2022 年度

高校 帰国生入試問題

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 10 ページに印刷されています。
3. 解答用紙は 2 枚あります。
4. 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。
5. 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。
6. 試験開始 30 分後にリスニング問題を放送します。

受 験 番 号				

Ⅰ 次の（　　）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。

1. I'm sorry I'm late. My bike（　　）down on my way here.
　あ．breaks　　い．broke　　う．had broken　　え．was broken

2. Do you know where Mike is? I（　　）for him for an hour.
　あ．wait　　い．waiting　　う．had waited　　え．have been waiting

3. Look at the girl and the dog（　　）are playing in the river.
　あ．who　　い．that　　う．whose　　え．which

4. Do you remember（　　）the mountain with me three years ago?
　あ．to climb　　い．climbed　　う．climbing　　え．to have climbed

5. I will（　　）Los Angeles tomorrow evening.
　あ．arrive　　い．reach　　う．arrive to　　え．reach at

6. Excuse me. I'd like to buy this shirt, but I want to（　　）first. Where is the fitting room?
　あ．try it on　　い．wear one　　う．put on it　　え．try on it

7. Emma（　　）in London. That's why her English is so good.
　あ．grows up　　い．was raised　　う．has been raising　　え．had been born

8. Texas is（　　）state in the United States.
　あ．second large　　い．second larger　　う．second　　え．the second largest

9. My teacher told me（　　）be late again.
　あ．don't　　い．no　　う．to not　　え．never to

10. A: Oh no! The post office closes in ten minutes, and I need to mail these letters.
　B: If you use my bike, you might be able to（　　）it in time.
　あ．make　　い．show　　う．have　　え．go

Ⅱ 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なさい。

1. Since we didn't know what to say, we kept quiet during the meeting.
   Not（　　）what to say, we kept quiet during the meeting.

2. There is no food in the refrigerator now.
   There is（　　）to eat in the refrigerator now.

3. Sachi has about half as many shoes as her sister.
   Sachi's sister has about（　　）as many shoes as Sachi.

4. How many books did they sell at this store yesterday?
   How many books were（　　）at this store yesterday?

5. Kate knows my friend, Toshi. Toshi knows Kate, too.
   Kate and Toshi know（　　）other.

Ⅲ 次の各文の下線部のうち、文法的に**誤っているもの**を１つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. The man had a piece of cake and two cups of coffees at the coffee shop.
   あ　　い　　う　　え

2. During the lecture, I tried to write down the key points that are made.
   あ　　い　　う　　え

3. Would you mind picking me up to Musashi Koganei Station tomorrow morning?
   あ　　い　　う　　え

Ⅳ 次の２つの英文を読み、質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを１つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

[1]

A lot of money and strategy goes into designing junk food. A lot of effort also goes into designing junk food. The goal is to make it cheap and convenient. And despite the fact that it has very little nutritional value, the goal is to keep you wanting more.

It's typically high in things like salt, sugar and fat. They trigger pleasure centers in our brains, making us feel so good that we want to keep eating more. See, our brains are relatively big. They require a lot of energy to do their thing. So, we have evolved to love high-energy food.

Beyond the super high calorie count, junk food makers have a million ways to try to tempt you to buy their food when it comes to making their products appealing. Like the melt-in-your-mouth quality that tricks us. We think the calories have magically floated away. Or boosting flavor just short of what's called, "sensory specific satiety."

It is a flavor that's so big, it overwhelms your brain and leaves you not wanting anything else to eat. So, despite knowing it's not good for us – eating it is linked with things like obesity, diabetes, heart disease, and even cancer – junk food can be really hard to resist. Food for thought, for sure.

According to the passage, which of the following sentences is most true?

あ. Since junk food has a lot of nutritional value, it keeps you wanting more.

い. Things like salt and fat trigger pleasure centers in our brains, making us feel great and leave us wanting more.

う. In order to make their products tempting, junk food makers have a few ways to try to tempt you to buy their food.

え. Eating junk food is not linked with things like obesity, diabetes, heart disease and cancer.

[2]

Kamala Harris has made history as the first female, first black and first Asian-American US vice-president. She was sworn in just before Joe Biden took the oath of office to become the 46th US president. Ms. Harris, who is of Indian-Jamaican heritage, initially ran for the Democratic nomination.

But Mr. Biden won the race and chose Ms. Harris as his running mate, describing her as "a fearless fighter for the little guy." Prior to taking the oath at the US Capitol, Ms. Harris paid tribute to the women who she says came before her.

She was born in Oakland, California, to two immigrant parents: an Indian-born mother and Jamaican-born father. She went on to attend Howard University, one of the nation's pre-eminent historically black colleges and universities. She has described her time there as among the most formative experiences of her life. Ms. Harris says she's always been comfortable with her identity and simply describes herself as "an American."

After four years at Howard, Ms. Harris went on to earn her law degree at the University of California, Hastings, and began her career in the Alameda County District Attorney's Office.

She became the district attorney – the top prosecutor – for San Francisco in 2003, before being elected the first female and the first African American to serve as California's attorney general, the top lawyer and law enforcement official in America's most populous state.

According to the passage, which of the following sentences is most true?

あ. Kamala Harris is the first female, first black, first Asian-American, and the 46th US president.

い. Mr. Biden won the race and chose Ms. Harris as his secretary, describing her as "a fearless fighter for the little guy."

う. Ms. Harris was born in Oakland, California and her mother is an Indian-born immigrant while her father is an American-born Jamaican.

え. Ms. Harris was elected as California's attorney general after she worked as the district attorney for San Francisco.

V 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

In the Canadian Arctic, winter used to come early. In November, temperatures dipped below zero. Snow covered the ground and Hudson Bay became covered in solid ice.

Hundreds（ a ）polar bears lumbered onto the frozen water, making their way out to the open ocean. All winter long, they swam from ice floe to ice floe. They mated. They hunted and fished. There were plenty of seals to eat.

When summer finally came in August, the ice melted. The polar bears swam back to land. The males play-fought. The females watched over their young cubs. As the months passed, polar bears lounged on tundra – still-frozen ground – using little energy. （1）

Polar bears are strong, majestic creatures, standing up to nine feet tall and weighing up to 450 kilograms. (1)<u>They are built for the cold.</u> Their snow-white coat is thick, with a double layer of fur. Also, they have a layer of fat just under their skin, keeping them extra warm. For months, polar bears have to live off this fat, gained from winter feedings on the ice. When they're on land, they barely eat.

In early November 2016, the polar bears were still on land as there was no sea ice on Hudson Bay. Weeks passed. （2） So the polar bears had to wait longer to return to the sea.

The warmer climate affected the polar bears in many important ways. In the 1980s, Hudson Bay bears were bigger and rounder, more well fed. （3） That's because with fewer weeks on ice, their hunting season has become shorter. They have less food. In Hudson Bay, polar bear numbers have dropped. The bears have fewer cubs. And even then, not all cubs survive.

In 2016, the water in Hudson Bay didn't freeze until December 12. （4）

Even on ice, however, the polar bears had a tougher time. There was more water between floes. The polar bears were already weakened by long months on land. And yet they had to swim longer distances to get from place to place to hunt.

Observers followed one female who had to swim nine days straight to reach an ice floe.

The Arctic – the polar bears' habitat – is changing. Temperatures have gone up about 3℃ since 1900.

The ice cover (2)<u>is shrinking</u>, too. In 2017, it was 30 percent smaller than it was twenty-five years ago. And each year, the remaining ice cover is melting faster and faster.

The fact is that our entire planet is getting warmer, not just the Arctic. Certain gases in the atmosphere – "greenhouse gases" – hold in heat, keeping it（ b ）escaping into space. Higher temperatures bring about changes in planet and animal life. In sources of food and water. In rainfall and snowfall, floods and droughts. Habitats around the world are at risk.

It's all part of climate change.

By the end of this century, oceans could be significantly warmer. Underwater habitats could be in even greater danger.

From polar bear habitats in the Arctic to coral reefs in Australia's Great Barrier Reef, climate change is affecting entire regions.

In 2012, we were about a degree away from the critically dangerous rise of 2.0℃. But since then, we've had yearly record-breaking temperatures, and scientists are still figuring out the exact warming for the decade. One thing is certain: If emissions keep increasing, their effects will get much ①[bad].

All over the world, people are already using (3)renewable energy. Some sources generate power with very light emissions – and they'll never be used up! Plus, renewable energy has become cheaper. It's a growing industry. In 2016, more Americans were employed in solar-energy work than in coal, gas, and oil jobs combined.

In rural areas of Africa, China, and India, solar panels are providing power to villages. Earlier, these areas couldn't connect to electric grids. Now people have refrigerators, lights, and more. It's changed lives.

In Chile, a giant new solar power plant was built in a dry, sunny desert. It can provide electricity for over a million people.

Solar panels are springing up in parking lots across the United States. They're set up as canopies above cars, protecting them from heat, rain, and snow.

Wind power is growing, too. More and more turbines are ②[be] built on farms. They can power one farm or many.

Everywhere, people are driving electric cars that don't burn fuel – or "hybrids" that use a mix of electricity and gas. Any kind of cycling saves energy. So does walking, taking a bus or train, or (4)carpooling with friends. It means fewer vehicles on the road.

How can we save energy at home? By using special lightbulbs, called LED lights. They use (c) least 75 percent less energy and last twenty-five times longer than regular bulbs. We all know that something as simple as turning off lights when you leave a room can help. As can turning off the faucet while you brush your teeth.

Taking action helps reduce your "carbon footprint" – lowering how much CO_2 you produce. So, what will your impact be on the environment? Climate change presents a real danger in the immediate future to our planet … what will *you* do about it?

1. （ a ）、（ b ）、（ c ）に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれ答えなさい。

2. ①[bad]、②[be] を文脈に合うように直しなさい。ただし、語数は 1 語のままとする。

3. （1） ～ （4） 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。
ただし、記号は 1 度しか使えない。

あ. By December, there was still barely any ice at all.
い. They waited for cold weather so they could go out to sea again.
う. That was very late.
え. Recently they've been losing weight and becoming weaker.

4. 下線部(1)<u>They are built for the cold.</u> の意味として最も適切なものを 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
あ. シロクマは風邪をひきやすい。
い. シロクマは飢餓に強い。
う. シロクマは免疫力が低い。
え. シロクマは寒さに強い。

5. 下線部(2)<u>is shrinking</u> の意味として最も適切なものを 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
あ. 縮んでいる　　い. 覆っている　　う. 溶けている　　え. 固まっている

6. 下線部(3)<u>renewable energy</u> の説明として最も適切なものを 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
あ. 従来の方法に比べ、二酸化炭素の排出量を若干削減することができる。
い. 有限であるため、大切に使う必要がある。
う. 従来の方法に比べ、コストが高くなってきている。
え. 将来の成長が見込まれる産業である。

7. 下線部(4)<u>carpooling</u> の意味として最も適切なものを 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
あ. 車を複数所有すること。
い. 車の相乗りをすること。
う. 車をレンタルすること。
え. 車をローンで購入すること。

8. 本文の内容と一致するものを 3 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

あ. 陸地で生活をする際、シロクマは冬の間に蓄えていた食料を少しずつ食べて生き延びる。

い. 1980 年代、ハドソン湾に生息していたシロクマは、今よりも食料を十分にとることができた。

う. 北極圏の気温は 1900 年に比べて 3℃ほど上昇しており、氷河も急速に溶けだしている。

え. グレート・バリア・リーフでは海水温が 2.0℃上昇し、サンゴ礁に影響を与えている。

お. 2016 年のアメリカでは、化石燃料産業よりも太陽光産業の雇用のほうが多かった。

か. 砂漠地帯に設置されたチリの太陽光発電所では、1000 万人分の電力を供給している。

き. カーボンフットプリントの数値が大きければ大きいほど、環境に優しいことを意味する。

く. 気候変動は、遠い未来の極めて現実的な問題である。

＜リスニング・ライティング問題＞

Ⅵ これから英語による日記を聞き、Part A の質問に答えなさい。英語と質問は 2 回ずつ読まれます。Part B では、日記の内容に関連するテーマについて、あなたの意見を書きなさい。 Part B については、具体的な指示がありますので、よく読んでから解答してください。

Part A　英語の質問を聞き、答えとして最も適切なものを 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1.

あ. Every day
い. Two hours
う. Every week
え. Three months

2.

あ. He spends twelve hours every day studying English.
い. He put in a lot of time and effort to prepare for his English presentation.
う. He listens to an English educational radio program once a week.
え. He goes to English conversation classes every day.

3.

あ. He is afraid of using English in his daily life.
い. He doesn't read anything written in English at school.
う. He doesn't have any chances to talk with someone in English outside his school.
え. He doesn't have any chances to write in English outside his school.

4.

あ. Secretary
い. Accountant
う. Salesperson
え. Civil servant

5.

あ. His high ability
い. His future plan
う. His concern about learning
え. His concern about his friends

Part B　あなたが将来に向けて身につけたい知識や技能、あるいはしておきたい経験は何ですか。**具体的な事例を１つ**挙げ、なぜそうしたいのか**理由を２つ**挙げて、100 語程度の英語で説明しなさい。