

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**H B 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 $\begin{cases} \text{(A) have} \\ \text{(B) didn't have} \end{cases}$

2 次の1～5の会話文について、場面や状況を考え、()に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. A : Oh, don't eat that bread!
B : () What's the problem?
A : I just made it. It is very hot, and you can't eat it.

ア You are welcome.
ウ I'm just fine.

イ Yes, you can.
エ Why not?

2. A : What did you do last Sunday, John?
B : I went out for dinner with a friend from junior high school.
A : Really? ()
B : We went to that new French restaurant.

ア What kind of food did you have?
ウ Who did you go with?

イ When did you go to your school?
エ How did you go there?

3. A : Did you swim in the sea last summer?
B : ()
A : Oh, really? Why is that?
B : Because I don't like salt water.

ア Twice. I enjoyed swimming very much.
ウ I didn't go to the beach at all last year.

イ I swam with my three best friends.
エ Because I'm good at swimming.

4. A : Dad, I made dinner for everyone.
B : Wow, Nancy! It looks delicious. ()
A : Well, mom helped me with the salad, but I did everything else.
B : That's great. I can't wait to eat it.

ア Did you bring me a glass of water?
ウ Can you prepare dinner by six o'clock?

イ Did you cook it all?
エ You can eat it now.

5. A : What are you doing today? I am going to Asahi Park.
B : Oh, I saw that on TV. I want to go there, too! May I go with you?
A : Yes, of course. If we go together, ()
B : OK, I'm ready. Let's leave now.

ア we will have a lot of fun.
ウ I will feel very lonely.

イ I will stay home until ten o'clock.
エ you must go to the place alone.

3 次の英文を良く読み、後の問題に答えなさい。

著作権の関係上、非公開

(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

問1 本文と表等から考えて、次の(1)～(3)の英文の()に入る適切なものをア～エの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) The number in (A) is ().

ア 31 イ 32 ウ 33 エ 34

(2) The number in (B) is ().

ア 25 イ 26 ウ 27 エ 28

(3) The problem in (C) is ().

\mathcal{P} Finding restaurants \uparrow Language on maps and signs

ㄣ Ways of eating food ㄩ Making friends

問2 表2の (P), (Q), (R) に対応する組み合わせとして正しい配列のものをア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

	ア	イ	ウ	エ
(P)	Watching TV	Watching TV	Lessons in school	Lessons in school
(Q)	Listening to radio	Lessons in school	Listening to radio	Watching TV
(R)	Lessons in school	Listening to radio	Watching TV	Listening to radio

問3 次の英文は、この調査を行った Manabu によるまとめと感想です。()に入る最も適切なものをア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

Now I understand that language is one of the biggest problems for exchange students in Japan. When they are not in class, talking to their friends is a popular way of studying Japanese. For that reason, () to help them. By doing this, I think I can learn their cultures, too.

7 I have to tell the local government they need more trash cans

1 I want to communicate with exchange students more often

ウ I have to give them a book about chopsticks

⊥ I should use local train stations more often

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。)

