

令和5年度入学者選抜学力検査追試験問題

英 語

(配点)	1 10点	2 15点	3 24点	4 15点	5 15点	6 21点
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(注意事項)

- 1 問題冊子は指示があるまで開かないこと。
- 2 問題冊子は1ページから8ページまでである。検査開始の合図のあとで確かめること。
- 3 検査中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、静かに手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
- 4 解答用紙に氏名と受験番号を記入し、受験番号と一致したマーク部分を塗りつぶすこと。
- 5 解答には、必ずHBの黒鉛筆を使用すること。なお、解答用紙に必要事項が正しく記入されていない場合、または解答用紙に記載してある「マーク部分塗りつぶしの見本」のとおりにマーク部分が塗りつぶされていない場合は、解答が無効になることがある。
- 6 一つの解答欄に対して複数のマーク部分を塗りつぶしている場合、または指定された解答欄以外のマーク部分を塗りつぶしている場合は、有効な解答にはならない。
- 7 解答を訂正するときは、きれいに消して、消しくずを残さないこと。

1 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ内容となるような (A) と (B) に入る語 (句) の最も適切な組み合わせを、それぞれア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. When I see this picture, I always (A) my friend in Canada.
This picture (B) me of my friend in Canada.

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) forget} \\ \text{(B) climbs} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) forget} \\ \text{(B) reminds} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) remember} \\ \text{(B) reminds} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) remember} \\ \text{(B) climbs} \end{cases}$

2. (A) we go to the concert tomorrow?
Why (B) we go to the concert tomorrow?

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) How} \\ \text{(B) do} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) How} \\ \text{(B) will} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) Shall} \\ \text{(B) do} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) Shall} \\ \text{(B) don't} \end{cases}$

3. My grandmother lives in Hokkaido. I usually (A) my summer vacation there.
I usually (B) with my grandmother at her home in Hokkaido in summer.

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) spend} \\ \text{(B) stay} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) start} \\ \text{(B) agree} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) need} \\ \text{(B) share} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) take} \\ \text{(B) visit} \end{cases}$

4. I can't (A) which color is best for my new bicycle.
It is (B) to choose the best color for my new bicycle.

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) decide} \\ \text{(B) difficult} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) chosen} \\ \text{(B) difficult} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) learn} \\ \text{(B) different} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) choose} \\ \text{(B) different} \end{cases}$

5. The sports event is cancelled now because we (A) heavy rain.
The sports event is cancelled now. I wish we (B) heavy rain.

ア $\begin{cases} \text{(A) have} \\ \text{(B) had} \end{cases}$ イ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) don't have} \\ \text{(B) didn't have} \end{cases}$ ウ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) have} \\ \text{(B) don't have} \end{cases}$ エ $\begin{cases} \text{(A) have} \\ \text{(B) didn't have} \end{cases}$

3 次の英文を良く読み、後の問題に答えなさい。

Did you know that some websites put hidden software on your computer? The software collects a lot of information about you and sends it to various companies. Your information can be used in many ways.

For example, the companies that get your information will know who you (1), where you live, and which websites you visit . Many companies hope to advertise only to people who will become their customers. These companies might use a purchase history that shows them which (2) you will buy. As a result, when two people go to the same website, they see (3) advertisements. Someone who likes soccer may see an advertisement for soccer goods, and someone who likes movies may see a link for cheap tickets. The Internet advertisement is helpful for each user.

Such an advertisement may be convenient, but it causes some trouble. Imagine that you are in your classroom and checking something on the Internet with your smartphone next to your friends. An advertisement for a new comic that only a few people will (4) is suddenly shown on the screen, and your friends see it. Some of them may love it and you may become better friends, but others may not like it and may laugh at you. When you let someone know which advertisements you (5), you are sharing your personal information. Be careful when you use your smartphone in front of your friends.

You may think that the Internet is a free and (6) service, but it is sometimes dangerous. When you use the Internet, someone may get information about you. It is very important to understand the Internet better and always think about our security.

(注) hidden 隠された	software ソフトウェア, コンピュータプログラム	
advertise 宣伝する	purchase history 購入履歴	advertisement 宣伝
link リンク, 他のウェブサイトへ接続するもの		screen 画面
personal 個人的な	free 無料の	security 安全性

問1 本文中の(1)～(6)に入る最も適切な語を, ア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| (1) ア are | イ enjoy | ウ feel | エ learn |
| (2) ア changes | イ losses | ウ products | エ results |
| (3) ア empty | イ different | ウ safe | エ wet |
| (4) ア fail | イ help | ウ like | エ lose |
| (5) ア drop | イ give | ウ miss | エ receive |
| (6) ア expensive | イ useful | ウ loud | エ wrong |

問2 次の(1)と(2)につき, それぞれと同じような意味で使われている語を本文中の下線部ア～カから一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) to bring many things together from various places
- (2) to make something happen, especially something bad

4 次の1～5の会話について、場面や状況を考えて（ ）内の語（句）を最も適切な順に並べ替え、（ ）内において3番目と5番目にくるものの記号を選びなさい。なお、文頭にくるべき語の最初の文字も小文字で書かれています。

1. A : (ア American writer イ do ウ like エ the オ you カ which) best, Chris?
B : Mark Twain. Because his stories are very interesting.
A : I like him, too.

2. A : I heard you're going on a trip to Italy. I hope you enjoy it.
B : Actually, I (ア a plane イ afraid ウ am エ flying オ on カ of). I'm a little nervous.
A : Don't worry. You'll enjoy the flight, I'm sure.
B : Thanks. I hope so.

3. A : You look very happy. What happened?
B : I got two tickets for next Sunday's baseball game. Let's go to see it together.
A : Oh, really? It will be a (ア me イ chance ウ to エ for オ great カ see) some famous baseball players. Thank you.

4. A : This coffee shop is small and old. Should we look for another shop?
B : We've (ア a shop イ been ウ find エ for オ to カ trying) about fifteen minutes. I'm getting tired.
A : OK, let's go into this shop.

5. A : Hey, be careful! You almost broke this cup.
B : I'm very sorry, Mom. It was an accident.
A : You (ア ball イ in ウ not エ should オ the カ throw) the house.
B : I know. I will go to the park.

- 5 次の英文と表を良く読み、あとの問題に答えなさい。なお、計算等を行う場合は、このページの余白で行うこと。

Manabu is a university student in Japan. Anna is a friend of Manabu and she is an exchange student from America. One day, Manabu asked Anna what problems she had in Japan. She said that it was difficult to read maps and signs in school because they were often written only in Japanese. Also, she could not eat food with chopsticks easily. He wanted to help students like Anna, so he asked 100 exchange students about their biggest problem in Japan. The results are shown in Table 1.

“The number of trash cans” is the biggest problem for many people. They think that there are not enough trash cans in the city. However, Manabu found that language may be a more serious problem. Two groups in the table had problems related to language and the total rate of the two is 40 percent. The larger group said it is hard to communicate with staff members in stores. The other group had the same problem that Anna also felt. The research also shows that 16 percent of the students chose “Train stations.” Some people think that stations in Japan are often too complicated. Next, 6 percent of students think that it is difficult to find free Wi-Fi in the city. Finally, 5 percent have no problem.

Manabu’s research says that language is one of the biggest problems for exchange students. To learn more about that, he also asked the same students the best way to study Japanese. The results are shown in Table 2. It shows that 65 percent of the students don’t think that school lessons are the best way, and talking to their friends in Japanese is the most popular way. Also, 40 percent of students use some media, especially TV, to study.

Table 1 Problems in Japan	
Problem	Percent (%)
The number of trash cans	(A)
Communication in stores	(B)
Train stations	16
(C)	15
Free Wi-Fi	6
Nothing	5
Total amount	100

Table 2 Ways to study Japanese	
Way	Percent (%)
(P)	35
Talking to friends	25
(Q)	20
(R)	15
Reading newspapers	5
Total amount	100

(注) exchange student 交換留学生

trash cans ゴミ箱

rate 割合

free Wi-Fi 無料のワイファイ

chopsticks 箸

related to ～ ～に関連した

complicated 複雑な

media テレビなどのマスメディア

table 表

total 総計の, 全体の

6 即席ラーメン (instant ramen noodles) について書かれた次の英文を良く読み、後の問題に答えなさい。

Do you like ramen? Ramen noodles are made from wheat flour, salt, lye water, and water. Ramen was first invented in China and came to Japan a long time ago. About 100 years ago, , and Japanese companies have developed many kinds of ramen since then.

You may often eat instant ramen noodles at home. Did you know that they were invented in the 1950s in Japan? You usually have to boil the noodles and add seasoning to eat them, but you can eat some instant noodles in a few minutes after just pouring hot water into a cup. , and you can buy them any time in almost any store.

Today, . Why are they eaten by a lot of people all over the world? There are some reasons. First, companies can produce good instant noodles at a low price now . Second, the noodles in ramen are made from wheat, like spaghetti and bread, . In most countries, it is not difficult to get wheat and make ramen noodles. Next, you can keep instant ramen noodles for a long time. Because they are deep-fried and dried, you don't have to save them in the refrigerator, and you can always find instant noodles at home that were bought as preserved food. From such a point, instant noodles are also used as an emergency food, and sometimes sent to foreign countries from Japan for the people who are hungry and need something to eat. Remember that you can cook and eat noodles quickly and easily.

Do you understand that instant ramen noodles are made and enjoyed in many countries now? You may be surprised to know that the instant noodles invented about 70 years ago in Japan are helping people all over the world. Today we can see various kinds of ramen everywhere. Let's learn more about instant noodles!

(注) wheat flour 小麦粉 lye water かん水(炭酸ナトリウムや炭酸カリウムなどを含む溶液)
the 1950s 1950年代 seasoning 調味料 pour 注ぐ wheat 小麦
deep-fried 油で揚げた dried 乾燥された save 取っておく preserved food 保存食

問1 本文中の空所 に入る最も適切なものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア people in China love ramen very much
- イ it spread among many people
- ウ ramen will be loved by many people

問2 本文中の空所 に入る最も適切なものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア Instant ramen noodles were invented a century ago
- イ These types of instant noodles are very convenient
- ウ You can enjoy these types of ramen only at restaurants

問3 本文中の空所 に入る最も適切なものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア all of the people who eat ramen live in China
- イ I know many Americans who don't eat ramen very much
- ウ instant ramen noodles are loved in many countries

問4 本文中の空所 に入る最も適切なものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア because they have invented various technologies
- イ but we failed to buy nice and cheap noodles
- ウ so you have to get good and expensive ramen

問5 本文中の空所 に入る最も適切なものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア and the plant grows in many parts of the world
- イ but you can't get wheat to make ramen overseas
- ウ though it is very hard to make ramen noodles in each country

問6 本文中の下線部 such a point の内容を次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア Japanese instant ramen noodles are delicious.
- イ People love eating instant ramen noodles at home.
- ウ We can keep instant ramen noodles for months.

問7 次のア～ウは本文を読んだ生徒たちが述べた意見ですが、最も適切に内容を理解して述べられたものを一つ選びなさい。

- ア I am excited because I learned that instant ramen noodles were invented in Japan and went across the ocean. Ramen helps many people in many ways now!
- イ I am very sad because some people are hungry in some countries. Japan should start to give instant ramen noodles as an emergency food to such countries.
- ウ I often eat instant ramen noodles that companies in Japan make. I've learned something new today. The instant ramen noodles were first invented in China just a century ago.

(このページ以降は余白です。)

