

2022年度

上宮高等学校

入学検査問題

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

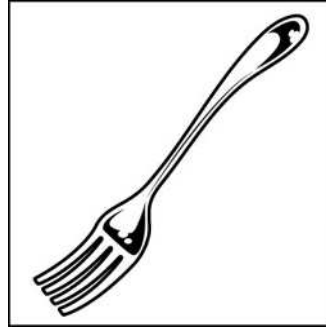
I 次の1～4について、英文の内容に合う絵や表として最も適当なものを、次のア～エの中からそれぞれ1つずつ選んで、記号で答えなさい。英文は1回だけ放送されます。

1.

ア



イ



ウ

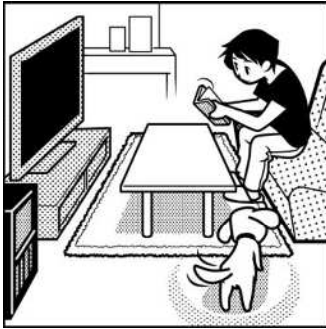


エ

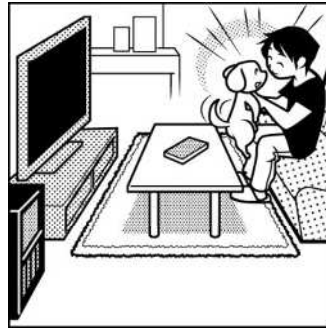


2.

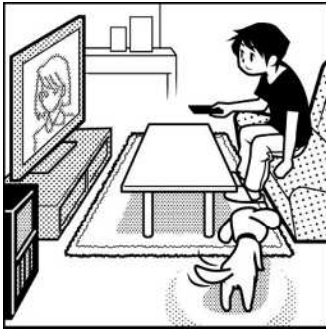
ア



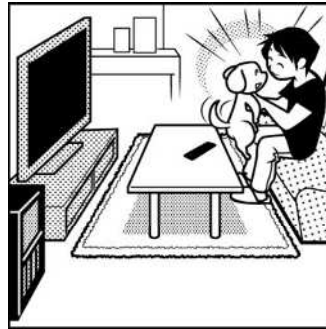
イ



ウ



エ



3.

ア

空席情報							
○=空席あり X=空席なし							
日	月	火	水	木	金	土	
4/3	4/4	4/5	4/6	4/7	4/8	4/9	
X	X	X	○	○	○	○	
4/10	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	
○	○	○	○	○	○	X	

イ

空席情報							
○=空席あり X=空席なし							
日	月	火	水	木	金	土	
4/3	4/4	4/5	4/6	4/7	4/8	4/9	
X	X	X	○	○	○	X	
4/10	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	
X	○	○	○	○	○	X	

ウ

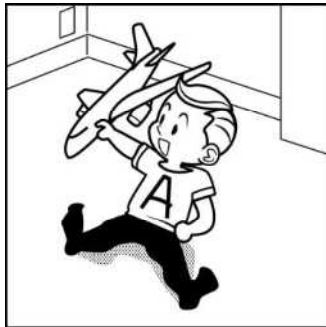
空席情報							
○=空席あり X=空席なし							
日	月	火	水	木	金	土	
4/3	4/4	4/5	4/6	4/7	4/8	4/9	
X	X	X	○	○	○	○	
4/10	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	

エ

空席情報							
○=空席あり X=空席なし							
日	月	火	水	木	金	土	
4/3	4/4	4/5	4/6	4/7	4/8	4/9	
X	X	X	○	○	○	X	
4/10	4/11	4/12	4/13	4/14	4/15	4/16	
X	○	○	○	○	○	○	

4.

ア



イ



ウ



エ



Ⅱ 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 He will play a video game.
 イ He will do his homework.
 ウ He will eat dinner.
 エ He will meet John.

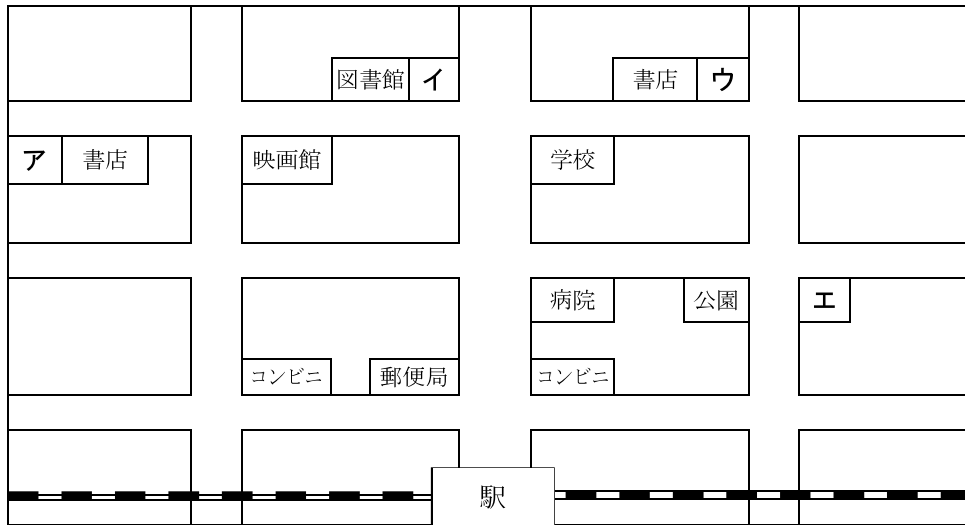
2. ア Because the bus wasn't moving.
 イ Because he got up late in the morning.
 ウ Because he wanted to buy a book.
 エ Because he started running today.

Ⅲ 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 To a movie theater.
 イ To a restaurant.
 ウ To a shopping mall.
 エ To their house.

2. ア For 15 minutes.
 イ For 30 minutes.
 ウ For 45 minutes.
 エ For an hour.

IV 留学生のマイクが友達のユカリの家に向かうために、ユカリに電話をかけています。マイクとユカリの対話を聞いて、問題用紙に書かれている各問いに答えなさい。対話は2回放送されます。



1. マイクが曲がる角にある施設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 学校
- イ 病院
- ウ 映画館
- エ 公園

2. ユカリの家の場所として最も適当なものを、地図中のア～エから1つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

ここから先は、放送の指示があるまで開かないこと。

V 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。

When we are walking outside, we often see yellow blocks on the ground. They are *braille blocks. “Braille” means “*tenji*,” and the word “braille” came from Louis Braille, the *inventor of *tenji*. Braille blocks are not so important for many people, but they are very important for *blind people. Thanks to braille blocks, they can walk safely. Braille blocks are used in many countries in the world. According to research in 2016, they were used in 75 countries, such as the USA, China and the UK. Although braille was *invented by a French person, the inventor of braille blocks was Japanese.

The man who invented braille blocks is Miyake Seiichi. He was born in Okayama on February 5, 1926. When he grew up, he had a *ryokan* in Okayama. He also worked as an inventor. In 1963, when he was walking along the street, he saw a person with a *walking cane. The person was blind and was going across the street. Then, a car *passed close by the person at a high speed. Seiichi thought it was dangerous, and he wanted blind people to be able to walk outside by themselves safely. He started to think about a system for that.

Seiichi liked animals very much. He had a dog. One day the dog had a baby. Iwahashi Hideyuki, one of Seiichi’s friends, heard about it and introduced a dog trainer to Seiichi. Mr. Iwahashi *ran a *facility for blind people, and he was also blind. Mr. Iwahashi told Seiichi about some troubles that blind people often had. He also said, “I am blind, but I can touch and feel *protruding objects.” At that time, the idea of braille blocks came to Seiichi’s mind.

“I want all blind people to be able to walk outside safely.” Seiichi made this goal. Saburo, Seiichi’s little brother, helped him. Saburo worked at a building company, and he was able to make blocks from Seiichi’s idea. At that time, the word “*tenji*” was already known by many people in Japan, so Seiichi named the blocks “*tenji* blocks” (“braille blocks”).

The world’s first braille blocks were set up near a school for blind people in Okayama in 1965. They were liked by many people there, and people in other countries also thought the idea was good. But in those days, Japan didn’t *focus on *welfare services, and Seiichi realized that braille blocks would not spread all over Japan easily.

But in 1970, Seiichi received a *request to set up braille blocks around Takada-no-baba Station in Tokyo. There were a lot of facilities for blind people in Takada-no-baba, and they needed braille blocks. Thanks to the success of this project, braille blocks spread all over Japan. Seiichi wanted to introduce braille blocks to the world and visited a lot of countries, but in 1982, he died at the age of 56 before reaching his goal.

After Seiichi died, Saburo kept *promoting braille blocks. Because of his *effort, Seiichi and Saburo’s braille blocks became the *standard in Japan in 2001. And in 2012, they became the world standard.

Now, braille blocks made by the Miyake brothers help many blind people in the world. We should pay attention to braille blocks and remember what they are for. If you put your bag or your bike on braille blocks, blind people could fall down. It is important for all people to think about blind people.

【注】 braille block : 点字ブロック inventor : 発明家 blind : 目が不自由な invent : 発明する
walking cane : つえ pass close by ~ : ~の近くを通り過ぎる run : 経営する facility : 施設
protruding object : 突起物 focus on ~ : ~を重点的に取り扱う welfare : 福祉
request : 要望 promote : 促進する effort : 努力 standard : 基準

1. Braille blocks were used in 75 countries in 2016.
2. A Japanese person invented *tenji*, and Louis Braille made braille blocks from it.
3. Seiichi was born in 1926, and his father ran a *ryokan* in Okayama.
4. A blind person walked outside without a walking cane, and Seiichi thought it was dangerous.
5. Mr. Iwahashi was a dog trainer and helped Seiichi when his dog had a baby.
6. Seiichi had the idea of braille blocks after he heard Mr. Iwahashi's words.
7. Saburo was Seiichi's little brother, and he was able to make braille blocks.
8. Because Seiichi named his blocks "*tenji* blocks," people in Japan learned the word "*tenji*."
9. Braille blocks were set up in Okayama for the first time in the world in 1965.
10. At first, the braille blocks set up in Okayama were not liked by people in other parts of the world.
11. Seiichi wanted to set up braille blocks in Tokyo, so he told people in Takada-no-baba about it.
12. Seiichi reached his goal in 1982, and he died in the same year at the age of 56.
13. Saburo stopped promoting braille blocks after Seiichi died.
14. The Miyake brothers' braille blocks became the world standard after they became the standard in Japan.

VI 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

There are a lot of *desert islands. Some of them have never been *connected to any other land. When you think of a desert island, you may imagine an island with a lot of trees and plants. But think carefully. ① Why can we see many plants on islands that are far away from land? Where do the seeds of the plants come from?

Some seeds come from the sea. When you are swimming in the sea, you will sometimes find that some fruit is *drifting. Seeds drift to islands in the same way. Seawater flows in the same *direction, so many seeds drift to the same island. Those seeds grow into plants there.

Some seeds, such as light seeds, are carried to islands by the wind. But the wind doesn't always *blow in the same direction. Some seeds are carried far away, and other seeds fall into the sea before they reach land.

Other seeds are carried by sea birds. If birds eat some fruit on land in one place and fly to an island across the sea, they carry the seeds in their *stomach. When they get to the island, they leave *droppings, and the seeds in the droppings grow into plants there. A B C D However, birds can keep seeds they ate on land in their stomach only for about four hours. Can birds fly to an island in such a short time? It is still a mystery.

② Most plants never move by themselves, but their seeds have different ways of traveling far away. But they are all difficult. Where did the plants around you come from? Why don't you try to think about it?

【注】 desert island : 無人島 connect to ~ : ~とつながる drift : 漂う direction : 方向
blow : (風が) 吹く stomach : 胃 droppings : (動物の) フン

問1 下線部①を日本語に直しなさい。

問2 本文の A ~ D には、それぞれ文が省略されています。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 Actually, many trees on desert islands have such fruit.
- イ They eat fruit with beautiful colors, such as red and yellow because they can easily find it.
- ウ This shows that birds carried the seeds of those trees in the past.
- エ Then what kind of fruit do birds eat?

問3 下線部②の内容に最も近いものを、次のア～エから1つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- ア ほとんどの植物は自分の力で動けないが、人々はそれらの種を遠くへ動かす方法をたくさん持っている。しかし、それらはどれも簡単な方法ではない。
- イ ほとんどの植物は自ら動くことはけっしてないが、それらの種が遠くへ移動する方法にはさまざまなものがある。しかし、そのどれもが難しい方法だ。
- ウ ほとんどの植物はけっして移動しないが、それらの種が遠くへ移動する方法はいくつかあると言われている。しかし、それらをすべて見つけるのは難しい。
- エ ほとんどの植物は絶対に動かないはずだが、それらの種が遠くからやってきたさまざまな道筋が見つかっている。しかし、それらをすべてつきとめるのは難しい。

問4 次の1と2の質問に、英語で正しく答えなさい。ただし、数も英語のつづりで書くこと。

1. Why do many seeds drift to the same island?
Because ().
2. How long can birds keep seeds they ate in their stomach?
For ().

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 What is important for seeds to drift to islands?
- イ Where does the wind come from?
- ウ How do seeds of plants get to desert islands?
- エ Why do birds eat fruit with beautiful colors?

VII 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。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

1. ここから見るとあの岩は人間の顔のように見えます。

() () (①) () () () (②) () from here.

[	ア it	イ like	ウ that rock	エ is	オ looks
	カ when	キ seen	ク a human's face		

2. その歌手を知らない人はいないと思います。

I (③) () () () () (④) () () ().

[	ア who	イ think	ウ the singer	エ don't	オ doesn't
	カ know	キ anyone	ク there is	ケ that	

3. もう使わない物を捨てることができない人もいます。

() () () (⑤) () (⑥) () () anymore.

[	ア use	イ things	ウ don't	エ they	オ cannot
	カ which	キ throw away	ク some people		

4. あなたのアメリカ旅行の話を聞いて、私は留学により興味を持ちました。

() () () () (⑦) () () () (⑧) ().

[	ア studying	イ the story	ウ interested in	エ abroad	オ made
	カ more	キ about	ク to America	ケ me	コ your trip

VIII 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. It has been snowing last week.
2. If I were you, I would go to Jane's birthday party.
3. One of the most popular spots in Japan are Mt. Fuji.
4. Would you like something hot to drink?
5. I went to the mountains in my father's car.
6. Tsuyoshi made a lot of friends during he stayed in Australia.
7. Everyone looked surprising at the beautiful picture he painted.
8. I hope you to be a professional tennis player.
9. This is the most exciting movie that I have ever seen.
10. When Yuka went fishing, she couldn't catch much fish.
11. I have three cats. One is black and the others are white.
12. Kazuya likes driving cars which made in Japan.

IX 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. Masaki didn't buy anything at the store.
Masaki (①) (②) at the store.
2. Please tell me where you live.
Please (③) me (④) where you live.
3. May I help you?
(⑤) can I do (⑥) you?
4. Ryo doesn't play soccer as well as Kosuke.
Kosuke plays soccer (⑦) (⑧) Ryo.
5. Jim said to Mr. White, "Where should I go?"
Jim asked Mr. White where (⑨) (⑩).