

2024(令和 6)年度入学試験問題

英 語

(注意) 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。

① 試験開始のチャイムは鳴りません。

② 放送によるリスニング試験から始まります。


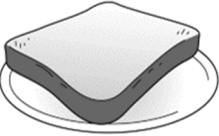
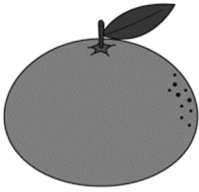
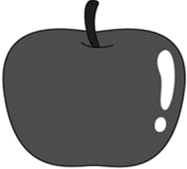












※放送が始まったら、試験用紙の1ページを開きなさい。

③放送が流れている間、メモをとってもかまいません。

盈進高等学校

1 放送を聞いて、あとの問いに答えなさい。

問1 No.1～No.4の英文が読まれます。それぞれの英文の内容を最もよく表しているものはどれですか。次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。英文は2回読まれます。

| | | | | |
|-------|--|--|---|--|
| No. 1 | <p style="text-align: center;">ア</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">イ</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">ウ</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">エ</p>  |
| No. 2 | <p style="text-align: center;">ア</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">イ</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">ウ</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">エ</p>  |
| No. 3 | <p style="text-align: center;">ア</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">イ</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">ウ</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">エ</p>  |
| No. 4 | <p style="text-align: center;">ア</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">イ</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">ウ</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">エ</p>  |

問2 No. 1～No. 4の英文が読まれます。質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものはどれですか。次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。英文は2回読まれます。

- No. 1 **ア** In the morning.
 イ At noon.
 ウ In the evening.
 エ At night.

- No. 2 **ア** A bike.
 イ An umbrella.
 ウ A racket.
 エ A telephone.

- No. 3 **ア** For three hours.
 イ For two hours.
 ウ Since seven.
 エ Until ten.

- No. 4 **ア** Thursday.
 イ Tuesday.
 ウ Wednesday.
 エ Friday.

問3 英語の授業でブラウン先生 (Mr. Brown) が自分の冬休みについて話しているスピーチを聞いて、No. 1～No. 4の の部分で読まれる英単語を答えなさい。英文は2回読まれます。

No. 1 Mr. Brown will tell you about how he spent his winter .

No. 2 His parents were waiting at the in Australia to meet him.

No. 3 Kevin went to the beach with his to swim.

No. 4 On 28, his parents and he went to a stadium by car to watch a soccer game.

問4 No. 1～No. 3の対話文が読まれます。最後の発言に対する受け答えとして最も適切なものはどれですか。次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。英文は2回読まれます。

- No. 1 **ア** It's beautiful.
 イ It's 3,000 yen.
 ウ I want a smaller one.
 エ She likes yellow.
- No. 2 **ア** You are fine, too.
 イ I'm great. Thank you.
 ウ I have been to America.
 エ I haven't seen you.
- No. 3 **ア** Next year.
 イ Since 1200.
 ウ About 1400 years ago.
 エ I went there in April.

問5 マサキ (Masaki) はボブ (Bob) からの留守番電話を聞いています。英文のあとに読まれる No. 1～No. 3の質問に対する答えとして、最も適切なものはどれですか。次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。英文は2回読まれます。

- No. 1 **ア** He will take a train.
 イ He will play baseball.
 ウ He will work.
 エ He will study.
- No. 2 **ア** At 12:00.
 イ At 1:00.
 ウ At 1:30.
 エ At 2:30.
- No. 3 **ア** He wants Masaki to worry about getting home.
 イ He wants Masaki to bring 5,000 yen.
 ウ He wants Masaki to visit his house.
 エ He wants Masaki to call him soon.

2 次の問1～問16の()に入る最も適切なものはどれですか。下の**ア**～**エ**の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

問1 What time () your aunt get up?

ア is **イ** are **ウ** do **エ** does

問2 I have two cats. I like () very much.

ア they **イ** them **ウ** their **エ** theirs

問3 Please () the radio.

ア try on **イ** take off **ウ** turn off **エ** hear from

問4 () do you have for lunch, Italian food or Chinese food?

ア When **イ** Which **ウ** Why **エ** How

問5 People in Australia come to Japan by ().

ア train **イ** plane **ウ** gym **エ** zoo

問6 I'm free now. () go fishing together?

ア Shall we **イ** Shall I **ウ** Would I **エ** Would you like

問7 Emily will not be () to eat *natto*.

ア can **イ** go **ウ** enjoy **エ** able

問8 I enjoyed () songs with my friends.

ア sing **イ** sang **ウ** singing **エ** singer

問9 Sapporo is () city in Hokkaido.

ア cold **イ** colder **ウ** bigger **エ** the biggest

- 問 10 Many books () last year.
ア have sold イ sells ウ were sold エ were selling
- 問 11 Did your mother () you to clean your room?
ア talk イ tell ウ say エ speak
- 問 12 Get up now, () you will be late.
ア and イ but ウ or エ that
- 問 13 Look at the man () in the park.
ア run イ ran ウ runs エ running
- 問 14 If they () here, they could help us.
ア are イ had ウ did エ were
- 問 15 May I ask you () questions?
ア few イ little ウ a little エ a few
- 問 16 Each of them () a bike.
ア have イ are having ウ has エ having

3 次の問1～問6の [] 内に与えられた語句を並べかえて意味の通る英文を完成させなさい。
解答は ① ～ ⑫ に入る語句を記号で答えなさい。ただし文頭にくる文字も小文字になっています。

問1 He [] [①] [] [] [②] .
[ア the イ accident ウ was エ in オ injured]

問2 [③] [] [] [] [④] .
[ア has イ she ウ a letter エ just オ written]

問3 [] [⑤] [] [⑥] [] is Mr. Smith.
[ア us イ teaches ウ who エ the man オ English]

問4 Don't [] [⑦] [] [⑧] [] homework.
[ア finishing イ your ウ the video game エ play オ before]

問5 Why [⑨] [] [] [⑩] [] us tomorrow?
[ア with イ don't ウ climb エ you オ the mountain]

問6 A: How was your weekend?

B: Not so good.

I [⑪] [] [] [⑫] [] my grandmother.
[ア busy イ to ウ too エ was オ visit]

4 【A】 次の問1～問4の ～ に入る最も適切なものはどれですか。
下のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

問1 A : I like this singer. Do you know her name?
B : I've never seen her.
A : Her name is Takako. She is popular in Japan right now.

- ア Yes, I do.
- イ Yes, she does.
- ウ No, I don't.
- エ No, she is not.

問2 A : Dad, I know you're busy, but
B : Sure, Alice. I'll tell you when I have time.
A : Thank you.

- ア can you help me with this homework?
- イ I don't have any time.
- ウ have you finished your job?
- エ you were late for dinner again.

問3 A : I'm going to see a movie with my sister.
B : What are you going to see?
A :
B : That sounds good.

- ア We are going to see her.
- イ We are going to see a love story.
- ウ We are going to see it on Thursday.
- エ We often see movies with our friends.

問4 A : Do you have any good news? You look so happy.
B : My brother gave this present to me yesterday.
A : What a nice watch!
B :

- ア He watched the news.
- イ I bought this.
- ウ You told me good news.
- エ I really wanted this.

【B】 次のジョン (John) とあや (Aya) の会話の ～ に入る最も適切なものはどれですか。下のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

John : Hello, Aya. You look sleepy this morning.

Aya : Yes. last night.

John : Were you studying?

Aya : I did my homework for about an hour, but after that, I watched a TV program for two hours. It was very interesting, so I couldn't stop watching it.

John :

Aya : It was about music in different countries. I found there is a lot of good music in the world. I especially loved the music from Africa. And I wanted to know the meaning of the words they were singing.

John : Music can be a way of *communicating without words. If you just listen to a song, you can know *whether it is a happy song or a sad song. You don't have to

Aya : I see. Have you listened to music from Japan?

John : Actually, no, I haven't. But I'd like to listen to it. Could you

Aya : OK! I'll bring some nice CDs to you. I'm sure you'll enjoy them.

*注 communicate : コミュニケーションをとる whether ~ : ~かどうか

ア I went to bed very early

イ I ate a lot of delicious food

ウ I slept for only four hours

エ I sang all night

ア What TV program were you watching?

イ Why were you watching the TV program?

ウ When were you watching the TV program?

エ Where were you watching the TV program?

ア listen to music from Africa.

イ learn how to sing the song.

ウ love your language and culture.

エ understand the language.

ア teach some Japanese words to me?

イ introduce some Japanese songs to me?

ウ talk about Japanese culture to me?

エ sing some Japanese songs for me?

- 5 次の英文は、ひろし (Hiroshi) が、食料自給率 (food self-sufficiency rate) について、グラフ (Graph) と表 (Table) を作り、英語の授業で発表したときのものです。発表とグラフおよび表の内容をもとにしてあとの問1～問3に答えなさい。

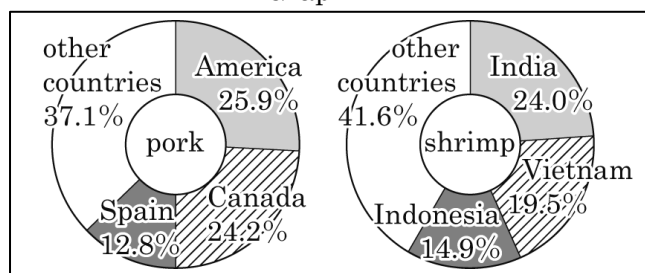
I made *okonomiyaki* with my mother last week. While we were cooking, she said, “Do you think *okonomiyaki* is Japanese food?” I answered, “Of course!” Then she said, “You are right, but some of the *ingredients come from other countries. For example, the *pork and the *shrimp that we’re using now are *imported from *overseas. We depend on foreign countries for a lot of ingredients.” Then I remembered the word ‘food self-sufficiency rate’. I learned at school that Japan’s food self-sufficiency rate is less than half.

Then, where does the food we eat come from? Look at the two graphs first. You can see that we import pork and shrimp from these countries. The left graph shows that about half of the pork is imported from America and Canada. When you look at the right graph, you can see that shrimp comes from some countries in Asia. I was surprised that we import them from so many different countries.

Now look at the table. This is about the food self-sufficiency rate of four countries in 1963 and 2018. You can see that the food self-sufficiency rate of Canada is the highest both in 1963 and 2018. And in 2018, the *rate of France and America is about the same, though the rate of America is higher than the rate of France in 1963. When you compare the rate in 1963 and 2018, only the rate of Japan gets smaller from 1963 to 2018. The table shows that Japan imports about 60% of food from foreign countries in 2018. If we cannot import any food, we may have a difficult time.

I thought *okonomiyaki* was ‘Japanese’ food. But you can also say it is ‘’ food. I guess there are many other things we import. So when you go to a supermarket next time, how about checking where they come from?

Graph



Table

| Country | 1963 | 2018 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|
| <input type="text" value="A"/> | 161% | 266% |
| <input type="text" value="B"/> | 120% | 132% |
| <input type="text" value="C"/> | 98% | 125% |
| <input type="text" value="D"/> | 72% | 37% |

*注 ingredient(s) : 材料 pork : 豚肉 shrimp : エビ import : 輸入する
 overseas : 海外からの rate : 割合 Vietnam : ベトナム
 Indonesia : インドネシア

問1 Table の に入る最も適切なものはどれですか。次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア America イ Canada ウ France エ Japan

問2 に入る最も適切なものはどれですか。次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア delicious イ expensive ウ fast エ international

問3 本文の内容と一致する文はどれですか。次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Hiroshi found that Japan imports pork and shrimp from many different countries.

イ Hiroshi learned about 'food self-sufficiency rate' from his mother.

ウ The right graph shows that we import about half of our shrimp from Vietnam.

エ The table shows the percentage of pork and shrimp that the four countries import.

- 6 次の英文は、インド出身の学生ビスマン・デュー (Bisman Deu) さんの話です。これを読んで、あとの問1～問6に答えなさい。

Bisman Deu was born in North India. She wanted to know about everything around her when she was a child. So, she always asked questions. Later, when she was a high school student, she found a wonderful *solution to very difficult problems in her hometown.

Bisman's father and mother were farmers and grew rice. One evening, when Bisman was walking outside, she saw a lot of smoke. The smoke was from *rice waste. Many farmers in her hometown grew rice. They usually *burned the rice waste after the *harvest. She found the smoke was not good for people's health. Then, she learned that her town had very bad *air pollution. She wanted to know how to stop it.

First, Bisman began to collect rice waste and study about it. When she was collecting rice waste, she saw many poor people in her town. They lived in old small houses and didn't have enough money to build new houses. She thought, "Can I make something useful for those people? They need something cheap and strong to build houses. If I can the rice waste, I can help those poor people and stop the air pollution." Then, she started to put different *materials in the rice waste. Every day she tried many different ideas to make a *model product.

After many days, Bisman made the first model product. It was made from rice waste. She named it Green Wood because it looked like wood. However, it was still weak and expensive. She had to improve it, and it was very hard for her to do that alone. She asked two friends to join her work. She was happy to have their help, but there were still many things to do to improve Green Wood. She worked hard with them every day. Green Wood was getting better.

In 2013, Bisman and her friends joined an international contest for high school students. They showed Green Wood as a solution to the problems of their society. They also showed ideas for their future plans. Many people liked Green Wood and their ideas. There were many students from 19 countries in the contest, but Bisman's team received first prize.

Green Wood has three good points. First, poor people can buy it and build houses because it is cheaper than wood. Second, farmers can get money by selling rice waste. Third, using Green Wood will be useful to stop air pollution.

Bisman is still improving Green Wood. She wants to make it cheaper and better for the people around the world. She says, "Good ideas come from thinking in new ways. If we have questions about problems around us and think in different ways, we can find a good solution. Then, we can get over the problems and change our society." Bisman also says, "We all have a great power in us, but many people don't try to use it. Chances to use our power never come to us if we just wait. We must produce the chances with our own hands."

*注 solution : 解決策 rice waste : もみがら burn : 燃やす harvest : 収穫
air pollution : 大気汚染 material(s) : 物質 model product : 試作品

- 問1 に入る英語として最も適切なものはどれですか。次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア enter イ send ウ draw エ recycle

問2 本文の内容に合うように、次の**ア**～**エ**を起こった順に並べかえなさい。

- ア** Bisman asked her friends to help her.
- イ** Bisman made a model product and named it Green Wood.
- ウ** Bisman found the smoke from the rice waste was bad for people's health.
- エ** Bisman started to study about rice waste.

問3 次の文は、グリーンウッド (Green Wood) が貧しい人々と農家の人々のそれぞれにもたらす利点についてまとめたものです。□①～□③に入る日本語を答えなさい。

| | | | |
|---------|----------------|-------------|---------|
| 【貧しい人々】 | グリーンウッドは木よりも□① | ので、それを買って□② | ことができる。 |
| 【農家の人々】 | もみがらを売ることで、□③ | ことができる。 | |

問4 下線部 **get over** の意味として最も適切なものはどれですか。次の**ア**～**エ**から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア** 克服する **イ** 見過ごす **ウ** 妥協する **エ** 促進する

問5 本文の内容と一致する文はどれですか。次の**ア**～**オ**から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア** Many farmers in Bisman's hometown were so poor that they couldn't grow rice.
- イ** Green Wood was made from rice waste and was expensive at first.
- ウ** Bisman made Green Wood better without hard work.
- エ** Bisman's team won first prize in an international contest.
- オ** Green Wood is strong and cheap, so Bisman has already stopped improving it.

問6 次の英文は、ある生徒が本文を読んで学んだことをまとめたものです。□Aと□Bに入る最も適当な英語1語を次の**ア**～**エ**から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

| |
|--|
| Bisman's story taught me a lot. When we want solutions to problems around us, it is important to have different ways of □A . We have a big power in us, but a lot of people only wait for the chances to use it. I think □B the chances is also important. |
|--|

- ア** cleaning **イ** thinking **ウ** making **エ** teaching