

2025年度 神戸山手グローバル高等学校 1次 入学試験  
(グローバル選抜探究コース)

# 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。
- ・リスニングが含まれています。
- ・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

受 験 番 号			

2025年度 高校入試 1次 Gコース リスニング スクリプト

2025年度 神戸山手グローバル高等学校 1次 入学試験 リスニングテストを始めます。  
リスニング問題はAとBのパートに分かれています。英文はそれぞれ2度読まれます。

A. 対話を聞き、その最後の文の応答として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1.

W: Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to *Motomachi* station?

M: I'm sorry, I'm a stranger here.

W: I see. Thanks anyway.

2.

W: Guess what!

M: What is it? You look very happy.

W: I played in a piano contest the other day and won the first prize!

3.

M: How long are you going to watch TV?

W: For an hour. This anime is really interesting and I want to finish the whole episode.

M: You should finish your homework first.

4.

M: Hello. Are you looking for something?

W: Oh, hello. I would like to buy some potatoes, but I cannot find them.

M: OK. Come this way. The vegetable corner is over there.

B. 対話を聞き、その質問に対して最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1.

W : Are you all right? You look pale.

M : Well, I don't feel well today. I have a terrible stomachache.

W : That's too bad. Do you have a fever, too?

M : I haven't checked yet, but I feel quite hot actually.

Question : Where should the man go?

2.

M : Welcome to our museum.

W : Hi. Could you tell me where we can find this painting? It's quite famous and we'd like to take a picture of it.

M : Of course. You can see it on the second floor. It's in Room 201. You can take a picture of it, but without flash.

W : OK, thank you very much. We will go to the second floor first.

Question : What can't they do in the museum?

3.

W : Dad, why don't we go camping this weekend?

M : Well, camping is a good idea, but I can't go this weekend. How about the next?

W : I see. Let me check. Well, I don't have any special plan then.

M : Good. We should go to the supermarket for some meat before that.

Question : When are they going camping?

4.

W : Hi, Yuta. Do you know where Mary is? I was waiting for her in the library for fifteen minutes.

M : That's too bad. I saw her in her classroom five minutes ago.

W : Well, I checked the classroom, but she was not there.

M : Oh, I remember. She said she would go to the music room to practice the guitar. You should go there.

Question : Where will the woman probably find Mary?

I. リスニング問題はAとBのパートに分かれています。英文はそれぞれ2度読まれます。

A. 対話を聞き、その最後の文の応答として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. ア You can get to *Motomachi* station soon.  
イ Well, how about asking the way at that convenience store instead?  
ウ You're welcome. I can take you there.  
エ I tried to find it.
2. ア Wow, you must be sad about that.  
イ You should practice more.  
ウ Is there any good news about the contest?  
エ That's great! Congratulations! I'm happy to hear that.
3. ア Please let me watch it. I will finish my homework right after that.  
イ I don't watch TV while doing my homework.  
ウ I know. I am now watching TV.  
エ That's right. I'll watch TV first and then finish my homework.
4. ア I don't need any vegetables.  
イ I could not find potatoes here.  
ウ Thank you for your help.  
エ This is a nice supermarket.

B. 対話を聞き、その質問に対して最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. ア To the dentist.  
イ To the hospital.  
ウ To the department store.  
エ To school.
2. ア Taking pictures.  
イ Talking with each other.  
ウ Using flash.  
エ Looking at the painting for the second time.
3. ア This Saturday.  
イ This Sunday.  
ウ This weekend.  
エ Next weekend.
4. ア In the library.  
イ In the staff room.  
ウ In her classroom.  
エ In the music room.

(メモ欄)

問題は次のページに続きます

II. 次の各国の祝日 (special holidays) に関する英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。なお、\*のついて  
いる語(句)には注釈があります。

Many countries have special holidays that are important to their culture and history. These \*celebrations often bring families and societies together. Let's explore three unique events (1) from different parts of the world.

One famous festival in India is *Diwali*, also called *the Festival of Lights*. It is usually held in October or November and lasts for five days. During this time, (2) people (welcome / their homes / good luck / to / clean) and \*decorate them with small oil lamps called *diyas*. On the main day of *Diwali*, families gather to pray to the \*goddess *Lakshmi*, who \*represents riches and \*prosperity. They also share sweets and special (3) meals with loved ones. Fireworks are a big part of the celebration, lighting up the night sky and creating the \*atmosphere of the festival. *Diwali* is not just about joy; it is also a symbol of light winning over darkness.

In Mexico, *Día de los Muertos*, or *the Day of the Dead*, is celebrated on November 1st and 2nd. This holiday is a happy event to remember and respect family members who have died. People create \*altars, called *ofrendas*, in their homes or at \*cemeteries. These altars are decorated with photos, candles, some flowers, and the favorite food of the dead. Families often visit the cemeteries of their loved ones to clean them and leave gifts. Traditional foods like sugar \*skulls and *pan de muerto* (a special bread) are enjoyed during this time. Music, dancing, and colorful decorations make the event positive and full of meaning.

Another well-known celebration is a festival called (4) *Oktoberfest* in Germany. It is the world's largest beer festival, held every year in Munich from late September to early October. Millions of visitors from around the world join to enjoy German food, music, and beer. People wear traditional clothes, such as *dirndls* for women and *lederhosen* for men. *Oktoberfest* also has special festivals such as \*parades and dances, making it a fun and cultural experience for everyone.

These festivals show how different cultures celebrate life, joy, and tradition. Each event has its unique customs, but all of them make people connect with each other.

[注釈] celebration(s): お祝い、祭り    decorate: 装飾する    goddess: 女神  
represent(s): 象徴する    prosperity: 繁栄    atmosphere: 雰囲気    altar(s): 祭壇  
cemeteries > cemetery: 墓地    skull(s): 頭蓋骨    parade(s): パレード

問1 下線部(1)が指すものを本文中から3つ探し、それぞれ英語で抜き出さなさい。

問2 下線部(2)が「人々は幸運を迎えるために家を掃除する」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)の語は別の語で言い換えることができます。文中から適当な1語を抜き出さない。

問4 次の文は下線部(4)について日本語で説明したものである。次のア～ウから最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア. 毎年9月上旬から10月下旬に開催される、世界で最大のビールのお祭りである。
- イ. 毎年9月終わりから10月初めにドイツで開催される、ビールのお祭りである。
- ウ. 毎年9月後半から10月前半に開催される、メキシコで最も大きなビールのお祭りである。

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×を書きなさい。

1. *Diwali* is also known as *the Festival of Lights*.
2. During *Diwali*, people decorate their homes with flowers.
3. Sugar skulls and *pan de muerto* are traditional foods during *the Day of the Dead*.
4. *Oktoberfest* is celebrated only in November.
5. People enjoy wearing traditional clothes during *Oktoberfest*, such as *dirndls* and *lederhosen*.

問6 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. What is the main purpose of *Diwali*?

- a. To celebrate the end of the year.
- b. To respect family members who have died.
- c. To welcome good luck and celebrate the victory of light over darkness.
- d. To enjoy traditional German food and beer.

2. How do families prepare their homes for *Diwali*?

- a. They decorate with skulls and candles.
- b. They clean their homes and light small oil lamps.
- c. They set up beer tents and wear traditional clothes.
- d. They bake special bread and visit cemeteries.

3. What is *Día de los Muertos*?

- a. It is held on October 1st.
- b. They enjoy traditional food like bread.
- c. They wear traditional clothes.
- d. They have fireworks to celebrate.

問7 次の文章は第5段落の内容をまとめたものです。( 1 )～( 5 )に入る最も適切な語を答えなさい。

これらの祭りは、それぞれの文化が、人生、( 1 )や( 2 )をどのようにたたえているかを示している。それぞれの( 3 )には、ユニークな( 4 )があるが、それらの全ては人々を( 5 )につないでくれるのだ。

Ⅲ. 日本に来る外国人観光客について Ken と Hana が話しています。この対話について、後の設問に答えなさい。なお、\*のついている語(句)には注釈があります。

Ken : A lot of foreign \*visitors come to Japan every year.

Hana: I read an \*article about it yesterday. According to the article, more than 30 \*million foreign people visited Japan for \*sightseeing last year.

Ken : Japan is very popular among them because it has a lot of places to see.

Hana: ( ア ) There are so many beautiful places in Japan. Where do many visitors come from?

Ken : They come from Asian countries near Japan.

Hana: ( イ )

Ken : When they come to Japan for the first time, they want to eat Japanese food, see traditional buildings, and enjoy natural \*scenery.

Hana: What is the most popular of the three?

Ken : Eating Japanese food is. When they visit Japan the second time, they don't want to do the same things again.

Hana: What do they want to do next?

Ken : Skiing and snowboarding, and \*seasonal experiences are more popular among second-time visitors than first-time visitors.

Hana: What are the seasonal experiences?

Ken : ( ウ ) Seeing cherry blossoms in the spring or other very beautiful scenery in the fall is.

Hana: I also like these two things.

Ken : ( エ ) I hear Japanese \*tour companies make interesting tours for foreign visitors. Some companies give them tours to schools, farms, and fishing ports.

Hana: That sounds great! On these tours, visitors from all over the world can enjoy communicating with Japanese people, too.

Ken : I hope they will visit Japan many times.

表1 Things foreign visitors want to do in Japan

Things	First time in Japan	Second time in Japan
①( )	97%	60%
②Skiing and snowboarding	3%	19%
③Seasonal experiences	15%	30%

[注釈] visitor(s): 観光客 article: 記事 million: 100万 sightseeing: 観光  
scenery: 景色 seasonal experiences: 季節ならではの体験  
tour companies > tour company: 旅行会社

問1 表1の①の( )に入るものを a~c から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a. Seeing traditional buildings
- b. Enjoying natural scenery
- c. Eating Japanese food

問2 (ア)~(エ)に入る最も適切なものを a~e から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a. Me, too.
- b. That's right.
- c. That's too bad.
- d. I know a good example.
- e. What do they want to do here in Japan?

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. Where do many foreign visitors come to Japan from?
  - a. They come from Asian countries far from Japan.
  - b. They come from Asian countries near Japan.
  - c. They come from many countries in Europe.
  - d. They come from many countries in Africa.
  
- 2. Why is it good for tour companies to make interesting tours for foreign visitors?
  - a. Because visitors can enjoy learning about Japanese writing system.
  - b. Because visitors can enjoy growing vegetables.
  - c. Because visitors can enjoy fishing by the sea.
  - d. Because visitors can enjoy communicating with Japanese people.

問4 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×を書きなさい。

- 1. Last year more than 3,000,000 foreign people visited Japan.
- 2. When foreign visitors come to Japan the next time, they want to do the same things they did the first time.
- 3. Seeing cherry blossoms in the spring is more popular among second-time visitors than first-time visitors.
- 4. Some visitors can enjoy a lot of things at schools, farms and the sea.

IV. 次の英文は、血液 (blood) について学んだことを、エリがクラスで発表したものです。これを読んで、後の各文が本文の内容に合っていれば○、合っていなければ×を書きなさい。なお、\*のついている語(句)には注釈があります。

Hi, everyone. Today, I am going to talk about blood.

You have about 5.6 liters of blood, and your heart pushes it all around your body. If it stops – even for a short time – you can die.

Blood is full of \*nutrients and oxygen(O<sub>2</sub>). Your \*cells work like tiny engines and use these things to live. They also produce \*waste like carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). \*Trillions of round red blood cells carry oxygen to every other cell in your body, and they also take away carbon dioxide. Blood contains other chemicals that your body needs, too. White blood cells fight dangerous \*germs – foreign cells from outside your body. And when you cut yourselves, special blood cells called \*platelets join together and close the cut. This stops you from bleeding.

The blood that leaves your heart goes into \*arteries. All over your body, these arteries divide and get smaller and smaller until they become tiny \*capillaries. They become so narrow that only one red blood cell can pass through them at a time! Oxygen passes from your blood through the capillary walls, and then into your cells, while carbon dioxide goes the other way. From your cells, the capillaries join again and become \*veins. These take the blood back to your heart.

Your heart is an extraordinary muscle. Special cells inside the heart produce signals to make the walls of the heart beat. This sends blood to your lungs and the rest of your body. Even when you are resting, your heart muscles are beating about 70 times a minute. Your lungs take oxygen from the air around you. When you breathe in, muscles make the \*ribs move up, and make the chest bigger, so air is pulled down an air pipe called the \*trachea and into your lungs. Oxygen passes through the walls of the \*alveoli into the blood. Carbon dioxide moves the other way. When you breathe out, your chest becomes smaller, pushing air – with carbon dioxide in it – out of the lungs.

- Alex Raynham, The Human Body - より一部改編

[注釈] nutrient(s): 栄養 cell(s): 細胞 waste: 老廃物  
trillions of: 何兆個もの germ(s): 細菌 platelet(s): 血小板 arteries > artery: 動脈  
capillaries > capillary: 毛細血管 vein(s): 静脈 rib(s): 肋骨<sup>ろっこつ</sup> trachea: 気管  
alveoli: 肺胞

1. Blood works like a tiny engine in your bodies.
2. There are chemicals that your body needs in your blood.
3. Red blood cells fight dangerous germs that come from outside your body.
4. Capillaries take the blood back to your heart.
5. When you breathe, the size of your chest changes and blood moves.

V. 次の会話文の( )に入る最も適切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。  
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: ( ) you like some more cake, George?

B: No, thank you. I've had enough.

2. A: Good morning, Paul. Are you walking?

B: Yes. My bike ( )( ) now.

3. A: Naomi, have you ( ) a letter to Uncle John?

B: Not yet. I'll do it soon.

4. A: How many books should I read during this spring vacation?

B: Well, you should read ( ) books than last year.

5. A: What are we going to do next weekend?

B: Mmm.... How about ( ) to *Kobe Suma Sea World*?

(語群)

go, be, many,  
far, what, do,  
will, long, break,  
write

VI. 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, living in the city or the countryside?

② Why?

[注意]

- 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。
- 固有名詞や日本独特のものゝ名称などは、ローマ字で書いてもよい。

以下余白