

令和6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。
4. 問題が抜けている、または印刷がはっきりしない場合は申し出なさい。
5. 解答は解答用紙に記入しなさい。
6. 解答用紙だけを提出しなさい。

A.

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The English language is spoken today in parts of Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and in some of the islands of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. It is spoken as a first language by about 400 million people. It is also used as a second language by a similar number of people, and as a foreign language by hundreds of millions more. English is probably used in some way by about a quarter of all the people in the world. Because so many people, in so many places, speak or use English, it is often called (1) a ‘world language’.

Who uses English, and why is it such a widely spoken language? In countries like Britain and the US, English is the first language of most people: in other words, it is the first language people learn as children and they communicate in English all the time. In other countries, like India, Kenya, Singapore, and Papua New Guinea, large numbers of people use (2) English as a second language. They have their own first language, but because English is one of the official languages, they use it in education, business, government, radio, and television. Finally, in many countries English is taught in schools as a foreign language, but it is not an official language.

English is also used for many different kinds of international communication. People in science, medicine, and business often communicate in English. English is the language of much of the world’s pop music and films. The ‘languages’ of international sea and air traffic control, known as ‘(3) Seaspeak and Airspeak’, use English. They use a small number of English words and sentences to make communication clearer and simpler. Much of the world’s news is reported in English on television, the radio, the Internet, or in newspapers.

(4) The spread of English around the world began with the British settlement of North America, the Caribbean, Australia and Asia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It continued in the nineteenth century when the British controlled parts of Africa and the South Pacific. English also became important internationally because in the nineteenth century Britain was the most important industrial nation in the world. Many new machines came from Britain, so people had to learn English in order to learn how to use (5) them.

In the twentieth century, the use of English spread with the growth in international business. Air travel developed, making more international business possible. Faster ways of international communication, like the telephone and more recently the computer, became more widely used. Many people wanted to do business with American companies because the US was rich, and in order to do this they had to speak English. When international companies and organizations developed, English was often chosen as the working language. For example, English is the working language of the European Central Bank, although the bank is in Germany. In Asia and the Pacific, nine out of ten international organizations work only in English.

English is important not because it has more first language speakers than other languages (Chinese has more) but because it is used extremely widely. Will this situation continue? This is an interesting question.

(註) settlement 植民 industrial 産業の高度に発達した

[設 問]

1. 二重下線部 official のアクセントの位置を選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. o-ffi-cial イ. o-ffi-cial ウ. o-ffi-cial

2. 下線部(1)について、以下の空所に適切な英単語を記入し、英語が a ‘world language’ と呼ばれている理由を述べた英文を完成させなさい。

English is called a ‘world language’ because about () () percent of all the people in the world speak or use English in so many places.

3. 下線部(2)について、English as a second language の説明として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. It is used in many organizations in the world.

イ. It is always spoken in daily communication.

ウ. It is one of the official languages in a country.

エ. It is learned through education.

4. 下線部(3)について、‘Seaspeak’のルールで考えると、“Sorry, what did you say?” はどのように言い換えられると考えられるか。最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. “Couldn’t hear.”

イ. “What was that?”

ウ. “Say again.”

エ. “Could you please repeat what you said?”

5. 下線部(4)について、The spread of English はどのようにして発生したのか、その過程にあった出来事を本文中に書かれている順に並び替え、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. 英国が工業で最も重要な国になった。
- イ. 英国人が他の地域へ移り住んだ。
- ウ. 国際ビジネスが成長した。
- エ. 多くの国で企業が英語を採用し始めた。

6. 下線部(5)について、本文中に記された代名詞は具体的にどのようなことを指しているか。本文を参考に、英単語 3 語で答えなさい。

7. 本文で述べられた内容と一致するものを**全て**選び、記号で答えなさい。(完答)

- ア. English is important because the number of native speakers of English is more than that of other languages.
- イ. English is important because it is used all over the world.
- ウ. The number of native speakers of English is as many as that of non-native speakers.
- エ. The US is the richest country among the English speaking countries.
- オ. Large numbers of people in Singapore use English as a second language.

B.

次の文章は Mr. Gramzay が飼育員として勤める動物園で暮らしている、2 羽のペンギン Roy と Silo の物語です。英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

And every morning Roy and Silo woke up together. But one day Roy and Silo saw that the other couples could do something they could not. The mama penguin would lay an egg. She and the papa penguin would take turns keeping the egg warm until finally, it would hatch. And then there would be a baby penguin. Roy and Silo had no egg to sit on and keep warm. They had no baby chick to feed and cuddle and love. Their nest was nice, but it was (1)a little empty. One day Roy found something that looked like what the other penguins were hatching and he brought it to their nest. It was only a rock, but Silo carefully sat on it. And sat...and sat. When Silo got sleepy, he slept. And when Silo was done sleeping and sitting, he swam and Roy sat. Day after day Silo and Roy sat on the rock. But nothing happened.

Then Mr. Gramzay got an idea. He found an egg that needed to be cared for, and he brought it to Roy and Silo's nest. (2)Roy and Silo knew just what to do. They moved the egg to the center of their nest. Every day they turned it, so each side stayed warm. Some days Roy sat while Silo went for food. Other days it was Silo's turn to take care of their egg. They sat in the morning, and they sat at night. They sat through lunch time and swim time and supper. They sat at the beginning of the month, and they sat at the end of the month, and they sat all of the days in between. Until one day they heard a sound coming from inside their egg. "Peep, peep. Peep, peep", it said. Roy and Silo called back, "Squawk, squawk". "Peep, peep", answered the egg. Suddenly a tiny hole appeared in the egg's shell. And then... CRAAACK! Out came their very own baby! She had fuzzy white feathers and a funny black beak. Now Roy and Silo were fathers. "We'll call her Tango", Mr. Gramzay decided, "(3)because it takes two to make a Tango." Roy and Silo taught Tango how to sing for them when she was hungry. They fed her food from their beaks. They snuggled her in their nest at night. Tango was the very first penguin in the zoo to have two daddies.

(註) take turns 交代で hatch (卵などが)ふかする cuddle 抱きしめる supper 夕食

fuzzy けばだった beak くちばし snuggle 気持ちよく横たわる

[設 問]

1. 本文中の二重下線部のそれぞれの単語と母音の発音が異なるものを一つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| (i) lay | ア. <u>stea</u> k | イ. f <u>i</u> nd | ウ. m <u>a</u> in | エ. <u>e</u> ight |
| (ii) month | ア. f <u>u</u> n | イ. b <u>loo</u> d | ウ. h <u>o</u> ney | エ. p <u>o</u> nd |

2. 下線部(1)の内容を英文で説明するとき、(i) (ii) それぞれに入る単語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

Roy and Silo's nest didn't have any (i) or any (ii).

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| ア. (i) food | (ii) water | イ. (i) eggs | (ii) babies |
| ウ. (i) rock | (ii) chick | エ. (i) mother | (ii) father |

3. 下線部(2)について、何を Roy と Silo は知っていたのでしょうか。10 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

4. 下線部 (3) 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. タンゴを踊るのに 2 人必要だから
- イ. 生まれたときに 2 回鳴いたから
- ウ. 2 匹のペンギンが生まれたから
- エ. Mr. Gramzay が大事に温めて卵をかえしたから

5. Roy, Silo, Tango の生物学的性別として正しい組み合わせを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. (Roy-オス, Silo-メス, Tango-メス) イ. (Roy-メス, Silo-オス, Tango-メス)

ウ. (Roy-オス, Silo-メス, Tango-オス) エ. (Roy-メス, Silo-オス, Tango-オス)

オ. (Roy-オス, Silo-オス, Tango-オス) カ. (Roy-オス, Silo-オス, Tango-メス)

キ. (Roy-メス, Silo-メス, Tango-オス) ク. (Roy-メス, Silo-メス, Tango-メス)

C.

次の Yuta と Francis の会話を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Yuta: Hey, Francis. Do you know about the (1)dark side of chocolate?

Francis: Do you mean like the type of chocolate? Dark chocolate, milk chocolate or white choco...

Yuta: No! Not about dark chocolate. I said the dark *side* of chocolate!

Francis: Oh, you mean like the dark side as in Darth Vader in Star Wars!

Yuta: That's it!!

Francis: But, I still don't get it. [I]

Yuta: I'll tell you about it. Have you ever heard of the word, *Fairtrade*?

Francis: Sorry, (2)have never.

Yuta: It's a system that helps farmers to pay fair money to their workers when they sell cacao beans or other things like coffee and sugar.

Francis: Wow! That's a wonderful system. But does that mean that they couldn't get fair money before?

Yuta: You're right. From the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, millions of slaves including children had to work long hours for very little money. Not so less work was hard and dangerous, and the children could not go to school.

Francis: I'm very sorry to hear that.

Yuta: The Fairtrade system protects the workers. Only farmers that pay their workers fair money can sell Fairtrade cacao beans. Nowadays you can see the Fairtrade mark on many products like coffee and chocolate.

Francis: I need to go look for it! Well Yuta, I'm not sure, but there should be problems in the Fairtrade system itself.

Yuta: Like what?

Francis: [II]

Yuta: You are absolutely right, Francis. If the quality is the same, it is natural that people want to buy a cheaper one.

Francis: Actually, (3)it would be difficult for people to choose authentic Fairtrade products if many companies start making their own.

Yuta: That's true. We can't support Fairtrade, unless we choose products very carefully.

Francis: Any kind of problem or even the solution to the problem leads to different problems. So, it is important for us not to stick to one thought and keep thinking.

Yuta: Why don't we get a chocolate bar at the shop and talk about this later at my house?

Francis: Great! Don't forget to check the Fairtrade mark.

Yuta: Of course!

(註) Fairtrade フェアトレード slave 奴隷 absolutely 絶対的に、完全に
authentic 本物の、真正の unless～ ～でない限り lead to～ ～につながる
stick to～ ～に固執する

[設 問]

1. 下線部(1)の dark と意味が同じものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. He gave me a dark look.

イ. The team won the tournament, after spending dark days.

ウ. We hid in the dark room.

エ. Please keep this dark for a while.

オ. The boy had dark hair.

2. 下線部(2)の省略されている部分を、以下のように表したとき、()に入る語を書きなさい。

() have never () () the word, *Fairtrade*.

3. 文章中の [I] [II] に入る文章として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

[I] に入る文

- ア. Luke Skywalker was his son, wasn't he?
- イ. Aren't star beans a kind of cacao bean?
- ウ. I haven't watched the whole series yet!
- エ. How can there be a dark side to such delicious sweets?

[II] に入る文

- ア. People might not want to buy Fairtrade products because of the price.
- イ. There are many children in the world who can't go to school.
- ウ. The quality of Fairtrade products is the best.
- エ. More and more people in the world are starting to like chocolate.

4. 2人の会話の中では、フェアトレードの課題点が指摘されています。下線部(3)で述べられている課題を明らかにし、あなたの考える解決策について日本語で述べなさい。

採点基準 ①課題を理解しているか ②解決策を明示できているか

D.

次の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. I wish my parents () me a new bicycle.

ア. buy

イ. buys

ウ. will buy

エ. bought

2. My brother and I () a foreign tourist on Komachi Street.

ア. was spoken by

イ. was spoken to

ウ. were spoken to

エ. were spoken to by

3. It only had () space in the train, so I couldn't get on.

ア. little

イ. a little

ウ. few

エ. a few

4. When () to London for the first time?

ア. did you go

イ. have you been

ウ. have you gone

エ. do you go

5. Many kinds of bread () served by the waiter.

ア. has

イ. have

ウ. was

エ. were

E.

下線部が文法・語法上誤っているものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. I (ア)have been (イ)to Canada for (ウ)two years.
2. Everyone in Japan (ア)agrees that Shohei Otani (イ)is more famous than (ウ)any other baseball players in Japan.
3. (ア)The other day, I saw a boy (イ)using his smartphone (ウ)happy.
4. Our teacher often (ア)said to us, “ Don’t (イ)be afraid (ウ)to make mistakes.”
5. We know the boys (ア)who (イ)is playing handball (ウ)in the park.

F.

次の英文と同じ意味の英文になるように（ ）内の語群を並べかえたとき、不足する 1 語を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語の頭文字も小文字で示してある。

1. My brother bought his classmate a bottle of water.

(classmate / brother / water / of / bottle / my / a / bought / his).

2. That sheep is not as large as this one.

(is / smaller / this / sheep / sheep / that).

3. If you don't practice hard, you can't win the game.

(win / practice / you / the / game / can't / hard / ,).

4. It is very interesting to study about foreign culture.

(is / very / interesting / about / culture / foreign).

5. My great-grandfather died thirty years ago.

(thirty / great-grandfather / been / has / years / for / my).

G.

日本文の意味を表す英文になるように空所に入れるべき語をそれぞれ答えなさい。

1. あなたは英語を話すのが好きではありませんね? - いいえ、好きです。

Aren't you () of speaking English? - (), I am.

2. 彼が戻ったらあなたに知らせますね。

I will () () () when he comes back.

3. ゴルフをしに行く時はジャケットを着なければなりません。

You need to () () a jacket when you go play golf.

4. 彼女は今大きな問題に巻き込まれている。

She is () big () now.

5. 私の代わりに会議に出席していただけないでしょうか。

Would you mind attending the meeting () () me?

H.

次の 1.～4.の各組の英文 a.～c.の空所に共通して入る語をそれぞれ答えなさい。ただし、解答する際は、すべて小文字で書き始めること。

例) a. My brother goes () the stadium for his club activity every Sunday.

b. Thanks () you, I was able to pass the exam.

c. () win the game, we practiced very hard. 答え : to

1. a. A girl () blue eyes wants to meet you.

b. My daughter was pleased () the present.

c. Ken may be in love () Satomi.

2. a. Please () this beef with salt and pepper.

b. The 2nd () of that TV show was terrible.

c. Strawberries are in () now.

3. a. Tom looked () the dogs while we were out.

b. The dogs were running () the cats.

c. The dogs started sleeping () a while.

4. a. I () up my mind to go abroad next year.

b. What () you change your mind?

c. You passed the entrance exam? You () it !