

2025 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 14 ページまでです。
- (3) 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。
- (4) 解答用紙には、受験番号を記入しなさい。
- (5) 解答は、すべて別紙の解答用紙の所定欄に記入しなさい。
- (6) 解答用紙の*欄には、何も記入してはいけません。
- (7) 印刷が不明瞭な場合のみ、質問を受け付けます。
- (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 1 ページの 1 「リスニング問題」の説明文を読みなさい。

問題は次のページから始まります。

1 リスニング問題

英文と質問を聞き、その答えとして最も当てはまるものを①～④から1つ選び、番号を書きなさい。なお、英文と質問はそれぞれ2度くり返されます。放送中にメモを取ってもかまいません。

1. ① He left his wallet.
 ② He didn't do his homework.
 ③ He didn't like the movie.
 ④ He left his ticket.

2. ① At 8 p.m.
 ② After she has dinner.
 ③ After she finishes her homework.
 ④ After she does the dishes.

3. ① His favorite chocolates.
 ② Ice cream flavors.
 ③ His hobby.
 ④ Presents for his friends.

4. ① Because he will go to a movie.
 ② Because he will stay home and study.
 ③ Because he will go to a concert.
 ④ Because he will go to a musical.

5. ① Two songs.
 ② Five songs.
 ③ Eight songs.
 ④ Thirteen songs.

2 A : B = C : D という関係になるように () に最も当てはまる英語を
1 語ずつ書きなさい。

A : B = C : D

(1) go : gone = fly : ()

(2) goose : geese = leaf : ()

(3) small : smaller = little : ()

(4) Paris : France = Beijing : ()

(5) tail : tale = week : ()

3 日本語に合うよう英文を完成させるために、()に最も当てはまる英語を1語ずつ書きなさい。

(1) 言語はコミュニケーションに必要な道具の1つです。

Language is () of the () tools for communication.

(2) 彼がいつ日本を離れたか知っていますか。

Do you know () he () Japan?

(3) 祖父はお寺や神社の御朱印を集めることに興味をもっています。

My grandfather is interested in () red ink stamps from temples and shrines.

(4) キムはあなたが誕生日パーティーに来られないと聞いて悲しんでいます。

Kim is sad to hear you () come to her birthday party.

(5) クラスで2番目に背が高い生徒は誰ですか。

Who is the ()() student in your class?

4 次の英文の()内で最も当てはまるものを1つ選び、番号を書きなさい。

- (1) Erika didn't know Ken's address, and I didn't, (① too ② also ③ either ④ so).
- (2) Ann is a singer (① what ② which ③ who ④ whom) is popular among young people.
- (3) It's been raining since last night, (① is ② isn't ③ has ④ hasn't) it?
- (4) If you had one million dollars, what (① do ② did ③ will ④ would) you buy?
- (5) My opinion is quite different (① from ② for ③ of ④ in) yours.

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

- (1) a. We had a good time at the sports festival.
b. We enjoyed () at the sports festival.
- (2) a. It was kind of you to show me around the campus.
b. You were kind () to show me around the campus.
- (3) a. My sister studied science yesterday. I helped her.
b. I helped my sister () science yesterday.

- 6 A と B の対話を完成させるために () に最も当てはまる文を ①～⑤ から選び、番号を書きなさい。

- ① I agree.
- ② Let's take a rest.
- ③ I had a headache.
- ④ I'm looking forward to watching it.
- ⑤ It's made of special paper.

- (1) A: Hi, Ryota. Where did you go on your school trip to Hiroshima?
B: On the first day, we visited the Atomic Bomb Dome. We learned a lot about the war at the museum. It's important for us to think about world peace.
A: () I believe the world will be a better place if each of us works for peace.
- (2) A: Your bag looks great. Where did you get it?
B: I bought it online. It cost only 1,000 yen.
A: Why was it inexpensive?
B: ()
A: I see. It's an eco-friendly product.
- (3) A: How long does it take to go to the top of this mountain? I'm too tired.
B: Me, too. We have walked for two hours. ()
A: We have to drink lots of water to avoid heatstroke.

(4) A: Recently, I have been into running. I run 5 kilometers every day for my health.

B: Good for you. Speaking of running, Tokyo Marathon 2025 will be held on March 2nd.

A: () Someday I want to take part in the race.

(5) A: You didn't come to the dance practice yesterday. What happened to you?

B: () I was in bed all day.

A: That's too bad. Take care.

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で書きなさい。

(1) 私はブラウン先生がカナダ出身だと知っていました。

I [is / Mr. Brown / Canada / has / knew / from / that].

(2) 医師の中には、世界中で困っている人を助けるために働く人がいます。

Some doctors [in / help / people / work / to / need / for] all over the world.

(3) 野球場に通じる道は、人でいっぱいでした。

[was / the road / the ballpark / crowded / leading / to] full of people.

(4) さとしは、きのう外国人旅行者に話しかけられました。

Satoshi [by / spoken / to / of / was / a foreign tourist] yesterday.

(5) テニスが一緒にできる友達がいればいいのに。

I wish [had / with / tennis / play / a friend / to / could / I].

- 8 留学生の Bob は 4 月から Kazu の家にホームステイし、1 年間同じ高校に通う予定です。Kazu は Bob から下の E メールを受け取りました。Bob の 2 つの質問（下線部） に答える返信を、あなたが Kazu ならどう返信するかを考えて、20 から 30 単語の英語で自由に書きなさい。ピリオドなど符号は単語数に含まれません。解答が Bob からの E メールに適切に答えていないと判断された場合は、減点となります。

Hi, Kazu,

Thank you for your e-mail. I'm so excited to see you and start a new life in Japan.

I'm getting on the plane that arrives at ABC International Airport at 13:00 next Sunday. I have a couple of questions.

How can I get to your house from the airport?

How long does it take?

Please tell me.

Your friend,

Bob

Hi, Bob,

Thank you for your e-mail.

解答欄に記入しなさい。

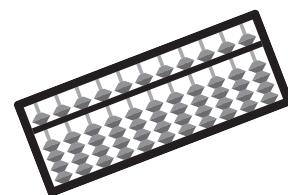
Best wishes,

Kazu

9 Grandmother (G) と Kiho (K) の会話文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

K: Wow! Are you using an *abacus? You're so fast!

G: I'm an "analog" person. I'm faster with this than with any digital device.



K: I have just learned what "analog" and "digital" mean at school.

G: Good for you! .



K: Well, our teacher gave us an example of analog clocks and digital clocks. With an analog clock, you can see the passing of time because the *second hand keeps (1) move. On the other hand, a digital clock shows the time with numbers. For example, between nine forty-five and zero seconds and nine forty-five and fifty-nine seconds, a digital clock like the picture shows the same time. For one minute, you can see the same time, and every one minute, the time changes.



G: What else did you learn?

K: I learned (あ) the two words. "Analog" comes from the Greek word, "*analogos*." It means "*proportional" or "*balanced." Then, "digital" comes from "*digitālis*," a Latin word. It means "finger."

G: I can guess (い) analog clocks are called "analog" because the second hand moves forward and keeps (2) change without any stops. But, how about digital? Why fingers?

K: Well, when you count, how do you use your fingers?

G: Like this...? [Using her fingers]

K: You see. Counting on your fingers is *associated with numbers. Or it is like going up steps or stairs. Also, with a digital *scale, if it shows "41.5 kg," it may be 41.50 kg or 41.53 kg, or 41.500000... kg. You can't see the small difference or the numbers in between with a digital scale. .

G: I see. Well, in the beginning, you wanted to say that abacuses are digital (3) for that reason.

K: Exactly, grandma!

G: I've heard some people like records (4) well than CDs or other digital media. They say records have a deeper sound. That's because records keep all of the sounds even those not connected to the music (5) (s) () the recording environments. The sound played with a record is (6) (s) good () you can feel you were at the real site of the music performance.



K: I like listening to music on my smartphone, because it has a clearer sound. But I know now both analog and digital music have good points. I like to enjoy them according to my mood.

*abacus : そろばん *second hand : (時計の) 秒針

*proportional : 均整のとれた、比例の *balanced : 均衡のとれた

*associated : 関連付けられる *scale : はかり

設問

問1 空欄 ~ に最も当てはまる文を次の①~⑤から選び、番号を書きなさい。

① Oh, you like digital ones.

② Tell me more about it.

③ No, abacuses are not analog.

④ Let's give up using digital devices.

⑤ But an analog one must have different numbers with different positions.

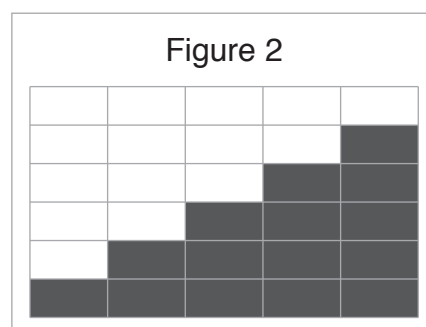
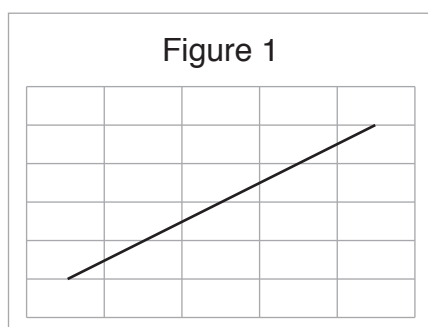
問2 下線部 (1) move、(2) change、(4) well を本文の内容に合うようにそれぞれ適当な形を書きなさい。

問3 空欄(あ)、(い)に入る最も当てはまるものをそれぞれ1つ選び、番号を書きなさい。

- (あ) ① how to use ② a similar meaning to
 ③ the origin of ④ how difficult it is to remember
- (い) ① when ② where ③ what ④ why

問4 以下の英文は、下線部(3)に関して説明したものです。空欄(1)～(4)には、① digital か② analog のどちらかが入ります。解答欄に番号を書きなさい。文頭に来る場合も小文字で示してあります。それぞれの図(Figure)は縦軸が目盛りの増え方を示し、横軸が時間の流れを示しています。

The meaning of “digital” or “analog” comes from how to show numbers. (1) system shows numbers with separate *values. (2) system shows numbers changing its positions like the hands or pointers of clocks. Figure 1 shows the image of the (3) system and figure 2 shows the image of (4) system. *value : 値



問5 下線部(5), (6)がそれぞれ下の意味になるように、それぞれの解答欄に与えられた文字で始まる語を書きなさい。

- (5) 「～のような」
(6) 「(音が) とてもよいので、まるで実際その会場にいるような気分になる」

問題は次のページに続きます。

10 次の英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

Have you ever heard of the word “*assistive technology”? It’s a technology that supports people with *disabilities or helps their physical difficulties. It is widely used in various fields like education, medicine, and *welfare.

By using assistive technology, people who have some physical problems can improve their lives. Thanks to it, the users may be able to live by themselves. It gives both tools and services. Those services include training to use tools well and to keep (あ) them in good condition. Hopefully, problems people face in their daily lives will be reduced.

According to each need, (い) [about / be / can / forty / items / thousand / used] now. There are specially designed *tableware, glasses, *canes or sticks, wheelchairs, hearing aids, *Braille systems, *voice recognition software, and so on.

For example, it is too difficult for blind people to know where to cross the street or where the stairs going down start. But “talking white canes” have been made. They have AI and can tell the users about the dangerous things around them. They can take videos and tell the users what they are touching through voice. The research and making of white canes helps their users stay safe.

Also, (う) [AI / can / has changed / how / people / wheelchairs / use]. Some wheelchairs are able to automatically take users to the places they want to go to. This is possible because the AI in these wheelchairs connect to cameras in an airport to guide users to the right places. Companies are working together to make this technology better in the future. These AI wheelchairs are now in their testing period, but if it is successful, people with disabilities will be more easily able to move freely and safely.

Assistive technology gives people with physical difficulties tools and services to support their lives, and (え) AI encourages them to join in activities with others. By doing so, the users can do many things without anyone’s help. It can lead them to have better lives.

*assistive technology: 障害者支援技術 *disability: 障害 *welfare: 福祉
*tableware: 食器 *cane: 杖 (つえ) *Braille: 点字
*voice recognition software: 音声認識ソフト

設問

問1 下線部 (あ) them が指すものを、次の①～④から選び、その番号を書きなさい。

- ① the assistive technologies ② the physical problems
③ the tools ④ the tools and services

問2 下線部 (い)、(う) について、以下に与えられた日本語に合うように [] 中の語 (句) を並べかえて、英文を完成させなさい。

(い) 「現在は約4万の品目が使えます。」

(う) 「人々の車椅子の使い方をAIが変えたのです。」

問3 下線部 (え) を日本語で書きなさい。

問4 次の英文は本文をまとめたものです。空欄 (1) ～ (10) に最も当てはまるものを①～⑩から選び、その番号を書きなさい。ただし、同じ語は1度しか使えないものとします。

Assistive technology helps people with (1) difficulties live safe and normal lives. This technology can (2) their way of life and thanks to it, people are able to live by (3). For example, it is very difficult for (4) people to know where to cross the street. But talking white canes can tell users about the (5) things around them. They can also take a (6) and tell the users what they are touching. AI will tell them these things through (7). AI wheelchairs are also helping to (8) people's lives better. By connecting to (9) in airports, these wheelchairs can take their users to the places they want to go to. Companies are working together to make this technology better in the future, and if it is (10), people will be more easily able to live freely and safely.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| ① cameras | ② dangerous | ③ improve | ④ make | ⑤ physical |
| ⑥ successful | ⑦ themselves | ⑧ video | ⑨ voice | ⑩ blind |