

2023年度 神戸山手女子高等学校 1次 入学試験
(未来探究コース・選抜コース)

英 語

- ・試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- ・試験時間は50分です。
- ・解答用紙は、この問題冊子の中央にはさんでいます。
- ・試験のはじめに問題冊子の表紙と解答用紙に受験番号を記入しなさい。
(名前は書いてはいけません。)
- ・解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- ・リスニングはありません。
- ・質問などがあれば、静かに手をあげて知らせなさい。

受 験 番 号			

I. 次の英国の伝統的な食事(traditional meals)に関する英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。(＊のついている語(句)には注釈があります。)

Many British people like a cup of tea in bed when they first wake up — this is called ‘morning tea’. Soon after ①that they will have breakfast. A lot of people think that the traditional British breakfast is the best meal of the day. In England and Wales, this breakfast has *cereal, fried egg, *sausages, tomato, *mushrooms, and fried bacon; and hot *buttered toast with marmalade (a kind of orange jam). In Scotland, it has *porridge, kippers (fish), and baps (a kind of bread). However, most people just have cereal and / or toast (sometimes with a boiled egg), and coffee or tea.

During the morning, ②many people stop the things (doing / are / they / which) for a few minutes to have a cup of tea or coffee, and a *biscuit. This is usually called ‘morning coffee’ or ‘elevenses’.

③In some areas of Britain, the *midday meal is called ‘lunch’ and in others ‘dinner’. During the week, people may have sandwiches or a snack meal. On Sundays, people often have their main meal at lunch time. As the traditional English Sunday lunch, they have some kind of *roast meat — chicken or beef — with roast potatoes and vegetables.

‘Afternoon tea’ is served around 4:00 pm. Tea is drunk, and cakes and sandwiches are ④(eat). However, few people have afternoon tea now.

The evening meal may be called tea, supper or dinner. Tea (as an evening meal) is short for ‘High Tea’ and it is usually served between 5:00 and 6:00 pm. They probably have something cooked, and after that, they have cakes and biscuits. High Tea is more common in Northern England and Scotland. Supper is usually an *informal meal with one or two *courses. Dinner is usually a formal meal with three courses (or more). Supper and dinner are served sometime between 7:00 and 9:00 pm.

- Anna Udagawa, *Understanding Britain* - より一部改編

[注釈] Britain: 英国。England(イングランド), Wales(ウェールズ), Scotland(スコットランド), Northern Ireland(北アイルランド)の4つの地域からなる。 cereal: シリアル(コーンフレークなど) sausage(s): ソーセージ mushroom(s): マッシュルーム buttered toast: バターを塗ったトースト porridge: オートミールなどで作るおかゆ biscuit(s): ビスケット midday: 正午前後 roast meat: 直火で焼いた肉 informal: 非公式の course: 1つの料理

問1 下線部①が指すものを2語の英語で答えなさい。

問2 下線部②が「多くの方は自分がしていることをやめる」という意味になるように、()内の語を並べ替えなさい。

問3 下線部③の日本語訳として正しいものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) 英国のある地域では、一部の人は昼の食事を「ランチ」と呼び、その他の人は「ディナー」と呼ぶ。
- (イ) 英国では、昼の食事が「ランチ」と呼ばれる地域もあれば、「ディナー」と呼ばれる地域もある。
- (ウ) 英国の一部の地域では昼の食事を「ランチ」と呼び、他の食事を「ディナー」と呼ぶ。

問4 下線部④の()内の語を正しい形に直しなさい。

問5 次の各文が本文の内容に合っていれば○、合っていなければ×で答えなさい。

1. In Britain, many people take morning tea after their breakfast.
2. Most British people have cereal, fried egg, sausages, tomato, mushrooms, fried bacon, and hot buttered toast as breakfast.
3. In Britain, many people take a rest and have a cup of tea or coffee before noon.
4. Most British people eat cakes and sandwiches at lunch time on Sundays.
5. Many British people have afternoon tea.

問6 次の各質問に対する答え、または()に入るものとして正しいものをそれぞれ a～d から選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Many people think traditional British breakfast is ().
 - a. too much
 - b. not so good
 - c. as good as lunch
 - d. the best meal of the day
2. On Sundays, British people often eat () at lunch time.
 - a. their breakfast
 - b. their main meal
 - c. a snack meal
 - d. only roast meat
3. Some people in Britain have () as their lunch on weekdays.
 - a. sandwiches or a snack meal
 - b. roast potatoes and vegetables
 - c. afternoon tea
 - d. chicken or beef

問7 次の文章は第4～5段落の内容をまとめたものです。()に入る適語を答えなさい。ただし、(1)と(5)は数字で答えなさい。

「アフタヌーンティー」は(1)時ごろに出されており、(2)やサンドイッチも食べられる。夕食はティー、サパー、ディナーなどと呼ばれる。(3)とは「ハイティー」の略で、料理とその後にデザートが出される。これは北部イングランドやスコットランドでよく見られるものだ。(4)は日常的な夕食で1つか2つの料理が出される。ディナーはあらたまった夕食で、(5)つ以上の料理が出される。

II. 神戸山手女子高等学校の生徒ハル (Haru) が、授業中に行う発表 (presentation) の原稿 (script) について ALT のディアス先生 (Diaz) と話している。この対話について、後の設問に答えなさい。(* のついている語 (句) には注釈があります。)

Haru: Ms. Diaz, I have a question.

Diaz : [あ]

Haru: You once told us that your parents are from *Dominican Republic, right?

Diaz : That's right. I myself was born in America, but both my parents are from Dominican Republic.

Haru: You know, we are now writing the script for the presentation at your class. And I decided to make a presentation on world high school students' feelings of happiness.

Diaz : Sounds interesting.

Haru: I have found a *survey about *life satisfaction of 15-year-old students all over the world. Here is the result of the survey.

Rank	Country / Region	score	Rank	Country / Region	score
1	Dominican Republic	8.50	.	.	.
2	[A]	8.27	.	.	.
3	Costa Rica	8.21	43	[B]	6.80
4	Croatia	7.90	44	Taiwan	6.59
5	Finland	7.89	44	Macao (China)	6.59
6	Colombia	7.88	46	Hong Kong (China)	6.48
7	Lithuania	7.86	47	[C]	6.36
8	Netherlands	7.83	48	Turkey	6.12
9	Iceland	7.80			*Average 7.37

Students' life satisfaction: OECD 2015 より

Diaz : OK, now I know your question. It's "Why do you think Dominican Republic is No. 1?", isn't it?

Haru: That's right. The *scores of the top three countries, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Costa Rica are all more than eight, but the score of Dominican Republic is really high.

Diaz : [い]

Haru: 15-year-old students in 48 countries and *regions answered their life satisfaction on a *scale of 0 to 10.

Diaz : So, if students are not *satisfied with their life at all, they will answer (①), and if they are satisfied very much, they will answer 10.

Haru: That's correct. These scores are the average of the number that the students answered.

Diaz : Dominican people love to laugh and enjoy (②) even though Dominican Republic is not a rich country. They *care about their family members and friends very much. I think they are happy because they are loved by family and friends. How about the score of Japan?

Haru: Well, Japan is *ranked forty-third out of 48 countries. Its score is *below the average.

Diaz : I see. Japanese students are not satisfied.

Haru: That's true. But look at the countries ranked forty-fourth to forty-eighth.

Diaz : Oh, they are all countries in (③)! Can you see why?

Haru: Well, many Japanese students have to study very hard to enter famous universities.

It is very good to study hard, but I think many students are *under pressure. Maybe many students in Asia think that they have to do well at school.

Diaz : [う] In *South Korea, most students try to enter famous universities.

Korean students must be under strong pressure, too. *No wonder South Korea is ranked forty-seventh. Well, your presentation will be very interesting. You should finish it now in the study room. I can help you if you want.

Haru: [え] I'm going home.

Diaz : OK. Maybe you have something else to do today.

Haru: Not really. I just think studying too hard can make me unhappy!

[注釈] Dominican Republic: ドミニカ共和国 survey: 調査 life satisfaction: 生活満足度
average: 平均 score(s): 得点 region(s): 地域 scale: 尺度、等級 satisfied: 満足した
care about~: ~を大事にする ranked: ランク付けされる below~: ~より下の
under pressure: プレッシャーをかけられて South Korea: 韓国
No wonder~: ~であるのも無理はない

問1 表の中の [A]~[C] に入る国名を次から選び記号で答えなさい。

- a. South Korea b. Japan c. Mexico d. the United States of America

問2 [あ]~[え]に入る最も適当なものを次から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a. I see.
b. No, it isn't.
c. OK, what's the question?
d. No, thank you.
e. How were these scores made?

問3 次の各質問に対する答えとして正しいものをそれぞれ a~d から選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Which country is Ms. Diaz from?
a. Dominican Republic.
b. Mexico.
c. the United States of America.
d. South Korea.
2. Why does Ms. Diaz think Dominican people happy?
a. Because they love to laugh.
b. Because they like to sing very much.
c. Because they are loved by their family and friends.
d. Because they are not rich.

問4 (①)～(③)に入る最も適当なものを次から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ① a. 5 b. 0 c. 10 d. 20
② a. dance and sing b. dancing and singing
c. to dance and sing d. to dancing and singing
③ a. Asia b. Europe c. Africa d. South America

問5 次の各文が本文の内容に合っていれば○、合っていなければ×で答えなさい。

1. Students in more than 48 countries and regions answered the survey on life satisfaction.
2. Both Mexico's score and South Korea's score were higher than the average.
3. Only four countries or regions had lower scores than Japan.
4. Haru thinks that pressure on students for doing well at school may be the reason for the low scores in Asia.

Ⅲ. 次の文の()の中に入れるのに最も適する語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. I wish you () here with me!
ア were イ are ウ be エ have been
2. My brother helped me () my room.
ア cleaning イ cleaned ウ clean エ to cleaning
3. I have a friend () can speak Spanish.
ア who イ what ウ she エ which
4. The boy () under the tree is Takashi.
ア sit イ sits ウ sitting エ sat

Ⅳ. ()に入る適語を、語群から選び答えなさい。ただし、同じ語を2度以上使ってはいけません。

1. Kobe is famous () its large port.
2. She has lived in Tokyo () 2012.
3. Miki took care () my cat while I was on a trip.
4. The ground was covered () snow.
5. We will have to stay here () he comes back.

(語群)		
since,	of,	with
until,	in,	for

V. 次の会話文の()に当てはまる最も適当な語を語群から選び、1語ずつ書き入れて、会話を完成させなさい。語群からは同じ語を何度選んでもかまいません。ただし、必要なら適切な形に直しなさい。文頭にくるものも小文字になっています。

1. A: Do you walk to school every day?
B: No, it's too () from my house. I go by bus.
2. A: I'm going to visit Austria next month.
B: Sounds nice. What language ()() there?
3. A: () subject do you like the ()?
B: I like English.
4. A: ()() does the World Cup soccer game start?
B: At 2:00 a.m. We can't sleep tonight!
5. A: ()()() have you been to Hawaii?
B: I've been there more than 10 times. I spend my New Year's Holiday there.

(語群)		
how,	what,	good
far,	speak,	have
be,	time,	of
fast,	many	

VI. 日本語に合うように、()に入る適語を答えなさい。

1. 彼が昨日どこに行ったのか知っていますか。
Do you know ()() () yesterday?
2. 彼はこのコンピューターの使い方を知らない。
He doesn't know ()() () this computer.
3. もしタイムマシンがあったら、未来の自分に会いに行くのだが。
If I () a time machine, I () go to see me in my future.
4. 私たちは3時間ずっと野球をしている。
We have ()() baseball for three hours.

VII. あなたは外国人の友達に以下の質問をされました。以下の質問①, ②に対する答えを後の[注意]に従って、英語で書きなさい。

- ① Which do you like better, watching movies at a theater or watching them at home?
- ② Why?

[注意]

1. ②については、3文以上で書くこと。また、その各文の語数は5語以上とすること。その際、短縮形は1語と数える。なお、ピリオド、コンマなどの符号は語として数えない。
2. 固有名詞や日本独特のもの名称などは、ローマ字で書いてもよい。