

2025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、質問に答える問題です。それぞれの対話を聞いて、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～エの中から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   She will go abroad to study English.  
      イ   She will study English much harder.  
      ウ   She will talk to Kevin about it.  
      エ   She will teach English.
  
2.   ア   To buy a birthday present for his sister  
      イ   To buy a bag with his grandmother  
      ウ   To buy shoes and a bag  
      エ   To take Annie there
  
3.   ア   Two days a week  
      イ   Three days a week  
      ウ   Six days a week  
      エ   Six days a month
  
4.   ア   She watched a soccer game yesterday.  
      イ   Her favorite baseball team lost the game yesterday.  
      ウ   She did homework with Mike yesterday.  
      エ   She went to the stadium yesterday.

Ⅱ 英文を聞いて、質問に答える問題です。それぞれの英文を聞いて、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～エの中から 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 saw her father's work.  
      イ   She wanted to go home early.  
      ウ   She worked hard with her father.  
      エ   She found out that her father wasn't cool.
  
2.   ア   Ten years ago  
      イ   Three years ago  
      ウ   Two years ago  
      エ   Last summer
  
3.   ア   Because David will come to Japan from America.  
      イ   Because David likes baseball better than any other sport.  
      ウ   Because David enjoyed playing baseball with his friends.  
      エ   Because David met a baseball player liked by many people.
  
4.   ア   How to go to the new movie theater  
      イ   How to take the bus for Mirai Bus Center  
      ウ   How to listen to messages on the phone  
      エ   How to find the bookstore and the department store

### Ⅲ

対話を聞いて、その対話に関する設問に答える問題です。対話の場面が日本語で書かれています。対話を聞き、各問いに答えなさい。対話は2回放送されます。

【 場面 】

留学生のケイトと友達のサトシが、レストランでメニューを見ながら会話をしています。

Food	
Sandwich . . . 300 yen	Salad . . . 200 yen
Toast . . . 200 yen	Boiled egg . . . 100 yen
French fries . . . 150 yen	
Drink	
Coffee (hot or cold) . . . 250 yen	Apple juice(cold) . . . 200 yen
Tea (hot or cold) . . . 250 yen	Orange juice(cold) . . . 200 yen
Set Menu	
Breakfast Special (A sandwich, French fries, and drink) . . . 600 yen	
Breakfast Combo (Toast, Boiled egg, and drink) . . . 520 yen	

1. サトシがレストランで最終的に注文するもの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 sandwich, salad, and hot coffee
- イ A sandwich, French fries, and apple juice
- ウ A sandwich, salad, and apple juice
- エ A sandwich, French fries, and hot coffee

2. 2人の注文の合計金額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 1,000 yen
- イ 1,050 yen
- ウ 1,100 yen
- エ 1,120 yen

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。

On January 5, 1841, a 14-year-old boy, Manjiro, got on a ship with four other people to catch fish. Two days later, the ship was caught in a strong storm, and they finally landed on an island. For about five months, they spent most of their time trying to find food and water. Also, they had to look for a rescue ship. They \*managed to survive on a small amount of food which they could get from the sea and on land. On June 27, an American ship, “John Howland,” found Manjiro and the other four. They were saved.

They were afraid of the American people on the ship because they were so big and \*rough looking. Their \*fear grew larger because they could not communicate with the Americans. But thanks to Captain William Whitfield, their fear quickly disappeared. He was very kind and gave them food and clothes. Through gestures and signs, Captain Whitfield found out that they were from Japan. Also, he soon realized that Manjiro was very smart, so the captain wanted to take him to America. The captain asked Manjiro, “Do you want to go to America?” He answered, “Yes.”

On the way to America, Manjiro was called “John Mung.” While he was traveling, Manjiro learned about several other cultures, and his knowledge of the world increased.

On May 6, 1843, the ship finally reached America. For the first time, Manjiro saw the land which would become his second home. Manjiro was taken to the captain’s house and became the first Japanese person who lived in America. Manjiro went to school, and soon became a class leader. But the school was so far from his house that Manjiro went to another school. Manjiro quickly became popular among people in the area because he was very \*polite and studied hard. Thanks to Captain Whitfield, Manjiro could learn high-level mathematics, \*navigation, and \*surveying.

Manjiro thanked Captain Whitfield and the other people that he met in America, but he never forgot about Japan or his mother. He wanted to return and see her again. About this time, gold was discovered in California, and “gold fever” started all over the country. Manjiro thought that this would be a good chance to get enough money to return to Japan. He learned that he had to get about six hundred dollars, so he worked in California for about two months and got the money. After that, he went to San Francisco and then decided to go back to Japan \*via Hawaii. In 1851, the ship which he took arrived in the Ryukyu Islands, and he got off there.

He was taken to Kagoshima and then to Nagasaki and was asked many questions. Finally, he went back to his hometown, Kochi, around early October. The \*lord of Kochi, Yodo Yamauchi, thought that Manjiro was an interesting person, and he told Manjiro to teach English to others.

Later, Manjiro played a very active role as an English interpreter in Japan at the end of the Edo period and became an important person in Japanese history.

【注】 manage to : なんとか～する      rough looking : 荒々しい外見で      fear : 不安  
polite : 礼儀正しい      navigation : 航海術      surveying : 測量術      via : ～経由で  
lord : 藩主

1. Before Manjiro went to the sea to catch fish, it was raining heavily and a strong wind was blowing.
2. After Manjiro reached the island, he found much food and water.
3. Manjiro was saved by an American ship, but the other four weren't.
4. The American people were afraid of Manjiro and the other four.
5. Whitfield was kind, and he gave food and clothes to Manjiro and the other four.
6. Whitfield was able to speak Japanese a little, and he found out that Manjiro was from Japan.
7. Before reaching America, Manjiro was called "John Mung."
8. There were no Japanese people living in America before Manjiro arrived.
9. Manjiro went to only one school while he was in America.
10. Whitfield helped Manjiro learn high-level mathematics, navigation, and surveying.
11. Manjiro didn't want to return to Japan because he loved America.
12. Manjiro worked in California for about six months and got about two hundred dollars.
13. The ship which Manjiro took to return to Japan went from San Francisco to Kochi.
14. Manjiro became an English interpreter after returning to Kochi.

V 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

Imagine you are eating delicious food. You may say, “It’s delicious,” or “I’m happy to eat it.” But what makes you say such things? Of course, it is the taste. That plays an important role when you eat something.

People have always been interested in different kinds of tastes. ① More than two thousand years ago, ( ). They had this question; “How many kinds of basic tastes are there?”

Until the beginning of the 20th century, a lot of people thought that there were only four basic tastes: “sweet,” “salty,” “sour,” and “bitter.” In 1908, however, Kikunae Ikeda, a Japanese scientist, found the fifth basic taste. You may think it’s “\*spicy,” but it wasn’t the new taste. Actually, you don’t feel it as a taste, but as \*pain.

Then, what was the new taste that Ikeda discovered? It was “umami.” 











  

 In 1908, he found the special flavor of *kombu dashi*. It comes from \*glutamic acid. He called the taste “umami.” The next year, the first umami \*seasoning was invented in Japan.

The word “umami” wasn’t used in English because people in Western countries did not understand that it was a taste. But after umami seasonings were invented, the taste of umami became more popular all over the world.

Later, a group in Japan \*officially introduced the word “umami” to the world. Thanks to “umami”, food becomes delicious. But we don’t notice it as clearly as the other basic tastes. When you are eating something and feel that it is not very delicious, ② that may be because the food doesn’t have enough umami \*ingredients such as glutamic acid.

【注】 spicy : からい      pain : 痛み      glutamic acid : グルタミン酸      seasoning : 調味料  
officially : 公式に      ingredient : 成分

問1 下線部①が次の日本文の意味を表すように、( )の中に入る英語を書きなさい。ただし, “some people”から始めて, 残りの 6 語を答えなさい。

「2,000 年以上前に, それらが何なのかを見つけようとした人々がいた」



問2 本文の A ～ D に入る文が、下のア～エに示されています。これらを並べかえて意味の通る文章になるように、1 つずつ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- ア For example, they are fish, chicken, mushrooms, vegetables, and cheese.
- イ One day in 1907, Ikeda's wife bought *kombu* and made *dashi* with it.
- ウ It is a taste of foods that are eaten every day around the world.
- エ When Ikeda had the *dashi*, he wondered why it was so delicious.

問3 下線部②が指す内容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 「うまみ」が基本的な味覚の 1 つであること。
- イ 「うまみ」という言葉を世界中で使うこと。
- ウ 食べているものがあまりおいしくないこと。
- エ 食べ物に十分なグルタミン酸がないこと。

問4 次の 1 と 2 の質問の答えになるように、(        ) に入る最も適当な英語 1 語をそれぞれ答えなさい。

1. How many tastes did Kikunae Ikeda find?  
He (        ) (        ).
2. When was the first umami seasoning invented?  
It was invented (        ) (        ).

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 Which is better, “umami” or the other basic tastes?
- イ Who discovered the tastes, “sweet,” “salty,” “sour,” and “bitter”?
- ウ What is the fifth basic taste?
- エ Why is “umami” important for humans?

VI 次の各日本文の意味を表すように〔 〕内の語を並べかえるとき、( ① ) ～ ( ⑧ ) に入る語を、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

1. 一緒に買い物に行きませんか。

(        )( ① )(        )( ② )(        ) with me?

〔    ア shopping    イ you                  ウ why                  エ don't                  オ go                  〕

2. その家は私たちが住むには小さすぎました。

The house was (        )(        )( ③ )(        )( ④ )(        )(        ).

〔    ア to                  イ small                  ウ for                  エ too                  オ in                  〕  
〔    カ us                  キ live                  〕

3. あなたがカナダで撮った写真はとても美しいです。

(        )( ⑤ )(        )(        )( ⑥ )(        )(        ) very beautiful.

〔    ア took                  イ are                  ウ Canada                  エ in                  オ pictures                  〕  
〔    カ you                  キ the                  〕

4. 彼は親切にもそのおばあさんを助けました。

He (        )(        )( ⑦ )(        )( ⑧ )(        )(        )(        ).

〔    ア was                  イ to                  ウ enough                  エ old                  オ help                  〕  
〔    カ kind                  キ woman                  ク the                  〕

**VII** 次の 1 ～ 12 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. My mother always keeps the kitchen clean.
2. My dog hasn't eaten anything yesterday.
3. She doesn't have a chair to sit.
4. I moved to Osaka in August 1.
5. There were much water in this pool.
6. She has as many as books he does.
7. I want something hot to drink.
8. I am excited to hear she will come to Japan next month.
9. Science is one of my favorite subject.
10. He likes dogs and cats, doesn't he?
11. The event wasn't held because heavy rain.
12. How many stations are there from here to Namba?

**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. I studied English before I watched the movie.

( ① ) ( ② ) English, I watched the movie.

2. Who was your English teacher in high school?

Who ( ③ ) English ( ④ ) you in high school?

3. Tom was sad to read the letter.

The letter ( ⑤ ) Tom ( ⑥ ).

4. Henry is not as tall as John.

John is ( ⑦ ) ( ⑧ ) Henry.

5. We have a lot of snow in winter in this country.

( ⑨ ) ( ⑩ ) a lot in winter in this country.