

2024年度  
入学試験問題

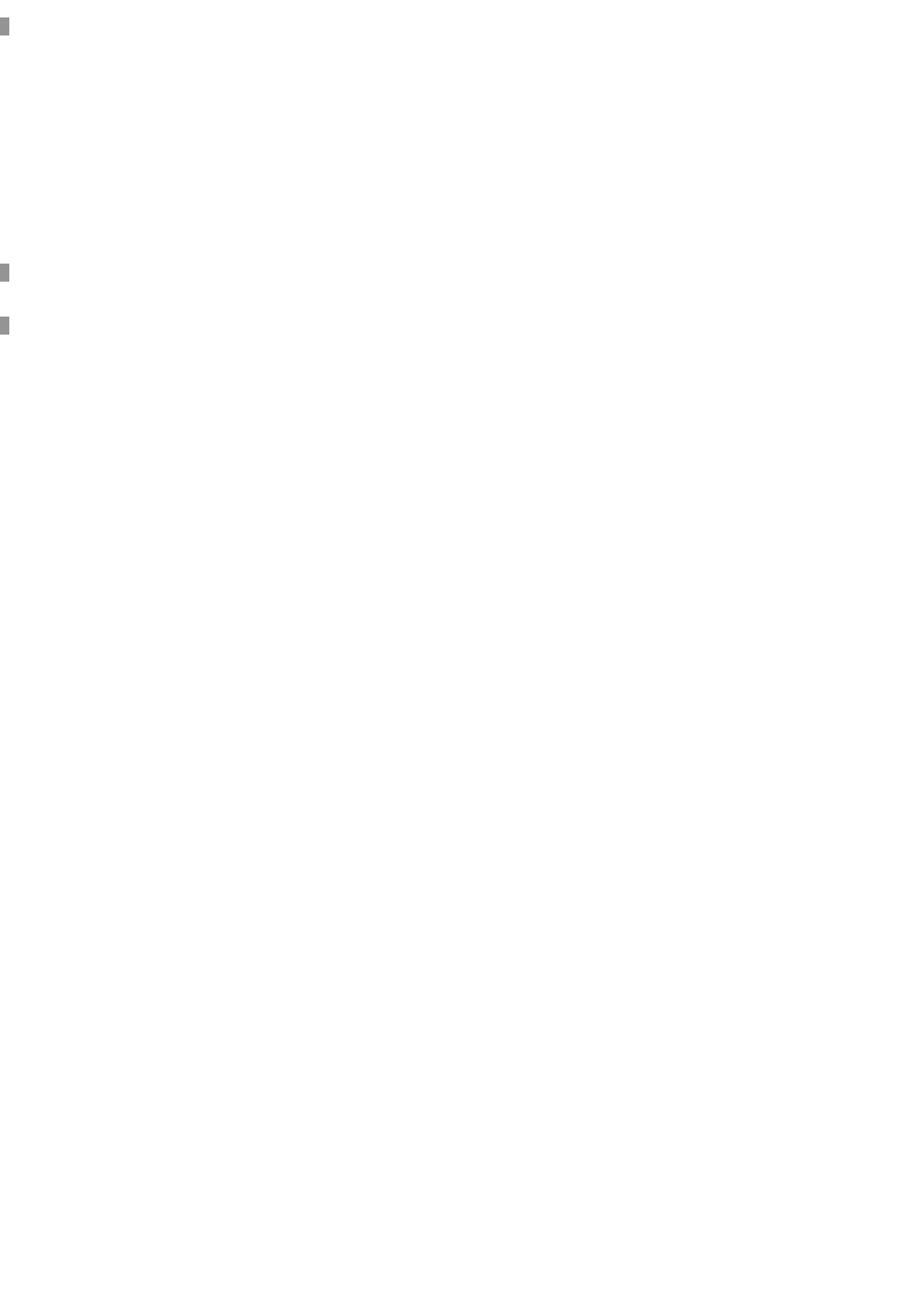
Ⅱ 英 語

(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 16 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) No. 1～No. 4の対話を聞いて、それぞれの対話の最後にクミ（Kumi）が話す言葉として最も適するものを、次の1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- No. 1
1. No. You have to write a long report.
  2. Two weeks, but I'm not sure.
  3. Yes. I guess they are 300 pages long.
  4. More than five books, I guess.

- No. 2
1. It's brown and has my name on its cover.
  2. The homework is difficult but interesting.
  3. I like science better than history.
  4. I looked around my room to find it.

- No. 3
1. I can't wait for it.
  2. I can arrive there before it starts.
  3. I have to prepare for an exam.
  4. I had a lot of fun there.

- No. 4
1. Everyone was kind to me.
  2. I needed some money to work there.
  3. There were many pretty fish.
  4. I helped the staff feed fish.

(イ) No. 1～No. 3の対話 (dialogue) を聞いて、それぞれの **Question** の答えとして最も適するものを、あとの1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

No. 1 **Question : Which is true about the dialogue?**

1. Kate will practice for a speech contest at Jason's house on the weekend.
2. Jason is too busy to see Kate on Friday because he has to take care of his sister.
3. Lisa is Jason's younger sister, and she has never met Kate before.
4. Jason is going to help Kate write her speech for the contest.

No. 2 **Question : Which is true about the dialogue?**

1. Jason and Kate will need seven dollars to have lunch in the amusement park.
2. Kate will take her own water bottle to save money.
3. Jason will buy two tickets to enter the amusement park.
4. Kate will save seven dollars if she takes her own bottle of water.

No. 3 **Question : Which is true about Kate?**

1. She went to the restaurant with her family yesterday.
2. She waited for a while to order at the restaurant.
3. She didn't know the restaurant opened last month.
4. It took her 20 minutes to get to the restaurant from the station.

(ウ) 北海道旅行についての次の**英文**を聞いて、( )に入る英語をすべて書き取りなさい。ただし、答えは**1文**で書き、文末は「.」(ピリオド)で終わること。

**英文** : I traveled around Hokkaido by car last spring. I enjoyed the beautiful views and delicious seafood every day, but on the last day of my trip, something scary happened to me. ( )



【3】 次の(ア)～(エ)の文のそれぞれの下線部に誤った英語表現を含んでいるものがあれば、その番号を答えなさい。誤った英語表現を含んでいる下線部がない場合には○を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(ア) Could you tell me how to make chocolate cookies? I want to bake some because I'm going to have a birthday party for my father and I want to surprise him.

(イ) “Who are you taking care of your children and playing with them?” “Grandma is. She always helps me when I have to go out without my children.”

(ウ) We had our sports festival yesterday, and I was too tired stayed up late to do my homework.

(エ) “What's the matter? You don't look well today.” “Well, I've had a bad headache and didn't eat anything since last night.”

【4】 次の(ア)~(エ)の会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 : Bob, can you fix this copy machine?

B : Well, I don't know ( 1. help 2. I can 3. how 4. to 5. what 6. do ) you, but let me check it.

(イ) A : Why is there so much food still on the table?

B : Maybe some ( 1. were 2. of 3. to 4. the 5. invited 6. people ) the party haven't arrived yet.

(ウ) A : Did you watch the rugby match on TV last night?

B : Of course, I did. ( 1. nothing 2. much 3. I 4. the rules 5. about 6. know ), but I enjoyed it very much!

(エ) A : I saw you and your mother at the café last night.

B : My mother? Oh, ( 1. the woman 2. that 3. saw 4. her 5. you 6. last night ) was my elementary school teacher.



【5】 次の(ア), (イ)の問いに答えなさい。

(ア) 次の英文では、兄が弟のトム (Tom) に話しかけています。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。

Tom, Mom left two apples and two oranges on the table for us. You took two apples, but I want to take an apple and an orange to school. Will you ( )?

<条件>

- ① Will you で書き始め、これを含んで全体を 7 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。

(イ) 次の英文を読んで、問いかけに対する答えを、英語で書きなさい。ただし、あとの<条件>にしたがうこと。

Today you are going to meet your friend at a coffee shop at 3 p.m. If you walk there, you have to leave your house at 2:15 p.m. To get there, you can also ride your bike, take a bus, or ask your parent to drive you. Which is the best way to get there for you? Why?

<条件>

- ① the best way を用いて、これを含んで全体を 14 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(ア), (イ)の写真の内容を英語で説明しなさい。ただし, あとの<条件>にしたがうこと。

(ア)



<条件>

- ① **The ship** で書き始め, これを含んで全体を **8 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。

(イ)



<条件>

- ① **There is** で書き始め, これを含んで全体を **13 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。

【7】 次の(ア)~(ウ)の問いに答えなさい。

(ア) 次の英文について、あとの **Question** の答えとして最も適するものを、1~4の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

Mari studied in the U.S. for two weeks from August 1. She stayed with a host family and they took care of her very well. They took her to many places such as a zoo and an art museum. She also enjoyed playing with her host sister.

She had a wonderful time thanks to them, so she decided to send them some presents from Japan. One month after she came back to Japan, she bought 2 boxes of Japanese tea, 6 anime DVDs, and 10 comic books. She put all these things in a paper box and took the package to the post office to send it to them. She \*bought insurance for the package and paid 400 yen for it.

*Weight	
A box of Japanese tea	100 g
An anime DVD	80 g
A comic book	150 g
A paper box	200 g

**\*Postage for International Packages to the U.S.**

Weight	Before September 1	On and after September 1
*Up to 1 kg	3,400 yen	4,200 yen
Over 1 kg up to 2 kg	5,100 yen	6,700 yen
Over 2 kg up to 3 kg	6,800 yen	9,200 yen
Over 3 kg up to 4 kg	8,500 yen	11,700 yen
Over 4 kg up to 5 kg	10,200 yen	14,200 yen

■ Prices will be raised on September 1.

\* buy insurance : 保険をかける      weight : 重さ      postage : 送料  
up to ~ : ~まで

**Question : How much did Mari pay at the post office?**

1. 7,100 yen.
2. 7,200 yen.
3. 9,200 yen.
4. 9,600 yen.

(イ) 次の英文について、あとの **Question** の答えとして最も適するものを、1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

Students in Kamome High School did a project about working. They went to five different places and did interviews with people there. The \*graphs below show the results of their interviews.

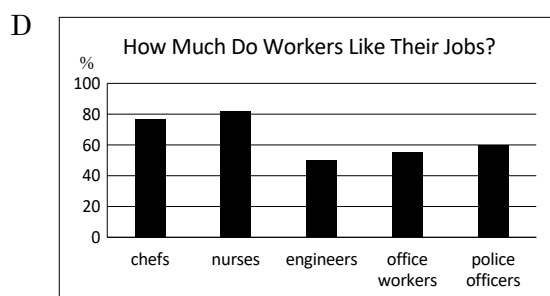
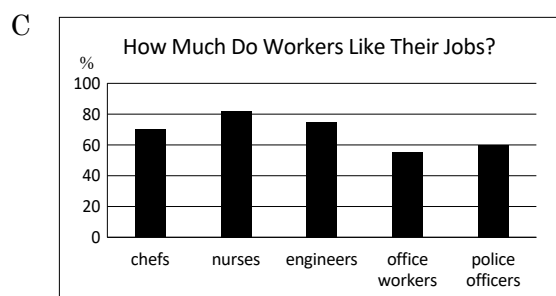
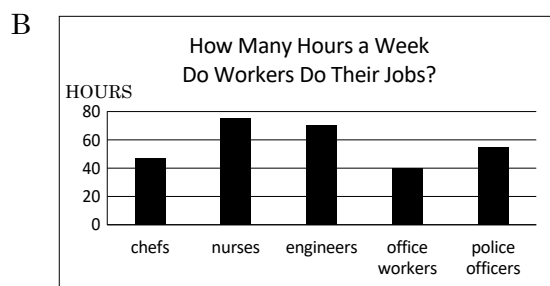
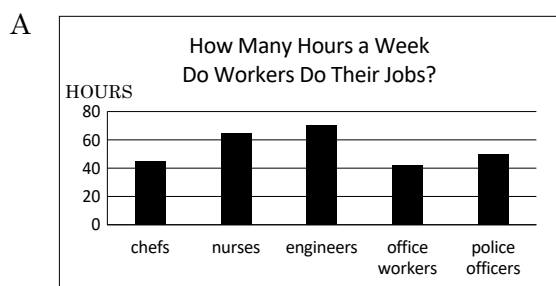
In the interviews, the students asked how many hours each person worked a week, and how much they liked their work. The workers expressed how they felt about their work in \*percentages: if they liked their work more, the percentage was higher.

\*According to the interviews, chefs worked for fewer hours than \*police officers and also liked their job more. Police officers worked for more hours than \*office workers, but they enjoyed their work more. \*Engineers said that one thing they didn't like about their job was their long hours of work. However, they were happier with their job than other workers such as chefs, office workers, and police officers. Nurses worked more than police officers but \*less than engineers. They liked their work the most.

\* graph : グラフ    percentage : パーセンテージ    according to ~ : ~によると  
 police officer : 警察官    office worker : 会社・役所で働く人    engineer : 技術者  
 less : より少なく

**Question : According to the interviews, which graphs are correct?**

1. A and C.
2. A and D.
3. B and C.
4. B and D.



(ウ) 次の英文が論理的に正しいつなぎになるように、( あ ) ~ ( え ) に入る最も適切なものを下の 1 ~ 4 の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。なお、文頭に来る語の最初の文字も小文字で示してあります。

Humans and almost all animals sleep every day because sleeping is necessary for us to live. When humans sleep, the whole \*brain sleeps. However, ( あ ). For example, ( い ). Because of this, ( う ). ( え ).

\* brain : 脳

1. when dolphins sleep, half of their brain doesn't sleep and one of their eyes is open
2. this way of sleeping is important for some animals because they can protect themselves from dangers even when they are sleeping
3. some animals sleep in different ways from humans
4. dolphins can quickly know what is happening around them

【8】 次の英文は、高校生のヨシオ (Yoshio) 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)の問いに答えなさい。

Do you like \*hot dogs? I like them very much, especially ones with a lot of \*ketchup. So, I chose hot dogs and ketchup for my presentation on “The History of Food”. Today, I want to share the new things I learned.

First, let me talk about my favorite \*sauce, ketchup. I was surprised to learn that the history of ketchup started in China! Chinese people have fish sauce which they call kê-tsiap. This Chinese word sounds very similar to the word, ketchup, in English. However, it does not use tomatoes.

In the eighteenth century, some people who came from England on business tried the sauce for the first time. They liked it very much. They tried to make the sauce but they didn't know the right way to make it. Many people tried to make it, ( あ ) there were many kinds of fish sauces with different tastes. ( い ) there was no sauce with tomatoes yet. Do you know why? Many people in the world thought that they might die or become sick if they ate tomatoes. Later, they learned that it is safe to eat tomatoes, and an American first added tomatoes to their fish sauce.

Ketchup became popular among people in the U.S. At that time, it was sold by farmers almost everywhere in the country. In 1876, an American man, Henry Heinz, started to sell ketchup in a bottle for the first time. This is the type of ketchup we know today. Thanks to his company, ketchup spread around the world and it's now used on many different foods. Hot dogs are one of them.

Now, I'll tell you about the history of hot dogs. Have you ever heard of the “\*dachshund sausage”? It's the name of a long sausage used for hot dogs. During the nineteenth century, a lot of \*Germans moved to the U.S. and brought their own food cultures: ( ① ). They called their sausages “dachshund sausages”. This may be the beginning of hot dogs.

Here are two common stories about the history of hot dogs in the U.S. The name “hot dog” was first used at a baseball stadium in New York in the beginning of the 20th century. On a very cold day in April, a man named Harry Stevens and his staff were selling ice cream and cold drinks during a baseball game. ( ② ). Harry decided to sell something hot. He asked his staff to get all the sausages and \*bread rolls that they could find in the city. As soon as they came back to the stadium, they started selling hot sausages in bread rolls. They shouted to people watching the baseball game, “Get your hot dachshund sausages!”

On that day, a man named Tad Dorgan was at the stadium. His job was drawing pictures for newspapers. When he saw a dachshund sausage in a bread roll sold at the stadium, he got very excited. He got an idea for the newspaper and started drawing. He decided to make the \*title of the drawing “Get your dachshund!” but he didn't know how to spell the German word “dachshund”. So, he chose an easier word in English instead. He changed the picture title to

“Get your hot dogs!” Tad’s picture made the word ‘hot dog’ very popular, and it spread all over the world as the new name for the food.

The second story is about Anton Feuchtwanger, a German who sold dachshund sausages on the streets in the U.S. The sausages were so hot that ( ③ ). To solve this problem, Anton always gave white gloves to the people who bought his sausages. However, gloves cost too much money. Soon, he thought of an idea to sell sausages in bread rolls! He asked his brother working at a bakery to make a new type of bread roll for his dachshund sausages.

There are many other stories about the history of hot dogs, but we cannot tell what is true. When you go to a stadium next time, enjoy a hot dog with ketchup!

- \* hot dog : ホットドッグ      ketchup : ケチャップ      sauce : ソース  
dachshund : ダックスフンド (ドイツ原産の犬種)      German : ドイツ人 / ドイツ語の  
bread roll : コッペパン, ホットドッグなどに用いられる細長いパン      title : タイトル

(ア) 本文中の ( あ ) と ( い ) に入れる語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. あ - but      い - So
2. あ - and      い - Then
3. あ - so      い - But
4. あ - so      い - Then

(イ) 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。なお, 文頭に来る語の最初の文字も小文字で示してあります。

- A. no one could hold them in their hands  
B. they ate sausages almost always with bread  
C. they weren’t making any money that day because of the weather

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

(ウ) 本文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. Although the word ketchup comes from a Chinese word, ketchup with tomatoes was made for the first time by an American.
2. People made ketchup without tomatoes because they didn't think tomatoes tasted good.
3. It didn't take a long time before dachshund sausages meant hot dogs in the nineteenth century.
4. Tad Dorgan became popular among American people because he sold the first hot dog.
5. Anton Feuchtwanger always wore white gloves when he served hot sausages to his customers.
6. No one seems to know exactly who invented hot dogs or who started to use the name "hot dog".



【9】 次の英文を読んで、あとの(ア)~(エ)の問いに答えなさい。

*Sujin and Yuki are high school students and are talking with Mr. White, their English teacher, after school.*

**Mr. White** : Sujin, you came to Japan from Korea last year, right? Have you had any interesting experiences in Japan?

**Sujin** : Oh, yes! I was very excited when I learned about traditional Japanese music.

**Mr. White** : Can you tell me about it?

**Sujin** : Sure! My host mother teaches the \**koto*. She has given me several lessons and I can play a few pieces of music.

**Yuki** : That's nice! Is it difficult to play the *koto*?

**Sujin** : Well, ( ① ). I thought it was easy for me because the *koto* looks like the \**kayagum*, a traditional musical instrument of Korea. But when I started to learn, I found some similar and different points between the *koto* and the *kayagum*. Both have several \*strings and we usually sit on the floor when we play them. However, the numbers of the strings are different. The *kayagum* I played in Korea has twelve strings, but my host mother's *koto* has thirteen strings. This is one of the biggest differences for me. Another point is the way of making sound. We wear special tools called *tsume* on our fingers when we play the *koto*. However, we only use our fingers when we play the *kayagum*.

**Yuki** : I see. You like traditional instruments very much!

**Sujin** : Yes, I love them! I first learned how to play the *kayagum* in junior high school in Korea, and I fell in love with its sound. Now, I'm studying in Japan, and luckily, I'm learning how to play another traditional instrument.

**Yuki** : It's nice that you can learn how to play traditional instruments at school. This summer, I had a chance to play traditional music for a festival at a shrine near my house, and there were many things I learned about music for the first time. At school, we don't learn much about traditional Japanese music. I wish I could learn more about it.

**Mr. White** : I wish there were more young people like you. These days, there are not so many young people who are interested in traditional culture. Protecting your own traditional culture is very important. How can we make young people interested in their own traditional cultures? Do you have any good ideas, Sujin?

**Sujin** : Let me see. I guess ( ② ). But I was surprised when I watched a *koto*

performance in a concert with my host mother. They played rock music many young people liked. When it was played on the *koto*, it sounded beautiful and different. I liked their performance very much, and I hope more young people will have a chance to listen to such a performance.

**Mr. White** : Sounds great. What do you think about it, Yuki?

**Yuki** : I hear there are some people ( ③ ) to protect traditional culture. Such people say that many traditional things have been disappearing and they can't stop it. But I don't think so. I believe there is something we can do.

**Mr. White** : You're right. We should try hard to protect our traditional cultures. They are actually a part of ourselves and a part of our societies.

**Sujin** : Yes, I agree. I hope more young people will be interested in traditional music and I want to continue to play the *koto* and the *kayagum*.

**Yuki** : Wonderful! I would like to watch your performance someday.

**Mr. White** : Me, too! Thank you for sharing your ideas. It was very interesting to hear about the traditional cultures of Korea and Japan.

\* *koto* : 琴 (こと)      *kayagum* : カヤグム (朝鮮半島で使われている琴に似た楽器)  
string : 弦

(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. I'm afraid not
2. that's not an easy question
3. I agree with you
4. there's something wrong with it

(イ) 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. a lot of young people often think that it is not very difficult to understand traditional music because they learn it at school
2. most people sometimes think playing traditional instruments is easy when they listen to familiar music which is played on such instruments
3. a lot of young people believe that on the *koto* they can only play old music they don't know, so they aren't interested in playing it
4. most people are proud of their own traditional instruments because they can play various music on them

(ウ) 本文中の ( ③ ) 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. who don't think it is possible
2. who think it is effective
3. who have recommended the plan
4. who have found a good way

(エ) 本文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. *Koto* and *kayagum* are the same types of musical instruments and are played in the same way.
2. Yuki enjoyed Sujin's performance when he played some rock music on the *koto*.
3. Sujin began to learn how to play one more traditional instrument of Korea this year.
4. Sujin hopes that young people will be more interested in traditional instruments by listening to popular music which is played on them.
5. The two students agree with Mr. White's idea about the importance of traditional culture.
6. Yuki wants to play a traditional instrument because she has no experience of playing it.

(問題は、これで終わりです。)

