

令和6年度

一般入学試験問題 (特別進学科)

英 語

2月1日(木)

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 **解答用紙の受験生シール貼付欄にシールを貼り付けなさい。**
- 5 机の上には、受験票・受験生シール・鉛筆・鉛筆けずり・シャープペンシル・消しゴム・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。
- 6 筆記用具などの貸し借りをしてはいけません。
- 7 問題を読むとき、声を出してはいけません。
- 8 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。
- 9 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、はっきりと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 She will talk with her father about the bag.
イ She will buy a new bag.
ウ She will go to the cafeteria.
- (2) ア He feels excited.
イ He is very happy.
ウ He feels sad.
- (3) ア Because she was too excited yesterday.
イ Because she was very busy yesterday.
ウ Because she could not sleep well last night.

問2 Kumi はアメリカに3週間ホームステイをして福井に帰ってきました。スピーチの内容を聞いて、あと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 she could see her favorite animals.
イ Because the weather was nice.
ウ Because she had a wonderful experience.
- (2) ア To teach how to save endangered species.
イ To show information about animals.
ウ To let the visitors donate money for animals.
- (3) ア Because it teaches the visitors how to save animals.
イ Because it helps the visitors think about endangered animals.
ウ Because it shows the visitors a lot of animals they have never seen before.
- (4) ア She wants everyone to visit the Green Zoo.
イ She is thinking about ways to support endangered species.
ウ She wants to work for a zoo to help animals.

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 次の英文は overtourism (オーバーツーリズム) についての文章です。英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

The number of people who visited Japan decreased four years ago because of the COVID-19 pandemic, but these days, it has settled and many foreign tourists started to visit Japan again. They love a wide variety of Japanese comics, food, and culture. Japan is also attractive for them because it is safe and clean. For these reasons, even more tourists come to Japan and enjoy its unique culture. Today, not only foreign tourists but also domestic tourists visit many famous sights all over Japan and they buy many goods and enjoy food there. This may improve Japanese economy.

However, we are also facing many problems because too many people come to one place. For example, people leave a lot of garbage. Noise and traffic accidents increase when visitors come by car or by bus. The natural environment is also destroyed. People who live near the place suffer from these problems. This is called "overtourism". Overtourism is happening around the world. And it is also a serious problem in Japan.

Kamakura is one example. It is a very famous city for sightseeing and has a lot of places to visit. The local train called *enoden* is very popular. Especially, one crossing of *enoden* is famous because it is used at the beginning of SLAM DUNK. SLAM DUNK is a popular Japanese comic and there are many fans around the world. They come to the crossing to take pictures of it. At the crossing, they sometimes have traffic accidents because they don't follow the Japanese traffic rules. *Enoden* is also very crowded. On some holidays, people have to wait for an hour in long lines to take trains. This is a big problem for the people living near the stations. Kamakura City is trying hard to solve these problems. For example, the city put signs written in various languages around the crossing to tell the visitors to follow the traffic rules. The city also tries to make a special entrance for only local people. However, it hasn't worked yet.

Another place which has an overtourism problem is Mt. Fuji. Mt. Fuji is the highest and the most beautiful mountain in Japan and one of the world heritage sites. More than 8,000 people climb the mountain in one day. The trails are sometimes very crowded, so it takes more time to reach the top. There are no garbage boxes on the trails. Visitors have to take their garbage back home, but some visitors do not know about this and leave their garbage on the mountain. Shizuoka Prefecture is trying hard to reduce garbage on Mt. Fuji. Visitors can get a garbage bag before they start climbing. The message "Please take your garbage home." is written in many different languages on the bag, so visitors can learn about the garbage problem happening at Mt. Fuji. There is another overtourism problem at Mt. Fuji. When many visitors climb Mt. Fuji, some of them do not prepare well. Those people often become sick because Mt. Fuji is very high. However, there are not enough health centers on the mountain.

In Kyoto, there are many old famous temples and a lot of people visit them, so people living around those temples have serious overtourism problems. One of the temples called *Saihoji* has been working on overtourism. The temple has a beautiful garden, and many people have visited it to enjoy a peaceful time there. More than fifty years ago, people who lived around the temple suffered from too much noise because so many people visited it. The noise destroyed their peaceful lives. The temple and its neighbors wanted to solve this problem. They discussed it many times and tried various ways. Finally, *Saihoji* decided to start the reservation system and told visitors to come in small groups. Thanks to this system, visitors and the neighbors are sharing a peaceful time.

To solve overtourism, it is important to think about both tourists and local people. Too many rules make visitors uncomfortable, but we need to save the lives of local people. The example of *Saihoji* shows us one of the ways to solve overtourism. It is also important for visitors to try to understand local culture and to be careful about their behavior.

the COVID-19 pandemic 新型コロナウイルスの世界的流行 settle おさまる economy 経済
noise 騒音 suffer from に苦しむ sightseeing 観光 crossing 踏切 solve 解決する
sign 看板 entrance 入口 trail 登山道 top 頂上 prefecture 県 reduce 減らす
health center 医療センター garden 庭 discuss 議論する reservation system 予約システム

問1 下の英文の () 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。

- Many foreign people visit Japan because ().
- ア famous sights in Japan are decreasing these days
 - イ they can enjoy various Japanese cultures and food
 - ウ they want to sell Japanese goods and food
 - エ Japanese economy is improving after the COVID-19 pandemic

問2 Overtourism についての説明として適切でないものを、次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Overtourism is happening not only in Japan but also around the world.
- イ Local people suffer from the problems made by tourists.
- ウ Overtourism is affecting local people living around the famous sights.
- エ Overtourism is a problem which can save the natural environment.

問3 下の英文の () 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。

Local people in Kamakura ().

- ア usually don't follow traffic rules
- イ can ride *enoden* easily even if there are many tourists
- ウ are suffering from the bad behavior of the tourists
- エ sometimes have to wait for an hour to cross the crossing of *enoden*

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

When people climb Mt. Fuji, ().

- ア the trails are so crowded that people need a long time to get to the top
- イ they can always use garbage boxes on the trails
- ウ they always bring their garbage back home and keep it clean
- エ Shizuoka Prefecture gives visitors garbage bags to solve the garbage problem there
- オ some people become sick because there are no health centers

問5 下の英文の () 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。

After *Saihoji* and its neighbors discussed the problem of overtourism, ().

- ア they built a beautiful garden again
- イ the number of foreign tourists who want to visit there decreased
- ウ they made an effective rule for visiting the temple
- エ the noise destroyed their peaceful lives

問6 下の英文の () 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。

If we want to solve overtourism, ().

- ア we just have to make local people happy
- イ making a lot of rules for tourists and local people is the most important
- ウ the example of *Saihoji* is the only way
- エ we need to think about local culture with tourists

問7 観光と言えば、今年の3月16日には福井県に新幹線がきます。

次の英文について、あなたの考えを30語程度の英語で書きなさい。ただし、符号(.,!?)は語数に含めないこと。

More and more people will come to Fukui by *shinkansen* next spring.

【下書き用】
() 語

3 中学3年生の海斗(かいと)が「Night Rainbow」という本について英語で紹介しています。次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Today, I want to introduce a book, “Night Rainbow” to you. Have you ever heard of or seen a night rainbow? Before I talk about the book, I will talk about rainbows. When you see a rainbow, how do you feel? Is it a good sign, or a bad sign? In Japan, most people probably think it is a positive sign and something good will happen because a rainbow always appears when a storm passes and the sun comes out of a cloudy sky. A rainbow means hope or good luck in many parts of the world now.

However, it didn't have a good meaning in ancient times. In some areas of the world, people thought a rainbow was a bridge between the world of dead people and the world of living people. They believed the evil spirits were coming back through the bridge. In some Asian countries, people also thought a rainbow was a snake living in the sky. For example, in Okinawa, people thought “When a rainbow appears, the snake in the sky drinks all the water in the sky so it won't rain.” Ancient people were afraid of seeing rainbows because they didn't know what rainbows were and why and how they were created. Now we can explain how rainbows are created, so we don't need to be afraid of them.

Do you know how rainbows are created? When light goes into something, it bends. This is called refraction. Because of the refraction, we can see rainbows. Rainbows appear when sunlight passes through water droplets in the sky. However, sunlight has no color. So, why do we see seven colors in a rainbow? The color of sunlight is actually a mix of seven different colors of a rainbow. The sunlight bends through water droplets and splits into different colors. The refraction lets us see the true colors of the sun; the seven colors of a rainbow. Droplets and sunlight are necessary to create rainbows, but there is another important condition. Actually, rainbows appear quite often, but we cannot see them so often in the sky. Our position is really important. We have to stand between the sun and rain to see a rainbow. The sun has to be behind us.

One of the best places to see rainbows is Hawaii. It is known as the “Rainbow State” because rainbows appear more often there than in any other places. In Hawaii, if you have luck, you may see a rainbow at night. It appears only in the night sky, so it is called “a moonbow.” It is created by the light from the moon instead of sunlight. Moonbows are much fainter and more difficult to see than rainbows because the moon is not as bright as the sun. We can't catch the color of a moonbow clearly, and it may look like a white rainbow. Moonbows are rarer than rainbows. They need very specific conditions when they are created. A full moon must be near the horizon. The sky should not be too cloudy and it also has to be very dark without any city lights. A lot of water droplets have to be in the air. Because it is not always possible to have such conditions, people in Hawaii have thought that seeing a moonbow is a great blessing since ancient times.

The book “Night Rainbow” is the first photo book of moonbows in the world. Surprisingly, the photographer of the book is Japanese, Junji Takasago. When he visited Hawaii and heard of moonbows, he traveled around Hawaii to find them. Just three days later, he saw a moonbow for the first time, and took a picture of it. He became the first person who could take a perfect picture of a moonbow. Many people tried, but it was too difficult to take them because they were too rare and too faint. Junji Takasago wanted to share the beautiful nature world with people all over the world. He tried hard to find moonbows and take photographs of them for three years. In 2003, he produced his book, “Night Rainbow.” Through this beautiful photo book, we can see the beautiful nature of Hawaii and realize that there's so much beauty to be found in nature on this precious planet. I would like you to enjoy it through his book.

sign 兆候、徴候 storm 嵐 hope 希望 ancient times 古代 evil spirits 悪霊
rain 雨、雨が降る bend 曲がる refraction 屈折 sunlight 太陽の光 droplet しずく
split 分裂する position 位置 state 州 faint かすかな rare まれな full 満月の
dark 暗い blessing 神からの恩恵

問1 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。

- The meanings of rainbows ().
- ア have not changed since the old ages
 - イ are different according to periods and places
 - ウ were a bad sign of someone's death
 - エ were a good sign of a lot of rain in Okinawa

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。

People were scared of rainbows because ().

- ア something bad happened after they saw rainbows
- イ rainbows were signs of a storm
- ウ they believed they could meet dead people through rainbows
- エ they couldn't understand what rainbows were

問3 Rainbow について正しいものを、次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Refraction makes the sunlight colorful.
- イ We can always see rainbows when they appear.
- ウ We can see rainbows everywhere after it rains.
- エ We need specific conditions, such as rain, light, and the refraction to see rainbows.

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～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Moonbows are the rainbows ().

- ア which has the same color of the moon
- イ we can see at night of a full moon
- ウ we can see more often than ordinary rainbows
- エ which are bright because of city lights at night

問5 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。

It is difficult to see moonbows because ().

- ア the moon is too bright
- イ it is rare to have the perfect conditions to create them
- ウ they don't have any colors
- エ it is too dark at night without any city lights

問6 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。

Junji Takasago ().

- ア is the first person who saw a moonbow in the world
- イ is a photographer who takes only pictures of rainbows
- ウ wants people to go to Hawaii to experience the beautiful nature and see moonbows
- エ was very attracted to moonbows and moved to Hawaii to take pictures of them

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) あなたから借りた本をずっと探しています。

I (been / borrowed / for / have / I / looking / the book) from you.

(2) 私たちは警察官に話しかけられました。

(a / by / officer / police / spoken / to / we / were).

(3) これらの製品の使い方を教えてくださいませんか。

(could / how / me / show / these products / to / use / you)?

(4) この本はあの本と同じくらい人気があります。

(as / as / book / is / one / popular / that / this).