

受験番号

2018年度

神戸国際高等学校入学試験

英 語

(2018年2月10日実施、試験時間90分、150点満点)

(注意)

1. 解答用紙と問題冊子の両方に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、解答用紙と問題冊子の両方を提出してください。



A 放送を聞いて、リスニングテスト1、2、3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、下線部ア～ウ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、その質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～エの中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

リスニングテスト3 英語を聞き、質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～エの中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

#### リスニングテスト1

Do you love books and reading? If so, you really should try to visit the Staten Island Book Fair. There, you'll ア( ) thousands of new and used books, including many popular novels as well as books on gardening and cooking. If you've イ( ) books to sell, please make sure to talk to the staff members at the long tables on the south side of the main hall. They will be sure to give you a good ウ( ) for your books.

#### リスニングテスト2

No.1

ア Saturday.

イ Sunday.

ウ Saturday and Sunday.

エ Today and tomorrow.

No.2

ア Catch a bus.

イ Ask Barbara if she can go to the movie.

ウ Call Bob.

エ Watch a movie.

No.3

ア A cookie.

イ A banana.

ウ A salad.

エ Lunch.

No.4

ア Eat pizza.

イ Go back to their car.

ウ Go to the video store.

エ Go hiking.

No.5

ア The man's son.

イ The man's daughter.

ウ The man's wife.

エ The man.

### リスニングテスト 3

No.1

- ア The oldest child.
- イ The middle child.
- ウ The youngest child.
- エ An only child.

No. 2

- ア The oldest child.
- イ The middle child.
- ウ The youngest child.
- エ An only child.

No. 3

- ア The oldest child.
- イ The middle child.
- ウ The youngest child.
- エ An only child.

No. 4

- ア The oldest child.
- イ The middle child.
- ウ The youngest child.
- エ An only child.

**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. Hurry up, ( ) you'll miss the bus.  
ア and      イ or                  ウ but                  エ if
2. Have you ever ( ) a speech in English?  
ア give      イ gave                  ウ given                  エ giving
3. A singer ( ) name is Ms. Sarah Bridges came to our school today.  
ア who      イ whose                  ウ whom                  エ which
4. Jane went out without ( ) a word.  
ア say      イ says                  ウ said                  エ saying
5. The gentleman ( ) us to his birthday party.  
ア told      イ invited                  ウ hoped                  エ made
6. Three ( ) of the students at our school attend private lessons.  
ア four      イ fourth                  ウ fourths                  エ forces
7. The population of China is almost ten times ( ) than that of Japan.  
ア many      イ much                  ウ larger                  エ large
8. A: How ( ) do you go swimming?  
B: About three times a week.  
ア more      イ many                  ウ often                  エ far
9. Bob ( ) to hear that his favorite soccer team lost the championship game.  
ア disappointed      イ was disappointed      ウ was disappointing      エ disappoints
10. It is difficult for us to ( ) out this plan.  
ア fill      イ take                  ウ carry                  エ turn

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. Let ( ) ( A ) ( ) ( B ) ( ) travelling bag.  
ア you    イ your    ウ with    エ help    オ me
2. These are the ( ) ( C ) ( ) ( D ) ( ) at a department store.  
ア bought    イ Father    ウ shoes    エ me    オ for
3. What languages ( ) ( E ) ( ) ( F ) ( ) in Switzerland?  
ア spoken    イ do    ウ think    エ are    オ you
4. This ( ) ( G ) ( ) ( H ) ( ) the park.  
ア take    イ to    ウ you    エ path    オ will
5. ( ) ( I ) ( ) ( J ) ( ) sea this weekend?  
ア how    イ the    ウ going    エ about    オ to
6. This ( ) ( K ) ( ) ( L ) ( ).  
ア reminds    イ picture    ウ me    エ London    オ of

D 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

It's difficult to say when the use of candles really started. It's possible that when people were cooking meat over a fire, they found that fat from the meat burned brightly. There is \*evidence that about 5,000 years ago people started to cook animal fat into a liquid, put the liquid into a dish with a small piece of cloth or grass in it, and lit the cloth or grass with fire.

About 2,000 years ago, when the Romans were in control of Europe and North Africa, ①people started to ( candles / use / make / we / like ) today. They would \*pour liquid fat into a small tube with a piece of grass in the middle. As the liquid fat cooled, they would shape the candle with their hands. In Japan and China paper was used to form the candles.

About a thousand years ago, in the Middle Ages, candles became very popular in churches and for other religious events. The best candles in those days were made from \*beeswax, but they were still made in the same way ( ① ) in Rome. Beeswax candles burned pure and cleanly without a smoky flame. They also \*emitted a pleasant, sweet smell. So, more and more people wanted to use candles not just in church, but also to ( ② ) their homes. However, because beeswax candles were expensive, only rich people had enough money to burn them in their homes. King Edward the Fourth of England had a \*servant whose only job was to make candles. The family name Chandler comes from the word for candlemaker.

As candles became more popular, it was necessary to make many more of them. A new method of candle making was developed about 500 years ago. Many strings were tied to a long bar, and all of the strings were \*dipped into a bucket of hot wax. After each dip, the wax became thicker around the strings, making a candle. These strings, the part of the candle that people light, are called ②wicks. Candlemakers hung the candles outside for eight to ten days so that they would get hard.

About 200 years ago candlemakers started using other materials besides wax. They also started to \*weave the wicks so that candles would burn brighter and longer. The use of oil made from whale fat led to a great reduction in the whale population. Candles made by machines were also becoming popular. The wax was forced into a shaped tube, called a mold, and cooled quickly.

Even though most candles today are made by machines, many people still want handmade candles. It is thought of as an art form in many countries. Today, candles \*symbolize celebration or romance, \*soothe the senses, add atmosphere to a ceremony, and serve as accents in home decorations creating a warm and lovely glow for all to enjoy.

- (注) \*evidence : 証拠      \*pour 注ぐ、流す      \*beeswax : 蜜ろう (ろうの一種)  
\*emit : ~を発する      \*servant : 召使い      \*dip : ~を浸す      \*weave : ~を編む  
\*symbolize : ~を象徴する      \*soothe : (苦痛など)を和らげる



1. (①)に入れるのに最も適切な語を下から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア. for      イ. to      ウ. as      エ. of
2. (②)内に入る最も適切な語を下から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア. make      イ. buy      ウ. light      エ. sell
3. 下線部①が「人々は私たちが現在使っているのと同じようなろうそくを作り始めた」という意味になるように、( )内の語句を並べ替えなさい。
4. 下線部②の意味として最も適切なものを下から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア. ろうそくの火      イ. ろうそくの芯      ウ. ろうそくの台      エ. 溶けたろう
5. 次の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
①What is a family name that developed from the word for a candlemaker?  
A. Dipper.      B. Molder.      C. Wicker.      D. Chandler.  
  
②Why were candles popular in the Middle Ages?  
A. Roman things were fashionable.  
B. They came from China and Japan.  
C. They were part of religious ceremonies.  
D. They were expensive.
6. 本文の内容に一致するものを下から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
A. A forest fire led ancient people to the idea of making candles.  
B. The first candles were made from animal fat and grass or cloth.  
C. Candles were shaped by using grass or leather about 2000 years ago.  
D. Strings were dipped into hot wax to make candles longer about 500 years ago.  
E. The number of whales decreased greatly because of candle making.

**E** 次のエイミー(アメリカ人の女性)とジャン=ピエール(フランス人の男性)の会話文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Amy : So, Jean-Pierre, is this your first visit to the United States?

Jean-Pierre : Yes, ( 1 ), and many things are a little confusing. For example, some friends invited me to their home for dinner next week. I'm wondering what I should take as a gift.

Amy : Well, it would probably be fine to take some flowers — maybe a small gift, like something \*typical from your country.

Jean-Pierre : Yes. Well, in France, flowers are a good idea, too. Or a box of chocolates. Should I take cut flowers or a plant?

Amy : Oh, here in the USA, either one is OK.

Jean-Pierre : You know, in France, it's ( 2 ) to arrive a little early. Is it the same here?

Amy : Well, in the U.S. we don't arrive early, but (ア)you should arrive not more than 15 minutes late. If you're going to be later than that, you really should call so that they don't think you've gotten lost or forgotten to come.

Jean-Pierre : Oh, I wouldn't want that!

Amy : Of course not. So, in France, how do you greet your host or hostess when you arrive at their house?

Jean-Pierre : Well, when you get there, it's normal to kiss your hostess on both cheeks. If you're a man, you shake hands with the host. You don't kiss him.

Amy : OK, well, here we sometimes kiss our hostess on one cheek, not both. Generally, we don't kiss our host. (イ)It depends on (you / well / host / how / know / your ) and hostess. But, don't be surprised if your hostess gives you a big hug. Hugging is very common here.

Jean-Pierre : Wow, I sure wouldn't be expecting that! In France, hugging is considered to be closer than kissing. Oh, and another thing. In France, you shake hands with all the other guests. If you don't, it's not polite. What about here?

Amy : Well, here it's usually OK just to say hello. Oh, it's also important to look people in the eyes when you talk to them. People may think you're not friendly if you don't. And use their first names when you speak to them.

Jean-Pierre : In France, people were formal, too, in the past — uh, they didn't use first names. Now, we often use first names, too... if someone is close enough to you and you've met them before.

(注) \*typical : 特徴的な

1. 空所( 1 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。  
 ① I am                      ② it is                      ③ it's my pleasure                      ④ you are
  
2. 空所( 2 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。  
 ① loose                      ② pleasant                      ③ polite                      ④ special
  
3. 下線部(ア)にもっとも近い意味のものを①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。  
 ① it's best to arrive within 15 minutes of the scheduled time.  
 ② it's best to arrive 15 minutes after the scheduled time.  
 ③ it's necessary to arrive 15 minutes after the scheduled time.  
 ④ it's not necessary to arrive within 15 minutes of the scheduled time.
  
4. 下線部(イ)が適切な意味になるように、( )内の語句を並べ替えなさい。
  
5. 本文の内容と一致するものを①～⑤の中から2つ選びなさい。  
 ① In France, when you're invited to a dinner party, you have to bring both some flowers and a box of chocolates.  
 ② In France, when you're a man and invited to a dinner party, you should kiss the host on both cheeks.  
 ③ In the U.S., when you're invited to a dinner party, it's good enough to say hello to the other guests.  
 ④ In the U.S., when you're talking with others at a dinner party, you should not look them in the eyes.  
 ⑤ Both in the U.S. and France, recently, when you're invited to a dinner party, it has become common to use first names.

**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. 私はその事故に何の関係もなかった。  
I had ( ) to ( )( ) the accident.
  
2. このコンピューターの使い方を教えてください。  
Please teach me ( )( )( ) this computer.
  
3. 神戸は美しい夜景で有名です。  
Kobe ( )( )( ) its beautiful night view.
  
4. 彼らはとても疲れていたのに、それ以上働けなかった。  
They were ( ) tired ( ) work any ( ).

G 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

The English language is full of words that come from other languages. It is \*estimated that over one-quarter of the words in English have French origins. Even a word such as “shampoo” comes from Hindi. Yet, there are very [ 1 ] words of Japanese origin in English. Only two, “kimono” and “tsunami,” (ア)come to mind. However, recently some words from Japanese pop culture, such as “manga” and “anime” are starting to be used, although my spell checker still underlines “manga”.

The closest English translation for manga is “comics,” but the word “comics” does not really [ 2 ] what manga is. American comics typically have action and adventure content about superheroes such as Superman, Batman and Spiderman and are mostly created for young boys. The content in manga, however, is much broader and for many kinds of readers including children and adults of both sexes. The range of topics is also very [ 3 ] with fantasies, romance, superheroes, and humor, among many others.

Manga, like the animals and plants of the Galapagos Islands, has (イ)evolved into a unique \*medium which is quite unlike comics from outside of Japan. Manga’s specialized features certainly show Japan’s social environment including the language, history, and religion as well as features of social order, such as \*hierarchy and sex roles.

Another one of manga’s unique features is its length. Most manga are the same thickness as a small city’s telephone book. One manga often has 20 or 30 times as many pages as a typical comic book. It is this (A)[ \_\_\_\_ ] which shows something special about Japanese storytelling.

Pick up any manga and \*glance through the pages. One thing you will notice is that many of the panels have no dialogue. You may also notice that some of these panels show close-ups of facial expressions or wide landscape scenes. Sometimes, several panels may show a moment-by-moment passage of time. In this sense, the story moves much more slowly than comics, which progress by the dialogue. Because the story moves slowly with more focus on the details and the process than the \*plot, much more paper is needed.

Osamu Tezuka is sometimes (ウ)given credit for developing this style. He wrote and drew for a Japanese audience who liked this cinematic, slow-moving style. Related to this is the way movement is illustrated. In comics, the movement of objects, such as airplanes or bullets is usually shown from beginning to end. However, in manga, Japanese artists often do not show the ending so that readers can imagine what the motion was like, and \*thus become part of the story themselves.

Manga is becoming a mainstream \*phenomenon outside of Japan. Although it is especially popular in Korea and Taiwan, it is also (B)[ gather ] interest in North America and Europe. In the United States, manga sales have tripled recently.

Inside Japan, manga is sold in huge numbers. It is not uncommon for the most popular series to sell over two million copies a year. \*By comparison, the sales of top selling comics in the United States, where the population of young people is nearly three times that of Japan, are only about half of that figure. On the other hand, there are clear signs that the popularity of manga in Japan may have already reached the top. Sales have steadily declined since the 1990s. This may be because of the declining birth rate along with the increasing use of mobile phones and video games. \*Despite this decline, however, this unique medium still holds a special place in the hearts of Japanese people.

- (注) \*estimate : 見積もる      \*medium : 情報伝達手段      \*hierarchy : 階級制度  
\*glance : 目を通す      \*plot : 構想、筋      \*thus : このように  
\*phenomenon : 現象      \*by comparison : 比較すると      \*despite : ~にもかかわらず

- 文中の空欄  に入れるのに最も適切なものを、①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。  
①many    ②much    ③few    ④little
- 文中の空欄  に入れるのに最も適切なものを、①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。  
①know    ②describe    ③sell    ④respond
- 文中の空欄  に入れるのに最も適切なものを、①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。  
①abroad    ②narrow    ③high    ④large
- 下線部 (ア) ～ (ウ) の意味として最も近いものをそれぞれ①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。  
(ア) come to mind  
①are hated    ②can be created    ③can be remembered    ④are shocking  
  
(イ) evolved into  
①become    ②known    ③sold    ④destroyed  
  
(ウ) given credit for  
①criticized for    ②in charge of    ③praised for    ④paid lots of money for
- 下線部(A)の[    ]に入れるのに最も適切な1語を本文中から抜き出し、そのままの形で書きなさい。
- 下線部(B)の[ gather ]を必要があれば正しい形に直しなさい。
- 次の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。
  - 1) According to the passage, what percentage of English originally came from French?  
① more than 15%      ② more than 25%  
③ more than 50%      ④ more than 75%
  - 2) According to the passage, what is one of the features of manga?  
① They target many different kinds of readers.  
② They always have action and adventure.  
③ Each panel has a lot of words.  
④ Only young boys are supposed to be readers.
  - 3) According to the passage, which statement is true?  
① Manga does not reflect the features of Japanese social environment such as language, history, or religion.  
② Most manga tend to be thick, because manga need a lot of words to develop a story.  
③ In comics, panels show only facial expressions or landscape scenes.  
④ Manga are likely to be more focused on details and process than on the plot.

4) According to the passage, what did Osamu Tezuka contribute to manga?

- ① He thought of a way to draw every movement of an object from the beginning to the end.
- ② He popularized a style of writing and drawing manga that became a mainstream phenomenon all over the world.
- ③ He started a cinematic, slow-moving style for developing the story in manga.
- ④ He invented the style of putting a lot of dialogue in each panel of manga.

8. 本文によると日本でのマンガの売り上げは最近減少しているとあるが、それはなぜか。本文に即して、40字以内（句読点を含む）の日本語で説明しなさい。