

令和 7 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。

Australia II's Historic Victory in the America's Cup

The America's Cup is one (A) the oldest and most famous *yacht races in the world. It started in 1851 when a yacht named America won a race around *the Isle of Wight in England. The trophy was named the "America's Cup" after the yacht. Since then, many teams from different countries have *competed to win the Cup.

(B) 132 years, the New York Yacht Club (NYYC) held the America's Cup. They won every time from 1851 until 1983. This was a world *record for the longest winning *streak in any sport. The NYYC was very proud of this record, and many teams tried to win against them, but all of them couldn't.

Before the America's Cup, teams from different countries first compete in a series of races (① call) the Louis Vuitton Cup. The winner of the Louis Vuitton Cup becomes the "challenger" and wins the right to race against the defending champion for the America's Cup. In 1983, Australia II won the Louis Vuitton Cup, winning the right to challenge the NYYC's yacht.

Australia II was designed (C) Ben Lexcen. He never finished school or went to university, but his *innovative thinking led to the new keel design that made history. The keel is the part of the boat that goes under the water and helps it to move *smoothly. Lexcen's keel design was different from any other keel seen before. It had "wings" that made the boat faster and more *stable. To keep this design a secret, the team covered the keel every time the yacht was out of the water. ② (①to / ②they / ③want / ④their / ⑤did not / ⑥copy / ⑦other teams / ⑧idea).

To help protect their secret keel design, the Australian team thought of a clever plan. They created *fake designs about the keel and left them in places where other teams could find them. These fake designs showed a keel that was not the real one and the other teams believed this and tried to copy them. This showed how serious the Australian team

was about (③ win).

The captain of Australia II was John Bertrand. He was a very skilled and experienced *sailor. Bertrand and his team members worked very hard to prepare for the race. They (④ know) they were competing against a strong team from the NYYC. The NYYC were sailing a yacht named Liberty.

The winner of the America's Cup is the first team to win four races. At first, Liberty was winning. They won the first two races, and it looked like the NYYC would keep the Cup. But then, Australia II won the next race, making the score 2-1. Liberty won the fourth race, and Australia II won the fifth and sixth races. The score was now 3-3. The final race would decide the winner. Australia II was the first team to win three races against the NYYC, and this was the first time the competition would go to seven races.

The seventh race was very exciting. Both yachts sailed very well, and it was a close battle. Australia II was behind for most of the race, but in the last part, they passed Liberty and crossed the finish line first. Australia II won the America's Cup! It was the first time in 132 years for a team from outside the United States to win.

The victory was a big moment for Australia. People all over the country celebrated when the race finished (D) the early hours of the morning in Australia. They were proud of their team and their yacht. The President of the United States even wrote a letter to the Prime Minister of Australia to say "congratulations." The success of Australia II showed that hard work, innovation, and *determination make anything possible. This historic win not only broke the long-held record of the New York Yacht Club but also *inspired future *generations of sailors around the world. The America's Cup would never be the same again.

* yacht ヨット the Isle of Wightワイト島 compete 競争する record 記録
streak 連続 innovative 革新的な smoothly なめらかに stable 安定した
fake design 偽の設計図 sailor 船乗り determination 決心・決意
inspire 感動を与える generation 世代

- (1) (A) ～ (D) に入る前置詞を下から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくるものも小文字にしてあります。

ア of イ in ウ by エ for

- (2) (①), (③), (④) の動詞を適切な形に直しなさい。

- (3) 下線部②が「彼らは他のチームにアイデアをまねしてほしくなかった」という意味になるように並べかえたとき、3番目と6番目にくる組み合わせとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア ①－⑧ イ ②－④ ウ ②－⑤ エ ②－⑥ オ ③－④
カ ③－⑥ キ ③－⑧ ク ⑤－⑥ ケ ⑤－⑦ コ ⑤－⑧

- (4) Ben Lexcen が設計したキールの特徴を本文中から11語で抜き出しなさい。

- (5) アメリカズカップでのオーストラリアⅡの勝利を国中の人が祝った理由を説明した以下の文中の (あ), (い) に入る日本語を答えなさい。

(あ) のチームが勝つことが132年で (い) から。

- (6) 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 当時、NYYCの連勝記録はスポーツ界で最長だった。

イ Ben Lexcenは大学を卒業して、オーストラリアⅡの設計に携わった。

ウ アメリカズカップは最低でも5回レースをする。

エ オーストラリアの勝利後、アメリカの大統領がオーストラリアの首相に祝福の手紙を書いた。

- (7) 次の質問に対するあなた自身の答えを英文で答えなさい。ただし、2文になっても構いません。

What sport do you want to try and why?

【2】 カナダ出身のALT (Ms. Johnson) と生徒たちの会話文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Ms. Johnson : Hello, everyone! Today, I want to talk to you about Canada.

Do you know where Canada is?

Student A : Yes, Ms. Johnson. Canada is next to the United States.

Ms. Johnson : 【 1 】 Canada is a big country with many beautiful places.

We have many lakes and mountains. Have you ever seen pictures of
Niagara Falls?

Student B : Yes, I have. Niagara Falls is very famous!

Ms. Johnson : It is! ② (①one / ②waterfalls / ③the world / ④Niagara Falls / ⑤of / ⑥in /
⑦the / ⑧famous / ⑨is / ⑩most). Canada is also famous for being very cold.
In winter, it is very cold, and we have a lot of snow. Many people like to
ski and snowboard.

Student C : That sounds fun! Do you ski, Ms. Johnson?

Ms. Johnson : Yes, I do. I love skiing. In summer, it is warm, and people like to go
camping and have *barbecues. We also *celebrate Canada Day (③) July
1st.

Student A : What is Canada Day?

Ms. Johnson : It is a national holiday in Canada. We celebrate the *birth of our country
with *fireworks and *parades.

Student B : Do you have any special foods in Canada?

Ms. Johnson : Yes, we do. One popular food is poutine. It is French fries with cheese and
*gravy. It's very delicious! We also eat *maple syrup on pancakes.

Student C : I want to try poutine! It (④ sound) yummy. Ms. Johnson, can you tell me
about cities in Canada?

Ms. Johnson : All right. Our largest city is Toronto. Have you heard of Toronto?

Student A : Yes, I have heard of Toronto. It's a big city!

Ms. Johnson : We also have a city called Vancouver. Vancouver is by the ocean and has
nice weather. Many people like to visit Vancouver.

Another fun city is Montreal. Montreal is in the *province of Quebec, and
many people speak French there.

Student B : Do you speak French, Ms. Johnson?

Ms. Johnson : Yes, a little. In Canada, we have two official languages: English and French.
Many people in Quebec speak French.

Student B : That's cool! I want to learn French.

Ms. Johnson : (⑤ Learn) French is fun and useful. There are many French words in
English too. For example, "restaurant" and "souvenir" are French words.

Student C : I didn't know that! That's interesting.

Ms. Johnson : Canada is a wonderful place with many different cultures and languages.
I hope you all can visit *someday. Thank you for listening, everyone!

Students : Thank you, Ms. Johnson!

* barbecue バーベキュー celebrate ～を祝う birth 誕生 firework 花火
parade パレード gravy グレービーソース maple syrup メープルシロップ
province 州 souvenir 記念品, みやげ someday いつか

(1) 会話文中の【 1 】に入る最も適切な表現を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア That's right!
- イ Don't worry.
- ウ Here you are.
- エ Please hold on.

(2) 下線部②が「ナイアガラの滝は世界で最も有名な滝のひとつだ」という意味になるように並べかえたとき、3番目と6番目にくる組み合わせとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ア ①－⑧ | イ ③－⑥ | ウ ⑦－② | エ ⑥－⑩ | オ ①－⑩ |
| カ ③－⑩ | キ ⑦－⑧ | ク ⑥－⑤ | ケ ⑤－③ | コ ⑤－① |

(3) (③)に入る最も適切な語を、1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア at イ in ウ on エ for

(4) (④), (⑤) の動詞を適切な形に直しなさい。

(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 カナダでは冬にたくさん雪が降る。

イ 夏の間, カナダの人々は主に室内で過ごす。

ウ プーティンはフライドポテトにチーズとグレービーソースをかけた料理である。

エ バンクーバーは海の近くにある都市で, 天候が悪い日が多いため訪れる人が少ない。

オ カナダでは英語とドイツ語が話される。

【3】 次の英文を読んで, 問いに答えなさい。

In the world, there are many different *electrical outlet types. Understanding these differences is important, especially for travelers and people working in global businesses.

Over 100 years ago, in the United States, inventors created Type A outlets that run with 110-120 volts. At the same time, Europeans created outlets that run with 220-240 volts. This difference in *voltage standards was the reason for the creation of different *plug designs for safety.

Today, there are about 8 different types of plugs in the world.

In North America, Type A outlets are common. Type A has two *rectangular pins. It runs at a lower voltage and *frequency (120 volts, 60Hz).

The United Kingdom uses unique Type BF outlets. There are three rectangular pins in a *triangular shape. This outlet runs at 230 volts and 50Hz. They are also used in Hong Kong, Singapore, and Malaysia.

Type C plugs run at 220-240 volts and 50Hz. The Type C plug, also known as the

Europlug, has two round pins and is used in many countries of Europe.

Type O is used in Thailand and has three round pins in a triangular shape, designed to run at 230 volts and 50Hz. This type was developed to suit the current electrical systems.

Type SE is used in South Africa. This plug has three large round pins in a triangular shape, running at 230 volts and 50Hz.

In Japan, Type A outlets are commonly used, but they run at 100 volts. They run at a frequency of 50Hz in the eastern part of Japan and 60Hz in the western part. This is because an electricity company in Tokyo and another in Osaka imported *generators from different countries with different frequencies.

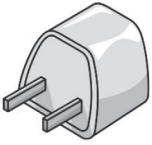
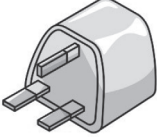
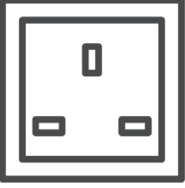
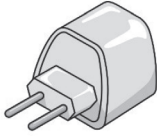
There are some reasons for these differences. First, it is difficult and costs lots of money to *integrate electrical systems around the world. Each country created their own electrical systems according to their old technology.

In addition, different types of electrical outlets are needed for safety reasons. Many types of plugs are made for different voltages and frequencies to *avoid accidents.

In summary, the different shapes of electrical outlets were created for historical reasons and safety. Understanding these differences is important for people who travel and do business throughout the world.

* electrical outlet コンセント voltage 電圧 plug プラグ rectangular 長方形の
frequency 周波数 triangular 三角形の generator 発電機 integrate 統一する
avoid 避ける

(1) 以下の表の (①) ～ (⑤) に適するものを下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

タイプ	プラグ	コンセント (差し込み口)	主な国・地域
(①)			北アメリカ (③)
Type BF			(④)
(②)			(⑤)

ア Type C イ Type A ウ Type SE エ Type O オ Type BF
 カ 日本 キ 南アフリカ ク ヨーロッパ ケ タイ コ イギリス

(2) 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 Type SE plugs are commonly used in Thailand.
 イ Type A outlets run at a higher voltage and frequency than Type C outlets.
 ウ It is difficult and expensive to integrate electrical systems worldwide.
 エ The voltage and frequency in Japan are the same as in the United States.

(3) 電源コンセントの形が異なることによる利点を説明した以下の文中の () に入る日本語を答えなさい。

異なる電圧や周波数に合わせたプラグを使うことで、() を確保することができる。

【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) He ア doesn't イ know ウ where is she.
- (2) I ア have イ been knowing her ウ for five years.
- (3) They ア are イ planning to ウ meet last night.
- (4) ア The movie I watched yesterday イ was ウ excited.
- (5) We're going ア to stay イ in San Fransisco ウ to 3 nights.

【5】次の英文に（ ）内の語を入れる場合，最も適切な箇所を選び，記号で答えなさい。ただし，文頭にくるものも小文字にしてあります。

- (1) The ア book you gave me イ isn't ウ interesting as I expected. (as)
- (2) ア I was tired, I kept イ working ウ until midnight. (although)
- (3) They went to ア school イ it started raining ウ heavily. (after)
- (4) She ア had her イ bike ウ stolen last week. (expensive)
- (5) The ア cake イ she made ウ yesterday was delicious. (chocolate)