

英語 1

《答えは解答用紙に記入しなさい。》

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1 次の左の語の下線部と同じ音を含む語を，あとのア～エから1つ選び，その記号を書きなさい。

- (1) birth ( ア thirsty イ those ウ mother エ although )
- (2) school ( ア kitchen イ mechanic ウ choice エ change )
- (3) roof ( ア loose イ foot ウ book エ wood )
- (4) damage ( ア date イ danger ウ diamond エ disaster )
- (5) guitar ( ア right イ tuition ウ rhythm エ theirs )

2 次のCとDの関係が，AとBの関係と同じになるように，Dに適する語をそれぞれ1語で書きなさい。

- |     | A      | B         | C     | D     |
|-----|--------|-----------|-------|-------|
| (1) | design | designer  | piano | ..... |
| (2) | grow   | grew      | lend  | ..... |
| (3) | father | mother    | near  | ..... |
| (4) | tomato | vegetable | beef  | ..... |
| (5) | ships  | sea       | stars | ..... |

3 次の各文の( )内に入る語(句)として最も適切なものを，あとのア～エから1つずつ選び，その記号を書きなさい。

- (1) I am ( ア short イ as short ウ shorter エ shortest ) than my father.
- (2) The child saw her mother ( ア open イ opens ウ opened エ to open ) the door a few minutes ago.
- (3) A baby usually begins to speak ( ア at イ in ウ of エ for ) the age of three.
- (4) You had ( ア to イ better ウ not better エ only to ) bring your umbrella with you in case it rains .
- (5) I ( ア cannot have イ may have ウ must have エ need not have ) watered flowers because it began to rain just after I finished.

## 英語 2

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4 次の会話文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Haruka and Jiro are members of a high school's \*student council in Tokyo. Bill visits their high school as an exchange student and also plays a role in his American high school's council. They are talking about school council activities.

Haruka : Our school \*donated used clothes last year. However, there were still some problems, so we would like to talk about them today.

Bill : OK. Our school has donated food and other things a few times to the people in South America before, so I can share our experiences with you.

Jiro : Great! First, I will tell you why we decided to donate used clothes. In social studies class, our teacher showed a graph and told us how people \*got rid of used clothes in Japan. Look at Graph 1, Bill.

Bill : Sure, but will you explain what this graph means? Because this graph is written in Japanese. I don't have any idea from it.

Jiro : Of course. It shows that A % of the clothes were thrown away, and only 3% of the clothes were given away and donated. The teacher also said that some people throw away clothes that can be still reused or recycled. We think that if we donated those used clothes, we could reduce the amount of clothes that are thrown away.

Haruka : After we decided to donate used clothes, we found an NPO that donates used clothes to people in some countries in Asia. Then, we collected used clothes from the students at our school.

Bill : I see. So, did everything go well?

Jiro : No. <sup>(1)</sup>We had one problem, too. After we collected many kinds of used clothes, we found that the NPO did not accept winter clothes. They send clothes only to people living in hot areas in Asia. So, we had to remove the winter clothes from the used clothes given by the students and send the rest of the used clothes to the NPO. It took a longer time to do that than we thought before.

Haruka : This happened because we did not think about things the people really needed. <sup>(2)</sup>We should try to learn more about people who will receive used clothes. If we understand them better, we will know what they need. Now, can you tell us about the activities at your school?

Bill : <sup>(3)</sup>We had an experience that is similar to yours. When our school donated for the first time, we collected things that we didn't use. We tried to give those things to families in need in our town, but some families didn't accept them.

Haruka : B, then?

Bill : First, we asked them what they need. They told us that they needed food. We decided to sell things that we collected from students. We got money by selling the things, and then with the money we got, we bought food and gave it to the families.

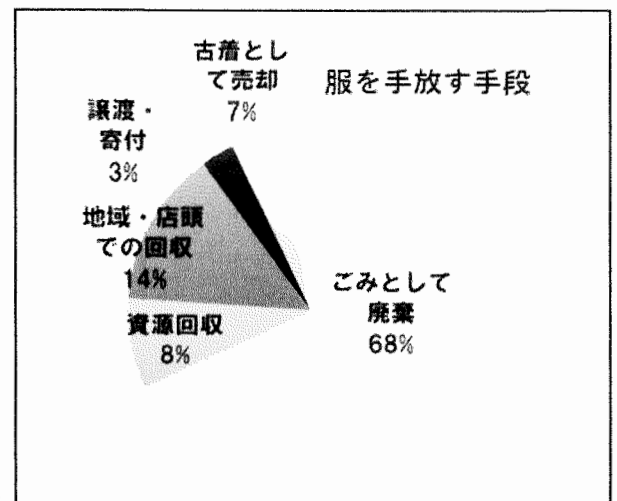
Jiro : I see. I think it is a good idea to sell things after we collect them.

Bill : There are many ways to help people. After all, <sup>(4)</sup>(it is important) **【①what ②if ③to understand ④want to ⑤need ⑥help them ⑦other people ⑧we really】**.

〔注〕 student council:生徒会 donate:寄付をする get rid of ~:手放す

Graph 1

&lt;2022 年度調査&gt;



英語 3

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問1 本文中の A にあてはまる数値を，次のア～エから1つ選び，その記号を書きなさい。

ア 3          イ 8          ウ 32          エ 68

問2 下線部(1)「私たちも1つ問題がありました」とありますが，どのような問題が起こりましたか。30字以内の日本語で答えなさい。

問3 下線部(2)を日本語に直しなさい。

問4 下線部(3)「私たちはあなた方とよく似た経験をしました」とありますが，どのような経験をしましたか。30字以内の日本語で答えなさい。

問5 本文中の B にあてはまる最も適切な英語を，次のア～エから1つ選び，その記号を書きなさい。

ア Why did you do that    イ How did you do that    ウ What did you do    エ Who did that

問6 下線部(4)が，「私たちが本当に他の人を助けたいのであれば，彼らが何を必要としているかを理解する（ことが重要です）」という意味になるように，【                      】内の単語・語句を正しく並べかえて，その番号を書きなさい。

## 英語 4

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5 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

<sup>(1)</sup>Sleep is very important for all types of animals. They need sleep to rest their brains and their bodies, and to recover their energy. However, there is a surprising variety of sleeping patterns in the animal world. For example, koalas and \*sloths sleep for most of the day, while dolphins get almost no sleep. Dolphins have a unique sleeping way. One half of the brain is sleeping while the other half of the brain is conscious. Moreover, scientists are not sure whether fish sleep like other animals do. Why do sleep patterns vary so widely among animals?

Many of the differences are due to the animal's lifestyles. Animals that eat only plants must often spend a lot of time collecting food. They must also be careful not to be eaten by their enemies. Animals that eat other animals can spend less time actually eating, so they can sleep longer. There are still many mysteries about animal's sleeping patterns. Let's look at how some animals sleep and why.

When \*grass-eating animals are sleeping, they are easily attacked by their enemies. Therefore, they tend to sleep for shorter periods of time. Cows only sleep for three or four hours per day. By eating quickly, they avoid some danger and at night \*chew the food they have eaten earlier back again.

\*Giraffes usually do not sleep on the ground because it takes them too long to stand up if they are attacked. <sup>(2)</sup>Like horses, they sleep in shifts, so there is always one that looks out for enemies while the others are sleeping. Horses sleep only about three hours a day, and giraffes even less, about 1.9 hours per day.

Sleep time is also influenced by the time required to collect food. Elephants are large animals and eat large amounts, so it takes them a long time to find enough food. They rest for just a few hours during the day, and use the night time to look for leaves, fruit, and other food to eat. Even when they are awake, they may become a target for their enemies. <sup>(3)</sup>However, their soft feet allow them to make little noise when they walk. So, they can search for food in peace.

Meat-eating animals, however, tend to sleep for much longer. Animals such as lions can eat their food very quickly, so they can afford to sleep. Also, they must save their energy for hunting and fighting. Lions sleep for as many as 15 hours per day. However, some people say that they always have "one eye open" in case of an attack on their families, even while they are sleeping.

There are also animals that get almost no sleep at all. Many sea \*mammals sleep in a special way while they are in the water. <sup>(4)</sup>Only half of their brain sleeps at one time, while the other half remains active. In this way, they can continue breathing and moving their muscles so that they do not drown. \*Seals do the same thing while they are in the water. They sleep for a very short time and come to the surface to breathe several times per day. However, while they are on land, seals sleep like other mammals.

In the case of fish, sleep is important but sometimes difficult. It is likely that many types of fish rest at certain times of the day, under \*logs or in the spaces between \*coral. However, scientists believe that sleep for fish is different from the sleep that other animals get. Some sharks must swim all the time to stay alive because they breathe by taking in water through not their \*jills but their mouths.

Just as animals come in all shapes, sizes and colors, they also sleep in many different ways. But just like humans, their bodies need rest. <sup>(5)</sup>【① need ② lots of ③ humans ④ it ⑤ that ⑥ is ⑦ , too ⑧ clear ⑨ rest 】. But don't sleep for as many hours as a koala does!

〔注〕 sloth:ナマケモノ    grass-eating:草食の    chew～back:噛み戻す（反芻）    giraffe:キリン  
mammal:ほ乳類    seal:アザラシ    log:丸太    coral:サンゴ    jill:えら

英語 5

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- 問 1 下線部(1)で、睡眠の重要性が具体的にいくつか述べられています。これらの内容を日本語で書きなさい。
- 問 2 下線部(2)に関して、「キリンが馬と同じように交代で睡眠をとる」と述べられていますが、その理由を 40 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。
- 問 3 下線部(3)を日本語に直しなさい。
- 問 4 下線部(4)のような睡眠をする動物の具体的な名前を文中から英語で抜き出しなさい。
- 問 5 下線部(5)が、「多くの人間も休憩を必要としていることは明らかです」という意味になるように、【                    】内の単語・語句を正しく並べかえて、その番号を書きなさい。
- 問 6 本文の内容と合うものを、次のア～カから 2 つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。
- ア Grass-eating animals don't use much time to eat, so they can sleep longer than meat-eating animals.
- イ Cows eat grass quickly during the day, and at night chew the food they have eaten earlier back again.
- ウ If you compare the sleeping time between giraffes and horses, giraffes sleep more than horses.
- エ Elephants eat large amounts of food to live, so they use not only the day but night to find their food.
- オ Many sea mammals can't continue breathing in the water because they don't have a special way to sleep.
- カ Some sharks must swim all the time to stay alive because they breathe by taking in water through their jills.