

令和5年度

帝塚山学院泉ヶ丘高等学校  
入学者選抜試験問題

高校入試

英語

(試験時間 70分)

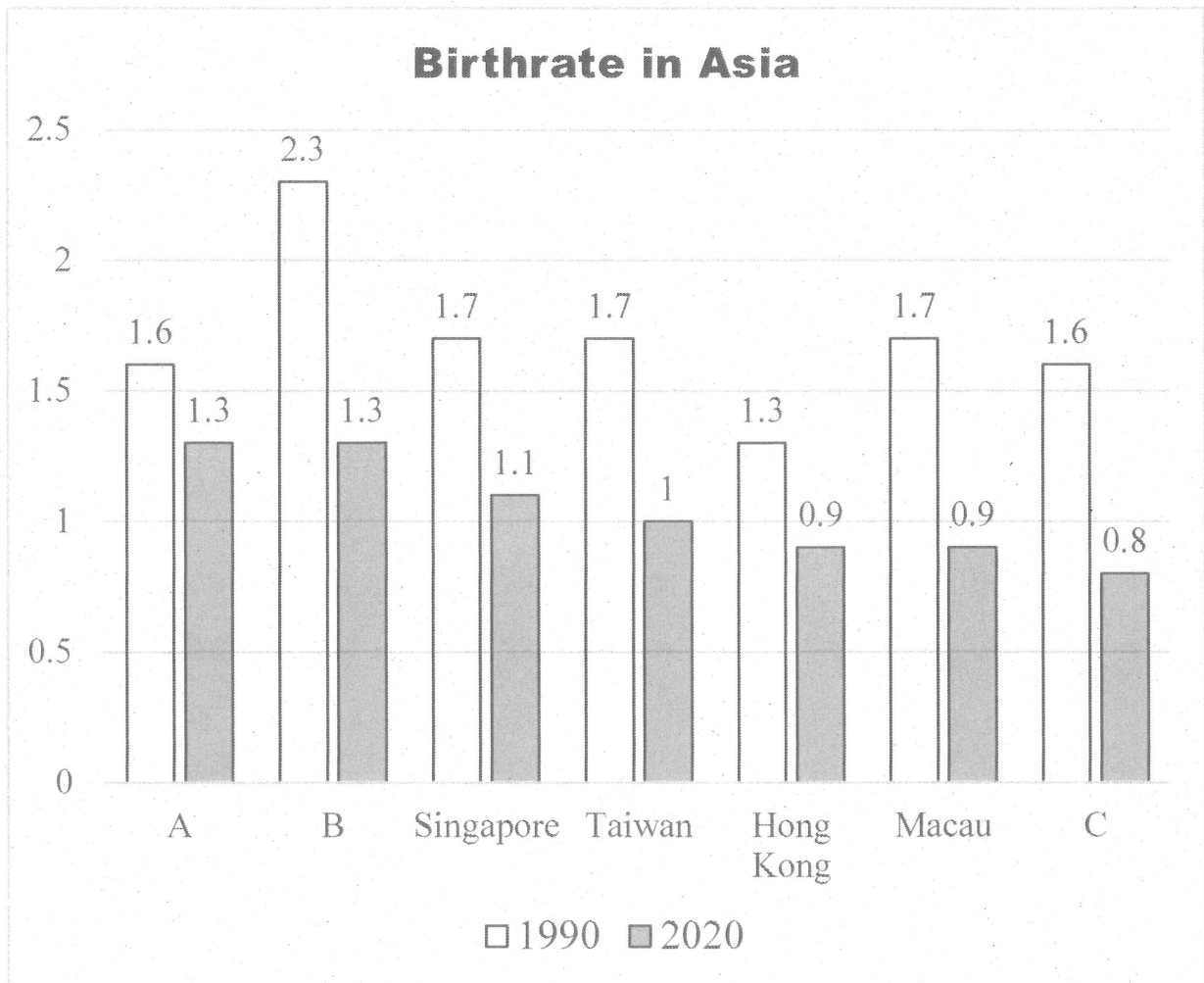
受験番号	
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- 1 リスニング問題 (放送で指示がありますので、それに従って解答しなさい。また、解答はそれぞれア～エから最も適切なものを1つずつ選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。)

- A (1) ア First sunny, later rainy  
イ First cloudy, later rainy  
ウ First rainy, later sunny  
エ First rainy, later cloudy
- (2) ア Math and Science  
イ Math and English  
ウ Math and Music  
エ Math, English, and Music
- (3) ア He bought them through the Internet.  
イ He got them from his friend.  
ウ He bought them from his company.  
エ He won them at the party.

B

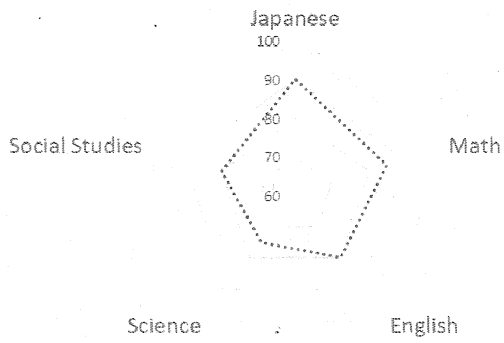
(1)



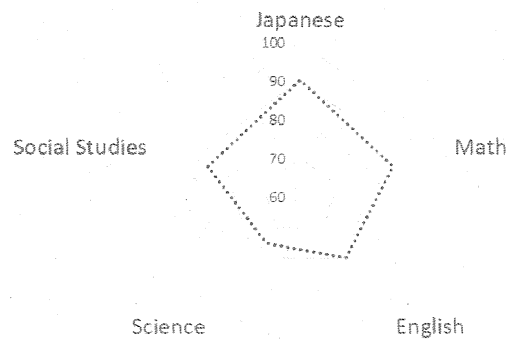
	A	B	C
ア	China	South Korea	Japan
イ	China	Japan	South Korea
ウ	Japan	China	South Korea
エ	South Korea	China	Japan

(2)

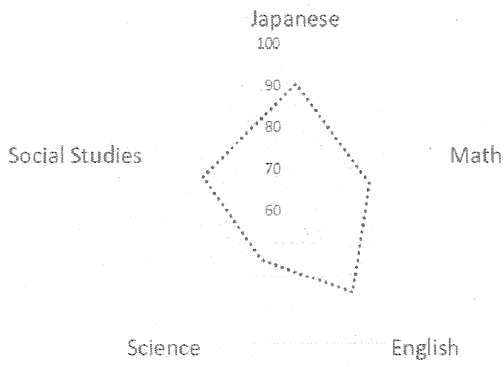
ア



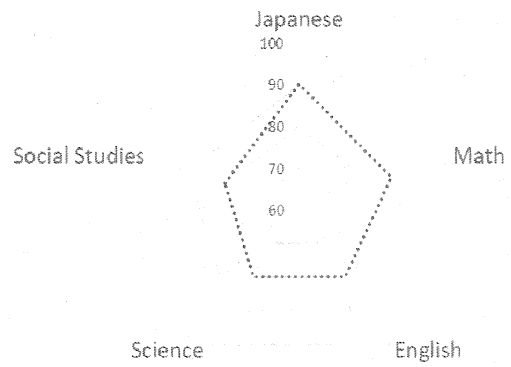
イ



ウ



エ



- C (1) ア How Machines Became Computers  
イ Why Charles Babbage Is Called the Father of Computer Systems  
ウ Why France Used a Special Math System  
エ How Human Computers Were Used
- (2) ア A simple machine for math  
イ A group of people who did math  
ウ A human who used special math skills for a job  
エ A big machine from France
- (3) ア To tell many human computers to do one big math problem together  
イ To use simple machines to do math problems  
ウ To use many people and machines to do math problems  
エ To use one person to do math problems
- (4) ア To use big machines to do the same job like simple computers  
イ To use French computers in England  
ウ To use many people to make one machine  
エ To use many simple machines to do the same job like human computers
- (5) ア No, and his designs did not work well.  
イ No, but his designs helped many people.  
ウ Yes, and he designed the first computer.  
エ Yes, but his designs helped no one.

《リスニング問題は以上です。》

2 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。

It's a strange thing about mothers and fathers. Even when their child is the most stupid little animal, they still think that he or she is wonderful. But there are parents who are not interested in their children at all, and (1)these of course are much worse.

Mr. and Mrs. Wormwood had a little boy, Michael, and a daughter, Matilda. But (2)they were so busy with their business that they did not realize Matilda was very clever.

By the age of one and half, she could speak very well and (3)( as / as / most / many / knew / words ) teenagers. At the age of three, Matilda could read newspapers. At the age of four, she could read fast.

Matilda said, "Daddy, could you buy me a book?"

"A book?" he said. "What's wrong ( A ) the TV? We have a nice TV and now you ask for a book! (4)We're already too good to you, my girl!"

Nearly every afternoon, Matilda stayed in the house while her brother (who was five years older than she) went to school, her father went to work, and her mother went to the cinema.

One afternoon, Matilda walked to the library in the village. Mrs. Phelps, the woman who worked at the library, was surprised to see this small girl.

"( ① )" asked Matilda.

Mrs. Phelps showed her. "Shall I find you a nice one ( A ) lots of pictures in it?" she said.

"I'm sure I can find something," said Matilda.

After that, she walked down to the library every afternoon and sat quietly and read books in a corner.

"( ② )" she asked Mrs. Phelps one day. "I've finished all the children's books."

"( ③ )"

"Yes, of course. I've read children's books without pictures, too," said Matilda.

Mrs. Phelps was surprised. "How old are you, Matilda?" she asked.

"Four years and three months," answered Matilda.

Mrs. Phelps was much more surprised. "( ④ )" she asked.

"A really good one," said Matilda. "A famous one."

So Mrs. Phelps gave her *\*Great Expectations* by *\*Charles Dickens*, a very famous English writer. For the next few afternoons she watched Matilda in the corner with the book on her knees.

During the next six months, Matilda read fourteen famous books by different writers. Mrs. Phelps was surprised and excited to watch (5)it.

“Matilda, did you know you can borrow books from the library and take them home?” she said one day.

“Can I?” said Matilda. And after that, she visited the library \*once a week to borrow new books and to return the old ones. And every afternoon she enjoyed reading. The books took her to Africa with \*Ernest Hemingway, to India with \*Rudyard Kipling, and to many other wonderful places.

Matilda’s father bought and sold cars, and he got quite a lot of money by doing it.

“\*Sawdust,” he said proudly. “That’s the secret. And it costs me nothing. I get it from the wood shop.”

“How can sawdust help you to sell cars, daddy?” asked Matilda. “I don’t understand.”

“That’s because you’re a stupid little girl,” her father said. “I’m always glad with an old \*gearbox which makes a terrible noise. I get it cheaply. Then I mix a little sawdust with oil in the gearbox and it works well – for a day or two.”

“How long does it work like that before it starts making noises again?” asked Matilda.

“Long enough for the buyer to drive far away,” her father said ( A ) a laugh.

“But that’s not honest, daddy,” said Matilda.

“Nobody gets rich by being honest. For example, anyone who buys a car asks ‘How many \*miles has it run?’ Right?” said her father.

“So I buy an old car that has run a hundred and fifty thousand miles, and get it cheaply. (6)I can change the numbers on the \*odometer and the numbers show ten thousand. If the car runs back, the numbers will go back. But who’s going to drive a car back for such a long way?”

“Nobody,” young Michael said.

“Right,” said his father. “Now I can change the numbers of the odometer by turning one of the \*front wheels back. I use an \*electric drill on it, and when the drill turns, it turns the numbers back – very fast. I can \*take fifty thousand miles off in a few minutes! And when I finish, the car has run only ten thousand, and I tell the customer, ‘(7)It belonged to an old person who only used it once a week for shopping.’” He laughed loudly.

Matilda was listening carefully and she said, “But daddy, that’s terrible. It’s not honest, and...”

“You are a stupid girl! Keep your mouth closed. We want to watch the TV now!”

Matilda was too angry to say anything.

She thought it was time to do something.

- [注] *Great Expectations* : 『大いなる遺産』 (本のタイトル)  
Charles Dickens : チャールズ・ディケンズ (イギリスの作家)  
once a week : 週 1 回  
Ernest Hemingway : アーネスト・ヘミングウェイ (アメリカの作家)  
Rudyard Kipling : ラドヤード・キプリング (イギリスの作家)  
sawdust : おがくず (のこぎりで木材を切ったときに出てくる木くず)  
gearbox : 変速装置      mile(s) : マイル (距離の単位。1 マイルは約 1.6km)  
odometer : 走行距離計      front wheel(s) : 車の前輪  
electric drill : 電動ドリル      take ~ off : ~を減らす

設問 1 下線部(1)について、何と比べて much worse であるのか。最も適切なものを下のア～エから 1 つ選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。

- ア 親から見ても素晴らしい子ども
- イ 親からすれば非常に出来の悪い子ども
- ウ 自分の子どもなのに全く関心がない親
- エ 自分の子どもならどんな子どもでも愛する親

設問 2 下線部(2)を日本語になおしなさい。(ただし、Matilda はマチルダとします。)

設問 3 下線部(3)の(            )内の語を本文の内容に合うように正しく並べかえなさい。

設問 4 空欄( A )に共通して入る前置詞を答えなさい。

設問 5 下線部(4)の意味として最も適切なものを下のア～エから 1 つ選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。

- ア お前にはこれ以上ないくらいしてきたらう。
- イ いい親であろうとしたが、お前には何もできなかったよ。
- ウ 十分なことはできなかったけど、お前にはいい親だらう。
- エ お前に愛情を与えてきたことが分かってくれているようだね。



設問6 空欄( ① )～( ④ )に入る最も適切な英文をそれぞれ下のア～エから1つずつ選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。ただし、同じ記号を複数回使ってははいけません。

- ア You mean you've read all the picture books?
- イ Where are the children's books, please?
- ウ What kind of book would you like to read next?
- エ What can I read next?

設問7 下線部(5)が指す内容を日本語で答えなさい。

設問8 下線部(6)について、実際にどのようにして数字を変えたのか。その方法を説明する文として最も適切なものを、下のア～エから1つ選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。

- ア 車をバックで長距離を走らせることにより走行距離計の数字を変えた。
- イ 車の前輪の一つに電気ドリルを取りつけ逆回転させて走行距離計の数字を変えた。
- ウ 変速装置におがくずを入れることで走行距離計の数字を変えた。
- エ 車の買い手に遠くまで車を走らせて走行距離計の数字を変えた。

設問9 下線部(7)のように言った理由として考えられる最も適切なものを、下のア～エから1つ選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。

- ア 前の所有者が車をととても大切に扱っていたということを買手に伝えるため。
- イ 前の所有者が車によく乗っていたので走行距離が長くなっていることを説明するため。
- ウ この車がい物に出かけるのに最適であることを買手にアピールするため。
- エ この車の走行距離が古い車のわりに少ないという印象を買手に与えるため。

3 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。

Many countries recycle their \*rubbish, but they do it differently in different places. In this story we will travel around the world and see what some of these countries do.

Which country is the best at recycling? If you are driving in Germany and you stop for a rest, you will see recycling \*bins at all the stopping places. There is one bin for your cans, one for bottles, one for paper, and one for food. So, even when you are traveling, you have to ( A ) to recycle.

People have been recycling in Germany for a long time, and they are very good at it. Every house and \*flat uses \*at least five recycling bins, and each bin is a different color. (1)This helps people to remember where they should put different kinds of rubbish and it helps the workers who come to pick the rubbish up. The yellow bin is for \*packaging, the blue bin is for paper, and so on. It is easy if you know the colors.

Batteries and anything else that may have dangerous \*chemicals have to go to a recycling center, and people can make them safe there. For most people, (2)recycling is not something that they think about – they just do it. Recycling is just a part of their daily life, and 90% of German people recycle their rubbish.

\*Switzerland is another country which is very good at recycling. \*Swiss people recycle all their glass and paper – they do not throw it away. All kinds of paper and packaging are recycled, not just newspapers. Bottles are recycled too. Of course, glass bottles are recycled in many countries, but Swiss people are also good at recycling plastic bottles. In most European countries people only recycle 20 to 40% of their plastic bottles, but in Switzerland they recycle 80% of them.

Why are Swiss people so good at recycling? Maybe it is because in Switzerland recycling is free but throwing away your rubbish is expensive. You have to buy a ticket for each bag of rubbish that you throw away. You put your ticket on the bag of rubbish and the rubbish will be collected. However, if you do not buy a ticket, the rubbish will stay outside your house. And it will smell bad.

In \*Finland you can get money from recycling. You can put your empty plastic bottles or cans into special recycling bins in the center of towns and villages. A machine inside the bin gives you a ticket. When you get a lot of tickets, you can get some money. These machines were first used in Finland and now they are used in other \*Scandinavian countries too. Maybe (3)it is not surprising that Scandinavians recycle more than 60% of their rubbish.

Some European countries are not so successful. Italy does not recycle much, especially in the south, but some people are trying to change this. Some young people in \*Milan work together to sell used electrical machines like computers on the Internet and on the streets. (4)They ( the money / get / this / use / they / that / from ) to teach people about recycling. Some big \*businesses in Italy are also trying to recycle computers. Italy, however, only recycles about 15% of its computers.

The USA recycles about 30% of its waste. Twenty years ago there was only one recycling center in \*the whole country, but ten years later there were more than 20,000, and this number is increasing every year. Then what do Americans think about recycling? The answer is not clear. America has fifty \*states and many different ways of living. An American living in \*Alaska, \*Wyoming, or \*Montana is probably ( ① ) in recycling. These states only recycle 9% of their rubbish. On the other hand, Americans who live in New York, \*Virginia, and some other states are probably ( ② ). They recycle almost 50% of their rubbish. If you want to find the best recycling state in America you will have to visit \*California. \*San Francisco in California has a zero waste \*policy.

This idea started in \*Canberra, the \*capital of Australia, in 1996. The people of Canberra decided to have a zero waste policy by the year 2010. This means that by that time they will ( ③ ) putting any rubbish into \*landfill sites, and instead they will ( ④ ) or \*reuse everything.

So, (5)where can you go in the world to find the place that recycles the most and throws away the least? The answer is Africa. If you go to a small village in \*Senegal, for example, you will find cups made of cans, shoes made of car \*tyres, and (6)schoolbooks ( them / with / to / newspapers / keep / covered / old ) clean. Food is not wasted. If any part of a fruit or vegetable is not eaten, it is given to the \*goats and chickens. Old cars and bicycles are used to make or repair newer ones. \*Metal waste is used to make bowls and plates and useful things for cooking. Sometimes it is used to make children's toys too. Maybe this is real zero waste.

- [注]      rubbish : ゴミ                      bin(s) : ごみ入れ  
          flat : アパート                      at least : 少なくとも              packaging : 包装材  
          chemicals : 化学物質              Switzerland : スイス (国名)  
          Swiss : スイスの                      Finland : フィンランド (国名)  
          Scandinavian : スカンジナビアの (形容詞) スカンジナビア人 (名詞)  
          Milan : ミラノ (イタリアの都市名)              business(es) : 企業

the whole country : 国全体	state(s) : 州	
Alaska : アラスカ州	Wyoming : ワイオミング州	
Montana : モンタナ州	Virginia : ヴァージニア州	
California : カリフォルニア州		
San Francisco : サンフランシスコ (カリフォルニア州の地名)		
policy : 政策	Canberra : キャンベラ (オーストラリアの都市名)	
capital : 首都	landfill site(s) : 埋立地	
reuse : 再利用する	Senegal : セネガル (国名)	
tyre(s) : タイヤ	goat(s) : ヤギ	metal : 金属の

設問 1 空欄( A )に入る最も適切な語を下のア～エから 1 つ選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。

ア remember      イ forget      ウ enjoy      エ disagree

設問 2 下線部(1)が指す内容を日本語で答えなさい。

設問 3 下線部(2)を具体的に説明した文として最も適切なものを、下のア～エから 1 つ選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。

- ア ドイツ人にとってリサイクルは生活の一部であり、特に意識をせずともリサイクルをすることが日常的な習慣となっている。
- イ リサイクルは安全な生活を送るためには欠かせないものであるという思考がドイツ人に根付いている。
- ウ ドイツではバッテリーなど危険物質を含むもののリサイクルに関心が高くなり、リサイクルをする人が日々増加している。
- エ ドイツではリサイクルをすることが一部の人にとって重要な仕事になっている。

設問 4 下線部(3)のように著者が述べる理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 5 下線部(4)が「彼らは人々にリサイクルについて教えるために、ここから得るお金を用いている。」という意味になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

設問6 空欄( ① )、( ② )と空欄( ③ )、( ④ )に入る語(句)の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、下のア～エからそれぞれ1つ選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。

空欄( ① )、( ② )

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| ア ① very interested     | ② much more interested |
| イ ① very interested     | ② not more interested  |
| ウ ① not very interested | ② much more interested |
| エ ① not very interested | ② not more interested  |

空欄( ③ )、( ④ )

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| ア ③ stop    | ④ throw away |
| イ ③ recycle | ④ give up    |
| ウ ③ give up | ④ throw away |
| エ ③ stop    | ④ recycle    |

設問7 下線部(5)を日本語になおしなさい。

設問8 下線部(6)が「汚れないよう古い新聞のカバーがつけられた学校の教科書」という意味になるように、( )内の語を並べかえなさい。

設問9 本文の内容と一致するものを、下のア～カから2つ選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。

- ア In Germany, products using dangerous chemicals are even recycled in each home.
- イ In Switzerland, the rubbish without a ticket on its bag will not be taken away from the streets.
- ウ In Italy, most computers are recycled now because of some young people in Milan and some big businesses.
- エ In America, there were more than 20,000 recycling centers 20 years ago, and there are more than that now.
- オ People in Senegal decided to have a zero waste policy, so everyone has kept the rule since then.
- カ We may think that the way people live in a small village in Senegal is real zero waste.

4 次の英文は、下の地図上にある★印のところで、Ken が David に話しかけられたときの対話文です。対話が自然な流れになるように、空欄 ( 1 ) ~ ( 3 ) に入る適切な英文を1文で答えなさい。ただし、それぞれ7語~14語で書くこと。(?!./,!!! は語数に数えません。)

David : Excuse me. Would you please tell me the way to the station?

Ken : All right. ( 1 )

Then go up that street and turn left at the second corner. You'll see it on your right.

David : ( 2 )

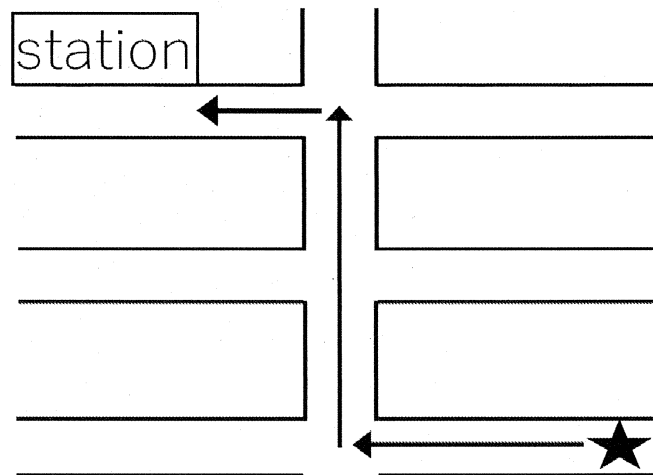
Ken : About twenty minutes on foot. I can take you there because I am not in a hurry.

David : Thank you. That is very kind of you. By the way, you speak very good English.

Have you ever lived abroad?

Ken : No. ( 3 )

David : Really? I am actually from Gold Coast, Australia. If you visit Gold Coast in the future, we can go to the beach together.



1	A	(1) アイウエ	(2) アイウエ	(3) アイウエ	
	B	(1) アイウエ	(2) アイウエ		
	C	(1) アイウエ	(2) アイウエ	(3) アイウエ	(4) アイウエ

2	1	アイウエ							
	2								
	3	... and ( ) teenagers.							
	4		5	アイウエ					
	6	①	アイウエ	②	アイウエ	③	アイウエ	④	アイウエ
	7								
	8	アイウエ	9	アイウエ					

3	1	アイウエ				
	2					
	3	アイウエ				
	4					
	5	They ( ) to teach people ...				
	6	①,②	アイウエ	③,④	アイウエ	
	7					
	8	schoolbooks ( ) clean.				
	9	アイウエオカ				

4	1					
	2					
	3					