

令和3年度 入学試験問題

英 語

(時間 50 分)

[注意事項]

1. 試験開始の合図まで中を開けてはいけません。
2. 受験番号、氏名を解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. 試験問題は 8 題あります。問題が抜けていたり、印刷がはっきりしない場合は申し出なさい。
4. 解答は解答用紙に記入しなさい。
5. 解答用紙だけを提出しなさい。

A. 次の英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

(1)The sunlight that reaches earth in one hour has [all the power / as / energy / as much] that people use in a year! But how can we get this energy and use it on earth?

‘Solar’ means ‘(a)’, so when you use sunlight to (2)make things hot, it is called solar *thermal power. Many buildings use *materials like glass and plastic to catch sunlight and heat the building. In Africa, people use (3)solar cookers. When light hits the surface of the cooker, it is *reflected into the middle. The middle becomes hot enough to heat water or cook food. In countries like *Turkey and China, people put solar water heaters on their roofs. These are metal and glass boxes with water pipes in them. The glass catches heat and the metal reflects sunlight onto the water pipes, which carry the hot water down into the houses.

We can use sunlight to make *electricity too, with *devices called solar *cells, which are made of *silicon. When sunlight hits the silicon, *particles inside it move, and this makes electricity. One solar cell does not produce much power, so we put the cells together to make big solar panels.

(b)

You can already buy solar lights, solar radios, and small solar panels for things like computers and phones.

We can use solar power to travel too. In July 2010, André Borschberg flew a solar plane called *Solar Impulse* for 26 hours before he stopped. Power for the four engines came from 12,000 solar cells on the wings of the plane. It was able to fly at night because of *batteries inside the plane which kept solar energy. There are also solar boats, and every two years, in the World Solar Challenge, solar cars (c) *Darwin on a 3,000-kilometre journey across Australia. They all try to be the first to (d) in *Adelaide, and the fastest cars can (e) 100 *kilometres per hour.

In sunny countries like Spain, China, and the USA, they are building *huge solar power stations. Some use solar panels and others use devices called reflectors to reflect sunlight onto water pipes or tall towers. The Andasol power station in Spain is as big as seventy football fields. It produces enough energy for 200,000 homes!

Imagine standing in the Sahara Desert in fifty years. The bright sun hurts your eyes and the heat is fantastic. All around, you can see tall towers and thousands of solar reflectors. It is only a dream at the moment, but many people want to build hundreds of solar power stations in the Sahara Desert, where it is hot and sunny for 365 days a year. Just 0.3 per cent of the Sahara Desert gets enough sunlight to produce electricity for all the people in Europe!

thermal: 熱の material: 原材料 reflect: を反射する Turkey: トルコ electricity: 電気
 device: 装置 cell: 電池 silicon: シリコン particle: 粒子 battery: 電池
 Darwin: ダーウィン (オーストラリア北部の都市) Adelaide: アデレード (オーストラリア南部の都市)
 kilometres per hour: 時速～キロ huge: 巨大な

1. 下線部(1)に関して、「陸地に届く 1 時間分の太陽光には、人間が 1 年間に使用する全ての動力と同じくらいのエネルギーがある。」という意味になるように、[] 内の語(句)を適切な語順に並べ替えなさい。

2. 空所(a)に入る最も適切な語句を次のア.～エ.より 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

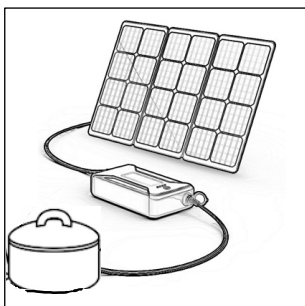
- ア. coming from the sun イ. going to the sun
 ウ. the sun coming up エ. the sun going down

3. 下線部(2)とほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に入る適切な単語を本文中より抜き出しなさい。

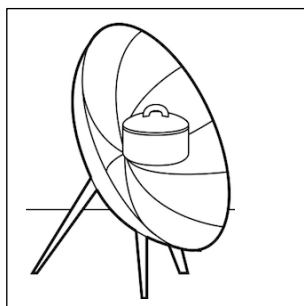
(2) make things hot : () things

4. 下線部(3)の形状を次のア.～ウ.より 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア.



イ.



ウ.



5. 空所(b)に入れるべき英文 A, B, C が順不同で示されている。意味が通る自然な文章となる配列を次のア.～カ.より 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

A In the future, we will use it to do more and more things.

B At the moment, the best solar cells can only use about 25 per cent of the sunlight that hits them, and they are an expensive way to produce electricity.

C But people are inventing better and cheaper solar cells all the time.

ア. A → B → C

イ. A → C → B

ウ. B → A → C

エ. B → C → A

オ. C → A → B

カ. C → B → A

6. 空所(c)～(e)に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを次のア.～エ.より 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. (c) leave

(d) arrive

(e) reach

イ. (c) go

(d) arrive

(e) reach

ウ. (c) leave

(d) reach

(e) arrive

エ. (c) go

(d) reach

(e) arrive

7. 本文の内容と一致するものを次のア.～カ.より 2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. Many buildings use glass and plastic materials to produce electricity.

イ. Sunlight hits and moves silicon in solar cells, which can make electricity.

ウ. We put the solar cells together because only a cell cannot make electricity at all.

エ. Solar Impulse continued flying for just over a day without landing.

オ. The Andasol power station is seven times bigger than a football field, so it can produce lots of energy.

カ. Solar power stations need less than one per cent of the Sahara Desert to get sunlight to make electricity for all Europeans.

8. この文章のタイトルとしてふさわしいものを次のア.～エ.より 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. Bright Future

イ. Energy History

ウ. Heat around us

エ. How to use electricity

B. 次の英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

Poor *struggling students often have to work various jobs so they can pay their *tuition. There were not many well-paying jobs for students back then, and many students spent their time selling things door-to-door. Howard was such a struggling student. He came from a poor family that couldn't *afford to support him, so a few times a week he had to go from house to house selling goods.

It was a hot summer day. Howard had to study hard, and he (1)was worn out from the summer heat and didn't get enough sleep. As time went on, he was getting really tired and hungry. (2)That day seemed especially difficult for him, and he couldn't sell anything, so he didn't have enough money to buy food. As he was pulled down by hunger, *fatigue and *despair, he was *discouraged and was thinking of leaving his job, and even leaving school. It was his worst moment.

This is the last time. I don't care what people think. If I can throw away my (a), I can do anything, Howard thought as he struggled to push himself. He decided to ask for something to eat at the next house he visited. "Hello," he heard the nice lady say. But he lost his courage, and finally, in a weak voice, he asked, "Can I have a glass of water?"

(3)[answered / thought / looked / the door / he / the woman / who / hungry], so she brought him a large cup of milk, thinking it would not be polite to give him some bread when he asked for drink. Howard slowly drank the milk. *As if the warmth of the woman filled his stomach, Howard got his strength back again, and asked, "So, (b)?" She smiled and refused to receive any money, and Howard said to her, "Thank you so much." She wished him good luck in return, and he moved on to the next house. Just one cup of milk was enough to refresh his body and mind.

Years later, a woman was brought to the hospital with a *rare disease. Dr. Kelly took care of her. He worked long and hard and gave her all the attention and care. The *treatment he gave her was especially good, *despite his busy schedule. Thanks to Dr. Kelly's *intense treatment and care, the woman got better, and then she was ready to go home.

Dr. Kelly asked the *accounting office to pass the final *bill to him. He looked at it, and then he wrote something at the bottom of the paper and sent it to her room. She was afraid to open it because she knew she couldn't pay the bill. She knew that the treatment for her rare disease was very expensive, and her middle-class family didn't have a lot of money. She planned to pay the hospital bill *in installments as best as she could. Although she was happy to be out of the hospital, she was worried about how much it would cost. For a long time, she didn't have the courage to open the envelope.

Finally, she opened it — she couldn't believe her eyes. At the bottom of the paper was written, “The bill was paid in full with (c).” And under that was the doctor's *signature, “Dr. Howard Kelly.”

struggling: 必死に頑張っている tuition: 授業料 afford to～: ～する余裕がある fatigue: 疲労
 despair: 絶望 discourage: 勇気をくじく、落胆させる as if: まるで～のように
 rare: 珍しい treatment: 治療 despite～: ～にもかかわらず intense: 集中した
 accounting office: 会計事務課 bill: 請求書 in installments: 分割払いで signature: 署名

1. 次の単語の下線部の発音が同じものをア.～エ.よりそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(a) enough : ア. thought イ. shoulder ウ. country エ. ground

(b) stomach : ア. machine イ. chief ウ. touch エ. technology

2. 下線部(1)の日本語の意味として、最も適切なものを次のア.～エ.より1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. 薄着でいた イ. 疲れ果てていた ウ. 眠っていた エ. 涼んでいた

3. 下線部(2)に関して、『その日』の Howard について当てはまるものを次のア.～カ.よりすべて選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. 売り物をなくしてしまった
- イ. 学校をやめてしまった
- ウ. 何も売れなかった
- エ. 食べ物を買えなかった
- オ. 道に迷った
- カ. 睡眠不足だった

4. 空所(a)に入る最も適切な語を次のア.～エ.より 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. goods

イ. job

ウ. money

エ. pride

5. 下線部(3)に関して、「玄関に出た女性は、彼が空腹だと思った。」という意味になるように、[] 内の語(句)を適切な語順に並べ替えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字となっているが、解答する際は大きくて始めること。

6. 空所(b)に入る文脈に合った一文を考えて答えなさい。ただし、英文は 4 語以上 であること。

7. 空所(c)に入る文脈上最も適切なものを次のア.～エ.より 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. the food on that day

イ. one cup of milk

ウ. her own family

エ. a middle class family

8. 本文の内容と一致するものを次のア.～エ.より 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. 生活に困った学生たちは、授業料を稼ぐために家から家へと転々と歩き回り、毎日のように手伝いをしていた。

イ. Howard が水を求めた際、女性は彼がとてもおなかがすいているということも察し、ミルクとパンを施した。

ウ. Kelly 医師の献身的な治療によって、珍しい病気を抱えていた女性は退院できた。

エ. 彼女は、高額な医療費を払わなくてはならないことが信じられなかった。

C. 次の英文は、学校が休校になってしまい、それぞれの家で毎日オンライン授業を受けている Rebecca と Meg のオンラインでのビデオ会話です。会話文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

Rebecca : We have been staying home for one year *due to *COVID-19, haven't we?

Meg : Yeah, I'm just *fed up with gaining weight during the *pandemic. We cannot go exercise outside as it's too cold this winter.

Rebecca : Uh-huh, same here. I got bored with studying at home, I cannot *stand it anymore. Students need holidays. We should talk about (1)that with our teachers. How are you? Are you doing great?

Meg : Well, I should say I'm "now" all right. (2)At least much better than before. I've been doing very good to *keep up with online lessons. Because my parents bought me my own Chromebook!

Rebecca : Oh, did they? A new type computer? Fantastic! I want one for myself, too. I only have the old desktop.

Meg : Well, this is a long story, you know. I have two sisters and we had only one computer to take online lessons at home. And of course, they had their own lessons at the same time.

Rebecca : Only one PC for three people?

Meg : Well, not for three, but for four, since my dad uses it for work in online meetings!

Rebecca : (a) How did you *survive when you couldn't use it?

Meg : I sometimes had to miss the classes, and so did my sisters. So, I asked teachers to record the classes and *upload them to the Internet.

Rebecca : So, I *guess you studied in the middle of the night because you had to wait until your sisters finished?

Meg : Well, it all *depended on the timetable that we had. You know, we all go to different schools. So, usually at 8 pm, my turn came and I started to take lessons at that time at last. They finished at 2 am! It was a hard time. Becky,
(b)

Rebecca : Well, since I am the only child and luckily my dad has his own *laptop, I can use mine every time I want. But, ah, yes, there is a kind of problem. When my dad had an online meeting, he *ended up using lots of data and then our WiFi connection at home suddenly dropped out. As you can imagine, two people using the same WiFi is too heavy for it to work *properly. Our WiFi went down while I was taking an online exam!

Meg : Woah! Sounds *awful.

Rebecca : It was really awful. I hope he will go for a “(3)workation”.

Meg : What’s that? I don’t get it.

Rebecca : Well, it’s *a coined word Japanese people have recently started to use.

Meg : Means what?

Rebecca : It means doing work plus vacation time. People take a vacation while at the same time working there. For example, a person may go to, let’s say, Okinawa and stay at a hotel, then he works using the WiFi at the hotel. He doesn’t have to stay at the office. Online meetings, anyway. Everywhere he goes, it doesn’t make much difference.

Meg : (c) Also, the WiFi problem would be solved, too. Then, why don’t we go for a “studication” somewhere warm and nice? We don’t have to go to school. Online lessons, anyway. This would be wonderful.

Rebecca : Sounds nice! (4)Let’s fly to the south!

due to～: ～のせいで	COVID-19: 新型コロナウイルス感染症	fed up with～: ～にうんざりして	
pandemic: 感染爆発	stand: を我慢する	keep up with～: ～に遅れずについていく	
survive: 切り抜ける	upload: アップロードする	guess: 推測する	depend on～: ～次第だ
laptop: ノートパソコン	end up using: を使い果たす	properly: 適切に	awful: ひどい
a coined word: 造語			

1. 空所(a)～(c)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次のア.～ウ.よりそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア. How about you? イ. That's too bad. ウ. That's an interesting idea.
2. 下線部(1)の that が指す内容を表しているものを次のア.～エ.より1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア. 体重が増えてしまったこと
イ. 学生にも休暇が必要だということ
ウ. オンライン授業についていけないということ
エ. 授業動画をアップロードしてほしいということ
3. 下線部(2)に関して、なぜ Meg はこのように言ったのか。その理由を次のア.～エ.より1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア. WiFi 環境が十分整ったから
イ. 以前は一台のパソコンを家族で共有していたから
ウ. デスクトップパソコンの調子がよくなったから
エ. 以前は学習内容が難しく夜中までかかっていたから
4. 下線部(3)の workation に関して、会話の中で述べられている内容と一致するものを次のア.～エ.より1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア. workation とは、日本人が初めて作った造語である。
イ. workation とは、観光を仕事とすることである。
ウ. workation をすると、現地で WiFi 環境が必ずある。
エ. workation をすると、家での WiFi 環境の負担が少なくなる。
5. 下線部(4)の Rebecca の発言の理由として、会話の中で述べられていないものを次のア.～エ.より1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア. 寒さから逃れて、暖かい場所に行きたいから
イ. 家でのオンライン授業に耐えられないから
ウ. 沖縄のリゾートホテルを満喫したいから
エ. WiFi 環境さえあれば、どこでもオンライン授業を受けられるから
6. 会話の内容と一致するものを次のア.～エ.より1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア. Rebecca はひとりっ子である。
イ. Meg はどんなに遅くとも12時には眠ることができる。
ウ. Rebecca も新しい Chromebook を買ってもらった。
エ. Meg は一台のコンピュータを姉妹だけで使っていた。

D. 次の英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを次のア.～エ. より 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. They () to the dance club now.

ア. belong イ. are belonging ウ. has belonged エ. has been belonged

2. Water () at zero degrees.

ア. freezes イ. is frozing ウ. has frozen エ. frozen

3. Our teacher left the classroom without () a word.

ア. say イ. saying ウ. said エ. to say

4. We tried () to Okinawa, but we couldn't.

ア. go イ. going ウ. went エ. to go

5. Newcastle is the city () I want to visit in near future.

ア. where イ. which ウ. why エ. what

E. 日本語の意味に合う英文になるように、空所に入る最も適切な語を 1 語で答えなさい。

1. 母は嬉しそうに料理をしている。

My mother is cooking ().

2. George は 1 週間学校を休んでいます。

George has () absent from school for a week.

3. 彼のニュースについてどう思いますか。

() do you think of his news?

4. 友情ほど大切なものはない。

() is more important than friendship.

5. 誰かがそれを先生に伝えなければならない。

One of us () to tell it to our teacher.

F. 日本語の意味に合う英文になるように、() 内の語(句)を並べ替えなさい。ただし、文頭に
来る語も小文字となっているが、解答する際は大きくて始めること。

1. ご自由にテーブルの上のサンドイッチを召し上がってください。

(the sandwiches / help / the table / to / yourself / on).

2. 私たちは一緒にうまくやっていくのが難しいとわかった。

We (hard / along / it / to / found / together / get).

3. Kon と呼ばれているその犬はみんなに愛されています。

(everyone / loved / Kon / is / called / the dog / by).

4. Australia へ行くのにどれくらいかかりますか。

(to / long / fly / it / how / does / take) to Australia?

5. とても寒かったので、自分の息が見えました。

(that / cold / I / was / so / it / could) see my breath.

G. 次の英文 a.～c.の空所に共通して入る語をそれぞれ答えなさい。

- 例) a. I'm looking forward () seeing you again.
b. Thanks () you, I was able to pass the exam.
c. Kevin is sitting next () George.

答え : to

1. a. What did you buy () your way to school yesterday?
b. Our teacher likes soccer, baseball and so ().
c. I'll go () a trip to Okinawa this vacation!
2. a. I'd like to make friends () Harry.
b. Kenji is in love () Yuko.
c. The man () blue eyes is very cool.
3. a. The aquarium is famous () a whale shark.
b. Because of the bad weather, we couldn't go out () a while.
c. I'm very sorry () being late.
4. a. We named our baby George () his uncle.
b. The children went out of the room one () another.
c. Thank you for looking () my dog.
5. a. She went to the airport to see him ().
b. Our school festival was put ().
c. We get () at Kitakamakura Station to go to Kamakura Gakuen.

H. Kenji は友人の George、Harry と一緒に沖縄の水族館(aquarium)に来ました。現在、3人でどこを見学するか意見を出し合っています。次のページのパンフレットを参考にして後の設問に答えなさい。

Kenji : I strongly *recommend you to see the whale shark, *Jimbezame*, which is the world's biggest fish, and also *manta rays, which the aquarium has succeeded in *breeding for the first time in the world. You can see them at *The Kuroshio Sea*. At *Life in the "Inoh"*, which is Okinawan *dialect for *shallow water *surrounded by *coral reef, you can touch all the *creatures in the pool such as *starfish and *sea cucumbers. And, I love sharks, so *Shark Research Lab* is one of my favorite places. A lot of shark's teeth are displayed in the room. It makes you feel like you're an expert of sharks. I'm sure you can enjoy these areas.

George : I heard the dolphin show is amazing! Dolphins put on an exciting show in *Okichan Theater*. I'm wondering if I can see the show after the aquarium, as the theater is a little away from it. But, I think we can, because we have two hours until the last show starts. And, I also want to join the tour, "*Exploring the Kuroshio Sea*." In the program, we can go behind the scenes to view the largest tank from above and hear a secret story by a member of staff. It's really fun to learn about the habits of various sea creatures. But actually I'm not fond of touching them. I don't think I need to hold them.

Harry : I like huge whale sharks and manta rays *gliding through the water, but I don't like sharks because some of them sometimes attack human beings. They're *scary. Even just watching them makes me feel sick. I'm really interested in deep sea creatures. I hope I can *observe rare fish at *Deep Sea*. On the same floor there seems to be a *specimen of a *giant squid. According to the web site, they are breeding sea turtles in the outside *Sea Turtle pool* and have a *feeding program. If I can feed them after touring the aquarium, I'll try it. There's one more thing I want to do. I want to take a picture of us with the whale shark in front of *Event Hall* to post it on Facebook.

recommend: を勧める manta ray: マンタ(オニイトマキエイ) breed: を繁殖させる dialect: 方言
shallow: 浅い surrounded by~: ~に囲まれて coral reef: サンゴ礁 creature: 生き物
starfish: ヒトデ sea cucumber: ナマコ explore: を探検する glide: 滑空する scary: 怖い
observe: を観察する specimen: 標本 giant squid: ダイオウイカ feed: エサを与える

1. この3人が話しているときの時刻を次のア.～エ.より1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. 11:00 イ. 12:00 ウ. 13:30 エ. 14:00

2. 3人の意見をまとめた表を作ります。空所(a)(b)に入るものを次のア.～エ.よりそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

	likes	doesn't like
Kenji	Jimbezone	nothing
George	(a)	touching sea creatures
Harry	manta rays	(b)

ア. dolphins イ. giant squid ウ. sea turtles エ. sharks

3. 全員が反対せず、さらに時間的にも立ち寄ることができる施設を次のア.～キ.よりすべて選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. Life in the “Inoh” イ. Shark Research Lab ウ. The Kuroshio Sea
 エ. Exploring the Kuroshio Sea オ. Deep Sea カ. Sea Turtle Pool
 キ. Okichan Theater