

# 2023年度 入学試験問題

英 語

( 6 0 分 )

〔 注 意 〕

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- ① 問題は[1]～[5]まであります。
  - ② 解答用紙はこの問題用紙の間にはさんであります。
  - ③ 解答用紙には受験番号、氏名を必ず記入のこと。
  - ④ 各問題とも解答は解答用紙の所定のところへ記入のこと。
  - ⑤ リスニング問題は試験開始10分後に始めます。
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1

(リスニング問題) この問題は試験開始 10 分後に始まる。

これから放送するのは、カレン (Karen) とパーカー先生 (Mr. Parker) の会話である。次の設問 A と設問 B にそれぞれ答えよ。なお、対話文と設問の質問は 2 度放送される。また、放送中に問題用紙にメモをとってもかまわない。

**設問 A** 対話文の内容について英語で 4 つの質問を行う。それぞれの質問に対する最も適切な答えを選び、記号で答えよ。

(1)

- (ア) They are talking on the phone.
- (イ) Karen is having Mr. Parker's lecture in college.
- (ウ) They are having an online meeting.
- (エ) Karen is visiting Mr. Parker's office to ask some questions.

(2)

- (ア) It just stays in the air.
- (イ) Much of it goes to the space.
- (ウ) 70% of it stays in the air.
- (エ) Forests and mountains keep much of it.

(3)

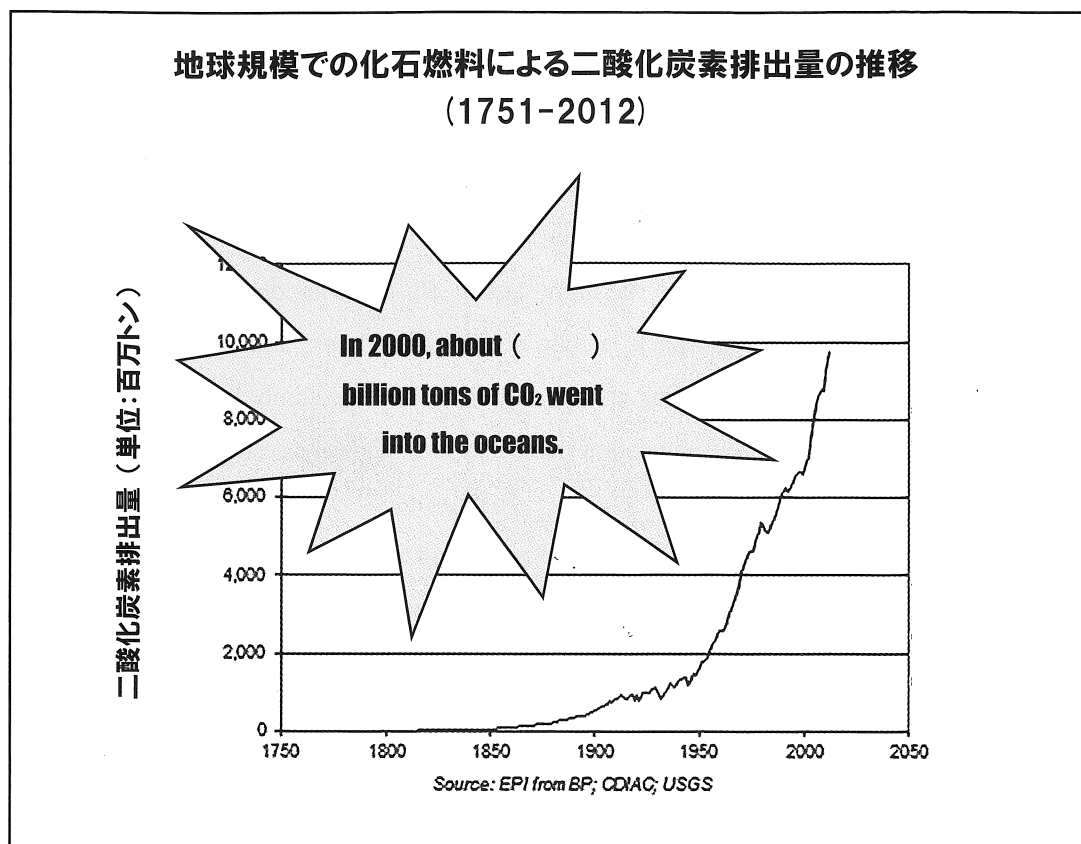
- (ア) Small fish and creatures larger fish eat would die.
- (イ) Larger fish would die because they could not breathe well.
- (ウ) Humans could not catch fish to eat safely.
- (エ) Every size of fish and creature would die soon.

(4)

- (ア) Because he doesn't think seriously why the oceans are important for us.
- (イ) Because Karen is angry to hear the bad news about the oceans, and he wants to make her relaxed.
- (ウ) Because he thinks we cannot change the past, but we can change the future.
- (エ) Because Karen thinks nobody can change the terrible future, and he feels angry.

設問B 次のスライドは、カレンが今回の会話をもとに後日発表したスライドの一部である。

聞き取った会話の内容を踏まえ、空所に入れるのに最も適当な数を書き入れスライドを完成させよ。なお、解答には、算用数字を用いても構わない。



参考 : Emily E. Adams, "Fossil Fuel Use Pushes Carbon Dioxide Emissions into Dangerous Territory," Earth Policy Institute, 24 Sep 2022.

**2** 次の設問Aと設問Bにそれぞれ答えよ。

**設問A** 次の英文を読み、空所①～⑤を補うのに最も適当なものを1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

Dear Yamato,

I'm looking forward to seeing you in Japan next May. You told me you would take me to a mountain in Nagano. What did you call the mountain? Mt. Koma.... I am not sure what you called.... I'm glad if you tell me the name again. By the way, do you know ① bring to the mountain? A backpack, a pair of climbing shoes, and a raincoat. Is there anything I should bring? I am going to buy water before we climb, but how ② water do I have to buy? If you have something in your mind, please tell me. I love flowers and grasses on mountains. I wish I ③ bring them back to the U.S. But, of course, I say to ④, "I should not take wild plants and animals as I like." I'm excited to watch these flowers and grasses ⑤ and take a lot of pictures of them. I want to know what kind of flowers there are. Take care of yourself and keep healthy!

Best regards,

Harry.

①

(ア) what should I

(イ) what should

(ウ) what I should

(エ) I should

②

(ア) much

(イ) many

(ウ) little

(エ) a lot of

③

(ア) will

(イ) can

(ウ) shall

(エ) could

④

(ア) me

(イ) myself

(ウ) one

(エ) my

⑤

(ア) close

(イ) closed

(ウ) to close

(エ) closely

**設問B** 次の(1)～(3)について、意味が通るように、[ ]内の語句を並べかえて、英文を完成させよ。ただし、文頭にくるものも全て小文字で記してある。【指示】がある場合は従うこと。また、解答欄には ( ① ) ( ② ) に入るものの記号を答えよ。

(1) ( ) ( ) ( ① ) ( ) ( ) ( ② ) ( ) ( ) .

[ ア as Tom イ knows ウ three エ as オ Nancy カ many キ times  
ク Japanese songs ]

(2) ( ) ( ) ( ① ) ( ) ( ) ( ② ) ( ) ( ) ?

[ ア been イ since ウ they エ basketball オ for カ have キ playing  
ク this ケ morning ]

【選択肢1つ不要】

(3) Please ( ) ( ① ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ② ) ( ) ( ) this week.

[ ア English イ the end ウ by エ of オ written カ hand in キ the essay  
ク in ]

3 下線部①～③の日本語を文脈に合うように英語に直せ。

鉄道は、単なる移動手段ではなく、旅行の目的となることがある。

私は奈良に住んでいるのだが、年に数回、東京の祖父母に会うため、新幹線を利用する。

①電車で旅するのは飛行機で旅するよりもワクワクすると私は思う。電車の窓から目の前に映る街の変化を見ていると、旅の気分が盛り上がる。だから雨降りで景色がよく見えないときは少し損した気持ちになる。

旅行と言えば、目的地到着まで行き先を伏せて遂行されるミステリーツアーなるものがあるそう。私の友人がそのツアーに申し込んだ。

「②ここはどこ？から始まる旅なんて、ハラハラドキドキ。とても楽しみだ。」と彼は言う。

私は心の中で、「そんな旅、私はまっぴら。③私があなたなら、その旅行に参加しないわ。」と思った。

4 次の英文をよく読み、あとの問いに答えよ。（\*は、あとに注釈のあることを示す。）

The dry season is beginning, and it is a very, very hot day. We are in the \*savannah — a huge open place with dry grass and small trees — in \*Senegal, in West Africa. A small group of \*chimpanzees are walking through the trees. They are looking for food. They look relaxed, but there are ① tensions that we cannot easily see in this group of animals.

The most important male in a group of chimpanzees is the \*alpha male. In this group, the alpha male's name is David. Alpha males ( ② ) David can get some important things in their lives. These things are food, water and so on. But it is not easy to be a king, and David knows that he must be careful. Many of the other males in the group are not his friends. They all want to become the alpha male, too, and get all the good things that come with the ( ③ ).

Chimpanzees need to live in groups, and they usually live in large groups of males and females called communities. The scientist Jane Goodall studied a lot of chimpanzee communities in the National Park in north-west \*Tanzania. She discovered that most communities in the park had between six and eight males in them, with twelve to sixteen females, and their children.

David's community of thirty-two chimpanzees is different from other communities in two important ways. First, his community has more males than females. In David's group, there are twelve males and only seven females.

④

In Senegal, the thick rainforests of South and Central Africa meet the great dry Sahara Desert to the north. There are lots of different habitats here. There are mountains, farms, savannahs, deserts and forests. The chimpanzees use all of these habitats at different times of the year.

Chimpanzees eat many hundreds of different fruits. In the rainforests they can always find some fruit, because the weather is often the same all through the year. But in Senegal, there are big changes in the weather from one season to the next. ⑤ These changes make the chimpanzees' lives very difficult, because sometimes there is not much fruit. In the dry season in Senegal it can be very hot. Many of the rivers are dry. The chimpanzees cannot find water, and they are thirsty. They are hungry, too, because it is very difficult to find

their food.

In the wet season, from May to September, there is usually a lot of food for David's group. あ They eat a lot of different fruit and plants. They also eat eggs and insects, and they catch and eat small animals. One community of chimpanzees often eats different food from the next community, and they sometimes eat different things at different times of the year. い For David's group, fruit is the most important food, and in the wet season there is always enough fruit for everyone. The community often breaks into smaller groups at this time of year because they can find food very easily. う The dry season is different. There is not as much food, and it is more difficult to find it. え Often all the chimpanzees come together around huge \*termite nests. As the ground turns to dust and the sun gets hotter and hotter, termites are the best food that they can find. In the dry season, about a quarter of the chimpanzee's food comes from termite nests.

In Senegal now, there are many \*threats to David and his group. Their habitat is getting smaller because many farmers need more land for their farms. The farmers burn down the forests. Then they can start to farm the land. And some other people hunt and catch Chimpanzees for food.

And now people have found gold in the group's \*territory, and more and more people are coming in to look for it. They use a lot of water, and soon the rivers are very dirty. The chimpanzees cannot drink from them. They burn down trees and other plants. There are a lot more people in David's territory than before.

Across Africa, chimpanzees have the same problems. Every year there are fewer chimpanzees in Africa, and the future does not look good. Maybe soon there will be no more chimpanzees in the forests. There will only be chimpanzees in ( ⑥ ).

People have moved into chimpanzee territories, and people still hunt chimpanzees to eat — or catch them to sell to zoos. Some people buy chimpanzees to keep at home, like a dog or a cat. And, because chimpanzees do not have a lot of children, and live a long time, it is hard for their number to go up again.

Some people are trying to help chimpanzees and to stop people moving into their territories. But in many countries, their territories are getting smaller, and people are still catching or killing chimpanzees.



\* ) savannah : サバンナ、(熱帯・亜熱帯の) 大平原

Senegal : セネガル (アフリカ西部にある国の名前)

chimpanzee : チンパンジー

alpha male : 群れの最高位のオス

Tanzania : タンザニア (アフリカ東部にある国の名前)

termite : シロアリ

threat : 脅威

territory : 縄張り

問1 下線部①の意味として、最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) a feeling that you want something interesting to happen

(イ) a feeling that you want to shout at someone

(ウ) a feeling that you are nervous and worried

(エ) a feeling that you are happy and comfortable

問2 ( ② ) に入れるのに最も適当な語を選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) like

(イ) as

(ウ) that

(エ) with

問3 ( ③ ) に入れるのに最も適当な語を選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) enemies

(イ) friends

(ウ) group

(エ) job

問4  に入るように次の英文を並べかえるとき、最も適切な配列を選び、記号で答えよ。

あ But David's group lives in Senegal, West Africa.

い Most chimpanzees live in thick forests, and there are lots of trees.

う There are too many males, and there is always a danger that the males will start to fight.

え David's group are also different because they live, sleep and eat in a special \*habitat.

\* ) habitat : (動物の) 生息地

(ア) あ—い—う—え

(イ) あ—う—え—い

(ウ) あ—え—い—う

(エ) う—あ—え—い

(オ) う—い—あ—え

(カ) う—え—い—あ

問5 下線部⑤を、These changes の指す内容を明らかにして日本語にせよ。

問6 次の英文を入れるのに最も適当な箇所はどこか。本文中の  ～

より選び、記号で答えよ。

The smaller groups come together in one large group.

問7 ( ⑥ ) に入る最も適当な英語 1 語を、本文の中から抜き出して答えよ。

5 次の英文をよく読み、あとの問いに答えよ。（\*は、あとに注釈のあることを示す。）

① SIR. ANTHONY EVANS PLAYS LISZT. The words \*above the door of the theater were a meter high. On the wall, there was a big picture of Sir. Anthony at the piano. Hundreds of people were waiting outside the ticket office. It was Sir. Anthony's eighteenth birthday concert and everybody wanted a ticket. I had a special ticket because I was a newspaper reporter. I wanted to talk to the famous pianist before his concert.

...

"Tell me about yourself, please, Sir. Anthony. Did you come from a musical family? Did you start to learn the piano when you were three, like Mozart?"

あ

The famous pianist smiled. "No, no, my dear. We have a little time before my concert. I'll tell you my story. It's a strange story but every word of it is true. You see, I left school when I was thirteen. Everybody called me Tony in those days. I worked on a farm...."

It was an exciting story and he told it well. At first, I tried to write everything down in my notebook. Then, the pen fell from my hand and I just listened. I was lost in Sir. Anthony's wonderful story.

Tuesday was the music day. Every Tuesday morning an old lady called Mrs. Lark came to the school. Mrs. Lark played the piano, and the children sang. She was not a good pianist, but she liked children, and she enjoyed her work. She knew a lot of songs, too. The children sang like birds, too.

い

Tony did not often hear music. His family was poor, and poor people did not often hear music. There was no TV or radio in those days. Sometimes an Italian street musician came to town. He had a little piano on wheels, and a poor \*thin monkey which sat on top of it. The people came out of their houses to listen to his music. Then the monkey went around with a little \*tin cup. "Give us a \*penny!" sang the musician. But when the monkey came back, the tin cup was always empty. The musician ② and pushed his little piano away.

A few days after his thirteenth birthday, Tony left school. He began to look for a job. But he was unlucky. The factory did not want him. The shops did not want him. Then his mother thought, "What about farming?" "I worked on Mr. Wood's farm when I was young,"

she told Tony. "I will write to Mr. Wood and ask him to give you a job on the farm. That will be better than the factory."

The farmer looked at Tony. "How old are you, boy?" he asked.

"Thirteen, sir."

"Do you like the country?"

"Yes, sir," said Tony.

"Would you like to work for me, Tony?" asked Mr. Wood. "Would you like to be a farm boy?"

"Yes, sir," he said. "Yes, please."

...

In the school holidays Pip and his brother John came to the farm. The boys spent all their holidays on Mr. Wood's farm.

One hot summer afternoon Mr. Wood came into the field.

"Hey, boys," he said, "I have a job for you."

う

"This is going to take a long time," said Tony.

He saw something behind a lot of old boxes. (ア) It was very big.

"What's this?" asked Tony.

"Is it a \*cupboard?" asked Pip.

John came and moved some of the boxes. "It isn't a cupboard," he said in surprise.

(イ) It was made of beautiful, dark brown wood. Tony took off his shirt and cleaned the wood with it. He saw \*brightly-colored birds, flowers and leaves. They shone like stars in the dark, dirty building. Tony opened (ウ) it, and he looked at the keys.

"We can't \*get rid of this," he said. " A ." He found an old, broken chair and sat down at (エ) it. His fingers touched the keys. He closed his eyes. Half-forgotten music danced through his mind. His fingers began to move. They moved up and down the keys. He began to play an old song. He was suddenly very happy.

"I can play," he thought. "Nobody taught me, ③ but my mind tells my fingers what to do, and I can do it."

His friends listened.

"That's beautiful," said John. "What is (オ) it?"

"I don't know," said Tony.

"It's called *Green Fields*," said Pip.

"I have lessons at school, but I can't play like you. I like that song. I've got the music at school, but I can't play it. It's too difficult for me. Do you want to borrow it?"

",

He stood and looked at it. ". I'll ask Mr. Wood."

え

Sir Anthony Evans turned to me. "That was the start of wonderful things for me," he said. "I went to the College of Music for three years. Of course, I worked hard, but I enjoyed every minute." The famous musician stood up. "I'm ready," he said. "How many concerts have I given? Two thousand? Three thousand? For me, every concert is new and exciting. Now go, my dear, and write your story. Tell the readers of your newspaper that I am a very lucky man."

\* ) above : ～の上の

thin : 痩<sup>や</sup>せた

tin : 錫<sup>すず</sup>

penny : ペニー硬貨

cupboard : 戸棚

brightly-colored : 鮮やかな色の

get rid of : ～を捨てる

問1 下線部①の人物に関して、本文の内容に合う最も適当な英文を選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) Sir. Anthony Evans began to learn how to play the piano when he was little, like other famous musicians.

(イ) Sir. Anthony Evans told his story of his life to a newspaper reporter before his eighteenth birthday concert.

(ウ) Sir. Anthony Evans saved a lot of money to buy a piano while he was working for a farm.

(エ) Sir. Anthony Evans took piano lessons from Mrs. Lark with Tony when he was a child.

問2 次の英文を入れるのに最も適当な箇所はどこか。本文中の 

|   |
|---|
| あ |
|---|

 ~ 

|   |
|---|
| え |
|---|

 より選び、記号で答えよ。

“Now,” said Mr. Wood. “My new car will arrive here next week. I want this building for a garage. Get the garbage out of the building. Then clean it really well. I want to keep the car in it.” The three boys opened the doors of the building. They looked at the garbage, then they looked at each other.

問3 

|   |
|---|
| ② |
|---|

 に入る最も適切な語句を選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) went around the monkey
- (イ) made a big smile
- (ウ) played the piano
- (エ) shook his head

問4 下線部 (ア)~(オ) から異なるものを指すものを1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

問5 本文中の 

|   |
|---|
| A |
|---|

 ~ 

|   |
|---|
| C |
|---|

 に入る最も適当なものをそれぞれ選び、記号で答えよ。ただし、同じ記号を2度用いることはできない。

- (ア) I can't read music
- (イ) We really can't
- (ウ) I must have it

問6 下線部③を do it の指す内容を明らかにして日本語にせよ。