2023年度

賢明学院高等学校

入学試験

2023.2.10実施



(50分)

・問題は3ページから始まります。

・答えはすべて解答用紙に記入すること。

受	験	番	号	

各文の[]内に入れるのに最も適切な語句をア〜エからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1)	You will get well [] you go to bed soon.					
	アif	\checkmark and	ウ but	エ or		
(2)	He was born [] September	: 4 th , 1985.			
	アat	≺ on	ウin	エ for		
(3)	A: I have a car.	Do you have []?			
	B: No, I don't. I can't drive.					
	$\mathcal T$ the other	\checkmark another	ウ other	エ one		
(4)	This is the [] movie that I	've ever seen.			
	\mathcal{T} most interest	ing ∕ more	e interesting			
	ウ most interest	ed ⊥ more	e interested			
(5)	The pictures [] by him are	e beautiful.			
	$\mathcal T$ who were tak	en ∕who	taken			

 $\dot{\mathcal{O}}$ which were taken \mathbf{x} which taken

 各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、[]内に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれ答えな さい。

(1) Taro studied math for one hour and went to bed.Taro went to bed [] [] math for one hour.

- Mt. Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan.Mt. Fuji is higher [] [] other mountain in Japan.
- (3) Hanako has no brothers.Hanako [] have [] brothers.
- (4) I was glad when I heard the news.I was glad [][] the news.
- (5) Ken made a desk. It is very nice.The desk [][] Ken is very nice.

- 3. 日本語と同じ意味になるように、[]内の語句を並べかえて正しい英文に直しなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で示している。
- (1) この本は大変人気があり、世界中で読まれている。

[and / this / popular / over / is / very / read / all / book] the world.

(2) 彼はできるだけ早く仕事を終わらせなければならなかった。

[he/possible/his work/finish/as/had/as/soon/to].

(3) この図書館には何冊の蔵書があるのですか。

[you / many / have / how / this / books / do / in] library?

(4) 来年には英語を話せるようになるよ。

[be/you/year/to/will/English/next/speak/able].

(5) 宿題を手伝っていただけませんか。

[me/you/with/my/help/could/homework]?

4. 会話文を読み、流れに合うよう(①)~(⑦)に入れるのに最も適切な文をア~キの中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号を2度用いてはいけない。なお、*のついている語には注釈がある。

Margie: John, can I ask you a favor?

John : (①)

Margie: I'm going away on vacation next week, and I need someone to take care of my plants.

- John : I can do it for you. (2)
- Margie: Two weeks.

John : (③)

Margie: About every three days.

John : (④)

Margie: Next Friday. I'll water them before I go.

John : OK. (\bigcirc)

Margie: Yes. I receive a newspaper every morning in the mailbox. My mailbox is small. Can you *take it out? I want to read them after I come back.

John : Are you kidding? (6)) You can get any news on the Internet!

Margie: I prefer reading any news on the newspaper because I have been reading it since I was a child. My family liked talking about the news.

John : I see. Now I understand why you like talking about news. (⑦)

Margie: Thank you so much. Let's talk about news after the vacation!

John : I hope not.

注) take ~ out「~を取り出しておく」

- \mathcal{T} How long will you be away?
- \checkmark How often should I water the plants?
- $\dot{\mathcal{V}}$ Is there anything else you'd like me to do while you are on vacation?
- \perp Sure. Go ahead.
- \checkmark When are you leaving?
- \mathcal{P} I will take it out of your mailbox every morning.
- * Why do you read a printed newspaper?

How do you pay when you buy things at shops? These days, many people in Japan use *electronic payments such as PayPay with their smartphones. It is very comfortable to use electronic payments because you don't have to carry money with you anymore. If you look around the world, you can find them in many countries.

Kenya has a population of almost 50 million people, but only about 25 percent of them live in big cities. Many people live in *rural areas. There, they don't have enough work. They are poor. However, Kenya's *economy is growing thanks to a unique *mobile banking service called M-PESA. This service is used by more than half of the people of Kenya, and is saving the poor people in Kenya.

Mobile banking is a service that lets people send money with their smartphones. Most people in Kenya use the M-PESA service. It is run by the Kenya telecom company Safaricom and CBA bank. This service is so simple that anyone can use it. When you want to send money to someone, you just send them a short message with their phone number, the amount of money, and your password. Then the person can pick up that money at any of the 110,000 M-PESA shops around the country.

M-PESA has spread rapidly in Kenya for two reasons. The first is that most people in Kenya use smartphones. The second reason is that many people in Kenya need to send money to family members. Families in Kenya's rural areas make just a little money from farming, so many men leave home to work in big cities very far from their families. These men have to send money to their families back home, and in the past they had to carry the money home. Now they don't have to <u>travel</u> so often because they can send money with M-PESA.

Because sending money with M-PESA is so easy, Kenya's economy is changing. For example, when doing business with a person or a company in another town, people had to go to that town to receive *cash. So to get \$30, they had to pay for a \$5 bus ticket. But if they receive the money with M-PESA, they do not need to pay for the bus ticket. Now the economy is growing, and even women in rural areas have started shops and other businesses.

M-PESA can be used for lots of things in Kenya, even when paying *electric bills and *school fees. Now most people in Kenya don't have to use cash at all in their daily lives. Electronic payments are now more popular in Kenya than in many countries, including Japan. This unique system and its technology are attracting attention from around the world.

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- 注) electronic payments:電子マネーによる支払い rural areas:農村地域 economy:経済 mobile banking service:携帯電話を使ってお金の受け渡しをするサービス cash:現金 electric bills:電気料金 school fees:授業料
- (1) M-PESA がケニアで急速に普及した理由を2つ日本語で説明しなさい。
- (2) 下線部の語 travel の意味に最も近いものを下線部前後の内容を考慮してア〜エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - \mathcal{T} go back home \mathcal{T} go abroad \mathcal{D} go sightseeing \mathfrak{T} go to cities
- (3) 本文の内容に従って、次の問いに対する答えとして最も適切な文をア〜エから1つ選び、 記号で答えなさい。

Why is Kenya's economy changing?

- \mathcal{T} Because many young people move to cities to work.
- \checkmark Because it is easy to send money with M-PESA.
- $\dot{\mathcal{P}}$ Because many people work harder than before.
- \perp Because foreigners like Japanese came to the country.

(4) 本文の内容に合うものには〇、そうでないものには×と答えなさい。

- \mathcal{T} You can find electronic payments in a lot of countries.
- \checkmark Many people in Kenya are so rich that they can use the M-PESA service.
- $\dot{\mathcal{P}}$ Now people working in cities don't need to carry money with them to their families.
- $rac{T}$ People in Kenya use the M-PESA service only on special days.
- \Rightarrow Electronic payments are more popular in Japan than in Kenya.
- (5) 英文のタイトルとして最も適切なものをアーエから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - The Life in Kenya
 - \checkmark How to Buy Things at Shops
 - ウ The African Economy
 - 工 The Easy Way to Pay

 6. 次の英文を読み、各問いの答えとしてふさわしい英文をアーエからそれぞれ1つずつ 選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、*のついている語には注釈がある。

A Japanese *climber succeeded in getting to the top of *Mount Everest in May 2013. At that time his age was 80! His name is Yuichiro Miura. He was once known as a skier.

Yuichiro Miura was born in Aomori prefecture in 1932. He wasn't a strong child at all. He was absent from elementary school many times because of illness. And he wasn't good at studying. So, his father trained him as a skier. He practiced a lot and became a good skier. Though he started to work as a vet, he decided to be a professional skier. That was his first dream. As a skier, he became famous. He set several new records. He succeeded in skiing down Mount Everest from the 8,000-meter point. This is in the *Guinness Book of World Records.

When he was 65, he decided to climb up Mount Everest. He began training as a climber. He *put weights on each foot and he carried a 20kg *rucksack on his back when he went out. Thanks to these efforts, he succeeded in reaching the top of Mount Everest when he was 70 years old, and again when he was 75 and 80. Now he is the oldest person that has climbed up to the top. He said, "The important thing is to keep challenging yourself."

注) climber : 登山家 Mount Everest : エベレスト Guinness Book : ギネスブック put weights on ~ : ~におもりを付ける rucksack : リュック

- (1) How many times did the climber get to the top of Mount Everest?
 - \mathcal{T} One time.
 - ✓ Two times.
 - ウ Three times.
 - \perp Four times.

(2) Which is correct about his childhood?

- ${\mathcal T}$ He wanted to be a vet.
- \checkmark He studied well at school.
- ウ He was not healthy.
- $rac{\pm}$ He climbed Mount Everest.
- (3) How did he train himself to climb Mount Everest?
 - ${\mathcal T}$ By carrying many rucksacks at a time.
 - \checkmark By carrying heavy weights.
 - $\dot{\mathcal{O}}$ By running in the mountains.
 - \perp By climbing mountains.
- (4) Which title would you give this passage?
 - ${\mathcal T}$ Making a Climber's Body Strong
 - \checkmark How to Climb Mount Everest
 - $\dot{\mathcal{O}}$ The Dream of Becoming a World Record Skier
 - \perp An Old Climber's Challenge
- 7. 次の英語の質問を読み、20 語程度の英語で答えなさい。なお、理由について2つ以上述べること。ただし、ピリオド(.)やカンマ(,)のような記号は語数に数えない。

Q. Do you think high school students should join club activities after school?