

2017年度

神戸国際高等学校入学試験

# 英 語

(2017年2月10日実施、試験時間90分、150点満点)

(注意)

1. 解答用紙には必ず受験番号を記入してください。
2. 全ての問題に解答してください。
3. 解答は全て解答用紙に記入してください。記入方法を誤ると得点にはならないので、十分に注意してください。
4. 試験終了後、解答用紙のみ提出し、問題冊子は各自持ち帰ってください。

A 放送を聞いて、リスニングテスト1、2の問題に答えなさい。英文はそれぞれ2度放送されます。

リスニングテスト1 英文を聞き、解答用紙の空欄に聞き取った英語を書き入れなさい。

リスニングテスト2 会話文を聞き、質問に対する答えとして適切なものをア~エからそれぞれ1つ選んで、その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

No.1

- ア Brian couldn't get on the bus.
- イ Brian lost his bus ticket.
- ウ Brian left his cell phone at home.
- エ Brian forgot to close the door.

No.2

- ア Where the hand cream is.
- イ How much the shampoo costs.
- ウ Which supermarket is cheap.
- エ When the drugstore has a sale.

No.3

- ア Go to Korea with Emily.
- イ Buy a plane ticket for Emily.
- ウ Go home around 7:00.
- エ Meet Emily at the airport.

No.4

- ア She has a lot of Chinese friends.
- イ She wants to go to China.
- ウ She has lived in China before.
- エ She heard that Chinese is easy.

No.5

- ア The beach was not clean.
- イ The hotel staff were not nice.
- ウ The weather was not good.
- エ The food did not taste good.

リスニングテスト3 少し長めの英文を聞き、質問に対する答えとして適切なものを  
ア～エからそれぞれ1つ選んで、その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

No.1

- ア Ireland.
- イ the Netherlands.
- ウ South Africa.
- エ Australia.

No.2

- ア They cannot fly.
- イ They cannot sing.
- ウ They can smell well.
- エ They sleep during the day.

No.3

- ア They are smaller than chicken eggs.
- イ They are about the same size as chicken eggs.
- ウ They are larger than chicken eggs.
- エ They are often eaten by chickens.

No.4

- ア Because they are small and nobody protects them.
- イ Because they call a lot and other animals find them.
- ウ Because they walk around at night.
- エ Because they are hunted by other animals.



B 次の1から10の英文の( )に当てはまる最も適切なものを、ア～エからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Emi took care ( ) her sick mother.  
ア in          イ on                  ウ of                  エ to
2. I have not seen her ( ) then.  
ア at          イ for                  ウ from                  エ since
3. Ken spent too ( ) time watching TV. He didn't have time to do his homework.  
ア few          イ many                  ウ any                  エ much
4. These days, more and more people go abroad ( ) English.  
ア study          イ studied                  ウ studying                  エ to study
5. A: I'm going to visit Brazil next summer.  
B: Oh, that sounds nice. What language is ( ) there?  
ア speak          イ spoke                  ウ speaking                  エ spoken
6. A: What time does the movie ( )?  
B: At 10:00. We have to leave now!  
ア begin          イ begins                  ウ began                  エ will begin
7. There are few students ( ) can play the violin in this school.  
ア which          イ who                  ウ whom                  エ what
8. Keiko will ( ) the hotel by six o'clock.  
ア arrive          イ arrives                  ウ arrive at                  エ arrives at
9. A: How ( ) do you go swimming?  
B: About three times a week.  
ア often          イ long                  ウ many                  エ far
10. They decided to build another hotel because the number of tourists was ( ).  
ア disappearing          イ decreasing          ウ including          エ increasing

C 次のア～オの語句を並べ替え、正しい英文を完成させなさい。解答欄には( A )～( L )に入る語句の記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してあります。

1. It ( ) ( A ) ( ) ( B ) ( ).  
ア this work    イ finish    ウ to    エ 3 hours    オ took
2. There ( ) ( C ) ( ) ( D ) ( ) this morning. He looks tired.  
ア strange    イ is    ウ John    エ about    オ something
3. The bag ( ) ( E ) ( ) ( F ) ( ) not buy it.  
ア that    イ so expensive    ウ was    エ Mary    オ could
4. It is ( ) ( G ) ( ) ( H ) ( ) breakfast every day.  
ア important    イ people    ウ to    エ for    オ eat
5. I can't decide ( ) ( I ) ( ) ( J ) ( ).  
ア I    イ buy    ウ which    エ should    オ book
6. The picture ( ) ( K ) ( ) ( L ) ( ).  
ア by    イ taken    ウ very beautiful    エ my father    オ is

D 次の英文を読んであとの問いに答えなさい。

When Julia eats her favorite food, she feels sorry. She knows that [ 1 ]. But Julia says she (A)is addicted to chocolate — once she starts eating it, she can't stop.

Julia isn't the only one who loves chocolate. It is a favorite food for people all over the world. According ( ① ) a \*survey of 16 different countries, people preferred chocolate to ice cream, cakes, and cookies. In the United States, chocolate is a \$10 billion industry. For Valentine's Day, people spend over \$400 million on chocolate.

The idea of eating chocolate didn't begin until the 19th century. Before that, people drank chocolate. The custom began in Central America where the \*Aztecs drank bowls of chocolate to stay awake. When the liquid chocolate was ( ②bring ) to Spain in the 1500s, people thought it was medicine because [ 2 ], like other medicines. In fact, the people who made chocolate into drinks were either \*druggists or doctors.

Then people discovered that [ 3 ]. King Ferdinand of Spain loved this drink so much that he put out an order: anyone who talked about chocolate outside the \*court would be killed. For about 100 years, chocolate was a secret in Spain.

Finally, people found out about chocolate, and it became a popular drink in Europe. In the 1800s, (B)a British chocolate maker (smooth / a way / to / discovered / make / chocolate). Then the Swiss added milk to the chocolate. Today, most Americans prefer milk chocolate, while most Europeans prefer dark chocolate.

New research shows that [ 4 ]. "Chocolate has a variety of vitamins and minerals," says a researcher in France. "It has more than 300 different \*chemicals. One chemical works on the part of the brain that feels pleasure. People who feel good when they eat chocolate are actually healthier. Feeling pleasure is important for health and can protect against illness."

(注) \*survey : 調査    \*the Aztecs : アステカ人    \*druggists : 薬剤師    \*court : 王宮  
\*chemicals : 化学物質

1. 下線部 (A) の語の意味として最も適切なものを下から1つ選び記号で答えなさい。  
ア ~にうんざりである      イ ~に病みつきである  
ウ ~に無関心である      エ ~に満足している
  
2. ①) に入れるのに最も適切な語を1語、下から選び記号で答えなさい。  
ア by    イ for    ウ to    エ of
  
3. ②) の動詞を必要があれば適切な形に直して書きなさい。
  
4. 下線部 (B) について、「あるイギリスのチョコレートメーカーがチョコレートをなめらかにする方法を発見した」という意味になるように、( ) 内の語句を並べ替えなさい。
  
5. [1]~[4]に入れるのに最も適切なものを下から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ただし、それぞれ一度しか用いることができません。  
(a) chocolate can have a lot of fat and sugar  
(b) chocolate is actually good for us  
(c) it tasted bitter  
(d) mixing chocolate with sugar made a wonderful drink



E 次の会話文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Keiko : Hi, Mary. You look so happy. Why are you in such a good mood?

Mary : The weather! It is beautiful, isn't it?

Keiko : You mean all this snow? ( 1 ) It's so hard to walk in the snow. Also, it makes everything dirty.

Mary : Oh, come on. It's not so bad.

Keiko : ( 2 )

Mary : Well, I find it so refreshing. It also reminds me of my childhood.

Keiko : Your childhood? ( 3 )

Mary : In Sydney? No, not at all. In fact, I've never seen snow in Sydney. Actually, my experience with snow is in Japan.

Keiko : In Japan? You lived in Japan during your childhood?

Mary : No, I didn't. However, my family and I would take a ski trip to Niseko in Hokkaido every year. It was a family tradition. I have such great memories of our trips there.

Keiko : I didn't know that Japan was so popular with foreigners.

Mary : Are you kidding? In the winter months, there are a lot of foreigners in Niseko. Most of them are from Australia.

Keiko : I've never gone skiing or snowboarding. Why is Niseko so popular with foreigners?

Mary : There are a few reasons. First, it has great powder snow. Second, it's less expensive than ski resorts in Europe and North America.

Keiko : It sounds like you really know a lot about ski resorts.

Mary : Well, I've been to many ski resorts. My favorite one is still Niseko.

Keiko : When was the last time you were there?

Mary : Just a month ago. I was there for three days. The weather was fantastic, too.

Keiko : I'm sure that means there was a lot of snow.

Mary : That's right! ( 4 ) You can learn to ski and practice your English there at the same time.

Keiko : That's a great idea. Maybe I should plan a trip to Niseko!

1. (1) から(4)に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

( 1 )

- ア) I have no opinion about it.                      イ) No, I really don't like it.  
ウ) Winter is my favorite season.                      エ) Yes, I love it!

( 2 )

- ア) What do you do while it's snowing?                      イ) How often does it snow here?  
ウ) Where is the heaviest snow?                      エ) Why do you like the snow so much?

( 3 )

- ア) Where did you grow up?  
イ) Isn't your hometown beautiful?  
ウ) Does it snow a lot in your hometown?  
エ) Which do you prefer, snow or rain?

( 4 )

- ア) Why don't you focus only on learning English?  
イ) Why don't you look for an indoor hobby?  
ウ) Why don't you study abroad in Sydney?  
エ) Why don't you take a trip to Niseko sometime?

2. 会話の内容に合うものを2つ下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア There is a lot of snow in Sydney.  
イ Mary and Keiko would often go skiing in Niseko.  
ウ Niseko is known to many Australian skiers.  
エ It costs less to ski in Niseko than in Europe and North America.  
オ Keiko wants to go to Niseko because there are a lot of English classes there.

F 次の各文の日本語の意味に合うように、それぞれの英文の ( ) 内に適切な語を 1 語ずつ解答欄に書きなさい。

1. 数学はすべての教科の中で一番難しい。  
Math is ( ) ( ) ( ) subject of all.
2. ドアのそばに立っているあの女子を知っていますか。  
Do you know that ( ) ( ) ( ) the door?
3. 彼女は医者になる決心をした。  
She ( ) ( ) her ( ) to become a doctor.
4. 私たちはもう一度あなたに会うのを楽しみにしています。  
We are ( ) ( ) to ( ) you again.



G 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

When you look at our planet from the space, you may think it is a planet of water. It is said that 1.4 billion km<sup>3</sup> of water \*exists on earth. In fact, about 70 percent of the surface of our planet is covered with oceans, and there is still more water underground. It seems that there is enough water to [ 1 ] 100,000 swimming pools for each and every person on the planet. However, the world's water is in trouble, and some countries are having a hard time because they are short of water for their drinking and other purposes.

Of course, our first \*concern as human beings is that we have enough water to drink. Unfortunately, only a small amount of the world's water is safe to [ 2 ], because salt water in the oceans is undrinkable. That's why it's very important to keep the drinkable water safe from pollution. This is especially difficult in countries without a lot of safe water or with large populations.

If all drinkable water were \*divided up equally across the world, there would be more than anyone could use — but in reality, more than a billion people do not have enough useable water. ア This problem is most severe in India, China, \*the Middle East and parts of Africa. In these countries, there are not so many places to find water. You don't expect that there is much water in a desert, for example. Also you would expect that countries with very high populations might have trouble meeting the needs of all the people for water or any other \*necessity. The problem is so bad in the Middle East that some people believe wars will be fought over water in the future, just as wars over oil have been fought in the past.

We must also worry about pollution in the world's seas, rivers and oceans. It is made worse by the problems of poorer nations. Every country in the world wants its people to be able to find work. Every nation wants to produce more things to buy and sell, and to [ 3 ] wealth. However, many of these activities can lead to [ X ].

Many people believe there are answers to these difficult questions. One of the greatest hopes is that one day we will be able to change salt water to fresh water cheaply and easily. This is called イ desalination, and it means taking the salt out of the water. There are places that can do this today, but it is very expensive. Right now desalination provides less than one percent of the fresh water in the world. Still, with the improvements in technology, we will probably be able to use ocean water cheaply someday.

Until then, more \*practical approaches are needed. International experts say we must work on the problem of poverty, because the poorest people want to escape poverty first and worry about pollution later. Also, countries must share water \*supplies. Next, the world must [ 4 ] on strict rules against polluters, especially by the wealthiest countries. The wealthiest countries cause the most pollution. While pollution is not a simple problem, preventing it is always cheaper than cleaning it up.

Water supply is a problem that must be taken seriously. It is important that we all have water — plants, animals, and the world itself. While we hope new technologies will one day

solve some of the current problems, we must  this problem now, before it is too late.

(注) \*exist: 存在する    \*concern: 関心    \*divide: 分配する

\*the Middle East: 中東(の国々)    \*necessity: 生活必需品

\*practical 現実的、実用的な    \*supply: 供給

1. 文中の空所  ~  に入れるのに最も適当な語を以下の①~⑤のうちから一つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。ただし、同じ語を繰り返し用いてはならない。

① agree    ② face    ③ fill    ④ increase    ⑤ drink

2. [ X ]に入れるのに最も適切な語を本文より1語抜き出して書きなさい。

3. 下線部アについて、特に中東では将来どのような状況になるだろうと考えられていますか。解答欄に合わせ、具体的に40字以内(句読点を含む)の日本語で答えなさい。

「」と考えられている。

4. 下線部イの desalination とはどのようなものか。15字以内(句読点を含む)の日本語で説明しなさい。

5. 次の各文が本文の内容に合うようにするために、最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

① Technological improvements will

ア produce more water problems.

イ realize less expensive desalination in the future.

ウ make us research the problems of water pollution.

エ make fresh water cheaper than ocean water.

② The countries that are most responsible for the pollution problems are

ア the Middle East countries.

イ the African countries.

ウ the wealthiest countries.

エ the poorest countries.

6. 本文の内容と一致していないものを以下の英文から2つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

ア In spite of the large amount of water on earth, many people have a hard time meeting their drinkable water needs.

イ Oceans take up about 70 percent of the water on earth, and the remaining 30 percent exists under the ground.

ウ If all the drinkable water were divided equally throughout the world, there would be enough useable water for everyone.

エ It is difficult to get enough water in some of the countries of the Middle East and Africa.

オ Although the water problem is so bad in the Middle East, it is not probable that someday wars over water will break out in the area.

カ Pollution is made worse by the problems of economic development in poorer nations.