

令和6年度 六年制普通科入学試験問題

英語

[1] 日本語に合うように、[] 内の語(句)を並べかえて英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語(句)も小文字にしてあります。

(1) 何時に彼女にそこに行ってほしいのですか。

[her / do / want / there / to / go / time / you / what]?

(2) 私は彼女にもらった時計をずっと探しています。

[from / the watch / her / been / looking / have / I / for / I / got].

(3) 何かいつもと違うことをすることに興味がありますか。

[in / something / you / doing / interested / different / are]?

(4) もしも私に権限があれば、誰にも残業をさせないのになあ。

[I / anyone / I / would / make / the power, / had / if / work / not / overtime].

(5) 病院は負傷した人々で混みあっていました。

[with / was / people / crowded / the hospital / injured].

(6) 昨日起こった事故についてどう思いますか。

[you / took / about / the accident / do / how / that / place / yesterday / feel]?

[2] 次の(1)~(6)の対話文の空所に入る最も適切なものを次のア~エからそれぞれ一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) Patrick : The ending of the movie was easy to tell.

James : Really? ()

Patrick : I knew that he would get home safely.

ア Don't mention it.

イ I have to go home.

ウ I had no clue.

エ I like movies.

(2) Isla : The food that they serve at the restaurant is amazing.

Oliver : You had the same food last week.

Isla : () It's so yummy.

ア Thank you.

イ Where is the restaurant?

ウ I like the other restaurant.

エ I just couldn't help myself.

(3) Bill : Can we go now?

Brian : Sorry, but I have to take care of this mess first.

Bill : ()

ア Do I need help?

イ Do you need help?

ウ I will go after you.

エ Where are you going?

(4) Jen : Have you finished your homework yet?

Mary : () I just need half an hour to finish it off.

Jen : O.K.

ア It's almost done.

イ You are right.

ウ How much do you need?

エ Yes, I have.

(5) David : Has Jim already left for the shopping mall?

Mary : () His car key is gone. Did you want something?

David : I need some cans of tuna.

ア His car is great.

イ No, he hasn't.

ウ I'm looking forward to it.

エ I guess so.

(6) Maeve: Did you open the window?

Asher: Yeah, I wanted to get some fresh air. ()

Maeve: No, it's just that I was feeling a little bit chilly.

ア Sure.

イ Can I open it?

ウ Did I do something wrong?

エ Because I was hungry.

(7) Joe: Do you really like living in Yamaguchi?

Denny: () I couldn't ask for a better location to lead a relaxing life.

Joe: I agree completely.

ア No, I don't.

イ It's terrible.

ウ I don't live there anymore.

エ Yes, I do.

(8) Jack: Shall we go for dinner?

Nancy: That sounds great. ()

Jack: Anything but Mexican would be great. I just had it last night.

ア What do you feel like?

イ Are you thirsty?

ウ Where is the restaurant?

エ I will ask him.

[3] 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Going to school is very important ①for many reasons. Students learn about language, math, and other subjects for their future. They meet and talk with other students and adults. And there is one more thing about school life that is important for many families throughout the world. That is the school meal. For many students, school lunch is the most important meal of the day.

South Sudan is a country in Northeast Africa. ②It is one of many countries that are facing a serious food problem. The cost of food has risen 70% to 140% in the past two years. Climate change and the war in Ukraine are some reasons for ③the increase. School lunches keep children (④) in these situations.

School meals also encourage children to come to school. In South Sudan, many girls (⑤) finish school. About 40% of girls under the age of 18 get married and quit school. In some parts of the country, 75 percent of girls are not in school. The UN World Food Programme (WFP) started a school lunch program at some schools in South Sudan. At one school, Malakia Primary Girls School, ⑥the rate of girls coming to school doubled after the program started. Education is important for girls' futures, and school meals are a way to keep them from quitting school.

Through the WFP's program, 8,000 girls in 64 schools in South Sudan get meals. If the girls show that they are going to school, they can get food to take home as well. One teacher says that students are getting better scores on national tests because of this program. South Sudan is one example, but children are hungry in many other countries, too. If all schools could provide meals, there (⑦) hungry children in the world.

問1 下線部①の具体的な内容として、第1段落で述べられていないことをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 同級生と会ってコミュニケーションをとることができること。

イ 語学や数学は世界中の家族にとっても大切な勉強になること。

ウ 将来のために様々な教科を学ぶことができること。

エ 子供たちにとって学校給食が一日のうちで最も大切な食事になること。

問2 下線部②を日本語に訳しなさい。その際、“It”が指し示す内容を明らかにすること。

問3 下線部③の具体的な内容を日本語で答えなさい。

問4 空所(④)に入る最も適切なものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア health

イ healthy

ウ motivation

エ motivating

問5 空所(⑤)に入る最も適切なものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア do not

イ can

ウ usually

エ completely

問6 下線部⑥を日本語に訳しなさい。

問7 空所(⑦)に入る最も適切なものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア will be more

イ may be fewer

ウ might be more

エ would be fewer

問8 次の文は最終段落の内容をまとめたものである。最終段落を読んで、(ア)、(イ)の空所を埋めなさい。

世界食糧計画(WFP)のおかげで、南スーダンでは64の学校で8000人の女子生徒が給食を提供されている。彼女たちは

(ア) _____ こともでき、ある先生によれば(イ) _____ 。

南スーダンは一例だが、世界中の多くの国でも子供たちが十分に食事をとることができていない。

[4] 以下の英文は、ブライアン・ターナーさんという方がおこなったスピーチの本文である。それについてあとの問いに答えなさい。

Hello, everyone. My name is Brian Turner. I'm from Tucson, Arizona. ①When asked to describe my first surprising experiences in Japan, I always *recall my first few days in Tokyo. Though it was back in 1978, it seems like only yesterday.

Soon after I arrived at Haneda Airport, I took a bus to a hotel in downtown Tokyo. The next day I (②) travel by train, so I went to Tokyo Station. That was where I met with a number of surprises.

When I got there, it was rush hour. The station *resembled a *beehive with hundreds of people flowing in and out of it. I felt completely *overwhelmed because I had never seen such a sight before in the U.S., not even in LA or New York.

While I was waiting for my train, I noticed that car numbers were painted on the platform and that the train's arrival time was posted. But I didn't think much about it. Then, a shock came when the train arrived on time and stopped with the cars located *precisely as marked on the platform. ③The train's arrival was to the second.

Another surprising thing about the Japanese railway system was the *frequency of the trains. Unlike the U.S. system, the trains came one after another, all on time.

After finishing my business in the *suburbs of Tokyo later in the day, I took the train back to Tokyo Station. I began to walk around the shopping area that was part of the station. As I passed by several restaurants, I noticed that each restaurant had what appeared to be displays of the actual food offered on the menus. *On closer examination, I realized that these were not food at all. *Rather, they were food models or food replicas, carefully fashioned and colored *imitations of the actual meals.

I was already starving by that time, so I walked into one of the restaurants. *Not knowing how to speak or read Japanese, I *had no other choice but to take the waitress outside the restaurant and point to the meal I wanted to order. The display really rescued me from a possible communication *disaster.

Japan sure is full of surprises. Thank you for listening.

*recall 思い出す	*resemble 似ている	*beehive ミツバチの巣	*overwhelmed 圧倒された
*precisely 正確に	*frequency 本数、回数	*suburb 郊外	*on closer examination より注意して調べてみると
*rather それどころか、むしろ		*imitation 模造品	*not knowing 知らなかったの
*have no other choice but to ~	~せざるを得ない、~する他ない		*disaster 大失敗、惨事

問1 下線部①の意味として最も適切なものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア 日本で私が初めて驚いた経験を話すように誰かに頼まれると
- イ 日本で初めて驚かされた経験をいつ説明するかと聞かれたら
- ウ 日本に来て一番びっくりした出来事を尋ねたときはいつでも
- エ 私がびっくりした経験を日本人と最初に共有できるとしたら

問2 空所 (②) に入る最も適切なものを次のア～オから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア will
- イ must
- ウ cannot
- エ should
- オ had to

問3 下線部③の意味として最も適切なものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア 電車の到着にかかった時間は数秒に満たないと感じた。
- イ 電車の到着は到着予定時刻と比べてほとんど違わなかった。
- ウ 電車の到着時に私が乗ったのは前から2両目の車両だった。
- エ 電車が到着した場所は、私が立っていた2番ホームだった。

問4 本文の内容を踏まえ、以下の文の空所 [④] に入る最も適切なものを次のア～オから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Brian Turner finally decided to eat at the restaurant because [④] .

- ア he was really hungry then
- イ he was very fond of eating out
- ウ he found out the waitress was kind
- エ the food served there was popular and fashionable
- オ the language spoken there was easy to understand

- 問5 ある生徒は英語の授業でブライアンさんのスピーチの内容を **Summary** (要約) として次の表のようにまとめた。
空所 ~ と ~ に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Summary

General information

- Brian Turner from made a speech.
- , he visited Japan for the first time .

During the first few days in Tokyo

- He experienced culture shock when he .
- ↓
- He noticed that there were , but he didn't pay much attention to them.
- ↓
- He was shocked because he found that the trains were punctual and showed .
- ↓
- He was also surprised that trains came successively.
- ↓
- On the afternoon of the day, he saw before entering the restaurants.
- ↓
- Thanks to , he .

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="text" value="a"/> | ア downtown Tokyo | イ South America | ウ the United States of America |
| <input type="text" value="b"/> | ア Yesterday | イ A few days ago | ウ In 1978 |
| <input type="text" value="c"/> | ア on vacation | イ mainly for business | ウ to see one of his friends |

-
- ア was in Tokyo Station and realized how busy it was
 - イ arrived at Haneda Airport and saw many people there
 - ウ got to the station and all trains were behind schedule
 - エ reached Tokyo and noticed that there were a lot of insects

-
- ア a lot of people going to work by train
 - イ many digital displays at the airport
 - ウ a number of postboxes in the station
 - エ some numbers painted on the platform

-
- ア him how to buy tickets by cash or credit card smoothly
 - イ all of the passengers where to change trains at Tokyo Station
 - ウ people what number of the train car would stop in front of them
 - エ people from abroad the importance of protecting the environment

-
- ア a very gentle Japanese chef
 - イ food samples which looked so real
 - ウ the menus written in English and Japanese
 - エ famous sightseeing spots and beautiful art exhibitions

-
- ア talked with restaurant staff in English fluently
 - イ paid no money or tips at the Japanese restaurant
 - ウ felt safe to avoid miscommunication at the restaurant
 - エ helped other visitors from outside of Japan to learn Japanese

[5] 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

We have ①a serious food problem today. If the world's population continues growing *at the present rate, we will need twice as much food by 2050 as we do now. One possible way to solve this problem is eating insects. Actually, it is common to eat insects in some areas of the world, and at least two billion people eat insects as part of their daily meals. What are the good points of eating insects? How can this solve the food problem?

(a), insects are good for our health. They are rich in *nutrients we need to keep healthy. For example, 100g of *caterpillar has 31-77mg of *iron, but 100g of beef has only 6mg. In some developing countries, it is sometimes difficult for people to get enough nutrition from food, so insects can be a good *alternative.

Insects are also easy to raise. Because they have a higher ability to *adjust to the environment, they can live in various places. Caterpillars, (b), can be found in trees and on the ground in many parts of the world. Some insects can even live in a *desert. That is, they don't need a *specific type or area of land or a good climate to live in as farm animals do.

The third good point of using insects (②) food is that we can raise insects more easily than farm animals. Insects need much less food than cows, pigs or chickens. To produce 1kg of meat, cows need more than 8kg of food, but some insects need only 2kg. (c), most insects *lay a lot of eggs at one time. This means that we can raise a lot of insects at a low cost.

Of course, we have to do more research on safety *concerns, but eating insects has been widely accepted. The *Belgian government has allowed the sale of insects (②) food for the first time in Europe. In Asia, Korea has allowed seven kinds of insects to be used (②) food. ③It may [before / are / be / insects / so long / not] served on our tables.

*at the present rate 今の割合で *nutrient 栄養 *caterpillar イモ虫 *iron 鉄分 *alternative 代わりになるもの
*adjust to ～～に適応する *desert 砂漠 *specific 特定の *lay ～を産む *concern 心配事 *Belgian ベルギーの

問1 下線部①の内容を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

問2 空所 (a) ～ (c) に入る最も適切なものを次のア～エから一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。記号は1度ずつしか使えません。また、不要な選択肢が一つあります。

ア for example イ first of all ウ however エ also

問3 空所 (②) に入る最も適切なものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア on イ as ウ at エ in

問4 下線部③の [] 内の語(句)を並べかえて英文を完成させなさい。

問5 本文の内容に一致しないものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Some of the people around the world usually eat insects in daily life.
イ Insects are so healthy to eat that they could be a key to solving a food problem.
ウ Cows need to eat twice as much food as insects do.
エ In some countries, people can sell insects to eat.