

2022年度

2月10日

入学試験

英 語

(50分)

注 意

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 問題は□1から□4まで、7ページにわたって印刷してあります。
- 3 解答の下書きが必要なときは、この問題用紙の余白を利用しなさい。
- 4 解答用紙には、受験番号と氏名を書きなさい。
- 5 解答はすべて解答用紙に書き、解答用紙を提出しなさい。

かえつ有明高等学校

1 (1) ~ (4) の () に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) A: Didn't you leave twenty minutes ago? ()
B: I felt sick, so I came home.

- ア. When did you go?
- イ. Why are you back?
- ウ. What made you sick?

(2) A: How long have you studied French?
B: I've just started. Did I tell you I was studying French?
A: No. ()
B: Oh, I need that. I thought I put it in my bag.

- ア. I saw a French textbook on your desk.
- イ. I know your French teacher.
- ウ. I can speak French better.

(3) A: Where is George? It is already seven.
B: ()
A: I cannot wait for him that long. Can we start dinner now?

- ア. You always worry too much about him.
- イ. Why don't you call him?
- ウ. He will be back in one hour.

(4) A: Are you free next Sunday?
B: Yes. What are you planning to do?
A: Jane is having a party. Can you come?
B: ()

- ア. I will come by train.
- イ. I'd love to.
- ウ. Not much.

2 会話を読み、問いに答えなさい。

- Fred: What are you going to do next Sunday?
- Tom: I don't have any plans, yet. Let's go somewhere together.
- Fred: What about going to the ① aquarium downtown? I haven't been there for a long time.
- Tom: I don't like places like aquariums or zoos. When I see the animals there, I always feel sorry for them. They should live together with their own family in the ocean or outside.
- Fred: Oh, yes. I understand. I sometimes have ② the same feelings.
- Tom: Do you know that about twenty European countries have already stopped using animals in a circus? These countries are also against breeding animals in an aquarium or a theme park.
- Fred: I have heard breeding animals is one of ③ the good points for having aquariums or zoos. They can help endangered animals have babies. If humans don't protect such animals, they will die out.
- Tom: That may be true, and I know other good points to have such places, too. For example, it is important for kids to see animals and learn from them. Also, scientists can closely look at them and study their lives. Still, we need to think of the ④ rights which every animal should have. An animal should spend its life happily. Although we may use science to help animals there, we can use science in a better way!
- Fred: In a better way? What do you mean?
- Tom: Have you ever heard of "animatronics"?
- Fred: You mean the technology used in movies?
- Tom: That's it. The word is a combination of "animation" and "electronics." Now, many animals in movies are not real. (⑤).
- Fred: Do you know any aquariums using animatronics?
- Tom: No, not yet, but I know about a company in California which made a robot using the technology. The robot really looks like a dolphin at 2.6 meters long and 250 kilograms. The dolphin's name is Delle. Delle can swim and jump in water.
- Fred: Swim and jump in water! Can people swim with Delle?
- Tom: Yes. I saw a video of Delle swimming with a woman. Sometimes it is dangerous to touch a real animal, but Delle is controlled by a human. It is a good point, too. A group started a project using Delle. Through meeting Delle, kids learn about dolphins, and also learn about animal rights. The learning experience from the "robot" dolphin gives the kids a chance to think about real dolphins in aquariums. This project may free all the dolphins from aquariums.
- Fred: Sounds nice. I think that animals should not be kept in small places for human entertainment. Then what should we do next Sunday? Can we visit Delle?
- Tom: Not yet. The first attraction using Delle will open next summer.

問1 本文に合うように、下線部①の意味に最も合うものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. a cage or plastic container for fish and other small animals
- イ. a store which you can buy fish and other water animals
- ウ. a building which people visit to look at fish and other water animals
- エ. a building which is open only to people who want to study about oceans

問2 下線部②を日本語で詳細に説明しなさい。

問3 下線部③の具体例のうち2つを挙げ、日本語で答えなさい。

問4 下線部④の意味に最も合うものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. 権利
- イ. 正しさ
- ウ. 右
- エ. 価値

問5 (⑤) には下のア～カを並べ替えたものが入ります。正しい順番にしたとき、3番目と6番目に来る語句をそれぞれ記号で答えなさい。ただし、最初に来るべき語も小文字で示しています。

(ア. robots イ. moved ウ. are エ. they オ. computers カ. by)

問6 本文の内容と合っているものを3つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、解答の順は問わない。

- ア. People cannot live with animals in about twenty countries in Europe.
- イ. People can enjoy watching performances without animals in some European circuses.
- ウ. Delle is a robot dolphin which is used for making movies.
- エ. It is too dangerous for a child to swim with Delle because it is very big.
- オ. Delle may help real dolphins in aquariums go back to oceans.
- カ. Tom and Fred think that people should not use animals for entertainment.

3 英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

Most people think that we need to recycle and save energy to create a more sustainable society. To make our future better, it is important for us to look to the past and understand the *wisdom of the people. There was a place in the world which had a successful sustainable system centuries ago. Let's take a look at everyday life in Edo, and see what we can learn from it.

Edo had 1.25 million people, more than any other city in the world. London had 860,000 people and Paris had 670,000 people at that time. The big cities of the time were very dirty, but people in Edo kept the city ①(c). European city streets were usually filled with horse *excrement and human excrement from houses, but in Edo, almost all the excrement was taken to the countryside for farming. Vegetables and *grains grew better with it. Also, very little was thrown away in Edo. There were buyers or collectors for almost all the things people used, so there was little garbage.

People in Edo were recyclers. They used things carefully and when those items became old or broken, they repaired and reused them. For a better understanding, take clothes as an example. All clothing was handmade in Japan. Clothes took a long time to make, so they were ②(e). Only rich people could buy new kimonos. As a result, most people usually bought them at used clothes shops. Records show that there were around 4,000 used clothes shops in Edo alone, and Nihombashi was one of the areas famous for them. Most families at this time lived in townhouses called "nagaya". Some families sold used kimonos from their nagaya. They hung the clothes they were selling on bamboo poles. A famous shop for new kimonos, Echigoya, now called Mitsukoshi, sold expensive kimonos, but when nobody bought them, they were sold to the nagaya stores. Later, other kimono shops did the same thing as Echigoya. Collecting old clothes for the shops was also a business. There were ③very unique buyers who were called "yukamba" buyers. Yukamba was a place usually near a temple. When a person died, the body was taken to the place. The body was cleaned there. Yukamba buyers went there and bought the clothes of the dead people.

Nagaya townhouses were usually a six tatami-mat room for a family of four. The family's clothes were kept in some boxes, so they could not keep many clothes for each person. They often wore the same kimono all year around. When it became (④), cotton was put inside the kimono, and when it became (⑤), the cotton was taken out. A kimono was handed down from a parent to a child, then to younger children until it could be worn no more. Kimonos were very different from Western clothes. Western clothes were made with pieces of cloth which were different in shape and size. The cloth for kimono was cut straight. The square shape cloth was easily used for making smaller kimonos for kids without much waste. The cloth which was not used was made into cloth for cleaning,

underwear for babies, or used to make Japanese sandals called “geta”. Even when the cloth became very old, it could be used to make a fire for cooking. Then the *ash was collected by ash buyers. The ash was used for making farm land richer, making soap, washing clothes, making dishes, and so on.

In the economy of today, if people don't buy new things, the economy may become weak. However, there are some hints for a sustainable future if we look at (⑥) people lived in Edo.

*wisdom 知恵 *excrement はいせつぶつ ふんによう 排泄物、糞尿 *grain 穀物 *ash 灰

問1 下線部①、②の空所に本文に合うように適する語を書き入れなさい。語は空所のアルファベットから始まる語とする。

問2 下線部③の職業を日本語で説明しなさい。

問3 (④) (⑤) に当てはまる語句の組み合わせとして正しいものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. ④ older ⑤ newer イ. ④ cooler ⑤ older
ウ. ④ colder ⑤ hotter エ. ④ warmer ⑤ cooler

問4 (⑥) に適する語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. what イ. how ウ. where エ. when

問5 以下の(1)～(3)の各文に続くものとしてふさわしいものをそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) Edo ...

- ア. was a sustainable city because they raised vegetables in their yards with excrement.
- イ. had the most people in the world at that time.
- ウ. was a city with a lot of stores which sold many kinds of new things.

(2) Nagaya townhouses ...

ア. were made of bamboo.

イ. were big enough for a family to live, and each child had his or her own room.

ウ. were sometimes used for both living and business.

(3) Kimonos ...

ア. were made of square pieces of cloth. The shape made it easier to recycle the kimonos.

イ. which were popular in Echigoya were sold to shops.

ウ. were taken to the countryside for people in farms.

問6 使い古された着物は最終的にはどのように利用されましたか。その例を1つ日本語で書きなさい。

4 以下の質問に対して、100 語程度の英語で答えなさい。

In high school second grade, your class will plan a five-day trip together. You can travel to any city in the world.

Where do you think the class should go? Choose a city and say why you chose it.

英語 解答用紙

問題番号		解 答		採点欄	
1	(1)	(2)	(3)	※	
	(4)				
2	問1			※	
	問2				
	問3				
	問4				
	問5	3番目 () 6番目 ()			
	問6				
3	問1	①	②	※	
	問2				
	問3				
	問4				
	問5	(1)	(2)		(3)
	問6				

4		※

※欄は記入しないこと

※

受 験 番 号	氏 名