

湘南工科大学附属高等学校





令和5年度 入学試験問題

英 語

[注意] 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。

マーク上の注意事項

- 1 HB 又は B の鉛筆（シャープペンシルも可）を使って、○の中を正確に塗りつぶすこと。
- 2 答えを直すときは、きれいに消して、消しくずを残さないこと。
- 3 決められた欄以外にマークしたり、記入したりしないこと。

良い例	悪い例		
	 線	 小さい	 はみ出し
	 丸囲み	 レ点	 うすい

* 問題は 1 ～ 7 の7題です。

1 次の英文をよく読み、それに続く設問に答えなさい。

Do you like cats? Do you know (①) about cats? Cats live on all continents except *Antarctica. Among them, there are special kinds of cats which live in particular areas. For example, the Iriomote cat lives only in the *islands of Iriomote in southern Japan. This kind of cat was discovered in 1967. There are four kinds of groups (ア) make by scientists. The biggest group includes *domesticated cats, wild cats, *pumas, etc. The word “domesticated” means that an animal is *tamed enough and able to live with humans in their homes. (1) Tigers, lions, jaguars, and leopards are members of another group. They are called big cats. Most people keep domesticated cats. (2) There are () people who keep big cats.

Do you know how many cats people own in their houses? People say that about (3) six hundred thirty million cats may be owned by people around the world. People in the US own the most cats in the world. They have about eighty-five million.

Do you know who owned cats first in the world? For a very long time, experts thought that cats (イ) be first owned in ancient Egypt about 4,000 years ago. But recent studies show that cats were first kept as pets in the Middle East over 9,000 years ago. The purpose of having cats was mainly (ウ) kill the mice. Nowadays people in the world own cats to *cherish them as pets. There is a unique story to show how much cats have been loved by people in Japan. A cat in a town worked as a station manager and became famous around the world.

Do you know anything more about cats? In the case of cats, they (②) when they are born. So they need to (エ) help by their mother. But they grow up very fast and are able to do the things (4) that they have to do for themselves. Domesticated cats will live for about fifteen years. So people think that one-year-old cats are almost equal to human beings who are seventeen years old. Cats have two hundred fifty bones. On the other hand, humans have two hundred six. So cats can twist and turn more easily than adult humans. (5) Cats have 【 ア highly as / イ strong muscle in their legs / ウ that they can jump / エ so / オ five times as 】 their length. Cats sleep for about fourteen hours a day. People say that the Japanese word for cat means a sleeping child. Cats usually wake up very early in the morning to have breakfast, and then sleep until the sun sets. Then they wake up again in the evening to have dinner, and then sleep at night. Sometimes they wake up during the night.

By the way, which do you like better, cats or dogs? We often ask each other the question. (6) This question 【 ア too / イ may be / ウ answer / エ to / オ difficult 】 because both cats and dogs make us happy.

注) Antarctica : 南極大陸 islands of Iriomote : 西表島
domesticated cat : 飼い猫 puma : ピューマ
tame : 飼いならす cherish : 大切にす

問1 本文中の (①) には「たくさん」という意味の英語が入る。最も適切な語句を次の 1 ~ 4 から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. many 2. much 3. a lot of 4. a few

問2 下線部 (ア) ~ (エ) の () 内の語を適切な形に直したものを次の a ~ d からそれぞれ1つ選び、それらが正しい答えの組み合わせになるものを次の選択肢 1 ~ 4 から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ア a. make b. making c. to make d. made
イ a. were b. be c. are d. is
ウ a. kill b. killed c. by killing d. to kill
エ a. help b. helping c. be helped d. helped

[選択肢]

1. ア → d イ → a ウ → d エ → c
2. ア → c イ → b ウ → a エ → a
3. ア → b イ → d ウ → d エ → c
4. ア → d イ → a ウ → b エ → b

問3 下線部 (1) の英文を以下のように書きかえた時 () に入る適切な語 (句) を次の 1 ~ 4 から1つ選びマークしなさい。

Tigers, lions, jaguars, and leopards () another group.

1. take off 2. think of 3. ask for 4. belong to

問4 下線部(2)が下記の日本語に合うように()に入る最も適切な語(句)を次の1～4から1つ選びマークしなさい。

「大型ネコ科動物を飼っている人はほとんどいない。」

1. a few 2. few 3. a little 4. little

問5 下線部(3)の six hundred thirty million という表現を算用数字に直したときに当てはまるものを次の1～4から1つ選びマークしなさい。

1. 63,000,000 2. 630,000,000 3. 6,300,000,000 4. 63,000,000,000

問6 (②)が「何も見ることができない」という意味になるように、最も適切な語句を次の1～4から1つ選びマークしなさい。

1. cannot see nothing
2. can see anything
3. cannot see anything
4. cannot see something

問7 下線部(4)の「that」と同じ使い方をする「that」を含む文を、1～4から1つ選びマークしなさい。

1. I heard that he became a teacher when he was 22 years old.
2. It was surprising that he passed the examination.
3. That was very hard time for them.
4. The car that his mother bought him will be sent to him tomorrow.

問8 文の意味が通るように、下線部（5）と（6）を正しく並び替えたものを、次の 1 ～ 4 からそれぞれ1つ選び、マークしなさい。

下線部（5）

Cats have 【 ア highly as / イ strong muscle in their legs / ウ that they can jump / エ so / オ five times as 】 their length.

1. ア - オ - エ - イ - ウ
2. オ - ア - イ - エ - ウ
3. エ - オ - イ - ウ - ア
4. エ - イ - ウ - オ - ア

下線部（6）

This question 【 ア too / イ may be / ウ answer / エ to / オ difficult 】 because both cats and dogs make us happy.

1. イ - ア - オ - エ - ウ
2. ウ - ア - オ - イ - エ
3. イ - オ - ア - ウ - エ
4. イ - オ - エ - ウ - ア

問9 次の a ～ g のうち本文の内容と合うものを2つ選び、その組み合わせを 1 ～ 4 から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- a. Cats live on all continents.
- b. The Iriomote cat was found on Iriomote island in 1967.
- c. Tigers and pumas are in different groups of cats.
- d. The ancient Egyptians had the most cats in the world.
- e. Wild cats live longer than house cats.
- f. The Japanese word "Neko" was named by children in Japan.
- g. Cats keep sleeping for twenty-four hours a day.

1. a と g
2. b と c
3. c と f
4. d と e

〔2〕 次の〔A〕、〔B〕の各設問に答えなさい。

〔A〕 次の会話文を読み、その会話の流れから考えて、空欄〔A〕～〔D〕に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1 ～ 4 の中から 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。

An American businessman was on vacation in a little Mexican village by the sea when a small boat with just one fisherman arrived. Inside the small boat were several large fish.

The American: How good the fish look! How long did it take to catch them?

The fisherman: It only took a short time.

The American: [A]

The fisherman: I caught enough for myself and my family.

The American: But what do you do with the *rest of your time?

The fisherman: I sleep late, fish a little, play with my children, take a *siesta with my wife, Maria, and walk around the village each evening. There I drink wine and play the guitar with my friends. [B]

The American: I know you are satisfied. But you should spend more time making more money. I'm a Harvard *MBA and I can help you. Why don't you spend more time fishing? You can make extra money and buy a bigger boat. If you made extra money from the bigger boat, you could buy several boats and one day you could have 10, 15, maybe 20 fishing boats! Instead of selling your fish at the local market, you could sell directly to the fish factories. But why stop there? You could open your own factory. You would control your own business. You would need to leave this little village and move to Mexico City, then probably LA and New York City.

[C]

The fisherman: But sir, how long will all this take?

The American: Fifteen years.

The fisherman: But then what will happen, sir?

The American: That's the best part. When the time is right, you would sell your company and become very rich. You would make millions!

The fisherman: Millions, sir? Then what?

The American: Then you could retire. Move to a little fishing village where you could sleep late, fish a little, play with your.... OK, your kids will have grown up, but you could still take a siesta with your wife, and walk around the village in the evening, there you could drink wine and play the guitar with your friends. Doesn't that sound like the perfect life?

The fisherman: But sir, [D]

注) rest : 残り

siesta : 昼寝

MBA : 経営 (管理)学修士

- A
1. How did you catch and take the fish?
 2. Where will you take and eat the fish?
 3. Why didn't you stay longer and catch more fish?
 4. When did you catch and take the fish?
- B
1. I have a full and busy life, sir.
 2. I have nothing to do, sir.
 3. I'm bored with my life, sir.
 4. I have something to do, sir.
- C
1. You could fish every day in a village.
 2. You could run in the park.
 3. You could run your great fishing business.
 4. You could be a worker at the factory.
- D
1. I'm looking forward to that life!
 2. It sounds just the same as my life now!
 3. I don't like it!
 4. It sounds great and I want to do it!

[B] 次の英文を読み、空欄 (ア) ~ (エ) に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1 ~ 4 の中から 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。

One day, a rich father took his family on a trip to the country. He wanted to show his son just how poor some people were. They spent a day and a night on the farm of a very poor family. They worked hard with them, ate with them, and in the evening relaxed with them. They were so tired that they went to bed early. The next morning, they thanked the poor family and said goodbye and they drove back to their *luxurious home in the city.

When they finally sat down at home, the father asked his son, "How was the trip?" "Really good, Dad! Everyone was so happy and friendly." "Ah, yes, but did you see how poor they were?" the father asked. "Yeah, I guess." "So, what did you learn?" The son answered, "I saw that we have a pool that reaches to the middle of the garden; they have (ア) that has no end. We have imported lamps in the garden; they have (イ) in the sky. Our *terrace reaches to the front yard; they have (ウ). We live in a large house that has many rooms; they live in a single room, so they are always with their family. And I learned that if there is a problem, everyone joins in to solve it."

When the little boy was finished, his father didn't know what to say. His son added, "Thanks, Dad, for showing me how (エ) we are!"

注) luxurious : 豪華な terrace : テラス

(ア) 1. a forest 2. a river 3. a bathtub 4. a tree

(イ) 1. the fireplace 2. the traffic lights 3. the earth 4. the stars

(ウ) 1. a whole horizon 2. a small garden
3. a whole playground 4. a small park

(エ) 1. 'poor' 2. 'famous' 3. 'polite' 4. 'wise'

3 次の(1)～(5)の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれ1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) A snowman is made [] snow.

1. for 2. to 3. at 4. of

(2) Beth called you last night, [] she?

1. did 2. didn't 3. does 4. doesn't

(3) [] careful when you cross the street.

1. Be 2. Are 3. Do 4. Does

(4) We have known each other [] twenty years.

1. from 2. for 3. since 4. at

(5) How about [] a walk in the park?

1. taking 2. take 3. took 4. to take

4 次の(1)～(5)の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、[] 内に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれ1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) The bus isn't running today. It goes to the airport.

The bus [] to the airport isn't running today.

1. who go 2. who goes 3. which go 4. which goes

(2) English is easier for me than math.

Math is [] for me than English.

1. the most difficult 2. the easiest 3. more difficult 4. easier

(3) Help your father.

You [] help your father.

1. must 2. may 3. shall 4. will

(4) To run every day is good for your health.

[] every day is good for your health.

1. Run 2. Ran 3. Running 4. To running

(5) Tom asked his mother to read the book.

Tom [] his mother to read the book.

1. spoke 2. wanted 3. liked 4. taught

5 次の(1)～(5)の日本語の意味になるようにそれぞれの【 】内の語(句)を並べかえ、英文を完成させなさい。そのとき、【 】内で3番目と5番目にくる語(句)の番号をマークしなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で記してある。

(1) 困ったときにはお互いに助け合うべきだ。

【 1. should 2. we 3. when 4. each 5. help 6. other 】 we have a problem.

(2) スーザンは親切にも私の宿題を手伝ってくれた。

Susan 【 1. enough 2. was 3. kind 4. help 5. to 6. me 】 with my homework.

(3) 大きな窓のあるその部屋は美しい。

【 1. is 2. which 3. the room 4. a large window 5. has 6. beautiful 】.

(4) ジョンはマイクよりもテニスが上手ですか？

Does 【 1. play 2. than 3. tennis 4. John 5. Mike 6. better 】?

(5) ケンはどのくらいの間クラブを休んでいるのですか。

How 【 1. been 2. from 3. has 4. Ken 5. absent 6. long 】 his club activity?

- 6 次の各英文には[]内の語が入る箇所がある。その箇所を、空所 1 ~ 4 から 1つ選び、マークしなさい。
ただし、(2)は問題の性質上、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

(1) My mother told [1] to [2] wash [3] the dishes [4] after dinner.
[me]

(2) [1] do [2] you know [3] broke [4] the window?
[who]

- 7 次の(1) ~ (5)の英文の説明が表す英単語を、それぞれ 1 ~ 4 から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) a situation which means no war or fighting

1. piece 2. policy 3. peach 4. peace

(2) to change written or spoken words into another language

1. translate 2. admire 3. appreciate 4. pretend

(3) a small creature with eight legs which catches insects using a sticky net

1. butterfly 2. bee 3. spider 4. ant

(4) a holiday, or time spent not working

1. opinion 2. vacation 3. adventure 4. resolution

(5) feeling pleased about something that you have done or something that you own

1. angry 2. sad 3. embarrassed 4. proud

