

2023年度 入学試験問題
(仙台・東京・東海・高松会場)

英 語

(60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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問題は次のページから始まります。

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、Kiyoshi が学校で出された課題について調べものをするために図書館にやって来た際の司書との対話文である。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 A 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) History.
- (イ) Language.
- (ウ) Literature.
- (エ) The Arts.

(2)

- (ア) For two weeks.
- (イ) For three weeks.
- (ウ) For a month.
- (エ) For a month and two weeks.

(3)

- (ア) Upstairs.
- (イ) Downstairs.
- (ウ) On the same floor.
- (エ) In another building outside this library.

(4)

- (ア) Two.
- (イ) Three.
- (ウ) Four.
- (エ) Five.

設問 B 次の（１）～（４）のうち、珍しい本を取り扱う際の行動として必要なものには○を、
必要でないものには×と、それぞれ答えなさい。

（１） Ask the library staff

（２） Get a coupon

（３） Put on gloves

（４） Show a student ID

2 次の問いに答えよ。

[] 内の語句を並べかえて、英文を完成させよ。解答欄には (①) (②) に入るものを記号で答えよ。先頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。

(1) 早起きは健康に良い。

(①) () () () (②) () () health.

[ア for イ is ウ up エ early オ your カ good キ getting]

(2) あなたは今までにそんなに大きな犬を見たことがありますか。

() () (①) () (②) () () dog?

[ア such イ ever ウ have エ seen オ big カ a キ you]

(3) 学校まで徒歩でどのくらいかかりますか。

() () (①) () (②) () () to school?

[ア does イ walk ウ long エ take オ it カ how キ to]

問題は次のページに続きます。

3 次の日本文中の下線部①～③をそれぞれ英語に直せ。

Teacher A : ①子どもを海外の大学に行かせたいと思っている親は多いよね。

Teacher B : けれど、②興味のある生徒はほとんどいないよね。

Teacher A : そうだね。③異文化を知ることがどれだけ大切かということに気づくべきだよ
ね。

問題は次のページに続きます。

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。）

When I was 10 years old, we got a new toaster in our house. Until then, toast was a special dish because it took effort to make it. We had to toast bread on the stove, constantly keeping an eye on it in case it got burnt. We also had to eat the toast soon, or it would get cold and hard. But the toaster had a built-in off button: if the toast was ready, the toaster would turn itself off. We didn't even have to eat it immediately, because the toaster would keep the bread warm.

(1A) This *efficient appliance had a revolutionary impact on our breakfast. Until then, we ate toast probably once or twice a month. After we bought the toaster, we would have toast 6 days a week. (1B) This continued till I graduated from school at 17. Because we ate so much toast with (1C) it, we had to go to the grocery store to buy bread every second day! Overall, (1D) it increased the work we had to do for our breakfast. Hello, rebound effect!

When we overuse an efficient product, we could ② negate the returns from its efficiency. This is called Jevons paradox or the rebound effect.

③ This effect is a problem as we try to reduce our *ecological footprint... In the good old days before the Internet and email, people sent letters. It was almost a trouble. You had to write the letter carefully (there were no “undo” buttons and no way to send a “correction” letter if you woke up in the middle of the night and realized you made a mistake) , put it in an envelope, stick a stamp, go to the post office and post it. This kind of letter on the Internet would often please people who received it. It would take a few days or even weeks to reach its destination. All this changed after email became popular. Sending your message became an easy task. “So, I just type it and click send? And they would INSTANTLY receive what I sent?!”

This seemed to be (④) for the environment.

The ecological footprint of an email, coming from the electricity used by your computer and the Internet servers, is *1/16 of the ecological footprint of a letter (which includes paper production, printing, transport and disposal) . Sending emails easily meant that a lot more emails were exchanged. How much more?

Mike Berners-Lee estimates that we send (⑤) times more emails than we would have sent letters for the same purpose, which means the real ecological footprint of this

“environmentally safer option” is 3.75 times that of sending a letter.

The rebound effect can be seen *indirectly as we look to improve *resource management and climate action. Even if we do not use more of the same product, we could finally use more of a different product. (⑥), after setting your house with energy-efficient LED lights, you will save energy. This would reduce your ecological footprint and also save money on your electricity bills. Great! However, if you save up over a few months then will you allow yourself to enjoy a vacation? If you do so, your travel would ② negate the positive environmental impact from energy efficient lighting.

⑦ “Lights for Flights” campaign in a local company created this kind of a rebound effect in the UK. For installing LED lights in homes and saving electricity, that company presented customers with *Air Miles. Imagine that the average British family sets their entire home with LEDs and uses the Air Miles for a London-Paris round-trip. The ecological footprint brought about will be twice of what they didn’t use with the energy efficient lighting.

Understanding the direct or indirect rebound effect of a new product can help reduce the rebound effect and get the full environmental *benefit of a new product. Take this case study of Swiss hybrid cars.

The study found that after the Swiss government supported people who buy hybrid cars, there was no direct rebound effect: people did not replace existing eco-efficient cars or drive (8A). There was also no indirect rebound effect: they (8B) their hybrid car as an *excuse to spend on other *environmentally harmful products. In fact, the data shows that they spent more on environment-friendly products!

So, yes! There is hope. Are there more ways to fight against ⑨ the rebound effect in our personal and professional lives? Make sure you aren’t hurting the environment by mistake.

*) efficient appliance : 効率的な器具

ecological footprint : 人間活動が環境に与える負荷を、資源の再生産および廃棄物の浄化に必要な面積として示した数値

1/16 : 16分の1 indirectly : 間接的に resource management : 資源管理

Air Miles : 航空券に交換することができるサービスポイント benefit : 利益

excuse : 言い訳 environmentally harmful products : 環境に悪い製品

問1 下線部(1A)～(1D)の中で、a new toaster でないものを1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

問2 本文中に2ヶ所ある下線部②の意味として最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) 生み出す (イ) 提示する (ウ) 非難する (エ) 無効にする

問3 ③の段落には文脈上不要な1文が存在する。その文の最初の2語を英語で答えよ。

問4 空所④に入る最も適当な語を選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) good (イ) replaced (ウ) terrible (エ) changed

問5 空所⑤に入る数を算用数字(1や150)で答えよ。

問6 空所⑥に入る最も適当な語(句)を選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) For example (イ) However (ウ) Therefore (エ) In contrast

問7 下線部⑦の取り組みに関するものとして最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) Traveling from London to Paris will be twice as bad for the environment as using lights today.

(イ) If the people in the U.K. do not use the LED lights, this is better for the environment.

(ウ) If every customer in the campaign takes a trip by plane, this will result in environmental damage.

(エ) Using LED lights and getting Air Miles will bring about a good result for the environment.

問8 空所(8A)と(8B)に入る語(句)の組み合わせとして最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) (8A) : more (8B) : considered

(イ) (8A) : more (8B) : did not consider

(ウ) (8A) : less (8B) : considered

(エ) (8A) : less (8B) : did not consider

問9 下線部⑨について、あなたの個人的体験より具体例を挙げて日本語で答えよ。

問題は次のページに続きます。

- 5 次の英文は、羊飼いだった少年が異国に来た場面から始まる。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。）

How strange Africa is, thought the boy.

He was sitting in a bar. Some men were smoking from a pipe. He had seen women with their faces covered, and priests *praying on the tops of towers.

In the rush of his travels he had forgotten just one thing: only *Arabic was spoken in this country.

The owner of the bar said something to the boy, so he pointed to a drink at the next table. It was a bitter tea.

What he had to be worried about was his treasure, and how he was going to get it. The sale of his sheep had left him with enough money in his bag, and the boy knew that in money there was magic; a man who has money is never really alone. Before long, maybe in just a few days, he would be at the Pyramids.

“Who are you?” he heard a voice in Spanish.

The new arrival was ① a man in Western dress, but the color of his skin suggested he was from this city.

“Why can you speak Spanish?” the boy asked.

“Many people here speak Spanish. This place is only two hours away from Spain.”

Then, the boy told him that he needed to get to the Pyramids. He almost began to tell about his treasure, but he decided not to do so. If he did, it was possible that (あ) the Arab would want it as payment for taking him there.

“I’d like you to take me there if you can. I can pay you as my guide.”

The boy noticed that the owner of the bar stood nearby, listening carefully to their conversation. He felt uncomfortable, but he didn’t want to miss out on this good chance.

“You must cross the entire Sahara Desert,” said the young man. “Do you have enough money ② to do so?”

The boy took his money from his bag and showed it to (い) the young man. The owner of the bar came over and looked, too. The two men exchanged some words in Arabic, and the bar owner looked angry.

“Let’s get out of here,” said the new arrival. “He wants us to leave.”

The boy tried to pay the *bill, but the owner *grabbed him and ③ began to speak to him angrily.

His new friend pulled the boy outside the bar. “(う) He wanted your money,” he said. “This is a port, and every port has *thieves.”

Now, the boy decided to trust his new friend. He had helped him in a situation. He took out his money and counted it.

“We could get to the Pyramids by tomorrow,” said his new friend, taking the money from (え) him. “But I have to buy two *camels.”

They walked together through the narrow streets. Everywhere there were *stalls with items for sale. They reached the center of a large market. There were thousands of people there, talking, selling, and buying. But the boy never took his eye off his new friend. After all, (お) he had all his money. He thought about asking him to give it back, but he thought that might be . He knew nothing about the customs of the strange land he was in.

“I’ll just watch him,” the boy said to himself.

Suddenly, he saw the most beautiful sword he had ever seen. He promised himself that, when he returned from Egypt, he would buy that sword.

“Ask the owner of that stall how much the sword costs,” he said to his friend. Then he realized that he had drawn away from his friend for a few moments. His heart *squeezed. He was to look around, because he knew what he would find. He kept looking at the beautiful sword for a while, until he built up the courage to turn around.

All around him was the market, with people coming and going, shouting and buying, and the smell of strange foods... but nowhere could he find (か) his companion.

The boy wanted to believe that his friend had simply become separated from him by accident. He decided to stay there and wait his return.

X

He was feeling for himself. He was so sad that he wanted to cry.

He opened his bag to see what was left; maybe there was a little left of the sandwich he had eaten on the ship. But all he found was a heavy book and his jacket.

Now he understood why the owner of the bar had been so upset: he was trying to tell him not to trust that man. “⑤ I'm like everyone else — I see the world as what I would like to see happen, not what actually does.”

*) pray : 祈る	Arabic : アラビア語	bill : 代金
grab : 引 つつかむ	thieves : thief (盗人) の複数形	camel : ラクダ
stall : 露店	squeeze : ぎゅっと縮む	shepherd : 羊飼

問1 下線部①と異なる人物を示す語句を (あ) ~ (か) の内から全て選び、記号で答えよ。

問2 下線部②が示す内容として最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えよ。

- (ア) to show your money to me
- (イ) to miss out on the good chance
- (ウ) to pay me as your guide
- (エ) to cross the entire Sahara Desert

問3 下線部③について、この時に店の主人が言おうとしていた内容を25字以上35字以内の日本語 (句読点を含む) で答えよ。

問4 空所 4-A ~ 4-D に入る語として最も適当なものを1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。なお、同じ記号を2度以上用いてはならない。

- (ア) afraid (イ) important (ウ) sorry
- (エ) unfriendly (オ) dangerous

問5 空白Xに入るように次の (ア) ~ (エ) を並べかえるとき、最も適当な配列を記号で答えよ。

- (ア) But now, he was in a different country, a stranger in a strange land, where he couldn't even speak the language.
- (イ) That morning he had known everything that was going to happen to him in the familiar land.
- (ウ) He was no longer a *shepherd, and he had nothing.
- (エ) The boy remembered that when the sun had risen in the morning, he was on another land, still a shepherd with sixty sheep.

*) shepherd : 羊飼

問6 下線部⑤について、どのような点において少年は他の人々と同じだと言ったのか。20字以内の日本語（句読点を含む）で答えよ。

問7 本文の内容と一致する英文を1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

(ア) The man in Western dress asked the owner of the stall how much the sword cost.

(イ) The boy could ask for a drink in the bar because he studied Arabic and knew how to order it.

(ウ) The boy never doubted the man in Western dress, even after he was left behind in a market.

(エ) The reason why the boy came to Africa is to visit the Pyramids and to get his treasure.

問題は以上です。

