

2023年度

上 宮 高 等 学 校

入 学 考 査 問 題

英 語

(注意) 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。

受 験 番 号				名 前	

I 対話を聞いて、そのあとに流れる質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、次のア～エからそれぞれ1つずつ選んで、記号で答えなさい。対話と質問は2回ずつ放送されます。

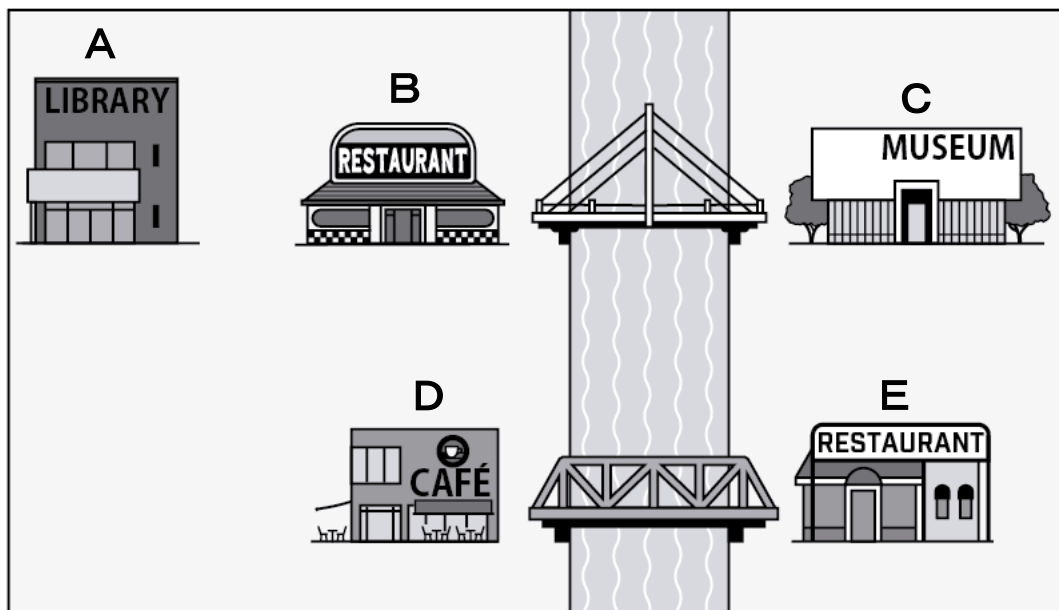
1.    ア On Thursdays.  
      イ At school.  
      ウ With Kent.  
      エ For two hours.
  
2.    ア He is reading a comic book.  
      イ He is studying math.  
      ウ He is playing tennis.  
      エ He is changing his clothes.
  
3.    ア For about an hour.  
      イ For about two hours.  
      ウ For about three hours.  
      エ For about four hours.
  
4.    ア Because he has liked the color since he was a child.  
      イ Because he didn't have much time to choose clothes at a shop.  
      ウ Because he doesn't want to think about which clothes to wear.  
      エ Because he got five black T-shirts from his father.

Ⅱ 英文を聞いて、そのあとに流れる質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、次のア～エからそれぞれ1つずつ選んで、記号で答えなさい。英文と質問は2回ずつ放送されます。

1.    ア She was talking with her friends.  
      イ She was listening to music.  
      ウ She was waiting for a train.  
      エ She was riding on a bus.
  
2.    ア Because she couldn't finish her homework.  
      イ Because she forgot to buy a new notebook.  
      ウ Because her brother didn't help her.  
      エ Because she left her notebook at home.
  
3.    ア In front of Kumi's house.  
      イ At the bus stop.  
      ウ At the train station.  
      エ At the soccer stadium.
  
4.    ア On March 3.  
      イ On March 13.  
      ウ On March 14.  
      エ On March 20.

### Ⅲ

フレッドとサクラの対話を聞いて、次の各問いに答えなさい。対話は2回ずつ放送されます。



1. フレッドが今度訪れたいと思っている場所として最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- ア 図書館
- イ 博物館
- ウ カフェ
- エ レストラン

2. サクラが訪れた場所の順序として最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- ア A→E→D→C
- イ A→B→D→C
- ウ A→E→C→D
- エ A→B→E→C

ここから先は、放送の指示があるまで開かないこと。

## IV 次の英文を読み、本文の内容に一致するものを後の 1 ～ 14 から 5 つ選んで、番号で答えなさい。

In June 2010, an \*asteroid explorer, Hayabusa, returned to Earth from an asteroid called Itokawa. Hayabusa brought back rock samples from Itokawa for the first time in the world. Why is the asteroid called Itokawa?

Itokawa Hideo was born in Tokyo in 1912. He was a very \*curious boy. When he was four, he saw \*acrobatic flying by a pilot from the U.S. He was surprised and thought, “I want to be a pilot and fly in the sky.” When he was five, he saw a \*light bulb that his father bought and asked his father, “Who invented the light bulb?” He learned that Thomas Edison made it and thought, “I want to be like Edison.” Also, he was interested in many different things. For example, he liked music very much and he was in the music club at high school.

In 1927, Charles Lindbergh \*succeeded in making a \*transatlantic flight. Many people thought he was great, but Itokawa was sad when he heard the news. He thought, “Why can’t Japanese people do that?” At that time, he decided to make an airplane by himself.

Itokawa entered \*Tokyo Imperial University and studied \*aeronautics. After graduation, he started working at a company that made airplanes. However, it was during the war, so he had to make \*fighter planes. He made a wonderful fighter plane called the Hayabusa in 1941. However, Japan lost the war, and Japanese people were not allowed to study airplanes. He was very sad about that.

Itokawa got sick from his hard work during the war. While he was in the hospital, a doctor asked him to make an \*EEG measuring device. Then, Itokawa remembered that he liked music very much. Both EEG and violin have \*vibrations. He became interested in making it and studied hard.

Itokawa succeeded in making the measuring device and became famous in other countries. One day, he went to the U.S. to give a lecture at a university there. In the university’s library, he found a book, and its title was *Space Medicine*. He thought to himself, “The U.S. will not only \*launch a rocket into space but also send people there.” He also thought, “I want to make a rocket, too.” So, he quickly returned to Japan. He told many researchers about his idea and made a research team.

First, the team made a pencil rocket. It was as small as a pencil. He did a \*test launch. “5, 4, 3, 2, 1, zero!” The rocket was launched at a high speed, and the test was successful. Then, five years after the first test launch, they were able to make another rocket that could fly 190 kilometers high. That meant the rocket could go into space. After that, Itokawa became interested in launching a \*satellite and made a research team at Tokyo University. His dream came true in 1970. In February, the team was able to launch a satellite named Osumi. At that time, Japan became the fourth country in the world to launch a satellite into space. However, Itokawa was not there. He left the university three years before the launch. He heard the wonderful news while he was driving. He was so happy that he couldn’t stop crying.

Itokawa was still curious about many things even after he grew old. He made his own violin when he was 78 and had a concert when he was 80. He died at the age of 86.

In 2003, an asteroid explorer, Hayabusa, was launched, and the asteroid was named Itokawa \*after Itokawa Hideo. \*Strangely, Hayabusa was the same name given to a fighter plane that Itokawa made. Itokawa made a great \*contribution to space science in Japan.

【注】 asteroid explorer : 小惑星探査機      curious : 好奇心旺盛な      acrobatic flying : 曲芸飛行  
light bulb : 電球      succeed in ~ : ~に成功する      transatlantic flight : 大西洋横断飛行  
Tokyo Imperial University : 東京帝国大学 (のちの東京大学)      aeronautics : 航空学  
fighter plane : 戦闘機      EEG measuring device : 脳波計      vibration : 振動  
launch : 発射する      test launch : 発射実験      satellite : 人工衛星  
after ~ : ~にちなんで      strangely : 偶然にも      contribution : 貢献

1. In 2010, Hayabusa returned to Earth with some rock samples.
2. Itokawa saw acrobatic flying by a Japanese pilot when he was four.
3. Itokawa learned about Edison from a book that his father bought.
4. The news of transatlantic flight by Charles Lindbergh made Itokawa happy.
5. Itokawa made a fighter plane called the Hayabusa when he was a university student.
6. After the war, Itokawa was sad because he wasn't able to study airplanes.
7. Itokawa was tired from making an EEG measuring device and got sick.
8. Itokawa went to the U.S. to read a book about space medicine.
9. Itokawa returned to Japan and told about making a rocket to many researchers.
10. The research team could not succeed in launching a pencil rocket.
11. Itokawa's dream of launching a satellite came true in 1970.
12. Itokawa did not see the launch of a satellite, Osumi, in his own eyes.
13. Itokawa made a violin by himself and had a concert when he was 86.
14. An asteroid explorer, Hayabusa, was named after a fighter plane that Itokawa made.

V 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

In January 2022, there was a big \*eruption in Tonga. However, people in other countries weren't able to quickly find out what was happening in the country. Usually, you can get news about other countries on the Internet, so you may not be able to understand the reason. Let's think about it.

Did you ever talk on a \*string telephone when you were little? 

A
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B
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C
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D
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 Your voice is turned into electricity and travels through those cables. They work in the same way as the string in string telephones.

Then, what about \*international calls? How can we talk to someone in another country? The “strings” of international calls are at the bottom of the sea. They are called \*submarine cables, and they connect countries to countries. The history of submarine cables is long. In 1851, the first submarine cable was \*laid between the UK and France. It was the Edo period in Japan in 1851, and the country was closed to the outside world at that time. Maybe Japanese people in those days couldn't even imagine that cables at the bottom of the sea connected countries to countries. In 1871, submarine cables were laid between Japan and China and between Japan and Russia. Now 99 percent of information in Japan passes through submarine cables.

① Submarine cables can't usually be seen because they are under the sea. So, some people don't know about them at all. But thanks to those cables, we can use the Internet every day.

In Tonga, a submarine cable was cut because of the eruption, and information from Tonga couldn't reach other countries. It was a big problem for people in Tonga. ② Japanese people shouldn't think that this accident \*has nothing to do with them. Japan may have the same problem because it is also an island country and often has eruptions like Tonga.

【注】 eruption : 噴火      string telephone : 糸電話      international call : 国際通話  
submarine cable : 海底ケーブル      laid : lay(敷く)の過去分詞  
have nothing to do with ～ : ～とまったく関係がない

問1 本文の 

A
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 ～ 

D
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 には、1文ずつ英文が入ります。全体の意味が通る文章にするのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エからそれぞれ1つずつ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

ア Voice \*travels through the string.

イ If you look up when you are walking on the street, you can see many \*electric cables.

ウ It is made from two cups and a string, and the string connects one cup to the other.

エ Then, why can we talk with our friends in Japan on the phone?

【注】 travel : 伝わる      electric cable : 電線

問2 下線部①を日本語に直しなさい。



問3 下線部②の理由として最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- ア トンガにある海底ケーブルを敷設したのは日本の会社だから。
- イ トンガにある海底ケーブルが切れると、日本でもインターネットが使えなくなるから。
- ウ トンガの情報が届かないことは世界の国々にとって大きな問題だから。
- エ トンガと日本はどちらも噴火が多い島国で、日本でも同じ事故が起こる可能性があるから。

問4 次の1と2の質問の答えになるように、英語で正しく答えなさい。

1. When was the first submarine cable in the world laid?  
It was laid in ( ).
2. Where were the submarine cables in Japan connected in 1871?  
They were connected Japan to ( ) and ( ).

問5 この英文は、何についての話ですか。最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- ア The man who made submarine cables for the first time.
- イ The ways to help people in Tonga.
- ウ The history and importance of submarine cables.
- エ Friendship between Japan and Tonga.

VI 次の各日本文の意味を表すように〔 〕内の語句を並べかえるとき、( ① ) ~ ( ⑧ ) に入る語句を、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

1. あなたは来年ロンドンを訪れるそうですね。

I ( ) ( ① ) ( ) ( ② ) ( ) London next year.

〔 ア will                  イ that                  ウ you                  エ hear                  オ visit                  〕

2. どのような靴をお探しですか。

What ( ) ( ) ( ③ ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ④ ) ?

〔 ア are                  イ for                  ウ of                  エ kind                  オ looking  
カ you                  キ shoes                  〕

3. 私はあなたに同じ失敗をしてほしくありません。

I ( ) ( ) ( ⑤ ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ⑥ ) mistake.

〔 ア you                  イ make                  ウ want                  エ the                  オ don't  
カ to                  キ same                  〕

4. 食事を作る前に、どれだけの人がパーティーに参加するか考えておかなければなりません。

You ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ⑦ ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ⑧ ) cooking meals.

〔 ア how many          イ think about          ウ have                  エ people                  オ join  
カ to                  キ before                  ク the party          ケ will                  〕

VII 次の 1 ～ 1 2 の英文の中から、文法的に誤りのないものを 5 つ選んで、番号で答えなさい。

1. Food delivery services are becoming popular and popular.
2. This is my first visit to New York.
3. There is my favorite picture on the wall.
4. This book was written by easy English.
5. Ayumi wants that she can eat at an expensive French restaurant.
6. Ted is going to stay in Japan until the end of next month.
7. This box is too heavy for me to carry it.
8. I don't know when my dream will come true.
9. Most of the boys in my class like baseball.
- 1 0. Tom doesn't never eat *natto*.
- 1 1. Hiroshi stopped playing a video game when his mother came home.
- 1 2. I don't like this blue T-shirt, so please show me the another one.

VIII 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、( ① ) ～ ( ⑩ ) に入る最も適当な英語 1 語を、それぞれ答えなさい。

1. My father can play tennis well.

My father is a ( ① ) tennis ( ② ).

2. When was your school built?

( ③ ) ( ④ ) is your school?

3. My favorite season is winter.

I like winter the ( ⑤ ) of all the ( ⑥ ).

4. Ryota started to live in the U.S. three years ago, and he lives there now.

Ryota ( ⑦ ) ( ⑧ ) in the U.S. for three years.

5. Kana wants to know how to learn English easily.

Kana wants to know an ( ⑨ ) way of ( ⑩ ) English.