

2021年度 入学試験問題

英 語

帰国生B

||||| 【注 意】 |||||

試験時間は 50 分です。(11 : 00 ~ 11 : 50)

問題は 1 ページから 9 ページまでです。

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入してください。

解答用紙に受験番号、氏名を記入してください。

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洗足学園中学校

A) Choose the one underlined part of the sentence that is incorrect. On your answer sheet, write the letter of the answer you have chosen.

1. After Aki gained four kilograms, she called the diet "pointless, helpless, and useless."
A B C
2. Just as I was leaving the building, it begun to rain. I was forced to take shelter.
A B C
3. I see William and Jeff talking to each other every day. The two are rarely a part.
A B C
4. Faced with the possibility of losing our house, we reached to a tough decision: sell.
A B C
5. Kip is one of the few staff members which has been able to earn a promotion.
A B C
6. Julie, an FBI agent, has a dislike for lies. Only a honest person can earn her trust.
A B C
7. Our house is besides a river, so we hear the sound of the water almost all the time.
A B C
8. Manabu's parents let him pay for the broken window even though he did not want to.
A B C
9. Amir reassured us that we would see him in Brussels; however he never came.
A B C
10. Her parents are understandably upset. They angrily yell at her and scold her oftenly.
A B C
11. The five year old boy longed to be friends with the girl who was six years old.
A B C
12. Helping coworkers solve their problems is a workers most important mission.
A B C
13. Sales of comics, according to the store report fell sharply last quarter.
A B C
14. A sum of two thousand dollars were stolen by the burglar last night.
A B C
15. She and her brother took my sister and I to the supermarket to buy some blueberries.
A B C
16. During watching the movie, Elly ate all the popcorn without leaving any for her friend.
A B C
17. However hard I try, I always fail the math, but I did get an A in English.
A B C
18. Was it Albert Einstein who said, "I love to travel, but I hate to arrive?"
A B C
19. Should you ever be chased by a goanna, you are adviced to climb the nearest tree.
A B C
20. Jane dropped into see her friend at the stationery shop; her friend was working there.
A B C
21. The teachers agreed that the school needed less late students and more homework.
A B C

36. _____ measurements were not taken at regular intervals, the experiment failed.
 A. Although C. Whereas
 B. Because
37. The _____ was so messy the teacher couldn't give any of them a grade.
 A. student's writing C. students writing
 B. students' writing
38. The correct answer rate was not _____ by the compulsory study hour.
 A. effected C. effect
 B. affected
39. My sister _____ is the oldest of all five of my sisters.
 A. Jenny C. , Jenny
 B. , Jenny,
40. I talked to a woman who was shopping for a new toaster _____.
 A. with a grill function C. in a hurry
 B. with long blonde hair
41. Samantha works in fashion; she _____ try on new accessories all the time.
 A. liked to C. is inclined to
 B. enjoys to
42. Because Sarah never showed up at the party, I _____ her.
 A. worried about C. worried
 B. was worried of

C) Choose the best response for each question or statement. On your answer sheet, write the letter of the answer you have chosen.

43. How severely injured is the firefighter?
 A. I believe he became stuck on the top floor of a burning building.
 B. Very poorly. He might have permanent injuries.
 C. His injuries are not life threatening.
44. Haven't you ever heard of neurology?
 A. Yes, I have. In fact, I want to be a brain surgeon.
 B. Yes, I have. In fact, I plan to research sea animals in the future.
 C. Yes, I have. In fact, I studied law at ABC University.
45. I saw Mr. Lawrence when I went to the classroom to drop off our homework. He told me he'd like to have a word with you later.
 A. I have time for several words. C. I have a feeling he's not happy.
 B. Great! I'm looking forward to the homework.
46. How did you react when you heard the news that Jason borrowed your car?
 A. I was deeply furious. C. I was frequently furious.
 B. I was absolutely furious.
47. What is the matter with Harvey?
 A. He appeared having difficulty setting up his new speaker system.
 B. He appeared to be experiencing problems with his hearing aid.
 C. It appears he has finally been able to find a job.

48. I accidentally cut my finger while I was cooking.
A. Be careful of intentional injuries. C. It must hurt a lot.
B. It should hurt a lot.
49. What is the best way to learn a new language in your opinion?
A. My opinion has no language.
B. You should try to speak it every day.
C. Learning a language is difficult.
50. I want to go for a run, but I think it might be too hot outside.
A. Running is bad for the dog. C. Be sure to drink water.
B. Heat is so expensive.
51. If I study every day, am I guaranteed to get an A in your class?
A. You can't study today. C. Nothing is guaranteed.
B. What is the name of this class?
52. Jared looks and acts just like his father did at the same age, doesn't he?
A. Like father, like son! C. Like apple like seed.
B. I am not Jared's father.
53. I hope we can travel again soon. I really need a vacation from this stress.
A. Travel is only for the elite. C. Stress can be good, though.
B. You travel to work every day.
54. Do you want to go camping with me next weekend?
A. I want to bring my couch. C. My dog is busy then.
B. I think it will rain then.
55. What is the name of that book that shows words that mean the same thing?
A. I think it's called a vuvuzela.
B. It is called a thesaurus.
C. Are there books that can talk?
56. What would it be like if you just confronted your friend about the problem?
A. It feels comforting to yell. C. She never comes home on time.
B. I think we'd argue.

D) Vocabulary: Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined word(s). On your answer sheet, write the letter of the word you have chosen.

57. If you take care of this violin, it will always increase in value each year.
A. appreciate B. deprecate C. approve
58. My newest potion is made up of frog legs, basil, oregano, and witch's wart.
A. continued B. compromised C. comprised
59. I know we are supposed to judge without bias, but it is so hard to do.
A. impartially B. partially C. frankly
60. School is great, but our teachers seem to enjoy inundating us with homework.
A. flooding B. hurting C. encouraging

61. We know Jenny is a good dancer, but does she always have to parade her talent?
 A. extort B. disguise C. flaunt
62. In its heyday, Capital City was a true bastion of culture and business.
 A. promotion B. prime C. nadir
63. "Why are you calling me?" Anne screamed at the phone. "I am on hiatus!"
 A. suspension B. break C. divorce

E) Idiomatic Expressions: Choose the phrase that best replaces the underlined word or phrase.

64. I was able to complete two tasks at the same time by getting gas at the grocery store.
 A. skip two stones on the river C. skin the bear before it's dead
 B. kill two birds with one stone
65. My mother gets upset when I forget to do my chores.
 A. bent over backwards C. bent out of shape
 B. full of herself
66. I'm sorry, but I won't be able to make dinner tonight; perhaps we can postpone our plans?
 A. be there rain or shine C. take a rain check
 B. rain on our parade
67. Jerry was overwhelmed at work because he kept trying to do more than was possible.
 A. counting his chickens before they hatched
 B. biting off more than he could chew
 C. strapping a turtle to his back
68. I would say that studying philosophy is virtually unnecessary in the modern world.
 A. , for all intensive purposes, C. , for all intents and purposes,
 B. , for all intended purposes,
69. Did you see Jack's terrible presentation? He really failed spectacularly.
 A. went down in flames
 B. burned his bridges
 C. blazed a trail
70. Ever since Janine got that new job, she has been very happy.
 A. under a cloud C. with her head in the clouds
 B. on cloud nine

F) Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each of the questions. On your answer sheet, clearly print the letter of the answer you have chosen.

I. **For All Intents and Purposes**

One of the freshman students in my literary criticism course once turned in an essay with the following observation: "In *Romeo and Juliet*, Shakespeare intended to show that love triumphs over the forces of hatred and violence." When I wrote a comment to the student instructing him to avoid writing about what the author intended, he handed in his corrected
5 essay with the sentence amended to state that "Shakespeare aimed to show that love triumphs over the forces of hatred and violence." I called him into my office and asked him if he ever met Shakespeare. Of course, he answered, "No." If so, how could he tell what Shakespeare intended? "Because it's there in the play," he replied. "Exactly," I told him. "It's there in the play, and that is all we have. We do not have William Shakespeare seated next
10 to us at the table when we analyze *Romeo and Juliet*, and so we can never know what was going through his head four hundred years ago when he wrote the play."

The idea that one should avoid references to authorial intent when talking about a work of art was first stated by Wimsatt and Beardsley in their essay "The Intentional Fallacy." With the passage of time, the original context fades and so does the possibility of
15 correctly surmising the author's intent. If John receives a note from Sally saying, "I want to talk to you after school," John will perceive Sally's intent: she is going to ask him to the dance. But take away the fact that a dance is coming up next week. Remove the school. Take away John and Sally. Send the note ahead to four hundred years in the future. How much of Sally's intent remains? Almost none. Once the context has been erased, the
20 intention of the note becomes unclear. Who is "I," and who is "you"? Why meet after school? Only Sally and John know. Wimsatt and Beardsley argued that the same is true of *Romeo and Juliet* or any other work of art. Shakespeare may have known what he intended to say when he wrote the play, but this information died with him.

Some critics argue that even the author cannot be trusted when claiming what their
25 intent was. Say, for example, that a child is scribbling on a piece of paper with a crayon. The mere act of drawing blue lines in circular patterns on the sheet gives the child joy. An adult approaches and says, "Oh, what a wonderful submarine you've drawn!" The praise pleases the child so much that he goes around telling everyone that he has drawn a submarine. This was not the child's intent. The child does not even know what a submarine is. The adult's
30 mistaken interpretation of the child's intent completely erased the child's true intent and nudged the child into a lie. The same phenomenon can happen with fan theories about books or films. An author or director might latch onto an interesting theory about their film floating around on the Internet. *The movie is all actually a dream of the protagonist's dog.* "Yes," the director tells everyone, "I intended it that way." But this statement couldn't be
35 further from the truth.

Especially now that we live in a world where information has a tendency to be cut so easily out of its original context, we need to be careful before claiming that we know the author's intent. If we are not, we might fall victim to someone whose intent is to mislead or manipulate us.

71. Which choice best describes the situation of the student mentioned in the first paragraph?
- A. strongly disagreeing with his teacher about authorial intent
 - B. struggling to understand why he should not write about intent
 - C. unwilling to change his interpretation of *Romeo and Juliet*
72. What lesson does the writer of the passage attempt to teach the student?
- A. Works of art produced hundreds of years ago are difficult to analyze.
 - B. Only Shakespeare experts should write about what he intended.
 - C. It is impossible to know what the artist was thinking while creating their work.
73. The underlined verb “surmise” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to...
- A. “guess.”
 - B. “explain.”
 - C. “summarize.”
74. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the third paragraph?
- A. Children are easily influenced by adults who praise them.
 - B. Even the scribbling of a child might be considered to be art by some people.
 - C. Artists’ comments about their art are often affected by others’ interpretations.
75. Which of the following would best serve as a concrete example showing the idea explained in the final paragraph?
- A. A photographer takes photos of people living in the Chinese countryside and exhibits them in New York. A writer sees the photos and writes an essay saying the photos show the poverty in rural China.
 - B. An Internet-user takes short clips from an interview of a politician and edits them to make the politician seem like she is saying things she did not actually say.
 - C. An author writes a novel in which famous historical figures such as Nelson Mandela and Mother Teresa sit around a table and discuss recent world events.
76. The writer of the passage would find which of the following statements problematic?
- A. “Wordsworth’s poem uses strong imagery to bring Westminster Bridge alive.”
 - B. “J. K. Rowling claims that some of the monster names in her famous novel series come from folklore.”
 - C. “When painting the *Mona Lisa*, Da Vinci’s goal was to capture the smile of a woman keeping a secret.”
77. Which of these choices best describes the style used throughout the passage?
- A. Specific examples are used to show the writer’s main points.
 - B. The writer repeatedly refers to personal experiences.
 - C. The writer presents lengthy historical examples to connect the topic to our time.

II.

Beautiful Brenda's Baking Blog

Every day in kitchens the world over, people are cooking, baking, and creating delicious and enticing meals for their families and friends. On the one hand, simple know-how and a few lessons can appear to be all that is needed to become a good cook. This may be true for one-pot dinners or sauces created on the fly. However, the process of baking requires attention and precision that simply does not allow for the same level of improvisation that cooking does. Add a bit too much flour, and your cake will be a dense, hard mess. Forget to add eggs, and it may not hold the proper shape. Even so much as not fully allowing your ingredients to come to room temperature can result in a mess rather than a beautiful creation. Did you know that this is all because of science? Most people do not think about the chemical properties of what they put in a cake or pie, but it is important to understand. In today's blog, we take a close look at the components that make your bread puff to perfection: the proteins in flour, and yeast.

The percentage of protein that a particular type of flour contains can make or break the development of gluten, a protein that acts like a kind of glue in your bread. If you wish to make bread that will have a lot of rise, it is important to use a type of flour that has a high protein content. Usually, this is referred to as "strong bread flour" and has a typical protein content of approximately twelve to fourteen percent. The higher protein content results in a chewier, springy bread. Yet, despite this fact, many people opt to use all-purpose flour in their breads. Do not worry, however. Even though all-purpose flour has a lower protein content—about one to two percent less than bread flour—it still produces enough gluten to help the bread keep its shape and rise. You may need to knead a bit longer, though. The development of gluten is not the only important factor in bread making. One more ingredient is integral to creating a luxurious loaf.

Many of the breads you see in bakeries are made using various kinds of yeast. Home bakers like those of us reading this blog often use a dry yeast, which looks more like powder. Despite their innocent look, yeasts are actually living microorganisms that "eat" the sugars in a recipe. Once you add lukewarm water to the ingredients, the yeasts wake up and start to feed on the sugar. This process is called fermentation. Yeasts are able to convert sugars such as glucose and fructose into energy without oxygen. Thus, fermentation is an anaerobic process. Furthermore, the byproducts of fermentation are two gasses, carbon dioxide and ethanol. The build-up of these gasses within the dough is responsible for the expansion you see after allowing your dough to rest in a warm place. Be careful, though! If you put your dough somewhere that is too warm, you can cause an excess of fermentation and the death of your yeast. If too cold, the yeast will fail to process the sugar. In either event, you will not get a nice loaf of bread in the end. The ideal temperature range for a good, slow fermentation is between thirty and forty degrees. It is also best not to try to rush the process. Let your dough relax and interact with the yeast, and after about an hour or so, it is time to get to work on shaping your loaf. Be sure to push out all of the gas our little yeast friends created, though!

I hope that this post helps you to understand a bit more about what is going on inside of the dough you lovingly use to feed your family. If you have any questions, don't sit on your buns, post a comment below!

78. Who is the intended audience for this passage?
- A. trained professional bakers
 - B. Michelin-starred chefs
 - C. the average home baker
79. The underlined word in line 30 most likely means...
- A. with oxygen
 - B. without carbon dioxide
 - C. without oxygen
80. Using strong bread flour in recipes results in which of the following?
- A. a stronger development of gluten
 - B. a lower percentage of protein
 - C. There is no difference from all-purpose flour.
81. The underlined phrase in lines 41-42 is an example of ...
- A. apostrophe
 - B. pun
 - C. anaphora
82. Why is it important to let dough ferment at the proper temperature?
- A. Yeast will not create energy using an aerobic process if it is too cold.
 - B. Yeast will not create enough gluten at high temperatures.
 - C. Yeast needs a warm environment to become active and process sugars.
83. Which is a byproduct of fermentation?
- A. carbon monoxide
 - B. sodium nitrate
 - C. ethanol
84. The author of this blog post is most likely...
- A. an amateur writer.
 - B. a physicist.
 - C. a mother of two.
85. The overall message of this passage is...
- A. knowing how ingredients work can improve your baking skills.
 - B. understanding fermentation is important in cooking sauces.
 - C. anyone can write a blog that is informative and fun.

