

2023年度
入学試験問題
(A 日程)

英 語

注 意

- 1 「開始」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
- 2 「開始」の合図で、2 ページから 11 ページまで問題が印刷されていることを確かめなさい。
- 3 解答用紙に受験番号を書きなさい。名前を書いてはいけません。
- 4 答えはすべて解答用紙の指定された解答欄に書きなさい。問題用紙に書いても得点になりません。
- 5 問題は 4 題で、11 ページまであります。解答用紙はこの表紙の裏にあります。
- 6 試験開始から 10 分経過した頃にリスニングテストを始めます。それまでに 4 の問題に目を通しておきなさい。
- 7 「終了」の合図で、すぐに筆記用具を置きなさい。
- 8 問題および解答用紙は机の上に置き、持ち帰ってはいけません。

(問題は次ページから始まります)

1. 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Historical records take many forms. There are books. We also have (1) and magazines. Very old history was sometimes written on animal (2), on (3), or on the walls of *caves. For more recent history, we have TV news and the (4).

The history that we learn in school is often the official, written history of a country. But we also learn about the past from people who have experienced it, or people who have heard stories of the past from their *elders. Very often, ①they are memories that people want to pass on, and they make up important parts of local history.

Local history is told as *folktales, too. From *Otogi Zoshi* to *Grimms' Tales, folktales all over the world are told again and again, and become shared knowledge that stays in people's memories. Many of them also come with life lessons. For example, in *Momotaro*, a peach that came down the village river is picked up by an old couple. A baby boy is born from the peach, grows up, travels to a far-away island, and comes back with treasure taken from the bad *ogres that lived a strange life on the strange island. A natural lesson from this story will be: [あ].

But did you know that *Momotaro* has different *versions? In an older version, the old couple eat the peach, grow young again, and have a baby boy. In another, the ogres do nothing bad, but *Momotaro* still goes to fight and attack them. If *Momotaro* went to get the treasure from ogres that were only strange but not dangerous, the lesson will be a different one: [い].

One of the oldest records of Japan is "*Kojiki*." It was originally told before it was written down, and in the past it was taught as the official history of Japan. After World War II, many people thought that it was just fantasy, a group of stories that people made up. But really, "*Kojiki*" is a collection of old events with bits of fantasy here and there.

Here is an example – the story of *Yamata-no-Orochi*, a very big dragon-snake with eight heads and eight tails. Every year, it came down from the mountains and took away a daughter from the important family in the village. The family had eight daughters, but they were given up to *Orochi* one by one until the parents were left with their last daughter. ②The three people were ready to say good-bye when a visitor came to their door. The visitor, *Susanoh*, was surprised to see their sad faces and wanted to know what the problem was. After he heard about *Orochi*, *Susanoh* told them to make *sake*, put it in eight pots, and put out one pot for each of the eight heads. When *Orochi*'s eight

heads drank this home-made *sake* and went to sleep, *Susanoh* cut (5) their heads. In the end, *Susanoh* and the daughter were happily married.

In this story, *Yamata-no-Orochi* is probably a symbol for the river that became dangerous every year after the rainy season. The river, filled with too much water, came down from the mountains with great speed and power, destroyed the village, and took away many lives. *Susanoh* is probably a stranger who came from outside the village and had the knowledge and skills to save the village and its people. The story is a record of how the locals and the newcomers worked together to create a safe homeland.

In many parts of the world, history has been told as stories like in “*Kojiki*.” When people did not have a writing system, local history was told from person to person, and was held in people’s memory. The Ainu people in Hokkaido have kept their history in this way. The Aboriginal people of Australia have told their children that they have lived with sharks, kangaroos, and honey bees as brothers and sisters.

Today, we do ③the same when we want to remember very important things that do not get recorded in the official history. Think about the World Wars. Think about the big earthquake and flood in Tohoku. There are many, many stories told by many, many people who want to, and need to tell their stories. The stories of the *Himeyuri* students in Okinawa, or the great tsunami in Tohoku may be a little different every time people talk about them, because each teller has different experiences to share.

History is a collection of stories that tell us why we are living our lives today. It tells us that our world is made from many things that happened in the past. History needs (6) record about kings and queens, or people who became rich and famous, but some important things are only (7) as memories.

〔*脚注〕

*cave 洞窟, 洞穴 *elder 年長者 *folktale 民話 *Grimms’ Tales グリム童話

*ogre 鬼 *version バージョン, 版

(1) Choose the best word for (1) – (4). You cannot use the same word more than once.

[face / Internet / movies / newspapers / skin / stones]

(2) 下線部①を日本語に直しなさい。

(3) Choose the best choice for [あ] and [い].

- a. Sometimes people do things that are good for their family and their community, but the same things can be bad for other people and living things
- b. Old people become happy at the end of their lives, because the strong young men protect them
- c. A superman like *Momotaro* often goes away and becomes a hero when he returns to his hometown
- d. We fight the bad to protect and bring happiness to our family and friends

(4) Who are ②The three people? Choose the best answer.

- a. the family and *Susanoh*
- b. the daughter, *Susanoh*, and *Orochi*
- c. the daughter and her parents
- d. people in the village

(5) Choose the best word for (5).

[through / to / off / out]

(6) What does ③the same mean here? Choose the best answer.

- a. to live with sharks, kangaroos, and honey bees as brothers and sisters
- b. to tell history as stories that are left in people's memory
- c. to keep stories in "*Kojiki*"
- d. to have a writing system

(7) Choose the best combination for (6) and (7).

- a. (6) writing (7) read
- b. (6) written (7) remembered
- c. (6) writing (7) told
- d. (6) written (7) listened

(8) Write T if the sentence is true, and F if the sentence is false.

- a. In “*Kojiki*,” *Yamata-no-Orochi* attacked the village and the family seven times.
- b. The Ainu people didn’t have to write their history because they had a good memory.
- c. Written history sometimes does not tell the whole story.

2. 次の文章は、Jen に起こった出来事をつづった物語の一部です。英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Jen wanted to hit her boyfriend, Ben. Thanks to him, their friends sitting at the dinner table were looking at her. She gave Ben a dirty look. Sarah, Jen's best friend, looked at Jen with a small smile. Jaime, Eric and Lisa seemed curious.

'Why does Ben have to tell everybody about my dreams?' Jen thought. She began explaining. 'I sometimes have dreams about *unimportant things and the dreams come true the next day. It's almost always about six hours after I wake up. But it's always just for really stupid little things – never anything important.'

'Really? Like what?' Eric asked.

'A few months ago I waited until she woke up and asked her about the last dream she remembered,' Ben said. 'She told me that in her dream someone *sneezed 17 times and everyone laughed about it. While we were eating lunch, a woman started sneezing. She sneezed exactly 17 times. Then, the whole restaurant started laughing. It was so funny!'

'The poor woman was so embarrassed that she got up and left the restaurant,' Jen said and hit Ben on his shoulder.

'Oh, stop it!' Ben said. 'I think it's amazing! I like to tell people about it.'

'It's not a party trick, Ben,' Jen said. 'I don't like to talk about it with anybody. People hear about it and they think I'm *weird.'

'I don't think it's weird!' Lisa said. 'I think it's pretty cool, actually.'

'Have your dreams ever not come true?' Sarah asked.

'Many times,' Jen said. 'The really scary or big ones never come true. The only dreams that come true are the unimportant ones. It's really *annoying, honestly.'

There was a long pause. Then Jaime spoke up. 'But couldn't you use it to *predict the future or something?' he asked.

'It doesn't work like that,' Jen said.

'But how do you know these dreams come true after six hours?' Jaime asked.

'When I was ten, I started keeping a diary,' Jen said. 'I wrote about my dreams and then made a note when they came true. When I did the math, I realized it was six hours ... well it was exactly 6 hours and 13 minutes.'

'Wait ...' Ben said. 'You know exactly what time the dream would come true!'

‘I thought I did when I was ten,’ Jen said. ‘But that was a long time ago. And it wasn’t really a scientific experiment or anything.’

Jaime looked at Jen. ‘So, there’s no real way to tell the future?’ he asked.

‘No,’ Jen said. ‘Sometimes something will *trigger a memory from a dream. That tells me the dream is going to happen. Most of the time I just get a ①funny feeling about five minutes before it happens. Then I just sit and wait. As I said, it’s a bit annoying. I can’t really control anything about it.’

The silence returned, and Jen looked at her friends’ faces. She knew they would be watching her with *curiosity. It really made her uncomfortable.

* * * * *

Jen woke up the next morning in a sweat. The dream she had was one of the worst she could ever remember. In her dream, Ben was caught in a fire at a building, and he couldn’t find a way out. The smoke and heat from the fire was terrible! And there was a loud ringing sound. Something heavy fell on him.

She looked at the clock. It said 7:15 a.m. Jen got out of bed. An hour later, she was drinking her coffee and driving to work. She was still thinking about the dream. Ben’s job was in a building on the other side of town from her workplace.

②(through / an / took / to / about / it / traffic / hour / get), so there was no way she could *check up on Ben. She couldn’t stop worrying about him.

Jen was very busy at the office, so she had no time to think about the dream or anything. When her lunch break came at noon, suddenly she heard a loud ringing sound from somewhere. It reminded her of the worst dream she had that morning. Jen looked at the clock. It said 12:27 p.m. She woke up at 7:15 a.m. Her bad dreams never came true, but she could not *ignore her feeling at that moment. *What if her bad dream was going to come true for the first time?

The clock now said 12:29 p.m. Jen did some quick math and realized that she had ③() minutes to do something. She jumped up and ran out of the office building to the car park.

[*脚注]

*unimportant 重要でない *sneeze くしゃみをする *weird 風変りな

*annoying うっとうしい *predict 予測する *trigger 呼び起こす *curiosity 好奇心

*check up on ~の様子を見に行く *ignore 無視する *what if もし...だとしたら

- (1) Why did Jen give Ben a dirty look?
- a. Because Ben told their friends about Jen's secret diary.
 - b. Because Ben hit Jen's friend on the shoulder.
 - c. Because Ben told his friends that Jen's dreams happened in the real world.
 - d. Because Ben tried to make Jen angry by telling her friends about her dreams.

- (2) Which one is true about Jen's power?
- a. Her dreams always come true.
 - b. Her power hurts someone.
 - c. She is not interested in her power at all.
 - d. She has no ways to control her power.

- (3) Who did Jen like talking with about her dreams?
- a. Only with Ben.
 - b. Only with Jen's family.
 - c. With everyone.
 - d. With nobody.

- (4) What does ①funny mean here in the story?
- a. strange b. exciting c. interesting d. scary

- (5) 下線部②について、()内の語を意味が通るように並び替えなさい。ただし文頭に
来るべき語も小文字になっています。

- (6) 下線部③に当てはまる数字を算用数字を用いて書きなさい。

- (7) Why did Jen run out of the office to the car park? Complete the sentence below.
She would drive to the other side of town to ().

(8) Choose the best words from ア～ケ to fit (A)～(D) to complete the summary. You cannot use the same word more than once.

Jen and her boyfriend Ben had dinner with their friends. Ben told them about Jen's dreams. When they asked questions about her dreams, Jen explained that nothing (A) ever came true. That night Jen had a very (B) dream. In it, her boyfriend was caught in a (C). She was (D) about him. While she was at work, something triggered the memory from the dream. She was afraid that the dream would come true.

ア. scientific イ. amazing ウ. bad エ. worried オ. important
カ. traffic キ. fire ク. car ケ. curious

(9) According to the text, which one of the following is true?

- a. Jen was proud of her unusual ability.
- b. One of Jen's friends found Jen's ability cool.
- c. Jen was afraid of her ability because her scary dreams often came true.
- d. After Jen dreamed about Ben, she was not able to stop thinking about him all the time.

3. 下線部①～③を英語にしてください。

A: How was your vacation? Did you go anywhere?

B: No, I didn't. ①いところに会うの楽しみにしてたんだけどな。

We were going to meet at our grandmother's house in Kobe on New Year's Eve.

A: But... you don't look very happy. Didn't you go?

B: No. I couldn't go because of the coronavirus.

A: ②それはお気の毒に。 Are you better now?

B: I'm alright now, thanks. How about you? Did you have a good vacation?

A: Well... I was told to stay home because I may catch a cold or virus if I go out.

My sister has an entrance exam next month. So, my parents are worried about that. ③こんなにつまらない休暇は初めてだよ。

B: Me, neither!

4. リスニング問題 (放送時間は約 8 分)

最初に対話が放送されます。その内容に関する(1)~(4)の質問の答えとして適切なものを a.~c.より 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。放送を聴きながら、メモをとっても構いません。対話は 2 度放送されます。

(1) What is true of the man?

- a. He doesn't want to go back to his own country.
- b. He can't accept some Japanese ways of thinking.
- c. He is not interested in Japanese ways of thinking.

(2) The man is surprised by something about chopsticks. What is it?

- a. He is surprised to know Japanese are taught how to use chopsticks at school.
- b. He is surprised to know Japanese children can use chopsticks very well.
- c. He is surprised to know dropping food with chopsticks is bad manners.

(3) According to the man, who should clean the classroom? And why?

- a. He thinks a homeroom teacher and students should clean the classroom together because it is a part of education.
- b. He thinks cleaning staff should clean the classroom because students don't have enough time to do it.
- c. He thinks some cleaning staff members and students should clean the classroom together because the members are much better at cleaning than students.

(4) According to the conversation, why do students clean classrooms in Japan?

- a. It may be because of culture.
- b. It may be because of teachers.
- c. It may be because of money.

2023年度 高等学校入学試験 (A日程) 英語 解答用紙

1

(1)	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
(2)								
(3)	[あ]		[い]					
(4)								
(5)								
(6)								
(7)								
(8)	a.		b.		c.			

2

(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		
(5)	()
(6)	() minutes			
(7)	She would drive to the other side of town to (
(8)	A		B		C		D	
(9)								

3

①								
②								
③								

4

(1)	
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	

受験番号	
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得点	
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2023年度 高等学校入学試験 (A日程) 英語 模範解答

1	(1)	(1)	newspapers	(2)	skin	(3)	stones	(4)	Internet
	(2)	それらは人々が伝えたい記憶で、土地の歴史の大切な一部となる							
	(3)	[あ]	d	[い]	a				
	(4)	c							
	(5)	off							
	(6)	b							
	(7)	b							
	(8)	a.	T	b.	F	c.	T		

2	(1)	c	(2)	d	(3)	d	(4)	a	
	(5)	(It took about an hour to get through traffic _____),							
	(6)	(59) minutes							
	(7)	She would drive to the other side of town to (check up on / save Ben _____).							
	(8)	A	オ	B	ウ	C	キ	D	エ
	(9)	b							

3	①	I was looking forward to seeing/meeting my cousins.							
	②	I'm sorry to hear that. / That's too bad.							
	③	I have never had such a boring vacation.							

4	(1)	b
	(2)	a
	(3)	b
	(4)	a

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