

2022年度 須磨学園高等学校入学試験

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り、受験番号^はを記入しなさい。

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。

須磨学園高等学校

(余 白)

リスニングテスト

このテストは、(A) と (B) の2題あります。英文は、すべて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) (1)、(2)、(3) の会話をそれぞれ2度放送します。会話中のブザー音の部分に最も適するものを、A、B、Cの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。問題番号のあとの〔 〕にはそれぞれの会話の場面が記されています。

(1) 〔駅で〕

- A Is there any other way ?
- B Do you know how much it is ?
- C How long will it take ?

(2) 〔電話で〕

- A Don't worry. You'll like it.
- B You'll be fine. There are several entrances.
- C You'll be fine. You can't miss it.

(3) 〔職員室で〕

- A No problem.
- B You should come.
- C I have to study.

(B) 英文を2度放送します。よく聞いて、次の(1)~(5)の英文が、放送された英文の内容に一致していれば1、一致していなければ2で答えなさい。

- (1) Florence was born into a poor family.
- (2) Florence's parents didn't want her to become a nurse because of the bad condition of the hospitals.
- (3) Few nurses were in the army hospitals before Florence went there.
- (4) Florence worked 20 hours a day to build the army hospital.
- (5) Florence was not able to see anything when she was 87.

1 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）

〔1〕 This report is about the rise in *child labor and *poverty during *the Covid-19 pandemic in three countries: Ghana, Nepal, and Uganda. *Researchers interviewed 81 children (48 boys and 33 girls) between the ages of 8 and 17 in these countries. Their parents lost their jobs when the *businesses *shut down, or lost customers due to *economic slowdowns. For example, 13-year-old Maimun said, “My parents are farmers, and during Nepal’s *lockdown, we couldn’t sell our vegetables. We had (A) away the tomatoes and cauliflower because there was no place to sell them.”

〔2〕 Many families have tried very hard to satisfy their basic needs. Fourteen-year-old Angelina from Uganda said, “There was no money to buy food, sugar, or salt. *Day after day we could not get food. We *survived only on drinking water.” When governments ordered schools to shut down to limit the *spread of Covid-19, (1) some children also lost access to the meals their schools provided before.

〔3〕 Although they had much economic difficulty, only 28 of the 81 children said that their families received any government help during the pandemic, such as food aid.

〔4〕 *School closures all over the country have (B) a rise in child labor. Most of the children had limited or no access to distance learning, (2) so they had little to fill their time. Fourteen-year-old Amir in Nepal said, “There was nothing to do at home because school shut down. So, I decided to go to work.”

〔5〕 The children said that work was often long and that they got very tired. During Nepal’s lockdown, several children said they worked 14 hours or more a day in carpet factories. In each of the three countries, more than one out of three children who were interviewed worked 10 hours or more a day, some for seven days a week.

〔6〕 Most of them were paid very little for their labor. In Uganda, most of the

children were paid less than 7,000 *shillings (US\$2) *per day though they worked 10 hours or more a day.

[7] Most of the children expressed a wish to return when schools opened again. In Ghana and Nepal, when schools opened again before the interviews, most children returned, but continued to work before or after school. Some said that, because of their work hours, it was difficult for them to *keep up with schoolwork, or that they could not (①) as regularly (②) they (③) like because they had to work.

[8] In some cases, schools opened again, but children did not return, because they needed (C) money for school costs. Fifteen-year-old Kiran, from Nepal, said that his parents had no work for several months during the pandemic and had to borrow money to survive.

[9] A few of the children had no interest in (D) to school. In Nepal, for example, several boys who were working as *rickshaw drivers or *mechanics seemed (E) with their situation and saw no reason to continue their education. A 14-year-old boy worked as a carpenter in a furniture shop, and said, “(3) I enjoy working more than I ever enjoyed going to school. I can make money by working.”

[10] According to *UN agencies, when children are out of school longer, it's more difficult for them to return. UNICEF says that 24 million children that have not had schooling during the pandemic will *drop out forever.

注 *child labor : 児童労働 *poverty : poor の名詞形

*the Covid-19 pandemic : 新型コロナウイルス感染症の世界的流行 *researcher : 研究者

*business : 企業 *shut down : 休業する *economic slowdown : 景気後退

*lockdown : 都市封鎖 *day after day : 来る日も来る日も

*survive on ~ : ~で生き延びる *spread : まん延 *school closure : 学校閉鎖

*shilling : シリング (貨幣単位) *per ~ : ~につき

*keep up with ~ : ~に遅れずについていく *rickshaw driver : 人力車の運転手

*mechanic : 機械工 *UN agencies : 国連の機関 *drop out : 退学する

問1 次の(1)、(2)それぞれの中に、下線部の発音が他と異なるものが1つずつあります。番号で答えなさい。

- (1) 1 hunger 2 vegetable 3 sugar 4 government
(2) 1 parent 2 access 3 factory 4 family

問2 空欄(A)～(E)に入る英語を、後の語群から選び、必要に応じて不定詞・動名詞・分詞などの形に変えて答えなさい。ただし、2語以内で答えること。

return	throw	cause	get	satisfy
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問3 下線部(1)(3)の意味として最も適切なものを、下からそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1)

- 1 以前は出された学校給食の代わりが見つからない子供もいた。
- 2 前もって学校が出してくれた食事を得る方法がわからない子供もいた。
- 3 前もって学校が出してくれた食事を食べそこなった子供もいた。
- 4 以前学校が出してくれた給食も食べられなくなった子供もいた。

(3)

- 1 これまで学校に行くのが楽しかったが、それ以上に働くのが楽しい。
- 2 学校に行くのは全然楽しくなかったので、働いている今の方が楽しい。
- 3 ずっと学校に行っているよりは、働く方が楽しい。
- 4 学校に行くのが時には楽しいこともあったが、それ以上に働くのが楽しい。

問4 下線部(2)が表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 遠隔学習をほとんど利用できず、少しの時間を勉強に使うしかなかった。
- 2 学習環境が密だったので、少ししか使える時間がなかった。
- 3 遠隔学習をほとんど利用できず、ほとんどやることがなかった。
- 4 学習環境が密だったので、ほとんど何もできなかった。

問5 二重下線部が次の意味になるように、(①)～(③) それぞれの中に入る最も適切な英語を1語ずつ答えなさい。

「働かなければならないので、思い通りにきちんと出席できなかった。」

問6 本文の内容に一致するものを下からすべて選び、数字の小さいものから順に番号で答えなさい。

- 1 The family of Angelina from Uganda was so poor that the only thing they could buy was salt.
- 2 Less than half of the 81 children said that their families were given any help by the government during the pandemic.
- 3 Amir in Nepal decided to go to work because he had nothing else to do.
- 4 In all the three countries, more than half the children worked 10 hours or more a day.
- 5 Probably many of the children in Uganda were paid less than 700 shillings per hour.
- 6 The parents of Kiran from Nepal couldn't work during the pandemic, so they had to borrow money to send him to school.

問7 次の表は、本文の段落ごとの見出しです。(A)(B)(C)に入る適切なものを、後の1～5からそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

段落	見出し
[1]	Rise in Child Labor during the Covid-19 Pandemic
[2]	No Food to Eat
[3]	Little (A) from Government
[4]	Can't Go to School, So Go to Work
[5]	Working Long Hours
[6]	Paid Very Little
[7]	Return to School but (B) to Work
[8]	Some Can't Return to School
[9]	A Few Don't (C) to Return
[10]	Out of School Longer, More Difficult to Return

- 1 Want 2 Order 3 Help 4 Stop 5 Continue

2

次の対話文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。(*の語句には注が付いています)

(R=Rachel C=Christina)

R: Hello.

C: Rachel? It's me Christina. Something terrible has happened.

R: Hi, Christina, what's (a)?

C: My apartment has just been *burgled.

R: Oh, no! That's terrible. When?

C: Well, I discovered it when I came in from work two hours ago. (1)

R: They knew no one was at home. What did they take?

C: My *laptop and my photos on it.

R: Did you save everything *just in case?

C: Yes, fortunately, I put my work and most of my photos on *USB.

R: *Thank goodness. What else is *missing?

C: My camera, and my daughter Ella's *jewelry and her new jacket.

R: Well, at (b) you still have your photos. Oh, Ella's expensive new jacket!
Does she know?

C: No, she doesn't. (2)

R: She's going to get such a shock when she gets back.

C: I know, but at (b) she had her laptop with her, so they didn't get that.

R: That's good. Have you called the police?

C: (3)

R: Good. Is there much *mess? Did they *ransack the place?

C: The mess is terrible. My clothes are all over the bedroom floor.

R: Oh, how *awful! Did they take any of them?

C: I don't know. (4) The police have told me not to touch anything.

R: Yes, of course, but I think it is very difficult to see *exactly what is missing.

C: (5) Oh, Rachel, it's just *chaos here!

R: Look, Christina. You are *obviously upset. I'll help you *tidy up. I'll be there in 15 minutes.

C: Oh, Rachel. You're a great friend. Thanks so much.

注 *burglar : 泥棒に入る *laptop : ノートパソコン *just in case : 万一の場合に備えて
*USB : USBメモリースティック (コンピューターに接続する記録媒体)
*Thank goodness : それはよかった *missing : 見当たらない *jewelry : 宝石類
*mess : 散乱状態 *ransack : 荒し回る *awful : ひどい *exactly : 正確に
*chaos : 大混乱 *obviously : 明らかに *tidy up : 片付ける

問1 (1) ~ (5) に入る最も適切なものを下から選び、番号で答えなさい。
ただし、それぞれ一度しか使えません。

- 1 I haven't checked.
- 2 The door was wide open.
- 3 Oh, it really is.
- 4 She's not back from college yet.
- 5 Oh, yes, they're here now.

問2 (a) に入る最も適切な英語を1語書きなさい。ただし、5文字以内で、かつ本文中にない語とします。

問3 文中の (b) に入る最も適切な英語を1語書きなさい。ただし、l (エル) で始まる語とします。

問4 二重下線部の意味として最も適切なものを下から選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1 15分以内に例の場所に行っておくわ。
- 2 15分後にそちらへ行くわ。
- 3 15分もしたらあそこで待っているわ。
- 4 15分足らずでそこに着けるわ。

問5 本文の内容に一致するものには1、一致しないものには2で答えなさい。

- (1) Something terrible has happened to Christina and Rachel.
- (2) No one was at home when Christina's apartment was burgled.
- (3) Ella knows that her jewelry and new jacket are missing.
- (4) Ella's clothes are all over her bedroom.
- (5) Christina is shocked and she really thanks Rachel for her kind words.

3 次のページのグラフと時刻表を参考にして、次の対話文の (①) ~ (④) に入る最も適切な英語を1語書きなさい。ただし、本文中にない語とします。また、下線部 (A) は [] 内の語から4語を選んで並べかえ、英文を完成させなさい。なお、数を答える場合は、アルファベットではなく算用数字で答えること。

(*の語句には注が付いています)

(修学旅行の自由行動の予定について高校生のAとBが相談している。)

A : After lunch, where do you want to go ?

B : I want to go to the Harbor Museum. Have you (①) of the *special exhibition *available for a limited time ? I'm very interested in it.

A : No, but that sounds interesting. Well, there are so many people during the event, right ?

B : Look at this graph. From 3 p.m. until 4 p.m. is the (②) time to visit it because there won't be so many people.

A : Well, shall we go to the shopping mall first ? The mall is near the museum. We can buy souvenirs there.

B : Wait! If we buy souvenirs *beforehand, it (A) [hard / carry / isn't / to / for / is] them with us all day.

A : You're right. The museum may be a little (③), but we should go there first. Let's visit the museum from 2 p.m. until 3 p.m.

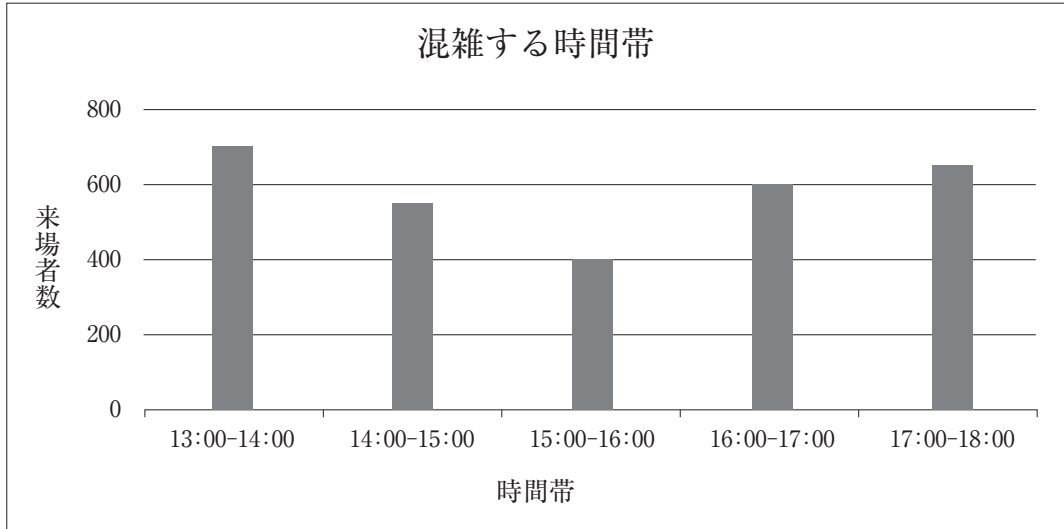
B : OK. Then after leaving the museum, we'll go to the mall to buy souvenirs. I want to enjoy shopping *until the last minute. How long can we stay there ?

A : We have to go back to the hotel by 5 : 30 p.m. Look at this timetable. The hotel is a 10-minute walk from Brown Station, so we have to get on the number (④) train to be back by the time. Then, we can stay in the mall for almost an hour and a half.

B : OK. Now we've perfectly prepared for the day. I'm looking forward to the school trip!

注 *special exhibition : 特別展 *available for a limited time : 期間限定の

*beforehand : 前もって *until the last minute : ぎりぎりまで



駅名	電車ナンバー			
	1001	1002	1003	1004
Green	16 : 20	16 : 35	16 : 50	17 : 05
Brown	16 : 40	16 : 55	17 : 10	17 : 25
Yellow	17 : 00	17 : 15	17 : 30	17 : 45
White	17 : 20	17 : 35	17 : 50	18 : 05

*時刻は到着時刻

4

次の各文で、下線部1～4に誤りがあればその番号を答えなさい。誤りがなければ、5で答えなさい。

- (1) I kept 1 walking around the town 2 for two hours 3 to find a hotel 4 to stay at.
- (2) Michael is 1 so healthy 2 that he 3 has not been caught a cold 4 this winter.
- (3) 1 Last Saturday 2 my sister and I went 3 shopping, and I bought a present 4 to her.
- (4) My brother studies people 1 who 2 lives in developing countries, 3 such as Asian countries 4 as well as African countries.
- (5) Naomi speaks English 1 enough well to 2 communicate with a native speaker 3 without 4 anyone's help.

5 次の各文の () に入る最も適切なものを1～4からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (1) A : Would you like () ?
B : No, thank you. It's already very salty!
1 many salt 2 some salt
3 much salts 4 few salts
- (2) A : I'm off!
B : Take care! Don't forget () before leaving school!
1 call to me 2 to call me
3 calling me 4 called to me
- (3) A : Mom, you look sick today. Can I make dinner ?
B : Thanks. But (). I'll do that.
1 I can't 2 you can
3 I don't have to 4 you don't have to
- (4) A : I hear you're from Nagoya. Can you tell me about the city ?
B : It's one of the most () cities in Japan. Many people go there for sightseeing.
1 boring 2 excited
3 bored 4 exciting
- (5) A : Have you ever been to Tokyo ?
B : When I was in elementary school, I () there for three years.
1 lived 2 have lived
3 was lived 4 was living

6 次の各文の () に入る最も適切なものを1～4からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) A : Are you going to come to my house in your car ?

B : Well, the road in front of your house is too (). I don't want to drive there.

1 thin 2 narrow 3 thick 4 large

(2) A : What does your father do ?

B : ()

1 He's reading a newspaper at home. 2 He's a doctor.
3 He's taller than me. 4 He's from Italy.

(3) A : How was the book I lent you ?

B : (), I thought it was too difficult for me, but later I found it very useful.

1 At first 2 For the first time
3 At the first 4 For first

(4) A : Hello. This is Emily. May I speak to Mike ?

B : I'm sorry, he's (). Would you like to leave a message ?

1 out 2 here 3 not 4 in

(5) A : What's the () of your visit ?

B : To study English.

1 cause 2 dream 3 importance 4 purpose

(余 白)

↓ここにシールを貼ってください↓

受 験 番 号

2022年度 須磨学園高等学校入学試験
 学力検査 英語解答用紙

(注意) ※印の欄には記入しないこと。

リスニングテスト解答欄

(A)	(1)	(2)	(3)			
(B)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	※

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

2	問1	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	問2			問3			
	問4						
	問5	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	※

3	①	②		③		
	④					
	(A) ~ it () them with us all day.					

4	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	※
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5	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	※
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6	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	※
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得 点
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