

2023 年度 玉川学園高等部入学試験問題

英 語

(注意事項)

- (1) 試験時間は 50 分間、配点は 100 点満点です。
- (2) 問題冊子は 1 ページから 11 ページまであります。
- (3) 解答用紙には、受験番号を記入しなさい。
- (4) 解答は、すべて別紙の解答用紙の所定欄に記入しなさい。
- (5) 解答用紙の*欄には、何も記入してはいけません。
- (6) 試験開始の合図があるまでは、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- (7) 印刷が不明瞭な場合のみ質問を受けつけます。
- (8) 問題と解答は、声に出して読んではいけません。
- (9) 試験開始 5 分後に、放送によるリスニングの出題があります。
- (10) 試験開始後すぐに 2～3 ページの 1「リスニング問題」の指示文を読みなさい。

1 リスニング問題

第1部

あるものを説明する英文が読めます。その説明が示すものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。なお、英文は2度流れます。放送中にメモを取ってもかまいません。

No. 1 1. carpenter 2. dentist 3. farmer 4. hospital

No. 2 1. bird 2. cow 3. dog 4. monkey

No. 3 1. bookstore 2. café 3. doctor 4. library

No. 4 1. flute 2. guitar 3. singer 4. trumpet

No. 5 1. bicycle 2. boat 3. bus 4. engine

第2部

Ken と Susan の会話を聞いて、それに関する質問の答えとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。なお、会話は2度流れます。放送中にメモを取ってもかまいません。

- No. 6
1. Now.
 2. Next week.
 3. Tonight.
 4. Tomorrow.
- No. 7
1. Work.
 2. Go shopping.
 3. Go to the library.
 4. Read.
- No. 8
1. Talking with a girl named Sadako.
 2. Making paper cranes.
 3. Ken is talking.
 4. Watching a movie.
- No. 9
1. 4 hours.
 2. No.
 3. Yes.
 4. Susan likes to study.
- No. 10
1. Susan went to America 3 years ago.
 2. Susan will go to Spain.
 3. Susan has no plan this summer.
 4. Ken wants to go to America.

2 A : B = C : D という関係になるように () に入る適切な語を1語ずつ書きなさい。

A : B = C : D

- (1) sea : see = son : ()
- (2) man : men = leaf : ()
- (3) easy : difficult = cheap : ()
- (4) draw : drew = ride : ()
- (5) differ : difference = discuss : ()

3 日本語に合う英文を完成させるために () に入る適切な語を1語ずつ書きなさい。

- (1) 数学の宿題を手伝ってくれませんか。
Will you help me () my math homework?
- (2) 急いで、そうしないと最終電車に乗り遅れますよ。
Hurry up, () you will miss the last train.
- (3) 私は今までに一度も北海道へ行ったことがありません。
I have never () to Hokkaido.
- (4) その韓国の俳優さんは日本の若者に知られている。
The Korean actor is known () Japanese young people.
- (5) 彼女は親切にも電車の切符の買い方を教えてくれました。
It was kind () her to show me how to buy a train ticket.

4 次の英文の () 内の①～④から最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) The girl was (① please ② pleasing ③ pleased ④ to please) with the present.

(2) I wish I (① am ② were ③ be ④ been) a popular YouTuber.

(3) He read the novel, (① isn't ② wasn't ③ doesn't ④ didn't) he?

(4) I have known Ken (① for ② from ③ since ④ when) he was a child.

(5) We thought that our teacher (① is ② was ③ has been ④ would) angry.

5 次の a. と b. の2文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、() 内に最も当てはまる語を1語ずつ書きなさい。

(1) a. My house is half as large as Ken's.
b. Ken's house is () () large as mine.

(2) a. What a good speaker of English the student is!
b. How () the student speaks English!

(3) a. Look at the house with a red roof.
b. Look at the house () () a red roof.

6 A と B の対話を完成させるために () に当てはまる文を ①～⑤ から選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① Do you know what the population is?
- ② How about tomorrow morning?
- ③ How do you spell it?
- ④ What shall we do?
- ⑤ Where did you get them?

- (1) A: Kumi, do you have time to talk about the project now?
B: Sorry. I have to leave now. I'm going to see the doctor to get some medicine.
A: ()
B: Sure. See you.
- (2) A: Mr. Yamada, I don't understand. Could you say it again?
B: Sure. It is “さくら.”
A: ()
B: S-A-K-U-R-A.
- (3) A: I like your shoes. ()
B: My dad bought them in Hawaii as a souvenir.
A: Lucky you!
- (4) A: Tomorrow is Mom's birthday. ()
B: I have an idea. Let's cook dinner for her.
A: OK, but I am a terrible cook.
B: No problem. I can help you.
- (5) A: Ken, you are from Machida, right?
B: Yes, I was born and grew up there.
A: ()
B: It's about 430,000.

7 日本語に合うように [] の中の語（句）を並べかえて、英文を完成させなさい。
ただし、必要のない語（句）が一つずつ含まれているので注意しなさい。また、文頭
にくる単語も小文字になっているので、必要に応じて大文字に変えなさい。

- (1) 私は彼らは何を欲しいのかわかりません。
[do / know / what / they / want / don't / I].
- (2) 明日の朝、彼女は東京を出発する予定です。
[going / she / leave / is / to / Tokyo / for] tomorrow morning.
- (3) 私にはロンドンに住んでいる叔父がいます。
[is / living / uncle / in / I / an / have] London.
- (4) この本は私が読むには難しすぎた。
This book was [too / so / difficult / couldn't / I / that] read it.
- (5) 以前、私の家の近くに大きな桜の木がありました。
[used / big cherry trees / were / there / be / to] near my house.

8 それぞれの状況に応じた英文を（ ）内の語を用いて書きなさい。

- (1) 母親にノートを1冊買うのを頼みましたが、忘れないように念を押すときに、どの
ように言いますか。(forget)
- (2) 友達にどれくらいテニスを続けているのか聞くとき、どのように言いますか。
(been)

9 アメリカからの留学生 Kate は、今日から 1 週間 Saki の家にホームステイします。
次の会話を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

Saki : Hi, Katherine. We were looking forward to having you. Please come in.

Kate : Thank you. My name is Katherine. I'm from San Francisco. I'm really happy to be here.

Saki : Now, This is the kitchen, and this is the bathroom. My room is next to yours.

Kate : Oh, your room has a big piano.

Saki : Yes. I began (1) take piano lessons at the age of seven. Do you play the piano, too?

Kate : No. But I like singing and dancing. May I see the picture on the piano? Is that you?

Saki : Yes. This is a picture (2) take by my father last year. Here is your room.

Kate : Thank you. What a nice room!

Saki : I'm glad you like it.

【On the next day】

Saki : Good morning, Kate.

Kate : Yes. Thank you.

Saki : That's nice. Breakfast is almost ready.

Kate : Oh, Saki. This clock doesn't move. I think it's out of batteries.

Saki : Really? I'm so sorry. I'll bring new ones.

Kate : Thank you, Saki. How can we throw away used batteries?

Saki : Yes, we do. We have some rules about recycling.

Kate : Please tell me more.

Saki : Sure. We recycle resources, such as plastic bottles, glass bottles, cans, recyclable paper, and metal items.

Kate : That's amazing! People here are making great efforts to reduce garbage.

Saki : What kind of rules do you have in your city?

Kate : It's very easy. We just think if we can recycle them or not.

Saki : That's easy. Most of the kitchen garbage in Japan is thrown away with other garbage. It costs a lot to burn (3) them together. (4) In (a _____), there might be serious problems caused by burning trash.

Kate : Do you know that recycling rate in California is pretty high? (5) (A _____) to the news in California, about sixty percent of all the waste is recycled.

Saki : Wow, that's great!

設問

問1 ~ の空欄に当てはまる文を次の①～⑤から選びなさい。

- ① Do you play the piano?
- ② Do you recycle them?
- ③ Did you sleep well?
- ④ I'll show you my house.
- ⑤ Please call me Kate.

問2 下線部 (1)take、下線部 (2)take をそれぞれ適当な形に直して文を完成させなさい。
ただし、答えはそれぞれ1語とする。

問3 下線部 (3)them が示すことを日本語で書き表しなさい。

問4 下線部 (4)が「さらに」という意味に、下線部 (5)は「ニュースによると」という意味になるように、それぞれの空欄に与えられた文字で始まる語を書きなさい。

問5 次の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを①～③から1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) Why did the clock stop?

- ① Because it had a jet lag.
- ② Because it ran out of the batteries.
- ③ Because it was not recycled.

(2) How do people in San Francisco think when they throw away trash?

- ① They think whether or not they can recycle it.
- ② They think that the recycling rate in California is the highest in the world.
- ③ They make great efforts to burn as much trash as possible.

問6 会話の内容と一致している文を次の中から2つ選びなさい。

- ① Kate plays the piano.
- ② Saki will change the batteries of the clock in Kate's room.
- ③ Kate's room is next to the kitchen.
- ④ Recycling rate in Japan is higher than that in California.
- ⑤ Kitchen garbage is burnt with other burnable garbage in Japan.

10 次の文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Many people say plastic is not eco-friendly. (1) [is a / it is / plastic waste / that / true] large and serious problem for us. We (2) must try to be more eco-friendly in our daily lives. Some people take their own “eco-bags” to go shopping. Others buy food with less or even no *plastic packaging. They are all trying to protect the earth. But are they really doing (3) that?

(4) Sometimes plastic bags can be () eco-friendly () “eco-bags”. For example, cotton bags need more energy to make than plastic bags. They say that you need to use a cotton bag 131 times to make it more eco-friendly than using a plastic bag once. If you use the plastic bag twice, you will need to use the cotton bag (5) () times to make it more eco-friendly!

Plastic food packaging is another big problem. Japan is the world's (6) () largest plastic packaging country. However, if we stop (7) use plastic packaging, we may become even less eco-friendly. (8) This is because plastic packaging is saving much food from “food loss”. Food stays good for a longer time when it is in plastic packaging. Also, for example, when one apple in a box is damaged and goes bad, all others need to be (9) throw out. However, if they are in different packaging, they will still (10) be OK. Food loss can be (11) bad to the environment than plastic packaging.

Furthermore, plastic was first developed to be used instead of (12) ivory. In the past, humans used ivory to make many things. But one company thought we shouldn't hunt elephants just to get elephant teeth, and started to use plastic instead. If we didn't have plastic, we might still be using ivory. Plastic was first invented to save (13) () lives.

It is difficult (あ) think what is good for the environment, and how we can be more eco-friendly. However, we must think hard about the result of our actions, and try to do things that are truly good (い) the environment.

* plastic packaging: プラスチックの個包装

設問

問1 下線部(1)が「プラスチックゴミが私たちにとって大きく深刻な問題だというのは本当だ。」という意味になるように、[]内の語句を並べ替えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字になっています。

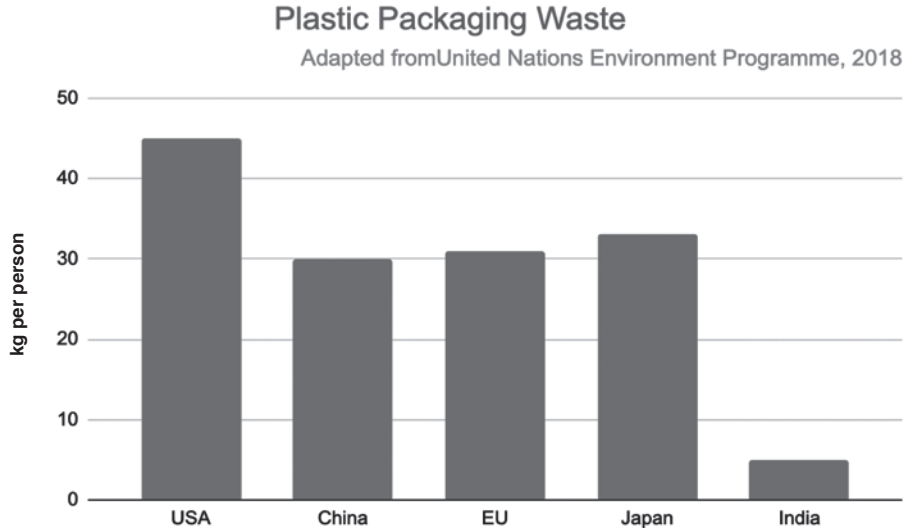
問2 下線部(2)を英単語2語で書き換えなさい。

問3 下線部(3)の指す内容を本文から4語で抜き出さなさい。

問4 下線部(4)が「ビニール袋の方が時にエコバッグよりも環境により優しいことがある。」という意味になるように、空欄に適切な英単語をそれぞれ1つずつ入れなさい。

問5 下線部 (5) に入る適切な数字を、本文に基づいて考えて答えなさい。

問6 下線部 (6) に入る適切な英単語を、下のグラフから考え答えなさい。



問7 下線部 (7) use、(9) throw、(10) be、(11) bad をそれぞれ適切な形に直して文を完成させなさい。ただし、直す必要がなければそのまま書きなさい。

問8 下線部 (8) とほぼ同じ意味を表す文を①～③から選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① Plastic packaging is stopping people from saving food.
- ② More food will be lost if we don't use plastic packaging.
- ③ Food loss happens because of plastic packaging.

問9 下線部 (12) ivory と同じ意味を表す部分を本文から2語で抜き出さなさい。

問10 下線部 (13) が「象たちの命」という意味になるように、空欄に英単語を入れなさい。

問11 空欄 (あ)、(い) に入れる適切な語句を下の①～④から選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、それぞれ1度しか使えません。

- ① at ② for ③ from ④ to

問12 本文の内容と一致しているものには○を、一致していないものには×をつけなさい。

- ①環境を守るために、私たちはプラスチックの使用は禁止すべきだ。
- ②プラスチックの使用の削減は、より環境に負担を与える結果につながることもある。
- ③環境を守るために、たとえ1回の買い物のためでもエコバッグを買うべきだ。
- ④プラスチックは人間の生活に必要な不可欠なものなので、削減に取り組む必要はない。