

2021年度
入学試験問題

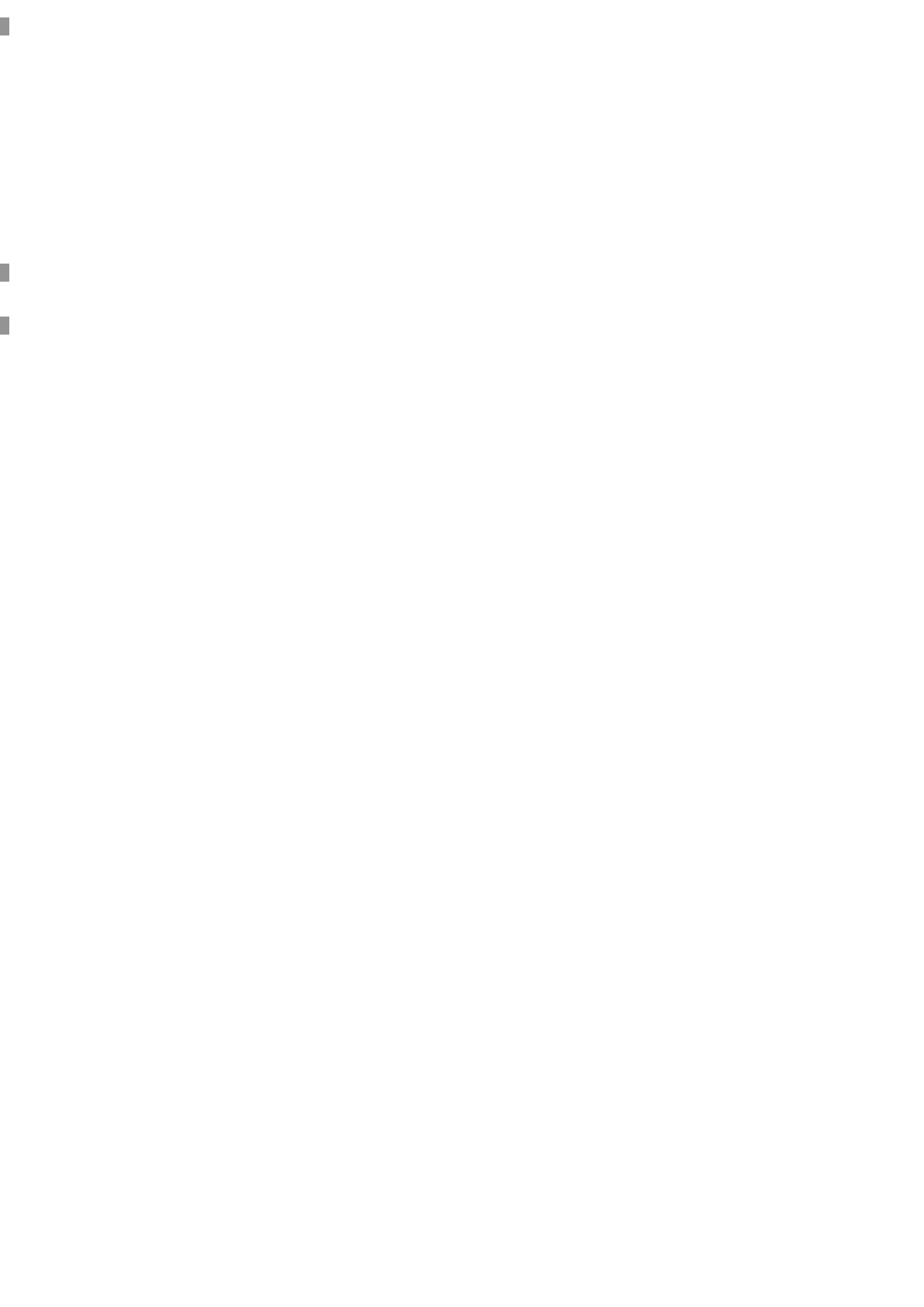
Ⅱ 英 語

(50 分)

受験番号					
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注 意 事 項

- 1 開始の合図があるまでは、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 試験問題は 15 ページあります。
- 3 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- 4 英語で答える場合は、ブロック体でも筆記体でもかまいません。
- 5 試験開始から 5 分後に【1】のリスニング問題が放送されます。
- 6 終了の合図があったら、すぐに解答をやめなさい。



問題は次のページから始まります。

【1】 リスニングテスト（放送の指示にしたがって答えなさい。放送を聞きながらメモをとってもかまいません。）

(ア) チャイムのところに入るミクの言葉として最も適切なものを、次の1～4の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- No. 1
1. He likes to go fishing.
 2. He is a police officer.
 3. He is going to go to the bookstore.
 4. He helps me with my homework.

- No. 2
1. Because we had a test last week.
 2. No, we don't go there.
 3. That sounds good.
 4. Sorry, I'm going to go to a movie.

- No. 3
1. I used to be, but not anymore.
 2. I always enjoy studying for math tests.
 3. Yes. Math is my favorite subject.
 4. Right, math is always the easiest for me.

- No. 4
1. Your aunt likes to take pictures. So it will be a nice present for her.
 2. Yes, we can learn many things online. And we don't have to buy books.
 3. Let's go to the bookstore after school. We can buy many books for her.
 4. Great! She'll be pleased if you send her some pictures you take with the camera.

(イ) ボブ (Bob) とアキ (Aki) の対話の内容を聞いて、それぞれの **Question** の答えとして最も適切なものを、あとの 1～4 の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

No. 1 **Question : Which is true about Aki's brother?**

1. He is going to study the history of art in London.
2. He finally left Japan for London yesterday.
3. He often visited London to have interviews.
4. He will arrive in London on October 19th.

No. 2 **Question : Which is true about Aki?**

1. Aki knows an umbrella which has blue stars on it.
2. Aki saw Bob's umbrella in the classroom.
3. Aki is going to look for Bob's umbrella.
4. Aki always uses the black umbrella.

No. 3 **Question : Which is true about Aki and Bob?**

1. Bob used to listen to what happened during the war from his grandparents.
2. They think they shouldn't miss the chance to listen to Aki's grandmother's story.
3. Aki has been to the city library several times to listen to her grandmother's speech.
4. They are going to visit Aki's grandmother's house to listen to her experience of the war.

(ウ) 博物館の案内係の説明を聞いて、次の**質問**に英語で答えなさい。ただし、答えは**1文**で書き、文末は「.」(ピリオド)で終わること。

質問 : If you want to learn about flowers, which floor should you go to?

【2】 次の英文は、通行人 (passerby) とサキ (Saki) の会話です。会話文中の(ア)~(ウ)の () の中に入る適切な1語をそれぞれ英語で答えなさい。ただし、答えはそれぞれの () 内に指示された文字で書き始め、一つの _ に1文字が入るものとします。

Passerby : Excuse me, I'm looking for a post office around here. Do you know where one is?

Saki : Well, even the (ア) (n _ _ _ _ _) one is a little far from here.

Passerby : How long will it take to walk there?

Saki : I think it'll take about 20 minutes on (イ) (f _ _ _).

Passerby : That's too far. Actually, I need a stamp now, but I don't have enough time to go there.

Saki : If you are in a (ウ) (h _ _ _ _), you can buy a stamp at the convenience store over there.

Passerby : That's great. Thank you so much.

【3】 次の(ア)~(エ)の文の () の中に入る最も適切なものを、あとの1~4の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

(ア) I wasn't familiar () the town, so I got lost.

1. by 2. about 3. on 4. with

(イ) Tomorrow I'm going to go to the beach with my friends and I am looking forward to ().

1. it 2. then 3. there 4. so

(ウ) We all know () Kanagawa is between Tokyo and Shizuoka.

1. it 2. that 3. which 4. where

(エ) If you check the schedule before you go to the station, you () wait for your train.

1. must 2. have to 3. mustn't 4. don't have to

【4】 次の(ア)~(エ)の対話文が完成するように、()内の六つの語句の中から五つを選んで正しい順番に並べかえ、その順に番号を答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語句の最初の文字も小文字で示してあります。(それぞれ一つずつ不要な語句があるので、その語句は使用しないこと。)

(ア) A : Have you ever had a dog?

B : No, (1. I 2. two 3. but 4. cats 5. have 6. had) in my house when I was a child.

(イ) A : It's too hot today. I'm so thirsty.

B : OK. Wait here. I'll (1. drink 2. something 3. for 4. you 5. to 6. get).

(ウ) A : I hear Jane swims so fast!

B : Yes, I think (1. can swim 2. no 3. than 4. faster 5. one 6. fastest) Jane in this school!

(エ) A : Thank you very much for inviting me to your party.

B : Oh, please feel (1. help 2. as 3. home 4. and 5. at 6. yourself) to anything you like.

【5】 次の(ア), (イ)の問いに答えなさい。

(ア) 次の英文は、授業でブラウン先生 (Mr. Brown) がクラスの生徒たちに話した内容の一部です。英文を読んで、()の中に入る適切な英語を答えなさい。ただし、あとの<条件>にしたがうこと。

When you see someone who needs help on your way home, what will you do? For example, a foreign woman is trying to go up the stairs, but she can't because she has heavy bags. You can offer her some help by saying, "Excuse me. ()?"

<条件>

- ① carry を含めて 5 語以上で書くこと。
- ② 短縮形 (I'm や don't など) は 1 語と数えること。

(イ) 次の英文を読んで、グリーン先生 (Ms. Green) の問いかけに対する適切な答えを英語で書きなさい。ただし、あとの<条件>にしたがうこと。

Ms. Green is an English teacher at Higashi Junior High School. One day she said in her class, "These days, many students in Japan go abroad for their school trips. In your opinion, what is a good point of school trips to foreign countries? Give me an example."

<条件>

- ① Students can に続けて、これらを含んで全体を 10 語以上の 1 文で書くこと。
- ② 短縮形 (I'm や don't など) は 1 語と数え、符号 (, や . など) は語数に含めません。

【6】 次の英文は、日本に留学中のレイチェル（Rachel）と同じバスケットボールクラブに所属するサクラ（Sakura）との対話です。前後の文脈に合うように、対話文中の , の中に入る適切な英語をそれぞれ答えなさい。ただし、あとの<条件>にしたがうこと。

Rachel : Hi, Sakura. Next Sunday is our basketball coach's birthday, and I'm wondering what we can do to celebrate it.

Sakura : He has done many things for our team. Why don't we have a big party with our team members?

Rachel : Why not? How about having the party at a Japanese restaurant?

Sakura : That's good. He likes Japanese food very much. There are two Japanese restaurants I know very well. The dishes at those restaurants are delicious. I'm sure he will love them.

Rachel : That sounds nice. If we invite about twenty people, ?

Sakura : One restaurant has a lot of small rooms, but each of them can only have five people. The other restaurant has a large room that can have more than thirty people. So we should choose the second one.

Rachel : Excellent.

Sakura : What about his birthday cake? I want to put the same number of *candles as his age on the cake. for it?

Rachel : Twenty-five.

Sakura : OK. I hope he will have a good time.

* candle : ろうそく

<条件>

- | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>① (ア)は If we invite about twenty people, に続けて、これらと restaurant を含んで全体を 10 語以上の 1 文で書くこと。</p> <p>② (イ)は for it? を含んで全体を 8 語以上の 1 文で書くこと。</p> <p>※ 短縮形 (I'm や don't など) は 1 語と数え、符号 (, や ? など) は語数に含めません。</p> |
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【7】 次の英文は、スコットランドから日本の高校に留学しているボブ（Bob）が英語の授業で行った発表の原稿です。英文を読んで、あとの(ア)～(ウ)の間に答えなさい。

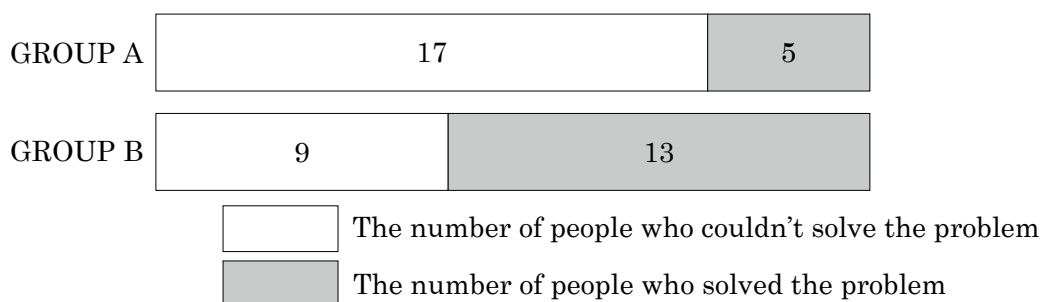
Hello, everyone. Today I want to talk about “sleep.” How long did you sleep last night? Scientists say that *teenagers need to sleep between eight and nine hours every night to have a healthy life. But I know it may be difficult for us to get enough sleep every day. Many of my friends in my country don’t get enough sleep, either. They usually go to bed at around midnight and get up at around seven on school days. If they want to sleep for nine hours, they have to go to bed at around ten. However, they watch TV and use their *smartphones until late at night.

Also, in *Scotland, there are a lot of teenagers who get bad test scores because they don’t get enough sleep. So teachers are worried about their students very much and give them special classes to teach the importance of sleep. The teachers want their students to understand that sleep is very important if they (①) at school and enjoy their school life.

The importance of sleep is shown in research from other countries, too. The *graph *below shows the results of research in America.

This research was done to find out the *relationship between sleep and *problem solving. First, two groups of people were asked to take a *trial test at night. And then the people in GROUP A had no sleep and took the test again the next morning. On the other hand, the people in GROUP B slept for eight hours and took the same test as the people in GROUP A. The graph shows how many people in each group were able to solve the problem on the test. We can see that sleep plays an important role in problem solving.

Graph



(Nature (2004 年) に基づき作成)

So, how can we sleep well? I’ll introduce some advice from doctors. You should try to go to bed and wake up at the same time every day. Don’t do too much *exercise just before you go to bed. When you feel thirsty before you go to bed, you should drink some milk instead of tea or coffee. Stop using your smartphone at least two hours before going to bed and try to relax. Turn off the lights and your computer and make your room dark.

It may be difficult to follow all of that advice, but let's try to sleep well every night. Today, more and more people (②) and try many ways to *improve the *quality of their sleep. The other day, on the Internet, I found some stories of people who have actually improved the quality of their sleep and their lives.

Last month, I usually stayed up late and talked with my friends on my smartphone. I was so sleepy in every class at school and got a bad score on the last exam. My parents got angry and told me to stop using my smartphone. So, I stopped using it. Since then, I have got enough sleep at night. Now, I don't feel sleepy at all during class and can *concentrate on studying. I'm sure I will get a better score on the next exam. Now I realize that sleep is so important for students.

(A boy, 13 years old)

* * * * *

I used to sleep for ten hours when I was a university student. But after I started working, I couldn't get enough sleep because my office was far from my house and I had a lot of work to do at my office. Little by little it became harder to wake up early in the morning and I was sometimes late for work. One day, I got sick and couldn't go to work for two weeks. My doctor told me that I needed more sleep to live a healthy life, so I decided to move *closer to my office. I can sleep for eight hours every night, so I feel much better. If you feel sick, why don't you sleep more?

(A woman, 23 years old)

* * * * *

From their experiences, it is clear that we (③). Eight hours of sleep in one day means four months of sleep in one year. It's a large part of our lives. Let's get enough sleep and live a happy and healthy life! Thank you.

* teenager : 十代の少年少女 smartphone : スマートフォン Scotland : スコットランド
graph : グラフ below : 下の relationship : 関係 problem solving : 課題解決
trial : 試しの exercise : 運動 improve ~ : ~を改善する quality : 質
concentrate on ~ : ~に集中する closer to ~ : ~にもっと近いところに

(ア) 本文中の (①) ~ (③) の中に、次の A ~ C を意味が通るように入れるとき、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、あとの 1 ~ 6 の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- A. can change our lives with better sleep
- B. want to do well
- C. realize the importance of sleep

- 1. ① - A ② - B ③ - C
- 2. ① - A ② - C ③ - B
- 3. ① - B ② - A ③ - C
- 4. ① - B ② - C ③ - A
- 5. ① - C ② - A ③ - B
- 6. ① - C ② - B ③ - A

(イ) 本文中の下線部の内容としてふさわしくないものを、次の 1 ~ 4 の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- 1. You shouldn't change the time to go to bed and to wake up.
- 2. If you want to sleep well, you should get exercise just before going to bed.
- 3. You shouldn't continue playing games on your smartphone until late at night.
- 4. It isn't a good idea to have coffee before going to bed.

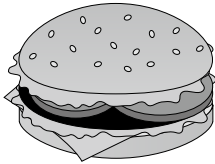
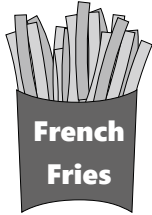
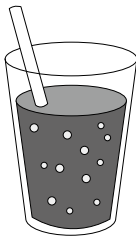

(ウ) 本文とグラフの内容に合うものを、次の 1 ~ 6 の中から二つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- 1. Some teachers in Scotland noticed the relationship between their students' sleep and their test scores at school.
- 2. The people in GROUP A and B took the same test, but the people in GROUP A slept longer than the people in GROUP B before taking it.
- 3. Bob thinks that people cannot get enough sleep without advice from doctors.
- 4. The 23-year-old woman became sick because she couldn't have a healthy life, so she decided to change her job.
- 5. The 13-year-old boy stopped using his smartphone and now he hopes that he will be able to do better at school.
- 6. The number of people who couldn't solve the problem in GROUP A is smaller than the number of people who solved the problem in GROUP B.

【8】 次の(ア)~(ウ)の英文について、それぞれあとの **Question** の答えとして最も適切なものを、1~4の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

(ア) Lisa went to ABC Hamburger Shop to buy lunch for her family. With some *coupons, she was asked to buy three hamburgers, two hot coffees and one order of *French fries. When she ordered them, there was no coffee, so she was told to wait for 10 minutes. So she called her mother and asked her what to do. Her mother told Lisa to buy two *colas instead of two coffees.

[Menu]

Hamburger \$5.00 	French Fries \$3.00 	Cola \$2.00 	Coffee \$2.50 
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[Coupons]

No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4
One Free Order of French Fries With Any Order of \$18 or More 	Buy One Get One Free Cola 	\$1.50 OFF *With Purchase of Each Coffee 	\$0.50 OFF With Purchase of Each Hamburger 
Customers can use ONLY ONE coupon.			

* coupon : クーポン French fries : フライドポテト cola : コーラ

With Purchase of ~ : ~を購入すると

Question : Which coupon should Lisa use if she wants to buy the food and drinks at the lowest price?

1. No.1 2. No.2 3. No.3 4. No.4

(1) Mari is a member of the library *committee at Midori Junior High School. *Based on last year's data, she wrote a report to show the five books which were borrowed the most often among 8,000 books. It also shows the *average number of students who came to the library each day of the week.

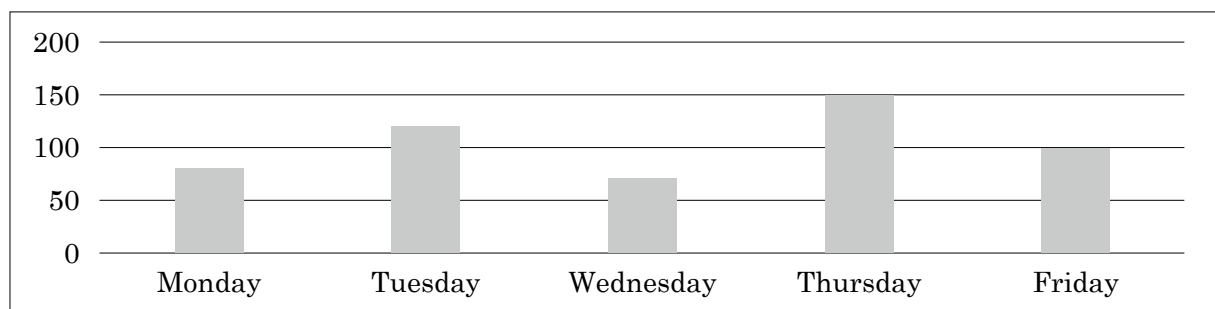
***Table: The Most Popular Books Last Year**

1	<i>How to Study English</i>	50 times
2	<i>Studying English Abroad</i>	45 times
3	<i>History of the U.S.</i>	35 times
4	<i>My Dream</i>	25 times
5	<i>Baseball Skills</i>	12 times

First, the table shows the *titles of the most popular books and how many times they were borrowed last year. *How to Study English* was borrowed from the library the most often. The book was very popular, so almost every week the students borrowed it one after another. *Studying English Abroad* was also popular among the students in her school because many of them were interested in studying English in foreign countries.

Second, the *graph shows how many students visited the library each day of the week, *on average. There were 360 students in her school. The students used the library the most often on Thursdays.

Graph: Average Number of Visitors to the Library



* committee : 委員会 Based on last year's data : 昨年のデータに基づいて
 average : 平均の **Table** : 表 title : タイトル graph : グラフ
 on average : 平均して

Question : Which is true about Mari's report?

1. *History of the U.S.* was often borrowed because the students visited the U.S. last year.
2. *Baseball Skills* was less popular than any other book in the library.
3. On average, about one out of three students went to the library on Tuesdays.
4. Half of the students in her school went to the library on Thursdays, on average.

(ウ) Kate is talking with Meg and Shun online about Ken's *surprise birthday party. They are going to have the party on March 5th.

Hi, how's the *planning for Ken's birthday party going?

Kate

Meg

I bought a book about classic cars for him.

Shun

I ordered a birthday cake from a popular cake shop.

Great!

Kate

Meg

What time shall we meet at Kate's house on March 5th?

Shun

I'll *pick up the cake at 10:00, so I can get to Kate's house at around 11:00. How about meeting at around 11:00?

My mother and I will be out from 10:15 to 11:15 to buy some food for the party, so can you come at 11:30?

Kate

Shun

OK. We need one hour to prepare. Then we can start the party at 12:30. Meg, can you come with Ken at 12:30?

Meg

All right! He'll be surprised to know it's his birthday party!

Yes. I hope he will enjoy it. I can't wait!

Kate

* surprise : 本人に内緒で用意する planning : 企画 pick up ~ : ~を取りに行く

Question : Which is the schedule for March 5th?

(ア)	Meg and Ken will go to Kate's house.
(イ)	Shun will pick up a birthday cake.
(ウ)	Shun will go to Kate's house.
(エ)	Kate and her mother will buy some food for the party.

- (イ) → (ウ) → (ア) → (エ)
- (イ) → (エ) → (ウ) → (ア)
- (エ) → (イ) → (ア) → (ウ)
- (エ) → (ウ) → (イ) → (ア)

【9】 次の英文を読んで、あとの(ア)~(エ)の問いに答えなさい。

Kevin is an American high school student who came to Japan on a homestay program. He is visiting his classmate, Akira.

Akira : Did you enjoy *Setsubun* yesterday?

Kevin : Yes, I did. Eating *ehomaki* was really interesting for me and I ate three yesterday!

Akira : Oh, did you? I ate three, too. Actually, my sister Yui works part-time at a convenience store and got a lot of *ehomaki* from the store yesterday. She said there were a lot of *unsold ones. She looked so sad.

Then, Yui comes home.

Kevin : Hi, Yui! We are just talking about the unsold *ehomaki* at your convenience store.

Yui : Actually, (①). I heard that the *total *loss of unsold *ehomaki* in Japan this year in 2019 was more than one *billion yen.

Akira : More than one billion yen? That's so much!

Yui : Also, many kinds of food are thrown away and wasted in Japan every day. I'm studying about such food waste problems in college now, and I really feel sad. Did you know that about 6.12 million *tons of unsold food was wasted in Japan in 2017? Stores and companies *made up about fifty-four *percent of it, 3.28 million tons.

Kevin : I didn't know that Japanese stores and companies made a lot of food waste!

Yui : The food waste came not only from stores and companies, but also from homes. I was surprised to know that forty-six percent of it, 2.84 million tons, came from homes.

Akira : About half of it!

Yui : It means that each person wasted 132 grams of food in a day and 48 kilograms in a year!

Kevin : I heard about the problem of food waste in America, too.

Akira : Is it a problem all over the world?

Yui : Yes, it is. I read a report in college and found some facts about it. Look at this *chart.

The *Amount of Food Waste in Japan and Other Countries (2016)

Mt = million tons kg = kilograms

	Japan	A	B	*France	C	Korea	D
the total amount of food waste	17.0Mt	56.4Mt	12.0Mt	11.6Mt	11.0Mt	5.9Mt	103.0Mt
the *edible part of the total amount of food waste	6.4Mt	—	9.0Mt	5.4Mt	—	—	—
the amount of food wasted by each person	133.6kg	177.5kg	187.0kg	174.6kg	136.0kg	114.0kg	75.7kg

(農林水産省『海外における食品廃棄物等の発生状況及び再生利用等実施状況調査』(2016)に基づき作成)

Yui : From this chart, we can see that the total amount of food waste in China was the largest in 2016. Also, not only Japan but also *the U.K. threw away a large amount of food which could still be eaten.

Akira : Yeah, in the U.K., it was about seventy-five percent of the total waste.

Kevin : The chart also shows the amount of food wasted by each person in each country. I thought each person in America wasted the most food, but actually the amount was larger in the U.K.

Akira : And the amount of food wasted by each person in Japan was almost the same as the amount of food wasted by each person in *Germany.

Kevin : All these countries in the chart wasted so much food. This is a serious problem.

Yui : I hear many countries are trying to solve the problem. For example, in France, the government made a law, and now supermarkets cannot throw away unsold food. In the U.K., too, a company makes *beer from bread which people were going to waste. Also in Spain, there are “public fridges” in some towns. Anyone can put food in the fridges when they don’t need it anymore. Then, people who need the food can take some from them without paying money.

Akira : Wonderful! (②) Is there anything Japanese people are doing to *reduce food waste?

Yui : Yes. For example, some convenience stores sell *ehomaki* only to people who order them before *Setsubun*. By doing so, such stores don’t have to waste unsold *ehomaki*. And we also have the system called “food bank.” Food banks collect food which cannot be sold at stores but can still be eaten. Then the food banks deliver it to people who cannot get enough food. In 2018, more than 2,850 tons of food was collected and delivered.

Kevin : Then, what should each of us do to reduce food waste?

Yui : First, we should stop buying too much food. Also, when we cook, we should try to reduce waste by using all the food we buy.

Akira : I see. Thank you for telling us a lot about food waste, Yui.

* unsold : 売れ残りの total : 全体の loss : 損失額 billion : 10 億
ton : トン (単位) make up ~ : ~を占める percent : パーセント chart : 表
Amount : 量 France : フランス edible : 食べられる the U.K. : イギリス
Germany : ドイツ beer : ビール reduce ~ : ~を減らす

- (ア) 本文中の (①) に入る最も適切なものを、次の1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。
1. that's not just our store's problem
 2. we sold all of our *ehomaki*
 3. I don't think it's a difficult problem
 4. we didn't prepare enough *ehomaki*
- (イ) 表の中の A～D に入る国名の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、次の1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。
1. A : Germany B : China C : America D : the U.K.
 2. A : Germany B : the U.K. C : America D : China
 3. A : America B : China C : the U.K. D : Germany
 4. A : America B : the U.K. C : Germany D : China
- (ウ) 本文中の (②) に入る最も適切なものを、次の1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。
1. These countries have to find different ways to waste more food.
 2. The best way to reduce food waste is to support poor people in every country.
 3. Each country is working hard to find its own way to solve the food waste problem.
 4. The total amount of food waste in the world became larger because of public fridges.
- (エ) 本文と表の内容に合うものを、次の1～6の中から二つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。
1. Kevin ate *ehomaki* for *Setsubun* because Yui gave him some of the unsold ones at her convenience store.
 2. Akira decided to think about a better way to sell *ehomaki* at his sister's convenience store.
 3. In Japan in 2017, the food waste from stores and companies was a little larger than the food waste from homes.
 4. Korea had less food waste than Japan, but each person in Korea wasted more food than each person in Japan in 2016.
 5. Yui thinks that stores and companies should show their customers how to reduce food waste from homes.
 6. A food bank in Japan is a good example of reducing food waste because it collects edible food which stores are going to throw away.

(問題は、これで終わりです。)

