) Haruna が下線部①のように思った理由を英語10語で抜き出しなさい。

(4) 会話文中の【 1 】に入れるのに最も適切な表現を、次のア～エの中から1つを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア I think so, too.

イ That's great.

ウ That's too bad.

エ I will miss you.

(5) 本文の内容に一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと答えなさい。

ア Keita is Kate's brother who wants to be a scientist.

イ Haruna enjoyed a family trip last year.

ウ Haruna wanted to go to an aquarium this summer.

エ Kate's mother found information about a summer camp on TV.

オ Kate and Haruna have to speak English for only two hours at the summer camp.

【3】 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

In Japan, there are similar looking animals such as racoon dogs ( tanuki ), racoons ( araiguma ), badgers ( anaguma ), and palm civets ( hakubishin ). It is difficult to tell the differences by looking at them, so let's talk about the differences.

Racoon dogs ( Tanuki )

They have a white \*forehead and the areas around their eyes are black. The eyes of the tanuki are small and are usually positioned below the white forehead. Their \*paws have four \*toes each. Their \*footprints look like flowers. Tanuki have a \*bushy tail with a black tip. They can live around 6 to 8 years. Tanuki are ① most active during the night. They are \*timid and they don't fight over territory. They sometimes faint when they are shocked by loud noises.

Racoons ( Araiguma )

Araiguma have a wide face with a small nose and large ears. The area around their eyes is black. The black markings are connected like an eye mask. Their eyes are small and are located on the sides of their face. They have large, powerful paws with five toes each. Their footprints look like human hands. They have a short tail with a striped pattern. They are most active during the night. They are famous for being very smart and are known for being easy to get angry. They can live around 8 years.

Badgers ( Anaguma )

Anaguma have small round ears and a big black nose. The areas around their eyes are black. Anaguma's eyes are small and are usually positioned on the sides of their head. Anaguma have strong front paws with long and sharp \*claws. Their paws have five toes each, and the claws are good for \*digging in the ground. They are known for their digging skills. They have short and \*thick tails. They are most active during the night. They have a strong sense of \*curiosity. When they meet an enemy which is stronger than them, they may act dead. They can live around 4 to 10 years.

Palm Civets ( Hakubishin )

Hakubishin have a slender body with a long tail. Their legs are short. They have a black mask-like pattern around their eyes and have white line from their nose to the top of their head. Their paws have five toes each, and their back paws are twice as long as their front paws. They can live around 7 to 10 years.

They are most active during the night. Hakubishin protect their territories by using their \*scent markings. Hakubishin are timid but sometimes become aggressive and attack

when they feel scared.

The four animals are sometimes called \*pests, but they are wild animals that have lived with humans for a long time. There are fewer places they can safely live because of humans making houses, buildings and cities, but they are surviving. We should do what we can to build a better relationship between humans and wild animals.

- \* forehead 額 paw 足 toe 足の指 footprints 足跡 bushy ふさふさした  
timid 臆病な claw つめ dig 掘る thick ずんぐりした curiosity 好奇心  
scent marking 匂いづけ行動 pest 害獣

- (1) タヌキ, アライグマ, アナグマ, ハクビシンの顔, 足跡, しっぽをそれぞれ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

顔



ア



イ



ウ



エ

足跡



ア



イ



ウ



エ

しっぽ



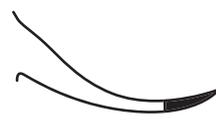
ア



イ



ウ



エ

- (2) 下線部①のこれらの動物に共通する特徴を漢字 3 文字の日本語で答えなさい。

(3) 次の特徴のある動物をそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- 1 勝ち目のない相手には死んだふりをすることがある。
- 2 気性が荒い。
- 3 大きな音で気絶することがある。
- 4 恐怖を感じると攻撃的になることがある。

ア タヌキ      イ アライグマ      ウ アナグマ      エ ハクビシン

(4) 本文の内容に一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと答えなさい。

- 1 タヌキの寿命は約7年から10年である。
- 2 アライグマは賢い。
- 3 アナグマは穴掘りが上手である。
- 4 ハクビシンは縄張りを守るために夜は見張りを立てている。

(5) 野生動物が住みにくくなっている要因を表す1文を本文から抜き出し、最初の4語を答えなさい。

【4】下線を引いた語（句）のうち文法上誤りのある箇所を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) The weather today ア is イ the worst ウ than yesterday.
- (2) I will ア meets you イ at the corner ウ of the street.
- (3) The movie ア was イ watching ウ by us last night.
- (4) She ア decided to イ go ウ at the concert.
- (5) She ア is reading イ that novel three times this ウ year.

【5】次の英文に（ ）内の語を入れる場合、最も適切な場所を選び、記号で答えなさい。

ただし、文頭にくる場合も小文字にしてあります。

- (1) I have ア lived in イ this city ウ 2012. ( since )
- (2) ア improve イ his skills, he practices ウ every day. ( to )
- (3) The car ア we saw yesterday イ was ウ really expensive. ( that )
- (4) She is not ア only a singer イ also ウ a songwriter. ( but )
- (5) The ア new video game イ is ウ fun as the one we played last weekend. ( as )