

## 2023年度 入学試験問題

### 英 語 (60分)

- 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- 問題はⅠからⅣまであります。
- 問題Ⅰは放送によるテストです。  
試験開始5分後に行います。
- 放送によるテストはメモをとってもかまいません。
- 試験開始まではこの問題冊子に触れてはいけません。

I

A. タダシが英語の授業で尊敬する人に関するスピーチをしています。その内容を聞いて、それに関する質問に答えなさい。英文と質問は2回ずつ読まれます。

- (1) Because she never (            ) (            ).
- (2) Only a (            ) (            ).
- (3) She (            ) (            ) years old.
- (4) (            ), there (            ).

B. インストラクターのJohnが1泊2日で行われるInternational Campについての説明をしています。

- (a) スケジュール表の空欄①～④にあてはまるものを下の選択肢ア～クから1つずつ選び、表を完成させなさい。
- (b) No. 1～No. 4の質問の答として、最も適切なものをa～dの中から選びなさい。  
英文と質問は2回ずつ読まれます。

(a)

	1st Period (9:00～9:50)	2nd Period (10:00～10:50)	3rd Period (11:00～11:50)	Lunch (12:00～)	4th Period (13:00～13:50)	5th Period (14:00～14:50)
Day 1	Spanish Lesson	①	English Lesson		American Sports	Group Work
Day 2	②	③	Chinese Cooking		④	Group Work

選択肢：ア. American Cooking エ. Chinese Dance キ. Spanish Culture	イ. American Culture オ. English Lesson ク. Spanish Dance	ウ. Chinese Culture カ. Spanish Lesson
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(b)

- No. 1    a. English.                      b. Spanish.                      c. Chinese.                      d. Japanese.
- No. 2    a. Movies.                      b. Souvenirs.                      c. Toys.                      d. Sports.
- No. 3    a. Spanish omelet.                      b. Chinese noodles.  
           c. American steak.                      d. Japanese curry.
- No. 4    a. To share ideas.                      b. To play sports.  
           c. To practice dancing.                      d. To prepare presentations.



Ⅱ 次の英文は、私たちの快適な暮らしには不可欠なエネルギー源 (energy sources) に関するものです。よく読んで間に答えなさい。各段落の最初に書かれている 〈 〉 の数字は段落番号を示しています。

〈1〉 In our daily (1) lives, we always need some kind of energy sources. We need electricity when we watch TV or use our smartphones. We have to buy gasoline at a gas station to run our cars and trucks. We use natural gas to cook in the kitchen or \*heat our water for a hot shower. We can't live a comfortable life without them.

〈2〉 (2) [ア. energy sources イ. called ウ. the energy エ. most of オ. use today カ. comes from キ. we] \*fossil fuels. The most common fossil fuels are coal, oil and natural gas. All of these energy sources have \*formed in the earth's \*crust for millions of years. People in the 18th century started using a large amount of coal for various uses. Since ( 3 ), we have depended on fossil fuels as a main energy source.

〈3〉 Now people all over the world face energy problems. One problem is that fossil fuels are (4) limited and humans will use them all up someday in the near future. For example, if we continue to use as much oil as we do now, it will only last for about fifty more years. When we produce energy from fossil fuels by burning them, we create heat and other things that affect our environment at the same time.

〈4〉 [ 5 ]

〈5〉 The first example of renewable energy sources is wind power. When the sun heats the air in the \*atmosphere and causes some parts of it to become hotter than others, the hotter air rises, and (6) this movement creates wind. If there is air around us and the sun continues to heat the earth, we will have wind. So, wind power is an energy source that ( 7 ). The most common way to catch wind today is to create electricity through the use of \*three-bladed windmills. You can see large windmills ( 8 ) in an area that has strong winds all through the year. Recently, people in Europe have built more and more wind power farms because wind power is “green.” In Japan, the Hokkaido and Tohoku areas are famous for wind power farms. There is also a small wind power farm in the Tokyo and Yokohama areas.

〈6〉 The next is hydroelectric power. “Hydro” means water, so (9) it is [ア. from イ. is ウ. running エ. energy オ. water カ. that キ. created]. If you have ever been to a large dam such as Kurobe Dam in Toyama, maybe you have seen hydroelectric power at work. In a dam, a large amount of river water is \*stored and slowly \*released through the dam and into the river below. Because of the power of \*gravity, and the \*pressure from the large amount of stored water, the running water \*rotates the turbines as it passes through the dam. The movement of the rotating turbines is then changed into electricity from this renewable and cleaner energy source.

〈7〉 Another natural form of energy that is much newer than wind or hydroelectric power is solar power. The word “solar” comes from the word “sun,” so solar power is made by catching heat and light from the sun. This heat from the sun can then be used to warm (10) houses and heat water, and the light can also be changed to electricity. Some houses in a very sunny area have solar panels on their roofs. These panels heat water during the day, and this heated water is then stored for later use. Other types of solar panels are also popular to produce electricity. They came into \*practical use in the late 1990s. They can be seen on some houses, factories, and in some open fields.

〈8〉 The technologies for renewable energy sources were \*established many years ago, but now people all around the world are becoming more and more interested in them. It took millions of years for fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas to form in the earth. However, at the \*rate we are using them now, we will soon (11)deplete all of them. Renewable energy sources will allow us to save our natural energy sources. Unlike burning coal and oil, they are clean, too. As you can see, there are far more good points of renewable energy sources to create a better and greener future.

\*注

heat	～を熱する、熱	fossil fuels	化石燃料（石炭、石油、天然ガスなど）
form	～が生ずる	crust	地殻
three-bladed windmill	3枚羽根の風車	atmosphere	大気
released	～が放たれる	stored	～が貯められる
rotate(s) the turbines	タービンを回転させる	pressure	圧力
established	～が確立された	practical	実用的な
		rate	速度、ペース

問1 下線部(1)(10)の語について、下線部が同じ音であるものを選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

- (1) lives      ア. fridge      イ. symbol      ウ. pie      エ. women  
 (10) houses      ア. examples      イ. notes      ウ. bikes      エ. oranges

問2 下線部(2)が「私たちが今日使っているエネルギーのほとんどは化石燃料と呼ばれるエネルギー源に由来する」という意味になるように正しく並べ替え、[ ]内で3番目と5番目に来るものの記号を答えなさい。文頭に来るものも小文字で始めてあります。

問3 空欄( 3 )に入れるのに最も適切な1語を答えなさい。

問4 下線部(4)の語の意味として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. not very great in amount and not able to increase  
 イ. not able to be bought or used now  
 ウ. able to be produced as quickly as it is used  
 エ. more valuable than any amount of money

問5 第3段落には次の文が抜けています。入れるべき場所の直前の2語を答えなさい。

Fossil fuels also cause environmental problems.

問6 空欄[ 5 ]には次の4つの文が入ります。話を通るように並べ替えなさい。なお、アが1番目に来るものとします。

ア. How can we solve energy problems?

イ. Let's have a quick look at some examples.

ウ. The answer to these questions may be in the use of renewable energy sources.

エ. Is there a key solution to energy loss and environmental problems?

問7 下線部(6)は何がどうすることか、日本語10字程度で答えなさい。

問8 空欄( 7 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. we will use up

イ. we are using up now

ウ. we won't use up

エ. we haven't used up yet

問9 空欄( 8 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. building

イ. build

ウ. standing

エ. stood

問10 下線部(9)がhydroelectric powerの説明になるように正しく並べ替え、[ ]内で3番目と5番目に来るものの記号を答えなさい。

問11 下線部(11)の語の意味として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. to reduce the amount of something greatly

イ. to make something much bigger

ウ. to lose most of the power or importance

エ. to cause something to change greatly

問12 質問に対する答を完成させなさい。( ) 1つにつき1語入ります。

1. According to this article, which form of renewable energy is the newest?

— ( ) power is.

2. How is hydroelectric power made?

— By ( ) the movement of rotating turbines into ( ) at a dam.

問13 本文の内容に合うものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Humans have used a large amount of fossil fuels for a few hundred years.
- イ. When fossil fuels are burned, something good for the environment is also produced.
- ウ. The number of wind farms in Europe has increased because wind power is eco-friendly.
- エ. In Japan, we can only see wind farms in the Tohoku and Hokkaido areas.
- オ. Hydroelectric power came into practical use about thirty years ago.
- カ. By using solar panels, we can produce both heated water and electricity at the same time.

Ⅲ 次の文章を読み、以下の間に答えなさい。各段落の最初に書かれている〈 〉の数字は段落番号を示しています。

〈1〉 Oliver woke suddenly from a dream. He noticed that the clock on his shelf was 8:27 A.M. Oliver was surprised that he would be late for school! School starts at 9 o'clock and the school bus takes at least thirty minutes to reach school but it has already left the bus stop near his house.

〈2〉 Oliver jumped out of bed and ran into the kitchen. (1)It was very quiet and strange. There was nothing on the kitchen table and he could not find any dirty dishes in the \*sink. (2)His dad always gets up ( ) ( ) in his family. When Oliver comes to the kitchen from his bedroom, his dad is always reading a morning paper and says, "Good morning, son." But this morning Oliver was not able to find him in his favorite chair. "Wow, I'm sure Mom and Dad have \*overslept, too," he thought while he was eating a granola bar quickly. He then \*poured a glass of cold milk, drank it down in four loud \*gulps, and \*slammed the ( 3 ) door shut. After his quick breakfast, Oliver returned to his bedroom. He had his breakfast all over his face, and looked ( 4 ) something to wear. He quickly took out a T-shirt and a pair of old jeans and put them on. He did not have time to think about (5)his appearance. He looked at his clock. It was now 8:36 A.M. The sun already went high up in the sky and was \*shining brightly through his bedroom window.

〈3〉 Oliver was never late. **Never.** He arrived at class long before his friends (6)did each and every day. Sometimes he arrived at school earlier than his teachers. He always did his homework \*on time. His classmates (7)[ア. for イ. were often ウ. late エ. who オ. school カ. never キ. were] able to win his respect. Being late was one of the things he ( 8 ) the most in this world. As he thought about this, his heart began to beat faster. He closed his eyes and took a moment to try to relax. No luck!

〈4〉 When Oliver put his feet into his shoes without even (9)worry about taking the time to tie \*shoelaces, he realized that ( 10 ). So he had to wake her up NOW! He dashed up the \*stairs to his parents' bedroom. "Mom!" He was shouting while he was running up the stairs. He did not even knock on the bedroom door, opened it wildly and cried out in a loud panic. "Mom! Wake up!" This time a little louder. Oliver's mother \*rolled over and half opened her eyes. She looked at him half asleep and she looked like she was looking at something in a dream. She said, "( 11 )" Oliver \*let out a loud sigh. "Mom, it's already 8:40, and I missed the bus. Why didn't you get me up?" he said. Tears are almost filling his eyes. His mother looked over at her own clock. "Mom, please! You've got to hurry! Please drive me to school right now!" Oliver said. But his mother only \*chuckled. She then let out her own sigh through a smile. "OK, Oliver. Go back to bed." She then turned her back to him and said in a sleepy voice. "It's Sunday today!"

\*注

sink シンク・流し

gulp 急いでごくごく飲むこと

on time 期限通りに

roll over 寝返りを打つ

overslept oversleep (寝過ごす)の過去分詞

slam (ドアを)バタンと閉める

shoelaces 靴ひも

let out a sigh ため息をついた

pour 注ぐ

shine 輝く

stairs 階段

chuckle くすくす笑う



- 問1 下線部(1)のように Oliver が感じた理由として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア. It was cloudy and he couldn't see the sun in the sky.  
イ. His father was not washing the dishes in the kitchen.  
ウ. He was not able to find anybody in the kitchen.  
エ. He was not able to find his father's favorite chair.
- 問2 下線部(2)が「彼の父親は家族の中でいつも一番早く起きる」という意味になるように空欄に最も適切な1語をそれぞれ入れなさい。
- 問3 空欄(3)に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア. bedroom                      イ. front                      ウ. refrigerator                      エ. closet
- 問4 空欄(4)に最も適切な1語を入れなさい。
- 問5 下線部(5)と同じ意味になるように次の空欄に最も適切な1語を入れなさい。  
(                      ) he looked
- 問6 下線部(6)の具体的な内容として最も適切な3語を本文から抜き出しなさい。
- 問7 下線部(7)の[     ]内の語を正しい英語になるように並べ替え、[     ]内で3番目と5番目に来るものの記号を答えなさい。
- 問8 空欄(8)に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア. liked                      イ. hated                      ウ. knew                      エ. spent
- 問9 下線部(9)の語を正しい形に変えなさい。
- 問10 空欄(10)に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア. his parents' car was now broken, and they could not use it until next week  
イ. his father was the only person who could drive in his family  
ウ. his mother would need a little time to get ready before she drove him to school  
エ. it was not good to keep the school bus waiting for the only one student – him
- 問11 空欄(11)に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア. Why are you shouting in a loud voice? Go back to bed.  
イ. Wow! It's already 8:40! Why didn't you get me up?  
ウ. I'm sorry I couldn't get up earlier! I have to drive you to school!  
エ. Oh! You're still at home. You'll be late! Go to school now!

問12 次の各文を、本文中で起こった順番に並べ替え、記号で答えなさい。ただし、ウは3番目に来るものとします。

ア. Oliver went up to his parents' bedroom.

イ. Oliver went into the kitchen.

ウ. Oliver changed his clothes.

エ. Oliver ate his breakfast.

オ. Oliver's heart began to beat faster.

問13 次の意味の単語を第4段落から抜き出さなさい。

drops of salty liquid that come out of your eyes when you are crying

問14 各空欄に1語ずつ入れて、次の質問に対する答を完成させなさい。

(1) Did Oliver wash his face after breakfast?

— (        ), he (        ).

(2) Why did Oliver's mother tell him to go to bed?

— Because it was (        ).

問15 本文の内容に合うものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. Oliver got up and found that school already started thirty minutes before.

イ. It took Oliver only thirty minutes to leave home after getting up.

ウ. Oliver ran into the kitchen and thought his parents didn't get up yet.

エ. Oliver didn't like being late for school because his teacher was very strict.

オ. Oliver went up the stairs to get his mother up and ask her to drive him to school.

カ. When Oliver opened the door of his parents' room, he noticed he did not have to get up early.

# IV

A. 次の日本語の意味になるように、( ) にそれぞれ適切な単語を入れて、英文を完成させなさい。

(1) 来年の夏にニューヨークを訪れることを楽しみにしています。

I'm ( ) ( ) to ( ) New York next summer.

(2) もし私があなただったなら、そんなことは言わないだろう。

If I ( ) you, I ( ) ( ) say such a thing.

(3) 私はプロのサッカー選手になりたい生徒を知っている。

I know a student ( ) ( ) ( ) be a professional soccer player.

B. 次の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させるとき、(A)(B)の位置に来るべき語をそれぞれ記号で答えなさい。不要な語も1語含まれています。

(1) 雨が降らないうちに帰らないと。

We ( ) ( ) ( A ) ( ) ( ) ( B ) ( ) raining.

- |         |           |           |        |
|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| ア. home | イ. it     | ウ. before | エ. not |
| オ. have | カ. starts | キ. to     | ク. go  |

(2) カナダの人口はどれくらいですか。

( ) ( ) ( A ) ( ) ( ) ( B ) ( ) ?

- |           |               |        |          |
|-----------|---------------|--------|----------|
| ア. in     | イ. population | ウ. are | エ. many  |
| オ. Canada | カ. people     | キ. how | ク. there |

(3) 試合の開始時間を教えてください。

Could you ( ) ( ) ( A ) ( ) ( ) ( B ) ( ) ( ) ?

- |         |            |          |         |         |
|---------|------------|----------|---------|---------|
| ア. the  | イ. me      | ウ. what  | エ. game | オ. tell |
| カ. will | キ. opening | ク. start | ケ. time |         |

- C. 次の質問を読み、それに対する答としてAnswer A・Bのどちらかを選び、解答欄に○をつけなさい。  
その後、①～④がその答に関する文章となるように、空欄にそれぞれ7語以上の英語を書きなさい。  
なお、②～④はそれぞれ、以下の内容を表す文にすること。(①はすでに示してある)

- ②：①で示されている理由に関する補足（詳細や具体例など）  
③：自分の選んだAnswer(AまたはB)に関する、もう一つの理由  
※①と同じような内容の理由は書かないこと  
④：③で示した理由に関する補足（詳細や具体例など）

**Question**

**Do you think school uniforms are necessary for junior high school students?**

**Answer A**

**I think school uniforms are necessary for junior high school students.** I have two reasons.

- ① First, if they have uniforms, they can save time.  
② \_\_\_\_\_.  
③ Second, \_\_\_\_\_.  
④ \_\_\_\_\_.

For these reasons, I think wearing school uniforms is good for junior high school students.

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**Answer B**

**I don't think school uniforms are necessary for junior high school students.** I have two reasons.

- ① First, school uniforms are not comfortable for their school life.  
② \_\_\_\_\_.  
③ Second, \_\_\_\_\_.  
④ \_\_\_\_\_.

For these reasons, I don't think wearing school uniforms is good for junior high school students.

# 英語 解答用紙

受験番号	番 氏 名	
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I	A	(1)									(2)														
		(3)									(4)														
	B	(a)	①			②			③			④			(b)	No.1			No.2			No.3			No.4
	C	(1)			(2)			D	(1)			(2)			(3)										

II	問 1	(1)			(10)			問 2	3 番目			5 番目			問 3					問 4							
	問 5									問 6	ア	→			→			→									
	問 7											5											10			こ	と
	問 8			問 9			問 10	3 番目			5 番目			問 11													
	問 12	1						2											問 13								

III	問 1					問 2					問 3					問 4					
	問 5																				
	問 6											問 7	3 番目			5 番目					
	問 8			問 9					問 10			問 11									
	問 12			→			→	ウ			→			→			問 13				
	問 14	(1)					(2)									問 15					

IV	A	(1)																				
		(2)																				
		(3)																				
	B	(1)	A			B			(2)	A			B			(3)	A			B		
			Answer A ・ B				(必ずどちらかを○で囲むこと)															
	C	②																				
		③	Second,																			
		④																				

計