

令和5年度
一般入学試験問題
(特別進学科)

英語

2月1日(水)

注意

- 1 監督の先生から、「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
- 2 この問題とは別に1枚の解答用紙があります。
- 3 問題用紙と解答用紙両方のきめられた欄に受験番号を記入しなさい。
- 4 机の上には、受験票・鉛筆・シャープペンシル・消しゴム・鉛筆けずり・定規以外のものをおいてはいけません。
下敷きは、監督の先生の許可を受けてから使用しなさい。
- 5 筆記用具などの貸し借りをしてはいけません。
- 6 問題を読むとき、声を出してはいけません。
- 7 印刷が悪くてわからないときや、筆記用具などを落としたときなどは、だまって手をあげて、監督の先生に知らせなさい。
- 8 監督の先生の「止め」という合図があったら、すぐに止めなさい。

答えの書き方

- 1 問題をよく読んでから答えなさい。答えは、すべて鉛筆またはシャープペンシルで解答用紙に記入しなさい。色鉛筆を使ってはいけません。
- 2 答えは、ていねいに書きなさい。なおすときは、きれいに消してから新しい答えを書きなさい。
- 3 メモには、問題用紙の空白を利用しなさい。

受験番号	
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英語（問題用紙）

1 放送によるリスニングテスト（開始から5分後に放送が始まります。）

問1 今から3つの対話文が流れます。その内容を聞いて、対話文の後に読まれる問題の答えとして最も適切なものを、ア～ウの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) ア Because the girl already finished preparing for the presentation.
イ Because he found that the date of the presentation was on Wednesday.
ウ Because the presentation was on Tuesday.
- (2) ア Pizza and soup.
イ Pizza and tea.
ウ A hamburger and soup.
- (3) ア He'll buy her some children's books.
イ He'll teach her science.
ウ He'll tell her the story in the children's book.

問2 Nanako（ななこ）は英語の授業でスピーチをしています。スピーチの内容を聞いて、後に読まれる問題の答えとして最も適切なものを、ア～ウの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) ア In America.
イ In a library.
ウ In a cafe.
- (2) ア Because students in America can go to school by car.
イ Because students in America have to drive to school.
ウ Because all students in America walk to school every day.
- (3) ア Teachers go to different rooms.
イ Students have to move to the teachers' rooms.
ウ Both teachers and students change rooms.
- (4) ア She wants to know more different things between Japan and America.
イ She wants to use e-mail to improve her English.
ウ She wants to go to America and see her friend.

これで放送による問題を終わります。引き続き、問題を解きなさい。

2 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

About (①)

Today, computers are around us and many of us use them. Thanks to computers, we can do many things. We write stories and do difficult calculations. We can translate foreign languages, draw pictures, listen to music, and store various kinds of data. On the internet, we read news and articles to get a lot of knowledge, get the information we need, buy something, send e-mail, make restaurant reservations, and play games. Actually, computers make our lives better. How have computers evolved and how will they evolve in the future?

About (②)

It is said that the world's first computer was built in the United States in 1946. This computer could only do calculations, and the calculations were not so fast. It was as big as a large room and it weighed 30 tons. In 1958, a big invention changed the history of computers. An American, Jack Kilby, created the world's first microchip. The microchip was a very small device that could store lots of information. By using the microchips as part of a computer, he made computers smaller. However, they were still very large. The computers at that time were only used in universities and facilities to research. In the 1970s, computers became even smaller and cheaper. It was as large as a TV on a desk. So some people began to use computers at home. But they were different from today's computers. They could only create programs and do calculations. In the 1980s, a lot of computer games were made. A lot of people bought computers and enjoyed playing them. As a result, computers became more popular than before. Some types of computers became so small like notebooks that they were easy to carry. People used these kinds of computers not only at their companies but also at home. In the 1990s, the internet became popular all over the world. Thanks to it, computers became more popular in the world but they were still expensive.

About (③)

Today, computers continue to evolve. They are getting smaller and smaller. Microchips are also getting smaller. We can say microchips are a kind of computer because they can do many things like computers. Let's look at some examples of new technology. In Japan, when people start to have a dog or a cat as a pet, they must put a microchip into the body of their pet. This law was made in 2022. There are two good points. First, even if pets with a microchip lose their way somewhere, they can return home soon. Thanks to the information in the microchip, we can know who has the pet. We can easily find where the pet lives. So we can contact the person who has the pet. Actually, when a big earthquake happened in 2011, a lot of cats and dogs could not return home. This microchip can solve this kind of problem. Second, the number of people who abandon their pets will decrease. It is said that a lot of people abandon their pets because they can't keep them at home. Some abandoned pets injure people. This has been a serious problem. Microchips can solve this problem, too. We can easily find people who have abandoned their pets. So it is difficult for people to abandon their pets.

About (④)

New attempts have started in some countries. In Sweden, about 3,000 people have a very small microchip in their arms now. This type of microchip makes their lives better. When they buy something and pay, they don't have to use money. When they just show their arm to a sensor, they can finish paying. In some areas, they can take trains at stations with this microchip but the use is not common yet. Some of them also don't have to carry the key with them to open and close the door of their office. They can do it by just showing their arm to a sensor. They can use a computer without a password at their office. Even if they forget it, it is no problem. Like these, microchips make various things possible. It is said that there will be more things people can do with them in the future.

The latest invention is a contact lens with microchips. When we connect contact lenses to a smartphone, we can see a lot of information through the lenses. For example, they give us information about the place we want to visit and show us how to get there. The lenses can read the information about our body from our eyes. Then we can get information about the condition of our body every day. This lens has not become a product yet but we may see it in the near future. Computers have been evolving rapidly in a short time. With computers, we will do more things we can't even imagine in the future.

calculation : 計算	evolve : 進化する	program : プログラム	abandon : 捨てる
attempt : 試み	Sweden : スウェーデン	sensor : センサー (検出器)	key : カギ
password : パスワード	forget : 忘れる	contact lens : コンタクトレンズ	smartphone : スマートフォン

問1 それぞれの段落 (①) ~ (⑤) の見出しとして最も適切なものを、次のア~カからそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号を2度使うことはできません。

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ア Technology used for animals | イ The newest technology |
| ウ Computers 70 years ago | エ The things computers can do now |
| オ The history of computer development | カ Microchips used for human |

問2 下の英文の () 内に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次のア~エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) Before the 1970s, ().
- ア computers were very popular at home
 イ computers were so small that people could take them everywhere
 ウ computers could do more things than today's computers
 エ computers were still large
- (2) As the years went by after 1970s, ().
- ア computers became more useful but it was difficult to carry them
 イ computer games were getting cheaper so a lot of people had a good time
 ウ computers were getting smaller and more people began to use them at home
 エ the internet was getting popular because computers became cheaper
- (3) If all pet dogs and cats have microchips in their bodies, ().
- ア they can come back home alone without our help
 イ we can get the necessary information to help them
 ウ they become kind to people and never injure people
 エ we will see more abandoned dogs and cats around us
- (4) Because a microchip in the arm can remember various information, ().
- ア it is very popular all over Sweden
 イ people don't always have to have money with them when they buy something
 ウ people can go to all the stations they want to go in Sweden
 エ people can work at their office without any trouble
- (5) Thanks to contact lenses with a microchip, ().
- ア we can get any kind of information
 イ we don't have to have smartphones
 ウ we don't lose our way when we go somewhere
 エ we can see our body's condition and will never get ill

次のページに進みなさい。

3 ALTのMr. Baker (ベーカー先生)と高校生のHaruta (はるた)、Kana (かな)、留学生のLily (リリー)が、a gap year (ギャップイヤー)について話をしています。会話文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

- Mr. Baker: Summer vacation ended. Did you enjoy summer vacation?
- Haruta: No. I practiced soccer and did my homework every day. Summer vacation is about 40 days long, but I couldn't do anything special.
- Lily: You were very busy. Japanese students have a lot of homework to do and club activities during summer vacation. I'm surprised to know that. In my country, the U.K., schools start in September and end next July. We have about 6 weeks of summer vacation. Schools are closed and we have no homework and no school.
- Haruta: Schools in the U.K. and Japan start in the different season. I didn't know that. What do students in the U.K. do during summer vacation?
- Lily: We travel abroad or join summer events and so on.
- Kana: Sounds good. I hear that university students have enough time to do their favorite things in Japan. When I become a university student, I want to try many things I can't do now.
- Mr. Baker: Then, you'll have more time if you take a gap year. You can do things you've never experienced.
- Haruta: A gap year... I don't know. What is it?
- Lily: Students go abroad or do volunteer work before they start their lives at university. A gap year is common in my country.
- Mr. Baker: Right. A gap year originally started in the U.K. in the 1960s. It is time to discover yourself or try to find what to study at university. You can think what kind of job you choose in the future.
- Lily: Some university students can't prepare for their new lives well. These students sometimes stop studying at universities. Thanks to a gap year, the students can start their new lives well.
- Mr. Baker: That's true. However, in those days, people thought students who took a gap year couldn't start new lives well because of some trouble. So people saw only bad points of a gap year. But now, a gap year is so helpful that universities encourage students to take a gap year. According to a survey, the students who took a gap year made efforts to learn at universities.
- Kana: I see. How many days do the students take for a gap year?
- Lily: They can decide the number of days freely. For example, they can take a gap year for a year, 6 months or 3 months.
- Haruta: It's good for the students to make their own plans. How can they take a gap year?
- Lily: They just send a letter to their universities.
- Haruta: Everyone can take a gap year easily. Then I want to know what kind of volunteer work the students do during a gap year.
- Lily: For example, they teach in schools, work on protecting the environment.
- Mr. Baker: I taught in school when I took a gap year.
- Kana: Really? Tell us more about your experience.
- Mr. Baker: I taught English at an elementary school in South Africa and stayed there for 6 months. It was a great time for me because I learned many things in a foreign country. I didn't have much money and sometimes had some trouble. However, people there supported me. I was happy to get over challenges.
- Kana: What did you learn from this experience?
- Mr. Baker: It taught me how to live and made me independent from my parents. People I met there are important part of my life. Moreover, I also found what to do at university. After a gap year, I studied very hard to be a teacher.
- Kana: A gap year is really attractive. But it sounds expensive. I want to know how much money the students need.

- Mr. Baker: It is said that they need about 500 thousand yen. Some students can't take a gap year because they need a lot of money. So only about 10 percent of university students take a gap year.
- Haruta: Really? I'm sorry to hear that. How do the students earn so much money?
- Mr. Baker: During a gap year, most of them look for a part-time job. I also had a part-time job. I worked as a tour guide. I enjoyed the job because I visited famous places and talked with tourists.
- Haruta: I see. Are there other ways to earn money for a gap year?
- Lily: I know some of them. Some universities give a scholarship to the students. The students who want a scholarship make a presentation and only good students receive a scholarship.
- Kana: Sounds nice. Universities also support their students.
- Lily: That's right. I'll tell you another way to earn money. Some students take a gap year for one year. They work during the first some months of the gap year. After they earn enough money, they begin their activities. They don't have to work while they are working on the activities.
- Haruta: They can choose how to earn money for a gap year. Today I learned a lot about a gap year. I am interested in it.
- Mr. Baker: I hear some Japanese universities have a gap year system, too.
- Haruta: Really? I also want to know a gap year in Japan.
- Mr. Baker: OK. Let's talk more about a gap year next week.

take : (休暇など)をとる volunteer : ボランティア independent : 独立した a part-time job : アルバイト
 scholarship : 奨学金

問1 以下はギャップイヤーの説明です。(①)～(⑧)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下のア～シからそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号を2度使うことはできません。

A gap year began in the U.K. about 60 years ago. During a gap year, the students think about themselves, what to (①) at universities and their (②) in the future. However, people had a (③) opinion about taking a gap year at that time. They thought that the students couldn't start their new lives well at universities because they had some trouble. Now the opinion has changed. Universities have realized that a gap year makes university students (④).

The way to take a gap year is (⑤). They only need to send a letter to their universities. A plan of a gap year is made by the (⑥).

One research shows that the students who experienced a gap year can study (⑦). Taking a gap year is an (⑧) way to help students prepare for their new lives.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| ア fast | イ difficult | ウ effective | エ learn | オ hard | カ career |
| キ simple | ク money | ケ negative | コ positive | サ universities | シ students |

問2 下の英文の() 内に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

When they were talking about summer vacation, they found that ().

- ア schools in the U.K. and Japan start in the same month
- イ both junior high school students in the U.K. and Japan had a lot of homework
- ウ only Japanese students had many things to do
- エ junior high school students in the U.K. had to go to school even if they had nothing special to do

問3 下の英文の() 内に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Mr. Baker experienced a gap year and he ().

- ア found a good teacher at university in South Africa
- イ learned how to live alone without help from his parents
- ウ decided to continue to stay in South Africa as a teacher
- エ realized that his country was the best

問4 下の英文の（ ）内に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次のア～カから2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

As for money needed to take a year gap, ().

- ア Mr. Baker depended on his parents for his life in South Africa
- イ Mr. Baker showed visitors around in South Africa to earn money for his life
- ウ students mustn't do a part-time job
- エ some students earn money before they start their activities
- オ all students can get a scholarship by making a presentation
- カ students can't get any help of universities

4 () 内の語句を、日本語の意味にあうように並べ替えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で示してあります。

(1) 彼の歌を聞いて、彼らは幸せになった。

(happy / his / listening / made / song / them / to).

(2) あなたは駅の近くに作られた公園に行ったことはありますか。

(been / built / ever / have / near / the park / the station / to / you)?

(3) 彼女は家族に夕食を作るよう私に頼みました。

(asked / dinner / for / make / me / our family / she / to).

(4) 私はずっとロンドンに行ってみたいと思っています。

London (is / I've / the city / to / visit / wanted).