

# 2022年度 須磨学園夙川高等学校入学試験

## 学力検査問題

# 英 語

### (注 意)

解答用紙は、この問題冊子の中央にはさんであります。まず、解答用紙を取り出して、受験番号シールを貼<sup>は</sup>り、受験番号を記入しなさい。

1. すべての問題を解答すること。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。記入方法を誤ると得点にならないので、十分に注意すること。
3. 検査終了後、解答用紙のみ提出し、問題冊子は各自持ち帰ること。

学校法人 須磨学園 夙川高等学校

※この冊子は再生紙・ベジタブルインキを使用しています。

( 余 白 )

## リスニングテスト

このテストは、(A)、(B)、(C)の3題あります。英文は(A)、(B)、(C)とも2度放送されます。いずれも放送中にメモをとってもかまいません。

(A) 放送を聞き、解答欄に聞き取った英語を書きなさい。ただし、( )には1語ずつ入るものとします。

(B) (1)～(4)の会話に続く応答として最も適切なものを、放送される選択肢a、b、cからそれぞれ1つ選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。

(C) 英文をよく聞いて、放送された英文の内容に一致しているものを次の1～4の英文から1つ選び番号で答えなさい。

1. He will get to Minato station at 9:15.
2. He will get to Minato station at 9:20.
3. He will get to Minato station at 9:32.
4. He will get to Minato station at 9:35.

- 1** 次の英文において、資料1は広告、資料2はその広告に対する問い合わせのメール、資料3はその問い合わせに対する返信である。これらの資料について、後の問いに答えなさい。（\*の語句には注が付いています）

<資料1>

## **Kids' Karate Club**

Let's do karate in English!

### - Merits -

- I. You can get two skills ; karate and English
- II. You can develop a strong mind and \*self-confidence.
- III. You can learn to communicate through English.

- ◆ Ages : From 4 to 15
- ◆ Place : Kobe Oji Sports Center
- ◆ Days : Saturday and Sunday
- ◆ Time : 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.
- ◆ Price : 10,000 yen / month  
8,000 yen for our original uniform  
※You have to wear our original karate uniform!  
※You need 1,000 yen if you want our Karate Guide Book written in English.
- ◆ Other information :  
Call 00-129-4567 or send an e-mail to [Info@kidskarate.com](mailto:Info@kidskarate.com).



<資料 2 >

From : Minato  
To : Info@kidskarate.com  
Date : January 10  
Subject : Karate

.....  
Hello. I saw your poster on a street yesterday. I'm 17 years old and I'm in the second year of senior high school. But I'm really interested in your club. Can I join your club? I'm waiting for your reply.

Minato Yamada

<資料 3 >

From : Info@kidskarate.com  
To : Minato  
Date : January 11  
Subject : \*Re : Karate

.....  
Hello, Minato. Thank you for your e-mail. ( ). We would like to introduce another club, 'Senior Karate club'. Please call them at 00-921-4567 or send an e-mail to Info@snr-karate.com.

Edward Smith  
Kids Karate Club

注 \*self-confidence : 自信 \*Re : Replyの略

問1 資料1の内容に合うように、次の( )に入る適切な語または算用数字を答えなさい。ただし、資料1～3にはない語とします。

- (1) This club ( ) not for adults.
- (2) If you join the club, you have to pay at least ( ) yen for the first month.
- (3) The club has lessons on the ( ).
- (4) The club is open for ( ) hours a day.

問2 次の語句を用いて「空手は夙川高校で最も人気のあるスポーツのひとつである。」という意味になるように並べ替えたとき、3番目と6番目に来る語句を番号で答えなさい。ただし文頭に来る語も小文字で表記しています。

【① in ② Shukugawa Senior High School ③ most ④ of ⑤ popular  
⑥ sports ⑦ the ⑧ one ⑨ karate ⑩ is】.

問3 資料3の( )に最も適する内容を、下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① We look forward to seeing you
- ② We are sorry, but you can't join our club
- ③ Sorry, but you aren't old enough to join our club
- ④ I have many ideas for you if you come to our club

問題は次のページへ続きます

2 次の文章は、アメリカ人留学生によって書かれたエッセイです。次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。(\*の語句には注が付いています)

For the last few years, there has been a \*pandemic known as \*COVID-19. It is a very serious problem that has damaged lives, communities, and economies. According to one article, \*as of November 2021, the number of \*coronavirus cases was about 250 million. I heard that the population of Japan is about 125 million, so this number is almost (A) [ ] as large as the population of Japan. We are facing a \*crisis which we have never experienced. To \*overcome this difficult situation, being resilient is very important.

Then, what does “resilient” mean? Usually, this word means two things: keeping on going when you face difficult situations, and becoming stronger than before. People in Japan showed their \*resilience to the world once. In 1995, they suffered from the earthquake (B) [ call ] the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Although more than 6,400 people died and more than 43,000 people were injured in the earthquake, they never gave up. For example, after the earthquake, people in Hyogo began to build houses which were strong against earthquakes, create activities to support and take care of elderly people living in the community, and support the work of volunteers and \*NPOs. In addition to their efforts, more than 1.3 million people (C) [ ] were volunteers cleaned up the cities. Some of them carried and \*gave out many things that were needed there. Through (D) [ these activities ], Hyogo Prefecture was able to recover \*successfully. \*In other words, people in Japan \*overcame a difficult situation and they became much stronger than before. At that time, people in Japan were resilient.

Because of COVID-19, there are many rules that have been followed since March 2020 in Japan. (E) [ ], when we go out, we must wear masks that cover our mouths and noses. We must also wash our hands more often than before and we need to clean our hands (F) [ with ] \*alcohol spray many times a day. The Japanese government also said that \*avoiding the 3Cs is important, and that is done (G) [ ] [ ] by Japanese [ ] [ ] by people around the world. The 3Cs means “Closed spaces”, “Crowded places”, and “\*Close-contact scene”. In addition to these situations, (H) [ ] [ ] [ ] people have been vaccinated all over the world. So, if we don't give up and keep on following rules and avoiding the 3Cs, we can get back our daily lives that we



had and we can be much stronger than before. Now is the time to be resilient.

Because we are in the middle of this pandemic and we don't know (I) [ ] it will end, we may feel that (J) [ it ] is hard to be resilient. Of course, we should be resilient, but this situation makes us tired. At times like this, we should think back to the efforts of people after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. Thanks to the efforts of the people at that time, we are able to live our daily lives. We can \*rise up again by remembering their efforts, and our efforts today will also be the \*foundation for the next generation. Let's keep moving forward with hope for "tomorrow". We can be resilient.

注 \*pandemic : 世界的流行(病) \*COVID-19 : 新型コロナウイルス感染症  
\*coronavirus : コロナウイルス \*as of : ~の時点で \*crisis : 危機  
\*overcome : ~に打ち勝つ \*resilience : resilientの名詞形 \*NPO(s) : 非営利団体  
\*give out : ~を分配する \*successfully : 見事に \*In other words : 言い換えると  
\*overcame : overcomeの過去形 \*alcohol spray : アルコールスプレー  
\*avoiding the 3Cs : 3密を避けること \*Close-contact : 密接 \*rise up : 立ち上がる  
\*foundation : 基盤

問1 (A)、(C)、(E)、(I)の [ ]に入る最も適切な語を下から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (A) ① half            ② twice            ③ three times      ④ one-third  
(C) ① which           ② whose           ③ who              ④ when  
(E) ① Because        ② However        ③ In addition      ④ For example  
(I) ① that            ② what            ③ when            ④ who

問2 (B) [ call ] を適切な形に変えなさい。

問3 (D) [ these activities ] が指す内容として正しいものを下からすべて選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A building houses which can be damaged by earthquakes
- B supporting the elderly people in Hyogo
- C supporting the work of only NPOs
- D giving people in Hyogo a lot of things they needed

問4 (F) [ with ] と同じ使い方をしている英文を下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① I agree with your opinion.
- ② She was a woman with blue eyes.
- ③ I was at school with my friends after school.
- ④ I have to write my answers with a pencil.

問5 (G) の下線部が「日本人だけでなく、世界中の人々によって」という意味になるように、それぞれ [ ] に適語を答えなさい。

問6 (H) の下線部が「世界中のますます多くの人々がワクチンを接種している」という意味になるように、それぞれ [ ] に適語を答えなさい。

問7 (J) [ it ] が指す内容として最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① COVID-19
- ② to be resilient
- ③ the pandemic
- ④ the efforts

問8 次の表は、本文の段落と内容を表すものである。ア～エに入れるのに最も適当なものを、下の①～④のうちから1つずつ選び、表を完成させなさい。ただし、同じ記号を繰り返し選んではいけない。

Paragraph	Content
1	ア
2	イ
3	ウ
4	エ

- ① The explanation of "resilient"
- ② The things we should do to be resilient now
- ③ The situation we are facing now
- ④ The rules we should follow now

問9 本文につけるタイトルとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① COVID-19 : the worst disaster ever
- ② 3Cs : what can we do today ?
- ③ Resilience : to get back our daily lives
- ④ Earthquakes : what made us resilient ?

**3** 英語の授業で、紙辞書 (paper dictionary) と電子辞書 (electronic dictionary) について、テイラー先生 (Ms. Taylor) と生徒たちが話し合っています。会話文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。(\*の語句には注が付いています)

Ms. Taylor : Today, we're going to talk about the topic of dictionaries. When you learn languages, which kind of dictionary do you use? Who wants to go first? George, please.

George : Yes. I think (A) [        ]. First, they are light and small, so we can carry them easily. We have to take many kinds of textbooks to school every day. So, electronic dictionaries are very useful. Second, they have more useful functions than paper ones like listening to the voice of a native speaker, and recording and checking our voices.

Ms. Taylor : OK. Well, take a look at the \*pie chart. Before the meeting today, I asked all of the students here about the dictionaries they use for studying. There are four different groups. Most of the students chose electronic dictionaries. The number of students using only paper dictionaries is about half the number of students using the only electronic ones. Does anyone know why?

Ayane : Well, I think that (B) [ ① to ② too heavy ③ they're ④ carry ⑤ not ]. Also, we need more time to search for a word with a paper dictionary. But paper dictionaries are very useful because we can see a lot of information on the pages at one time. Also, we can \*underline or check the things that we've \*looked up, so I always use them.

Ms. Taylor : I see. And then, the third biggest group of students \*make good use of both electronic (C) [        ] paper dictionaries.

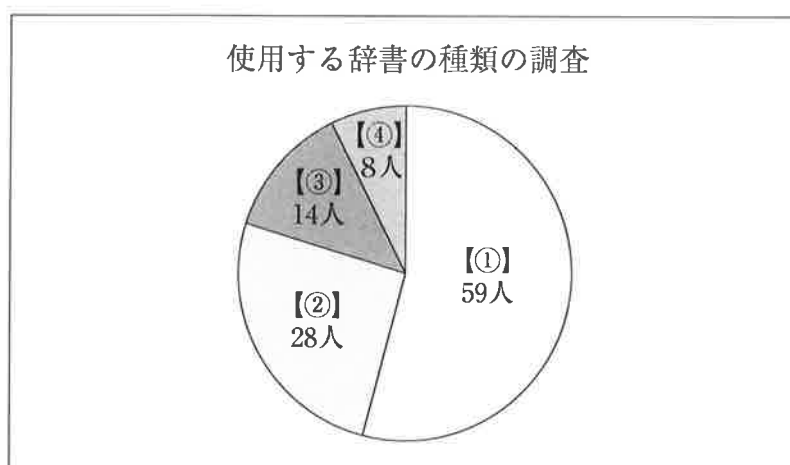
Tetsuya : What about the smallest group?

Ms. Taylor : That's a good question. They use the Internet. They just \*type the word they want to know, and after that, \*simply read the meaning on the top of the page.

Tetsuya : Really? I can't believe it! That doesn't sound (D) [        ] a good way to study. How do we know the right \*definitions of words? It's difficult to check the correct meanings because anyone can write anything on the Internet!

George : Well, I don't think so, Tetsuya. I actually think using the Internet can be (E) convenient. These days, many people have smartphones so we can easily use the Internet. We don't have to worry about cost. Both of dictionaries are expensive, but the Internet one is free!

Ms. Taylor : Thank you. You all made good points. The Internet can be filled with both \*reliable information and \*misinformation. In any situation, using the tools correctly is the most important. Everyone, thank you for joining today's discussion!



注 \*pie chart : 円グラフ \*underline : 下線を引く \*look(ed) up : を調べる  
\*make good use of ~ : ~をよく利用する \*type the word : 言葉を入力する  
\*simply : 単純に \*definition : 定義 \*reliable : 信頼のできる  
\*misinformation : 誤った情報

問1 (A)の [ ]に入る最も適切な内容を下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① Electronic dictionaries are better than any other dictionary
- ② Paper dictionaries are better than electronic dictionaries
- ③ Paper dictionaries are as good as electronic dictionaries
- ④ We have to use paper dictionaries and the Internet to research

問2 下線部(B)の語句を意味が通るように並べ替えたとき、2番目と4番目に来る語句を番号で答えなさい。

問3 (C)の [ ]に入る最も適切な語を、1語で答えなさい。

問4 (D)の [ ]に入るものとして最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① like                      ② but                      ③ if                      ④ which

問5 下線部(E)と同じ意味で使われている語を会話文中から1語で抜き出し、答えなさい。

問6 会話文の内容に一致するものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① 単語を調べる時に電子辞書を使う生徒はインターネットで調べる生徒の7倍以上いる。
- ② Ms. Taylorは電子辞書を使うことを勧めている。
- ③ 紙辞書を使う生徒は電子辞書を使う人の半数以下である。
- ④ 円グラフの【③】は『インターネット使用』を示している。
- ⑤ Georgeはスマートフォンを使うことが楽しいと勧めている。

問7 会話文の内容を、クラスメイトのJuliaが以下のようにまとめた。次の(1)~(3)の [ ] に入る最も適切な語を答えなさい。ただし最初の文字が印字されているものは、その文字から始まる語で答えること。

#### Which dictionary do you use ?

●George : Electronic dictionary

⇒① It's not so (1) [ ] that we can carry it easily.

⇒② There is much information in it.

●Ayane : Paper dictionary

⇒ We can see much information at the same time.

⇒ We need more time to search for words.

#### About online dictionaries

●Tetsuya : Disagrees

⇒ It's difficult to (2) [ f ] the correct definitions.

●George : Agrees

⇒ We can use our smartphones.

⇒ We don't have to spend much (3) [ m ] to buy a dictionary.

**4** 次の各問いに答えなさい。

問1 各文について、( )に入る最も適切な語句を①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (1) What did you buy ( ) your father?  
① to                      ② on                      ③ for                      ④ by
- (2) We will start when it stops ( ).  
① rain                      ② raining                      ③ rained                      ④ to rain
- (3) You must finish your homework ( ) four o'clock this afternoon.  
① for                      ② until                      ③ by                      ④ since
- (4) Each of the students ( ) their own locker.  
① are                      ② is                      ③ have                      ④ has
- (5) This T-shirt is too big for me. Do you have ( )?  
① another                      ② other                      ③ one                      ④ it
- (6) The singer is known ( ) young people.  
① of                      ② for                      ③ from                      ④ to
- (7) We have to leave here at once. We have ( ) time to catch the last train.  
① few                      ② little                      ③ much                      ④ many
- (8) Please tell me where ( ) tomorrow.  
① does he come      ② will he come      ③ he will come      ④ he came



問2 次の各文の（ ）内の語を最も適切な形に変えなさい。

- (1) I have just ( eat ) lunch.
- (2) That mountain ( see ) from my room is very beautiful.
- (3) My sister is good at ( swim ).
- (4) There ( be ) some fish in the pond now.
- (5) The new camera was ( give ) to Bob by his father last Sunday.
- (6) Mike is the ( good ) soccer player in my school.
- (7) A black cat is ( lie ) on the roof.

問3 各文の意味が通るように、（ ）に最も適切な語を答えなさい。ただし、最初の文字が印字されているものは、その文字から始まる語で答えること。

- (1) ( ) is the day between Wednesday and Friday.
- (2) A son of your father's sister is your ( ).
- (3) When we get sick, we go to a ( h ) to see a doctor.
- (4) We cook in the ( k ) at home.
- (5) The ( ) is the planet which we live on.

( 余 白 )

( 余 白 )



↓ここにシールを貼ってください↓

受 験 番 号		

2022年度 須磨学園夙川高等学校入学試験

(注意)※印の欄には記入しないこと。

学力検査 英語 解答用紙

リスニングテスト解答欄

(A)	(1) She will ( ) ( ) today.			
	(2) I ( ) to call Ms. Green ( ) classes yesterday.			
	(3) I will ( ) ( ) some questions.			
	(4) ( ) are many ( ) foods in Japan.			
(B)	(1) a · b · c	(2) a · b · c	(3) a · b · c	(4) a · b · c
(C)				※

1	問1	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	問2	3番目	6番目	問3	

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※
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2	問1	(A)	(C)	(E)	(I)	
	問2	(B)	問3	(D)	問4	(F)
	問5	(G) [ ] [ ] by Japanese, [ ] [ ] by...				
	問6	(H) [ ] [ ] [ ]	問7	(J)		
	問8	ア	イ	ウ	エ	問9

※
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3	問1	(A)	問2	2番目	4番目	問3	(C)
	問4	(D)	問5	(E)	問6		
	問7	(1)	(2)	(3)			

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4	問1	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
問2	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	(5)	(6)	(7)		
問3	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	(5)				

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