

2023 年度 B

英 語

(60 分)

<注 意>

1. 開始のチャイムが鳴るまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題は 1 ページから 17 ページに印刷されています。
3. 受験番号と氏名は解答用紙の定められたところに記入しなさい。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の定められたところに記入しなさい。

受 験 番 号			

**I** リスニング問題

**(Part 1)**

これから放送される対話を聞いて、それに続く質問に対する最も適切な答えを1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。対話と質問は1度しか放送されません。

1. あ. Telephone a different store.  
い. Go to ABC Sports Store.  
う. Order two basketballs.  
え. Ask how much a basketball is.
2. あ. By taxi.  
い. On a bus.  
う. On foot.  
え. By subway.
3. あ. Pay 25 dollars.  
い. Use a big boat.  
う. Find a place to rest.  
え. Rent a canoe.
4. あ. She lost her phone.  
い. She couldn't find the book she needed.  
う. She borrowed a wrong book.  
え. She had a wrong number.
5. あ. Find a place to visit tomorrow.  
い. Ask her parents about tomorrow.  
う. Visit a strawberry farm.  
え. Call her uncle.
6. あ. He got married there ten years ago.  
い. He found a job at a jewelry store.  
う. He bought a present for his wife.  
え. He went to the tourist information center.

**(Part 2)**

これから放送される英語を聞いて、以下の質問に対する最も適切な答えを1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。英語は1度しか放送されません。

7. What is one thing we learn about Tom?
- あ. He is a better actor than Melissa.
  - い. He wrote a play.
  - う. He took an acting class.
  - え. He wants to be in a play.
8. What is one thing the speaker says to the bandmembers?
- あ. There will be another concert tomorrow.
  - い. The concert was successful.
  - う. Tomorrow's practice will be canceled.
  - え. He forgot about the music festival next month.
9. Why were Rob and Kate disappointed last Sunday?
- あ. They could not get movie tickets.
  - い. They did not like the movie.
  - う. They could not find a café.
  - え. They didn't have time to talk.
10. What will the listeners do next?
- あ. Have lunch at a pub.
  - い. Go to Stratford.
  - う. Tour around Oxford.
  - え. Walk along the river.

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

The night was dark. And the house was dark. Dark — and silent. The two men ran toward it quietly. One had a suitcase and the other had a lot of keys in hand. They reached the porch. They waited — listening. Silence. Perfect silence. “Let me try those keys. We’ve got to get in!”

Ten — twenty — thirty seconds. With one of the keys one of the men opened the door. Silently, the two men entered the house, closed the door behind them, locked it.

“Let’s have a look at this place.” “Careful, Hasty!” “Oh, there is not anybody awake!” They looked around the room with a flashlight.

It was a large room. A living room. The furniture — chairs, tables, couches — was covered by sheets. Dust lay like a light snow over everything.

The man who held the flashlight spoke first. “Well, Blackie,” he said, “We’re in luck. The house is empty.

“Yeah. Gone for the summer, I guess. We better make sure, though.” They looked around every room very carefully without making a noise. There was no doubt about it. The family was away.

Hasty Hogan and Blackie Burns were lucky \*except for one thing. They were running away from the police. A thousand-mile trip east by car. They broke into a bank and succeeded in stealing a lot of money. But, when Blackie was driving the car, he accidentally ran over a policeman.

There was a chase, of course. A wild crazy chase. And when a bullet damaged the gasoline tank and the car broke down, they had to leave the car behind. But luck or no luck, here they were. Alone, and without a car, in a strange new town. But safe and sound — with the suitcase.

In the suitcase, there was nearly three hundred thousand dollars!

“Listen,” said Mr. Hogan. “We have to get a car. Quick, too. And we cannot steal one. It’s too dangerous. I don’t want to draw the attention of the police. We have to buy one. That means that we have to wait until the stores open. That will be about 8 o’clock in this town.”

“But what are we going to do with that?” Mr. Burns pointed to the suitcase.

“Leave it right here. Sure! Why not? It’s much safer here than with us — until we get a car.” They carried it down to the \*basement. After this, just before \*dawn, they left the house silently.

“Say, Blackie,” Mr. Hogan said as they walked down the street, “The name of the gentleman we are visiting is Mr. Samuel W. Rogers.”

“How do you know?”

“Saw it on some of the library books. He’s surely got a lot of books. Looks like a wonderful library.”

The automobile salesrooms opened at 8 o’clock. Shortly before nine, Mr. Hogan and Mr. Burns had a car. A nice little car. Very quiet and speedy.

A short distance from the house, they stopped the car. Mr. Hogan got out and walked toward the house. He had just to go around to the rear, he thought, and let himself in.

Fifty \*yards from the house he stopped. To their surprise, the front door was open. The family was back!

Well, what bad luck. And what could they do? Break into the basement that night, and pick up the suitcase? No — too dangerous. Mr. Hogan would have to think of something.

"Leave it to me, kid." He told Mr. Burns. "You drive the car. I've got an idea. Let's find a telephone. Quick."

Ten minutes later, Mr. Hogan was looking up a telephone book. Yes, there it was — Samuel W. Rogers, Plainview 6329. A moment later he was talking to the surprised Mr. Rogers.

"Hello," he began, "Is this Mr. Rogers — Mr. Samuel Rogers?"

"Yes, this is Mr. Rogers."

Mr. Hogan cleared his throat. "Mr. Rogers," he said — and his tone was sharp, official, impressive — "this is the Police Headquarters. I am Simpson. \*Sergeant Simpson, of the \*detective division."

"Yes, yes!" said Mr. Rogers.

"The Chief — the Chief of Police, you know," — here Mr. Hogan lowered his voice a little — "has ordered me to get in touch with you. He's sending me out with one of our men to see you."

"Am I in trouble of some kind?" asked Mr. Rogers.

"No, no, no. Nothing like that. But I have something of great importance to talk to you about."

"Very well," came the voice of Mr. Rogers. "I'll wait for you."

"And, Mr. Rogers," Mr. Hogan said, "please keep quiet about this. Don't say anything to anybody. You'll understand why when I see you."

On the way back to the house, Mr. Hogan explained his idea to Mr. Burns.

Within ten minutes "Sergeant Simpson" and "Detective Johnson" were speaking with the surprised Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers was a small man. He was also nervous.

Mr. Hogan told the whole story. Somewhat changed. Very much changed. And Mr. Rogers was surprised, but also pleased.

He followed Mr. Hogan to the basement. And together they discovered the suitcase. Took it to the living room, opened it. All the money was there — safe.

Mr. Hogan closed the suitcase.

"And now, Mr. Rogers," he announced, in his best official manner, "Johnson and I must run along. The Chief wants a report — quick. We have to catch the rest of the robbers. I'll keep in touch with you."

He picked up the suitcase and rose. Mr. Burns also rose. Mr. Rogers rose, too. They walked to the door. Mr. Rogers opened it. "Come in boys," he said. And in walked three men. Large men. Strong men. Men in police uniform who without fear, looked carefully at Mr. Hasty Hogan and Mr. Blackie Burns.

"What does this mean, Mr. Rogers?" asked Mr. Hogan.

"It's quite simple." said Mr. Rogers. "It just happens that I am the Chief of Police!"

注：\*except for ～を除けば      \*basement 地下室      \*dawn 夜明け

\*yard 《単位》1 ヤード= 91.44 センチメートル      \*Sergeant 巡査部長

\*detective division 刑事課

本文の内容に合うように、 に最もよくあてはまるものを1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

\* The two men entered the house quietly because  1 .

- あ. they had to look around the house with a flashlight
- い. they wanted to surprise their children with a sudden visit
- う. they were not able to enter the house using the front door
- え. they did not want anyone in the house to wake up

\* The two men thought that there was no one home because  2 .

- あ. all the doors and windows were locked
- い. the sheets on the furniture were all covered with dust
- う. there were no chairs, tables, and couches
- え. they heard the family was planning to go on a trip

\* The two men were running away from the police because  3 .

- あ. they damaged the gasoline tank and broke their car
- い. they stole a car and drove away
- う. they stole money from the bank
- え. they had to wait until the stores opened

\* The two men gave up their car because  4 .

- あ. they came across the family while driving
- い. they got lost in an unfamiliar town
- う. something was wrong with it
- え. they needed to buy a smaller and quicker one

\* The two men decided to buy a car because  5 .

- あ. they needed a place to hide the suitcase
- い. the police would soon notice the stolen car
- う. they thought the stores would open at about 8 o'clock
- え. they couldn't find a car in front of the house

\* Mr. Hogan knew the name of the house owner because .

あ. he noticed the name on the porch of the house

い. Mr. Rogers was an old friend of Mr. Hogan's

う. he noticed the name on some of the books in the house

え. Mr. Rogers was a famous writer

\* When the two men got back to the house, they were surprised because .

あ. someone broke into the house and stole the suitcase

い. the car they bought was very quiet and speedy

う. they had to go around to the rear to enter the house

え. Mr. Rogers and his family returned

\* When Mr. Hogan called Mr. Rogers by telephone, .

あ. he said he was the detective from the police department

い. he told Mr. Rogers to get in touch with the Chief of Police

う. he said Mr. Rogers was involved in some kind of trouble

え. he told Mr. Burns to drive a car to find a telephone

\* Mr. Hogan asked Mr. Rogers not to tell anybody about the phone call from him because .

あ. he was afraid that Mr. Rogers would know he was lying

い. he wanted to tell Mr. Rogers that the Chief of Police would visit the house soon

う. the Chief of Police ordered him to keep it a secret

え. he wanted the Chief of Police to explain the situation later

\* After Mr. Hogan told the story, Mr. Rogers was surprised, but also pleased because .

あ. he was a small and nervous man

い. the suitcase was in the basement

う. he knew the two men were not police officers

え. he found all the money was in the suitcase

\* Mr. Hogan closed the suitcase and said, "Johnson and I must run along." because 

11
----

 .

あ. he wanted to keep in touch with Mr. Rogers

い. he had to give a report to the Chief of Police

う. he had to catch the rest of the robbers

え. he wanted to escape from the house as soon as possible

\* When Mr. Hogan and Mr. Burns were about to leave, 

12
----

 outside the front door.

あ. the Chief of Police was waiting

い. the real police officers were waiting

う. Sergeant Simpson and Detective Johnson were waiting

え. the family that owned the house was waiting





Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

In the present age, with more and more people around the world living in large cities, it has become more and more important to think about and improve city environments. To do this, a number of companies have begun to produce reports which \*rank the world's cities on how \*eco-friendly they are.

The most well-known of these reports is the Green City Index created by The Economist Intelligence Unit. The Green City Index judges cities on eight different \*factors: how clean the air is, water use, CO<sub>2</sub> \*emissions, how energy is used, land use, transportation, waste recycling and environmental laws. Each city is ranked \*according to their scores in each of these areas. Let's look at some of the latest results.

In Europe, the top five greenest cities are Copenhagen, Stockholm, Oslo, Vienna, and Amsterdam, while Berlin is eighth, Paris 10th and London 11th. What makes them special? One thing they all share is excellent public transportation systems. In Copenhagen, the capital city of Denmark, ( ① ). Therefore, people can easily get to a station on foot. Another factor is that they strongly encourage the use of bicycles. This reduces air pollution and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. In Sweden's capital Stockholm, over two-thirds of people walk or cycle to work. In Copenhagen, they have increased the number of bicycle users from one-third in 2009 to one-half in 2015 by building a nine-kilometer cycle \*path known as the Green Path through the center of the city. These must be clearly marked because drivers are not allowed to drive or park on those paths. This is important because a cyclist ( ② ) move into the road to go around a parked car. The city also has 150 parking areas for bikes. A third factor is how the cities control their energy needs. Through many new projects, the buildings of Copenhagen and Berlin, the capital of Germany, use 40 percent ( ③ ) energy than the world average. Another interesting point is in Norway's capital Oslo. It gets most of its electricity from \*renewable sources like water and the sun. A final factor is ( ④ ). Over half of the land space in Vienna, the capital of Austria, is made up of green areas while in London it is just under 40 percent. This compares, for example, to just 3 percent in Tokyo.

Outside of Europe, the most eco-friendly cities in each \*continent are San Francisco in North America, the Brazilian city of Curitiba in Latin America, Cape Town in Africa, and Singapore in Asia. Singapore ranks highly in all the eight factors in the Green City Index. It has spent a lot of money on public transportation.

A  Japan too ranks quite well on the Index, with Tokyo and Osaka both on the "above average" list. It does well in most of the factors in the Green City Index, but \*scores less well in ( ⑤ ) because there are not enough green areas and parks.

( ⑥ ) all the countries studied in the report, China is perhaps the most interesting. This is because of the large number of people that live in large cities. China has around 160 cities with a population of over 1 million people, far more than any other country; and this number is set to rise to over 220 by 2025.  B  In 2013, for example, it was found that only 1 percent of people who live in Chinese cities could \*breathe safe air.  C  But one step that China is taking is creating "eco-cities," like the one in Copenhagen.

注：\*rank ～を順位づける    \*eco-friendly 環境にやさしい    \*factor 要因    \*emission 排出  
 \*according to ～に従って    \*path 道    \*renewable source 再生可能資源  
 \*continent 大陸    \*score 評価される    \*breathe ～を吸う

1. 空欄 ( ① ) に入る最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。  
 あ. there are not many trains or buses in the city  
 い. more companies are trying to create eco-friendly cars  
 う. people usually walk instead of using trains or buses  
 え. almost everyone lives near either a train or bus station
  
2. 空欄 ( ② ) に入る最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。  
 あ. shouldn't    い. didn't need to    う. will be able to    え. had better
  
3. 空欄 ( ③ ) にあてはまる 1 語を答えなさい。
  
4. 空欄 ( ④ ) に入る最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。  
 あ. what people think about green areas  
 い. what governments use green areas for  
 う. how large green areas are in cities  
 え. how much money cities spend on the environment
  
5. 空欄 A ～ C に入る最も適切なものを 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
 あ. The environmental problems many of these cities face are well-known.  
 い. Solving these problems will take a lot of time and money.  
 う. It also controls the number of cars that can be driven in the city.
  
6. 空欄 ( ⑤ ) に入る最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。  
 あ. water use    い. waste recycling    う. land use    え. public transportation
  
7. 空欄 ( ⑥ ) に入る最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。  
 あ. In    い. Of    う. With    え. From

【問題不成立とみなし全員正解とした（詳細は解説を参照）】

8. 本文の内容と一致するものを 2つ 選び、記号で答えなさい。
- あ. 「環境に対する意識」は、The Green City Index の指標の 1 つである。
  - い. 「環境にやさしい都市」に共通することは、公共交通機関が充実していることである。
  - う. スtockホルムでは、通勤に電車やバスを利用する人が半数を占める。
  - え. コペンハーゲンの車道は、自動車より自転車が優先される。
  - お. 再生可能エネルギーを利用している国はあるが、そこから多くのエネルギーを得ることはまだ難しい。
  - か. 日本の環境への取り組みは、The Green City Index の観点から世界の国々と比較すると良くない。
  - き. 中国は、人口増加による大気汚染が深刻だが、「環境にやさしい街づくり」に取り組んでいる。

- IV 英語の授業でおこなうプレゼンテーションの内容について、グループの4人で話し合っています。  
4人の会話を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Yuki: So, last week we decided to do our presentation on "reading," right? Now I think we need to decide on what to research. Do you have any ideas?

Taro: Actually, I've already started researching.

Yuki: Seriously? That's great. What did you find?

Taro: Well... I was particularly interested to see how much Japanese people read compared to other countries. I found some nice data. Look at Graph 1. It shows the percentage of people in each country who read books every day or almost every day. From this data, we can see that people in China read the most. However, only 20 % of Japanese people read every day or almost every day and only Korea and Belgium are below Japan of the 10 countries that were in the research. Therefore, it could be said that Japanese people read fewer books than they do in other countries.

Yuki: It's a bit surprising. I thought reading would be more popular in Japan. It's interesting data. How about you, Eri? Did you find any good research?

Eri: Yeah, I looked into Japanese students' book reading \*habits. A researcher asked students in each grade how long they usually read books each day. Graph 2 shows the percentage of students who answered, "I have no time to read books."

Yuki: That sounds interesting. Can I take a look? Oh, it shows the percentage of students who don't read books ( 1 ).

Eri: Yeah. When students enter high school, the percentage of students who don't read books increases a lot. The biggest difference is between the third-year junior high school students and the first-year high school students.

Yuki: Let me see. Oh, it's ( 2 ). Why do you think this happens?

Eri: Well, there is some research that asked high school students ( 3 ) at high school. Many students said that they didn't have enough time to read because they had many things to do. In addition, the researcher found that they spent more time watching movies or videos on YouTube. These were the most common reasons that stopped them from reading.

Yuki: I see. The change of environment seems to have a big effect on their reading habits. In any case, the graph shows us that students who read at an early age don't necessarily continue to read as they get older.

④ [あ. something い. schools or parents う. do え. need to お. to か. special き. encourage]  
students to read books.

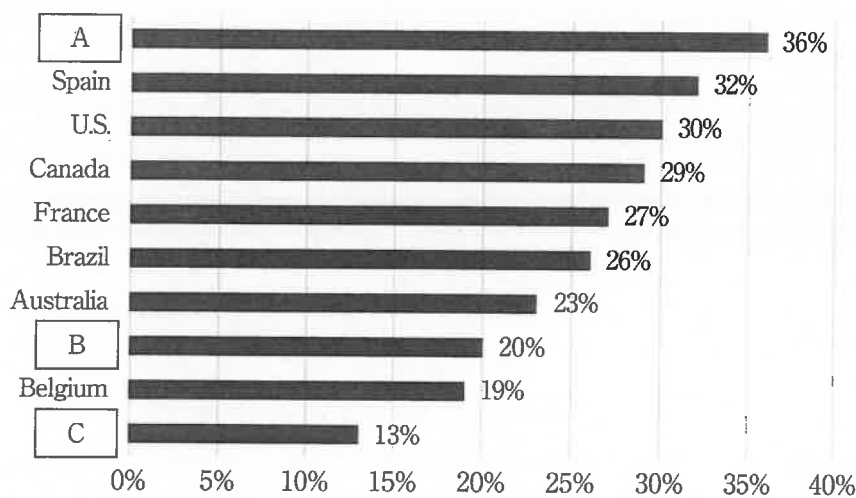
Mio: When I was in elementary school, we were given time to read our favorite books in the morning.

Yuki: Yeah, that sounds like an effective way to help children enjoy reading. It would be good if we could introduce some programs like that in the last part of our presentation. Mio, did you find anything else about reading?

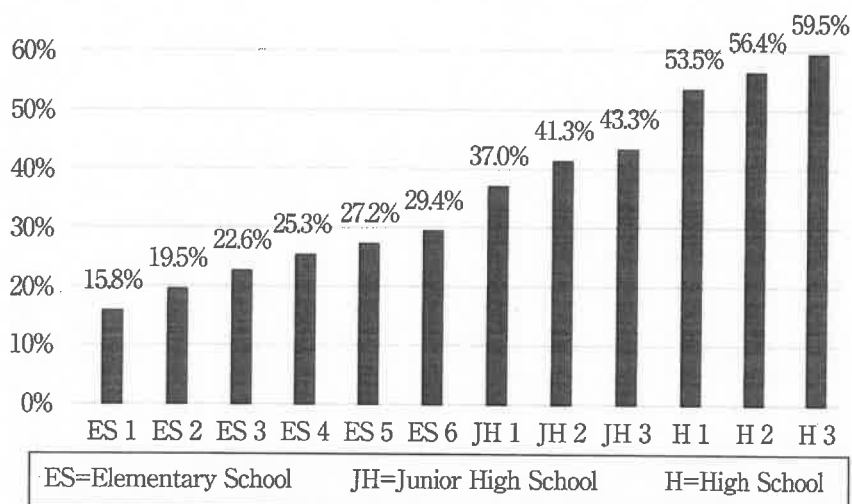
Mio: I did. I researched some of the advantages of reading. I've found plenty of great research that shows reading develops our creativity and imagination. Also, we can increase our vocabulary. However, the one I was most interested in was that reading increases your concentration. To follow where a writer is going, you need to pay close attention to the words you're reading and their meaning. ⑤ This process is good for the brain and improves your ability to focus.

Yuki: Sounds interesting. We can also introduce some other good points of reading. I think we have enough things to talk about in our presentation. Now we just need to think about the structure of our presentation.

注：\*habit 習慣



Graph 1: The Percentage of People Who Read Books Every Day or Almost Every Day  
(参考：読書頻度に関するグローバル調査, 2016, GfK ジャパン)



Graph 2: The Percentage of Students Who Have No Time to Read in Their Daily Lives  
(参考：子どもの生活と学びに関する親子調査 Wave 1~4, 2015-2019, ベネッセ教育総合研究所)

1. グラフ1の A ～ C に当てはまる国名の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。
- あ. A : Japan      B : China      C : Korea  
 い. A : Japan      B : Korea      C : China  
 う. A : China      B : Japan      C : Korea  
 え. A : China      B : Korea      C : Japan  
 お. A : Korea      B : Japan      C : China  
 か. A : Korea      B : China      C : Japan
2. 空欄 ( 1 ) に入る最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。
- あ. doesn't change so much  
 い. is increasing these days  
 う. falls slightly as the years go by  
 え. increases gradually as they get older
3. 空欄 ( 2 ) に入る最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。
- あ. 10.2%      い. 43.3%      う. 46.5%      え. 53.5%
4. 空欄 ( 3 ) に入る最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。
- あ. why they liked reading books  
 い. why they didn't read as much  
 う. what they usually did  
 え. what they became interested in
5. 下線部④ [あ. something    い. schools or parents    う. do    え. need to    お. to    か. special    き. encourage] students to read books. を文脈に合う英文になるように並べかえ、[      ] 内で4番目と6番目にくるものを記号で答えなさい。文頭にくる語も小文字になっている。
6. 下線部⑤ This process の内容として最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。
- あ. 集中力を保つこと。  
 い. 単語や意味に注意を払うこと。  
 う. 物語を面白いと思うこと。  
 え. 読書を通して知識を増やすこと。

7. 会話文およびグラフの内容と一致するものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- あ. 59.5% of third-year high school students said they read books every day.
  - い. Students who are in the habit of reading from an early age don't stop reading as they get older.
  - う. High school students spend more time watching TV, so they lose interest in reading books.
  - え. The four group members want to introduce some programs to make reading more fun.



V 次の (        ) に入る最も適切な語 ( 句 ) を 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. There's a farmer's market (        ) the first Tuesday of each month.  
あ. at            い. on            う. in            え. with
2. Yumi is going to visit Okinawa on a school trip tomorrow, so she's very (        ).  
あ. excited    い. enjoyed    う. fun            え. surprising
3. The story (        ) very strange.  
あ. thought    い. heard        う. seen            え. sounded
4. I will ask her as soon as I (        ) her.  
あ. see            い. saw            う. will see        え. have to see
5. We like the meat (        ) sell at that store.  
あ. that            い. which        う. they            え. to

VI 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように (        ) に最も適切な語を入れたとき、 ( \* ) に入る語を答えなさい。

1. The students don't know the teacher's age.  
The students don't know (        ) ( \* ) the teacher is.
2. You don't need to finish this homework by tomorrow.  
It's not ( \* ) for you (        ) finish this homework by tomorrow.
3. I wasn't able to catch the last train.  
I ( \* ) the last train.
4. My mother can cook miso soup.  
My mother knows ( \* ) (        ) cook miso soup.
5. Cathy drew all the pictures in this room. They are really beautiful.  
All the pictures in this room (        ) ( \* ) Cathy are really beautiful.
6. Keiko kindly showed me the way to the station.  
Keiko was kind ( \* ) (        ) show me the way to the station.

VII ( )内のあ.～か.を並べかえ、意味の通る英文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答はそれぞれの  
 a、bに入る記号のみ答えなさい。文頭にくる語も小文字になっている。

- ( \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_ ) delicious that it's hard to decide what to buy.  
 ( あ. at                  い. so                  う. the shop      え. the cakes      お. are      か. sold )
- "Do ( \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_ ) Japan?" — "Yes. He leaves next Saturday."  
 ( あ. will                  い. know                  う. when                  え. leave                  お. you      か. Sam )
- "Do you think it ( \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_ )?" — "Yes, of course."  
 ( あ. keep                  い. clean                  う. to                  え. the earth      お. is      か. important )
- "Can you recommend a book about Chinese history?"  
 — "( \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_ ) about it."  
 ( あ. this book      い. you                  う. a good                  え. give                  お. idea      か. will )
- "I think family ( \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_ )." — "I agree."  
 ( あ. important      い. is                  う. than                  え. more                  お. else      か. anything )

VIII あなたが考える「日本が世界に誇れるもの(日本についてあなたが一番好きなもの)」は何ですか。  
 1つ具体的な例を挙げ、その理由を書きなさい。

\* 25語以上の英語で答えること。なお、ピリオド、コンマなどの符号は語数に含めない。