

# 令和5年度 六年制普通科入学試験問題

## 英語

[1] 日本語に合うように、[ ] 内の語(句)を並べかえて英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

- (1) もう少しお金があるなら、その車を彼のために買うだろう。  
[ the car / for / if / would / money, / I / buy / I / more / had ] him.
- (2) 彼女はいつからバスを待っているのですか。  
[ has / the bus / waiting / long / she / been / for / how ]?
- (3) これは彼に与えられる最後のチャンスです。  
[ will / this / given / is / that / the last / be / him / to / chance ].
- (4) 彼女が送った箱を開けてくださいませんか。  
[ sent / opening / you / her / the package / do / by / mind ]?
- (5) ジャックはどんな人ですか。  
[ is / like / Jack / what ]?
- (6) 富士山は日本のほかのどの山よりも高い。  
Mt. Fuji [ mountain / higher / other / Japan / any / is / in / than ].

[2] 次の(1)~(6)の対話文の空所に入れるのにふさわしいものを次のア~エからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) Patrick : Where are we? I have no idea.  
James : This map says we are on this road near the river.  
Patrick : ( )  
ア Thank you. Now I don't understand.  
イ The water is warm.  
ウ How do we get across the river?  
エ How about your idea?
- (2) Isla : Tell me about your trip to Japan.  
Oliver : I flew from Vancouver to Tokyo. Then I changed planes and flew to Fukuoka.  
Isla : ( )  
ア It's in Fukuoka, right?  
イ Do you have your passport ready?  
ウ You must be tired after such a long trip.  
エ What do you do there?
- (3) Bill : I am ready to go hiking.  
Brian: ( )  
Bill : The weather in the mountains changes quickly, so please take one.  
ア I'm so excited about hiking, too.  
イ Do you have everything you need?  
ウ We are expecting high temperatures today.  
エ We don't need our umbrellas today, right?
- (4) Jen : What's up? You look great.  
Mary : I'm going out with Mike. Do you want to join us?  
Jen : ( )  
ア I wish I could. But I can't.  
イ Sorry, I want to be in your way.  
ウ I'm counting on it.  
エ It's not your business.
- (5) Al : Where were you last night? I called you.  
May: I was at home all night.  
Al : ( )  
ア I was going to make a call.  
イ I'm looking forward to it.  
ウ I was told that your mother was not at home.  
エ That's strange. Your mother told me you were out.

(6) David : Would you like to go out for lunch?

Mary :( )

David : OK.

ア Sure. But you have to let me go.

イ Sure. But could you wait a minute?

ウ Where were you thinking of going?

エ It takes me only 5 minutes by train to get there.

[3] 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Many centuries ago, Egypt was one of the world's ( ① ) \*civilizations. Many people have been studying its history and culture since the 1700s. People became very interested in the picture writing called \*hieroglyphs. They wanted to read this writing, ( ② ) they could not understand its meaning.

In 1799, the French army under Napoleon was trying to \*take over Egypt. A member of the army there found a very old and large stone. It had three different kinds of writing. On the top part were hieroglyphs, and under that were another form of Egyptian writing and Ancient Greek writing. Napoleon was very interested in Egyptian history, so he kept the stone. In 1802, the British army entered Egypt and \*defeated the French. After this, the stone was taken to London.

In the early 1800s, a British \*scholar named \*Thomas Young and a French scholar named \*Jean-Francois Champollion studied the stone's writing. Before this, scholars thought that hieroglyphs were only symbols, like ( ③ ). Young and Champollion found that hieroglyphs mostly expressed sounds, like ( ④ ). They learned this from the circles called \*cartouches around the names of \*pharaohs, or kings. In September 1822, Champollion told the world about his discovery. This opened a new \*era for the study of Egyptian language and culture.

The Rosetta Stone is still at the British Museum today. Millions of people go to the museum to see it every year. ⑤ Egypt has asked for its return many times. The stone is part of Egypt's history, so they believe it should be in Egypt. In 2005, the British Museum sent Egypt a perfect \*replica of the stone. And in 2017, it put 3D scans of the stone on its website. Now people around the world can see the writing on the stone clearly. However, the stone itself has not been returned.

\*civilization 文明 \*hieroglyph ヒエログリフ (エジプトの象形文字) \*take over 奪う \*defeat 打ち負かす

\*scholar 学者 \*Thomas Young トーマス・ヤング (イギリスの物理学者)

\*Jean-Francois Champollion ジャン＝フランソワ・シャンポリオン (フランスの古代エジプト学者)

\*the British Museum 大英博物館 \*cartouche カルトゥーシュ (古代エジプトで王名を記した象形文字を囲む楕円形の枠)

\*era 時代 \*pharaoh ファラオ (古代エジプトの王) \*replica 複製

問1 空所 ( ① ) に入れるのにふさわしいものをア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア more great                      イ greater                      ウ most great                      エ greatest

問2 空所 ( ② ) に入れるのにふさわしいものをア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア so                      イ but                      ウ and                      エ or

問3 空所 ( ③ ) と ( ④ ) に入れる組み合わせとしてふさわしいものをア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア ③ letters                      ④ paintings                      イ ③ pictures                      ④ letters

ウ ③ stones                      ④ music                      エ ③ paintings                      ④ noise

問4 下線部⑤について、“its return”の内容を具体的に示した上で日本語に訳し、その理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

問5 次のア～エの出来事を起こった順に並びかえなさい。

ア A British scholar and a French scholar studied the characters written on the Rosetta Stone.

イ The British army won the war against the French in Egypt.

ウ A French scholar announced the Rosetta Stone to the world.

エ A member of the French army found the Rosetta Stone.

問6 本文の内容に一致するものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Napoleon was very interested in Egyptian history and took the Rosetta Stone to London.

イ The British Museum made a perfect replica by using 3D printing technology.

ウ The Rosetta Stone had Ancient Greek writing.

エ Many people in the 17th century were very interested in French history and culture.

[4] 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Daisuke is studying at a university in Canada. Since he's been having a problem with one of his teeth, he decides to pay a visit to a dentist.

Dr. Morris : Hello, Daisuke. I'm Dr. Morris. What seems to be the trouble?

Daisuke : Well, Dr. Morris, I've been having a terrible toothache. It wasn't too bad at first, but the last \*couple of nights I've had trouble sleeping because of it.

Dr. Morris : I see. And when did this begin?

Daisuke : Oh, about a week ago. I first noticed it when I was eating some ice cream.

Dr. Morris : Oh, so you have ①a sweet tooth?

Daisuke : Sorry... what do you mean?

Dr. Morris : Well, a person with a "sweet tooth" loves desserts and sweet snacks. ②[lot / like that / my / a / patients / are / of].

Daisuke : Yeah, that's me all right. Anyway, I was enjoying the ice cream and suddenly felt a very sharp pain in one of my back teeth.

Dr. Morris : OK, we \*had better have a look. Open wide, please... mmm... is this the tooth, Daisuke?

Daisuke : Ahhh! Yes!

Dr. Morris : Yes, well, you seem to have a problem with one of your \*wisdom teeth.

Daisuke : Wisdom teeth?

Dr. Morris : Yes, you see, you've got three large teeth on each side at the back of your mouth. The last of these three, which are also the last to grow are called wisdom teeth.

Daisuke : Oh... well, what's the problem?

Dr. Morris : I'm afraid you have a fairly large cavity.

Daisuke : A ca... cavity?

Dr. Morris : Yes, a cavity is simply a hole in a tooth caused by decay or damage. ③I think it would be best if we put a filling in right away.

Daisuke : I'm sorry, I'm not sure what you mean by a "filling."

Dr. Morris : Well, since you have a cavity, we need to fill it up with something. It looks like you've got a few silver fillings in your teeth already.

Daisuke : Oh, yeah, I guess I do. But dentists in Japan usually treat teeth several times before filling them.

Dr. Morris : Hmm, I see no need for ④that. It's a wide cavity, but not too deep — it doesn't seem to have \*affected the root of the tooth. I can put a filling in today and that should take care of the problem.

Daisuke : OK, the sooner the better, Dr. Morris. This pain is awful!

Dr. Morris : All right, Daisuke. But in the future, you have to learn to control that sweet tooth of yours. Try to cut back on the desserts and snacks, OK?

Daisuke : I'll sure try, Dr. Morris.

\* couple of ~ 2、3の~ \* had better ~したほうが良い \*wisdom teeth 親知らず \*affect 影響を与える

問1 下線部①の "a sweet tooth" はどのような意味ですか。日本語で説明しなさい。

問2 下線部②の [ ] 内の語(句)を並べかえて英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

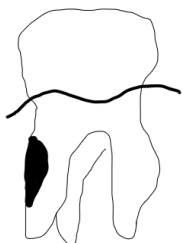
問3 下線部③で歯医者が伝えていることを日本語で説明しなさい。

問4 下線部④の "that" が指している内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

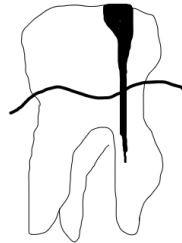
問5 以下の英語の質問(1)~(3)の答えとして最もふさわしいものをア~エからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) Which tooth is Dr. Morris going to fix? The black mark shows the part that needs to be taken care of.

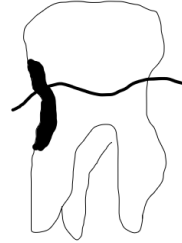
ア



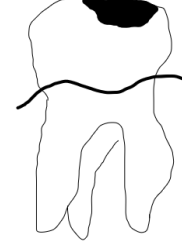
イ



ウ



エ



(2) Which of the following statements is true?

ア Daisuke wants to have his tooth fixed back in Japan.

イ Dr. Morris tells Daisuke that one of his fillings is damaged.

ウ Dr. Morris suggests that Daisuke should change his eating habits.

エ Daisuke felt a sharp pain in one of his back teeth while eating some ice cream, and he couldn't sleep that night.

(3) What gives Daisuke pain?

ア A sweet tooth does.

イ A cavity does.

ウ A filling does.

エ Treatment by Japanese dentists does.

[5] 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Many people rush to the nearest convenience store when it starts raining suddenly. They buy plastic umbrellas that sell for around 500 yen. But there is now a service that allows us to stay dry more \*economically and is friendlier to the environment.

Japan has the largest number of umbrellas \*per capita globally, at 3.3, while the global average is 2.4. About 130 million umbrellas are sold in Japan every year. More than 60 percent of them are plastic umbrellas. Most of them are thrown away in less than six months.

① We can reduce waste and save energy by using fewer plastic umbrellas. A company called Nature Innovation Group has started an umbrella-sharing service called iKasa. The name sounds like a Japanese word that means “sharing an umbrella.” If you download an \*app on your smartphone, you can rent an umbrella for 70 yen per day. There are iKasa spots at stations and in \*commercial facilities and office buildings. The app tells you the nearest iKasa spot where you pick up or return an umbrella. You can return an umbrella to the spot where you picked it up or at another location.

The umbrellas used for this service are more eco-friendly than \*ordinary plastic umbrellas. They are \*durable and can be used \*repeatedly. ② Some [ recycled material / made / parts of / the umbrellas / of / are ]. By encouraging sharing, iKasa reduces waste and CO<sub>2</sub> \*emissions. Each time you use the service, you can cut 692 grams of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

JR railway operators support iKasa. They say the service helps to cut the cost of keeping and \*disposing of the thousands of umbrellas left on trains and in stations every year.

\*economically 経済的に    \*per capita 一人あたり    \*app アプリケーション(ソフト)    \*commercial facility 商業施設  
\*durable 長持ちする    \*repeatedly 何度も    \*ordinary 普通の    \*emission 排出    \*dispose of ~ ~を処分する

問1 次の英語の質問に、日本語で答えなさい。

How many umbrellas are sold in Japan every year?

問2 下線部①を日本語に訳しなさい。

問3 ある人が iKasa (アイカサ) で借りた傘を返却する時に 490 円支払った場合、何日借りたことになるかを答えなさい。

問4 下線部②の [            ] 内の語(句)を並べかえて英文を完成させなさい。

問5 本文の内容に一致するものをア～オから二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア When it starts to rain suddenly, plastic umbrellas that cost about 500 yen are so useful for many people.

イ Over 60 percent of plastic umbrellas in Japan are thrown away in less than half a year.

ウ People who use iKasa have to return the umbrellas to the same spot as where they rented them.

エ When people use iKasa, they will be able to reduce about 700g of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

オ The iKasa app tells us the number of available umbrellas at the nearest spot.