

2024年度

入学試験

英語問題

(全 20 ページ)

注意事項

1. 受験番号、氏名および解答はすべて別紙の解答用紙に記入しなさい。
2. 問題用紙に解答を書きこんでも採点されません。
3. リスニング問題の放送中、問題用紙の余白にメモを取っても構いません。
4. 筆記問題の語数指示のある記述問題については、解答用紙のマス目に1語ずつ記入し、解答すること。ただし、ピリオドやコンマなどについては、以下の例にならい、1マスを使用せずに解答すること。

例：解答が、以下の場合。

I like English and math very much. My brother likes them, too. So we often study them together.

解答用紙記入例

I	like	English	and	math	very	much.
My	brother	likes	them,	too.	So	we

(以下略)

* 第1問・第2問はリスニング問題です。

第1問の英文は1回しか放送されません。

第2問の英文は2回放送されます。

(以下余白)

第1問 第1問は、問1から問5までの5問です。それぞれの問いについて対話を聞き、最後の発言に対する相手の反応として最も適切なものを、選択肢ア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、該当の箇所ではベルが鳴ります。(英文は1回しか放送されません。)

最初に、問題用紙を見ながら「例」を聞きなさい。

例： Man: You look happy, Ryoko.
Woman: Yes! I got a big birthday present from my mother.
Man: Oh, that's great. What was it?
Woman: (the sound of a bell) ベルの音が鳴ります。

ア I gave her a birthday present.
イ She gave me a cute bag.
ウ She likes dogs very much.
エ My favorite is this bag.

答え： イ

問1

- ア I've already ordered coffee.
- イ I'm not thirsty.
- ウ How much is it?
- エ After the meal, please.

問2

- ア She told me when she would be back.
- イ Then, could you tell her to call me back when she comes home?
- ウ I see. Then, I'll ask her father what time she gets home.
- エ All right. Would you pass the telephone to Anna?

問3

- ア Of course. Please help me finish my painting.
- イ Sorry, but I can't. I'm too tired to go out today.
- ウ I'm afraid I can't. I'll be painting my picture in the art room.
- エ Sure. What time are the performances?

問4

- ア Yes. Just take the No.5 bus from that bus stop.
- イ Yes. I'll walk to the city stadium with you.
- ウ You can see the stadium just across the street.
- エ The bus will take 40 minutes.

問5

- ア Yes, he did. He found it for me.
- イ Really? Then, I'll go and ask him in his room.
- ウ No. I've just seen it on the table in the dining room.
- エ That's possible. I'll call him and ask.

第2問 第2問は、問1から問5までの5問です。長めの会話文を聞き、それぞれの問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、選択肢ア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。(英文は2回放送されます。)

キャシーとルークが話をしています。

問1 Why did Cathy and Luke have to have dinner by themselves?

- ア Because their parents were traveling.
- イ Because they didn't have much money.
- ウ Because their parents were out until late.
- エ Because they had many things to do at home.

問2 Why didn't Cathy and Luke choose the new pizza restaurant?

- ア Because it hasn't opened yet.
- イ Because it costs a lot.
- ウ Because it is too crowded.
- エ Because their parents didn't agree.

問3 What did Cathy and Luke decide to do for dinner?

- ア To do some shopping and cook by themselves.
- イ To go to a cheaper restaurant near the museum.
- ウ To call a pizza restaurant Luke's friend loves.
- エ To order delivery from a restaurant they know.

問4 What was the problem when the dinner arrived?

- ア They didn't have enough money.
- イ There was only one drink.
- ウ The pizza was not a pepperoni pizza.
- エ They could not order by phone.

問5 What will Cathy and Luke do next?

- ア They will call another restaurant.
- イ Luke will eat the pizza but Cathy won't eat any.
- ウ They will eat pizza, french fries and drink cola.
- エ They will eat pizza and go out to buy some more drinks.

このページは白です。

次のページから筆記問題が始まります。

第3問 次の英文をよく読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。(それぞれの段落には番号がついています。)

Heat Wave Causes Havoc for Japan's Summer Sports

【1】 For many people, Japan's summer holidays are a time for playing or watching sports. Even though the weather is hot and humid, thousands of athletes and fans go to games and practices outdoors. This year however, many sports had to rethink their plans because of the hot weather. The high temperatures set several new records, and these temperatures started earlier and finished later. In this article, we'll learn what a heat wave is, what high temperatures do to the body, and what athletes can do to stay safe.

【2】 A heat wave is a period* of time with unusually hot weather. Some heat waves can be only two days, but they can sometimes last for many weeks. Japan's worst heat wave was in 2022 and lasted for 32 days. The temperature is controlled by the movement of hot and cold air around the world. Sometimes hot air can gather close to the ground in one area. This is called a heat dome. Clouds cannot move above a heat dome, so these areas also get a lot of sunlight. This makes them even hotter. Heat waves are often created in this way. Japan's worst heat wave created temperatures as high as 41 degrees. Heat waves are very dangerous for the people who live in the area. More people are killed by heat waves than by typhoons, tornadoes or blizzards. Since the year 2000, about 8000 people have died on average each year because of heat waves. Heat waves also lead to a loss of water and food, and make people use more electricity. The number and the length of heat waves are increasing because of climate change.

【3】 When your body becomes very hot, this can be very dangerous for your health. The human body works best when it is between 36 and 37 degrees. If your body gets hotter than that, it starts to work to cool down. There are two main ways for your body to cool down. The first is through your blood. Your heart pushes more blood close to your skin, and heat is sent out of your body from the blood through your skin. The second is sweat*. Sweating takes heat out from your body when it evaporates* on your skin. However, a heat wave can cause problems. If the air temperature is hotter than your body temperature, you can't send heat out through your blood. Also, if the air is very humid, you will still sweat, but your sweat will not evaporate. This means that your body cannot cool down. If this lasts for a long time, your body will become very tired. This is called heat exhaustion. Heat exhaustion will make you feel weak, dizzy, and sick. If your body temperature gets close to 40 degrees, you may feel an even worse effect — heat stroke. Heat stroke can cause you to collapse*, have seizures* and even die.

【4】 There are many ways for athletes to stay safe in a heat wave. A sports field can be a very bad place to be in a heat wave. Athletes' bodies already have to work hard when they are playing sports. Fields with artificial turf* are especially dangerous because they get even hotter than natural grass fields. The safest thing to do might be to cancel games on the hottest days. Heat stroke kills more than a thousand people every year in Japan. If you start to feel weak, or sick, you have to stop playing and cool your body down as soon as possible. You can cool your body by getting out of sunlight, drinking sports drinks and resting in a cool place. Athletes who cool down quickly will get better soon, but many athletes continue to play until they become very ill. They continue because they want to support their teammates, or because they don't want to look weak. These athletes have the highest risk of dying.

【5】 Heat waves are becoming more common. The next time you start to feel bad when playing sports in summer, please stop immediately and cool down.

*period : 期間 *sweat : 汗 *evaporate : 蒸発する *collapse : 倒れる
 *seizure : 痙攣 (けいれん) *artificial turf : 人工芝

問1 以下の表は段落ごとにかかれた内容をまとめたものである。各段落の内容として最も適切なものをア～オからそれぞれ一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

【1】	Introduction
【2】	
【3】	
【4】	
【5】	Conclusion

- ア Heat waves around the world
- イ The effects of heat waves on sports
- ウ The effects of climate change
- エ The effects of heat waves on the body
- オ An explanation of heat waves

問2 次の質問の答えとして最も適切なものをア～エからそれぞれ一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. According to the article, what was special about this year?

- ア Games and practices started earlier than before.
- イ More people attended games and practices than before.
- ウ People went to games and practices in hot and humid weather.
- エ The weather was hotter than before.

2. What did the article say about deaths?

- ア About 8000 people died because of heat waves between the year 2000 and today.
- イ About 8000 people died because of heat waves every year between the year 2000 and today.
- ウ Heat waves, typhoons, and other disasters killed about 8000 people every year.
- エ Japan's worst heat wave killed about 8000 people.

3. What does the article say about humid air?


- ア Humid air is less dangerous.
- イ Humid air is hotter than dry air.
- ウ Humid air stops your body cooling down.
- エ Humid air stops you from sweating.

4. What did the article NOT say about athletes?

- ア Their bodies are better at cooling down than other people.
- イ They are safer on natural grass fields.
- ウ They don't want people to think they are weak.
- エ They should cool down if they feel sick.

問3 以下のポスターは第4段落を参考に作成したものである。本文の内容に合うよう、空欄 (a) (b) に適切な語句を入れ、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、書き出しに続くように、それぞれ2語以上の英語で答えること。

Playing Sports in Hot Weather is Dangerous!



If you feel bad:

- Don't (a)!
- Go (b)!
- Drink sports drinks!

第4問 次のスピーチ文をよく読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Hello, everyone! I'm Deepa, and I'm excited to tell you all about a wonderful celebration* in my home country, India — *Diwali*. It's a special time for me, and I want to share the happiness of *Diwali* with all of you, my Japanese classmates. *Diwali* is also known as the Festival of Lights. It lasts for five days and usually happens during the darkest nights of October or November. My family loves the preparation* for *Diwali* as much as the festival. To prepare for *Diwali*, my family usually cleans our house, makes delicious food, and then prepares the decorations and lights for the big festival on the third day.

Diwali is about new beginnings which is like a New Year's celebration, so the first thing to do before *Diwali* is to clean our homes well. It's like a big cleaning party with the whole family. This cleaning isn't just housework; it's about throwing away bad feelings and making a fresh start. Last year, my sister dropped a bucket of dirty water on the floor after she finished cleaning, so we had to clean twice! She was really sad, but we reminded her that *Diwali* is a time for new beginnings, so she felt better quickly. She became happy when she saw all the sweets my grandmother made! *Diwali* is famous for all the unique sweets and snacks people make during the festival. There are *laddoos*, *jalebis*, and *barfis*, and they all smell so good because they are made with foods often found in India, like pistachios, cardamom, rose, and saffron. Just like some people leave sake out at shrines in Japan, we put some of the sweets we make at the temples near our homes, so the Gods can celebrate *Diwali* with us.

The day before *Diwali* is called "*chotti Diwali*" which means "little *Diwali*" in Hindi. It sounds like Japanese, right? *Chotti Diwali* is the final day of preparation. We enjoy decorating on this day! My mother is so careful when she uses colorful powders to make beautiful designs called *rangoli* in front of our door. These designs say 'welcome' to guests and bring happiness to the coming year. When all the preparations are finished, we are ready to start! On the first day of *Diwali*, we light up our homes with old lamps. We use small lamps called *diyas* that are filled with oil. When we light them, we pray for a brighter and happier future.

Diwali lasts for five days, but the third day is the most important one. On that day we have the big *Diwali* celebration. The big *Diwali* celebration is held on the day of the month when you can't see the moon. This is different from the moon-viewing holiday in Japan! We wait for a dark night and bring light to it on the festival day. My family goes outside to watch the big fireworks show held in our town. The sky turns into a colorful painting, and it's so pretty. I watch the fireworks with my family and friends, and it feels like we're in a dream. It's like the whole world is celebrating with us.

Diwali isn't just about food and pretty lights. It's about spending time with family and friends. Last year, my family went back to India for *Diwali*, so I spent time with my aunts, uncles, and cousins. We cleaned our Grandparents' house together. On the last day, we talked and gave sweets to each other. I was reminded that *Diwali* is a time to show love and care for each other and make wonderful memories. *Diwali* is a time for our whole community comes together and hopes for a brighter future. I always feel happy when *Diwali* comes every year, and I hope that I can celebrate this wonderful holiday with you all in Japan!

*celebration : 祝い *preparation : 準備

問1 次の質問の答えとして最も適切なものをア～エからそれぞれ一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. What is the best title for this speech?
 - ア Differences Between Indian and Japanese Holidays
 - イ All about Indian Holidays
 - ウ My Favorite Holiday, *Diwali*
 - エ My Sister and *Diwali*

2. What did Deepa's little sister do last year?
 - ア She made the clean house dirty again.
 - イ She made sweets for her family with her grandmother.
 - ウ She got new clothes to wear to the festival.
 - エ She made *rangoli* designs on her family's doorstep.

3. What are three things people have to do to prepare for *Diwali*?
 - ア Cleaning the house, preparing food, lighting the *diyas*
 - イ Making *laddoos*, buying new clothes, watching fireworks
 - ウ Cleaning the house twice, eating *rangoli*, preparing the *diyas*
 - エ Seeing family, picking out a new outfit, bringing food to the temple

4. What did Deepa NOT say in her speech?
 - ア *Diwali* is a time to spend with friends and family.
 - イ *Diwali* is celebrated all over the world.
 - ウ The most important day of *Diwali* is celebrated on a dark night.
 - エ People have to do a lot of work to prepare for *Diwali*.

問2 以下は、本文の内容を参考に *Diwali* のために Deepa's family が毎年行う事がらを表にしたものである。表を完成させるために最も適切なものをあとのア〜クからそれぞれ一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Before <i>Diwali</i>	(a)
<i>Chotti Diwali</i>	(b)
First Day of <i>Diwali</i>	(c)
Second Day of <i>Diwali</i>	Go to the Temple
Third Day of <i>Diwali</i>	(d)
Fourth Day of <i>Diwali</i>	Spend time with Family
Fifth Day of <i>Diwali</i>	Give sweets to each other

ア Clean the house	オ Go shopping for new clothes
イ Clean the house again	カ Make <i>jalebis</i> and <i>barfis</i>
ウ Light the <i>diyas</i>	キ Make the <i>rangoli</i>
エ Give presents	ク Watch fireworks

第5問 次の対話文をよく読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Ms. Suzuki: Good morning, everyone. In today's English class, we are going to hear talks from four international students. They came to Japan last year and they will talk about their experiences in Japan. This will give you a chance to think about how to prepare for your study abroad program.

Claire: Hi, my name is Claire. I'm from the US. I have been living in Japan for nine months now. I enjoy living in Japan. However, I had a lot of trouble in the month I arrived here. It was difficult to buy things I needed. I brought about 200 dollars with me. I changed it for Japanese yen at the airport. I was just buying everyday items like food and using the subway, but I spent the money very quickly. After three days, I had almost no money. I asked my parents to send me some money. They sent me 500 dollars through the post office but it took one week to arrive. During that week I had a terrible time. I could only eat cheap food from the convenience store. After one month, I found a good way to get money quicker. My parents helped me prepare a cash card. My parents could charge the cash card with money quickly. I could use the money after two days. They kindly sent me 1000 dollars. Then I had a new problem. I spent too much money!

Ms. Suzuki: Thank you Claire for sharing your experiences. I think we learned that you

【1】

Joe: Hi everyone, I'm Joe from Korea. Thanks for your story, Claire. When I came to Japan, I brought my laptop, an iPad, a games console, a digital camera, an electronic dictionary and a smart watch. However, I almost never use them. Since I came to Japan, I have had a great host family and I have made some great friends. I have learned that person to person communication is important for learning Japanese and about Japanese culture. I don't want to lose any time that I could spend learning. I spend a lot of time talking to my host family and friends, so I don't use my electronic items. Now, I don't have enough space in my room because of those items. It wasn't a good idea to bring all of them.

Ms. Suzuki: Thank you Joe for your talk. I think we learned that you

【2】

Sarah: Hi. I'm Sarah from Australia. When I came to Japan, I made a very big mistake. It was winter in Australia so I brought heavy winter clothes. My suitcases were so heavy that I had to pay extra* money at the airport. The total weight limit of my suitcases was forty

kilograms, but I had three suitcases and each one was fifteen kilograms. I was really unhappy because I had to pay an extra 10 dollars for every extra kilogram. When I arrived in Japan, I suddenly remembered that the seasons are different in our two countries! It was the middle of summer and I had no summer clothes to wear.

Ms. Suzuki: Thank you Sarah for that interesting story. I think we learned that you 【3】

Michael: Hi guys. My name is Michael and I'm from Germany. When I came to Japan, I had some communication problems. I studied Japanese in university so my Japanese was good. However, when I had problems, I didn't share them with my host family. For example, my host mother would always give me too much food for every meal. The new food was always delicious and interesting, but I don't usually eat such big meals and I found them very difficult to eat. However, I was worried that I would make her sad so I didn't say anything. She gave me more and more food. I became sick from eating too much. After that, I wrote my host mother a letter. I told her my feelings. She understood my problem and supported me a lot. I was so happy.

Ms. Suzuki: Thank you Michael for telling us that. I think we learned that you 【4】
And thank you all so much for your talks. I think the students learned a lot. Everyone, let's say thanks again to our speakers.

*extra : 追加の, 余分な

問1 本文中の空欄【1】～【4】に当てはまるものとして、最も適切なものをア～カからそれぞれ一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア shouldn't keep your feelings inside.
- イ should learn a language before you travel.
- ウ should travel with an open mind, ready to communicate face to face with people.
- エ should not use that useful service too much.
- オ should not travel alone but with friends.
- カ should research the conditions in the country you will visit.

問2 次の質問の答えとして最も適切なものをア～エからそれぞれ一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. How long did Claire have to wait to get her money for the first time?

- ア Two days.
- イ Three days.
- ウ One week.
- エ One month.

2. Why doesn't Joe use electronic items in Japan?

- ア He lost them in Japan.
- イ His host family does not allow him to.
- ウ He likes communicating without them.
- エ He forgot to bring them.

3. How much extra money did Sarah have to pay at the airport?

- ア \$50
- イ \$100
- ウ \$150
- エ \$200

4. Why didn't Michael share his problems with his host mother?

- ア Because his host mother was often angry with him.
- イ Because he thought he could overcome the problem.
- ウ Because he wanted to protect his host mother's feelings.
- エ Because he felt the language barrier.

第6問 次の1～5の英文の下線部ア～エには間違いが一つずつあります。その部分を記号で答え、正しく書き直しなさい。

1 Lake Biwa is larger than any other lakes in Japan.

2 There were a lot of water left in the bottle this morning.

3 How did you think of the plan that she suggested at the meeting?

4 Can you guess the story what was the most surprising to the students in today's English class?

5 The number of foreign people are coming to Japan has been increasing these days.

第7問 次のAとBの会話文中の()内の語句を会話の流れに合うように並べ替え、()内の3番目と6番目にあたるものを選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にあたる語も小文字で示しています。

- 1 A : Have you visited the new restaurant which opened last week?
B : Yes, I have. I went there with my family a few days ago.
A : Really? How was the food there?
B : I ordered curry, but (ア hotter イ it ウ thought エ much オ I
カ than キ was).
- 2 A : Do you know where Ayumi is? Her painting won a special prize! I want to tell her.
B : That's great! But she is not feeling well today. She did not come to school.
A : That's too bad. I (ア about it イ if ウ know エ let オ knew
カ her キ I ク could) her phone number.
B : I know her e-mail address. Let's send her an e-mail.
- 3 A : Do you learn haiku at school in Japan?
B : Yes. We usually learn it in junior high school.
A : Good. (ア you イ thing ウ me エ could オ most カ the
キ tell ク important) to remember when you write haiku?
B : Well..., I think every haiku must have one kigo, a seasonal word.
- 4 A : I've been thinking about my dream for the future. Actually, I want to be an actor.
B : Wow! I (ア become イ are ウ a エ to オ you カ famous キ able
ク hope) actor.

第8問 次の問いについては、問題冊子の表紙に記載の注意事項 4. を確認して解答すること。ピリオドやコンマなどは語数に含まれないので、注意すること。

次の会話文中の (1) ~ (3) に入る、文脈にあったセリフを、それぞれ 10 ~ 20 語 の英語で書きなさい。ただし、文の数はいくつでもかまいません。

Kevin: How was today's math test? I couldn't answer most of the questions.

You: It was difficult for me, too. I'm not very good at math.

Kevin: Me, neither. What subject do you like the best?

You: (1)

Kevin: I see. I understand your reason, but that's not my favorite subject. I like Japanese the best. It's a difficult language but it's interesting to me.

You: Aren't kanji difficult for you?

Kevin: Yes, they are! Could you give me some advice about learning *kanji*?

You: (2)

Kevin: That's a good idea. I can give you some advice about English. Do you have any problems learning English?

You: (3) Could you give me some advice?

これで筆記問題は終わりです。

