

受験番号

2022年度

神戸国際高等学校入学試験

英 語

(2022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1～3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 会話を聞き、その質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを1～4の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番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1～4の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

リスニングテスト1

A new restaurant (1) in my neighborhood recently. The food is very good and the (2) are very (3).

リスニングテスト2

No. 1

- 1 He's busy with his job.
- 2 It's just a dream.
- 3 He's working too hard on it.
- 4 He has to work on it for 3 more years.

No. 2

- 1 They start work at nine o'clock.
- 2 They like surprises.
- 3 They're married.
- 4 They work together.

No. 3

- 1 The hotel.
- 2 Travelling around the country.
- 3 Playing tennis.
- 4 Meeting people from around the world.

No. 4

- 1 The food is great.
- 2 The menu is pretty.
- 3 It's close to their office.
- 4 The staff is nice.

No. 5

- 1 Get his money back.
- 2 Get a smaller sweater.
- 3 Get a larger sweater.
- 4 Exchange the sweater for another one.

リスニングテスト3

No. 1

- 1 Making notes about her customers.
- 2 Talking with her customers.
- 3 Going home.
- 4 Remembering conversations with her customers.

No. 2

- 1 Making notes every night.
- 2 Styling her customers' hair.
- 3 Remembering what her customers like to talk about.
- 4 Talking with her customers.

No. 3

- 1 To remember what kind of hairstyles they like.
- 2 Because she enjoys styling their hair.
- 3 To remember what kind of things they like to talk about.
- 4 She has to do that before she can go home.

No. 4

- 1 While they are talking.
- 2 When she gets home.
- 3 When she remembers to go home.
- 4 Before she goes home.

問題は次のページに続きます。

- 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 My mother said that she () a math teacher because math was her favorite subject in school.
ア became イ decided ウ sat エ answered
 - 2 A: Hi, Tim. How's your new life in London?
B: Well, sometimes I () lonely, but I'm OK.
ア see イ come ウ feel エ mean
 - 3 This city is famous () its beautiful river.
ア to イ for ウ in エ at
 - 4 A: It's too cold to go swimming.
B: I know. Let's stay home and watch TV ().
ア either イ almost ウ instead エ before
 - 5 After Kate and Bob had dated for five years, they decided to get ().
ア confused イ raised ウ married エ excited
 - 6 When Mathew saw a young girl fall into the river, he jumped in and () her.
ア produced イ rescued ウ created エ accepted
 - 7 A: Emi, which () of the road do people drive on in Japan?
B: The left. It's the same in Britain, isn't it?
ア plan イ height ウ image エ side
 - 8 Mike knew that his friend Kathy was going to call him from Australia, so he sat by the phone all morning, () for it to ring.
ア waiting イ searching ウ heading エ leaving
 - 9 The piano teacher () the importance of practicing daily. She told the students that their skills would not improve without regular practice.
ア emphasized イ accomplished ウ compromised エ postponed
 - 10 Ken () his homework right after school today if his grandmother hadn't stopped by for a visit. He had to wait until she left to start it.
ア began イ had begun ウ would have begun エ will begin

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 () (A) () (B) () a movie this Sunday?
ア to see イ why ウ we エ don't オ go
- 2 The () (C) () (D) ().
ア reading イ boy ウ a book エ is オ Aiko's brother
- 3 It () (E) () (F) () to get to school.
ア an hour イ than ウ me エ takes オ more
- 4 A: Beth, could you ask Mom to come and help me cook dinner?
B: No, Sam. You () (G) () (H) () for help. I'm sure you can do it by yourself.
ア so dependent イ shouldn't ウ on エ Mom オ be
- 5 A: Professor Martin is great, isn't he?
B: Yeah. I really like () (I) () (J) (). He's always friendly and tries to answer their questions.
ア the way イ students ウ talks エ he オ to
- 6 A: Dad, the stereo doesn't sound very good. I () (K) () (L) ().
B: Yeah. I guess it's getting old. We'll have to buy a new one soon.
ア it イ something is ウ think エ with オ wrong

D 次の英文を読み、設問 1～6 の () に適するもの、また、設問 7、8 の質問の答えをそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

Since 1750, doctors have discovered cures for many *diseases. They have also learned how to *prevent some viruses and bacteria from making people ill.

Vaccines are medicines that teach a person's body how to stop a disease in the future. *Smallpox is a disease that killed millions of people. In the past, doctors in Asia and Africa put smallpox *scabs up a healthy person's nose to give them a weak smallpox disease. This worked as a vaccine on some people, but it killed others!

In 1796, a British doctor called Edward Jenner made smallpox vaccines from *cowpox — a disease that cows had. His vaccine stopped thousands of people dying from smallpox.

Today, doctors and nurses *inject vaccines. They use a needle to put the vaccine into a person's arm or another part of their body. The vaccine is a weak type of a virus or bacteria. When a vaccine is inside the body, the body starts to make *antibodies to attack the vaccine.

Antibodies are substances in the blood that can kill viruses and bacteria. When the body has learned how to make the antibodies, it's ready to kill viruses or bacteria when they get inside the body. This prevents the person getting that disease in the future.

In 1864, a French scientist called Louis Pasteur discovered that bacteria in the air could cause disease. Then he had the idea that you could prevent disease by stopping bacteria getting into the body.

A British *surgeon called Joseph Lister used Louis Pasteur's ideas to make the first *antiseptics. Antiseptics were substances that could kill bacteria on tools used in surgery. They could also kill bacteria that make wounds become *infected. This stopped many people dying after they had surgery.

Penicillin was the world's first *antibiotic. Antibiotics are drugs that can cure illnesses caused by bacteria. Before penicillin, people could die from a small wound in their skin if bacteria made the wound become infected!

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928, but two other scientists, Howard Florey and Ernst Chain, tested penicillin to find out if it was safe to use. They also made penicillin that they could inject. Penicillin helped thousands of wounded soldiers during World War II, between 1939 and 1945. Since that time, penicillin has saved the lives of millions of people.

When we touch things, we get bacteria on our hands that can make us ill. The best way to prevent infections is to wash our hands often!

*disease : 病気 *prevent : (～が…するのを) 妨げる *smallpox : 天然痘
*scab : かさぶた *cowpox : 牛痘 *inject : 注射する *antibodies : 抗体
*surgeon : 外科医 *antiseptic : 消毒剤 *infected : 感染した *antibiotic : 抗生物質

- 1 Millions of people were killed by ().
 ア antiseptics イ scabs ウ smallpox エ vaccines
2. Antibodies are produced by ().
 ア bacteria イ the body ウ vaccines エ viruses
- 3 The substances that kill bacteria are ().
 ア antiseptics イ diseases ウ needles エ wounds
- 4 The world's first antibiotic was ().
 ア cowpox イ penicillin ウ smallpox エ vaccine
- 5 Bacterial infections can be treated by ().
 ア antibiotics イ blood ウ viruses エ wounds
- 6 During World War II, the wounded soldiers were treated with ().
 ア antibodies イ antiseptics ウ penicillin エ vaccines
- 7 Which of the following is false?
 ア Antibiotics are drugs that can treat infection caused by bacteria.
 イ Antibodies are substances in the blood that can kill viruses and bacteria.
 ウ Antiseptics are widely used in hospitals.
 エ Vaccines are medicines that produce viruses or bacteria to prevent a disease.
- 8 Which of the following is true?
 ア Alexander Fleming discovered the first antibiotic in 1928.
 イ Edward Jenner made smallpox vaccines in 1750.
 ウ Joseph Lister made the first antibody in 1864.
 エ Louis Pasteur made the first antiseptic in 1928.

E 次の会話文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Yumi : I heard that you'll return to Australia in July.

Cindy : [①] I am almost finished with my study abroad program. This past year in Japan has gone by so fast!

Naoki : Well, you know what they say, "Time flies when you're having fun." [②].

Cindy : Yes, I am! I've seen so much and had so many wonderful experiences. I will never forget the time I've spent in Japan.

Yumi : What have you enjoyed the most during your stay in our country?

Cindy : I've really enjoyed experiencing the traditional culture of Japan, and visiting shrines and temples, and other examples of Japanese architecture. But, I think what I have enjoyed the most are traditional Japanese foods.

Naoki : You mean what we call *washoku*, [③]?

Cindy : Yes, I do! I especially sushi, tempura, and miso soup.

Yumi : The Japanese government *defines *washoku* as a customary social practice expressing respect for nature and serving to strengthen the bonds of family and community. *Washoku* has become one of the main attractions for people who visit Japan. I think the inclusion of *washoku* to *the UNESCO's List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2013, making it the fifth food-related heritage to make the list, really helped increase interest in Japanese food.

Cindy : Japanese food has been very popular in Australia for many years, and there are a lot of restaurants that prepare what they say are Japanese foods. But, the food I have had in Japan tastes much different than the so-called Japanese food I have often eaten in Australia.

Naoki : I think many restaurants change the flavor of foreign foods to what they think will taste better to the local people. For example, adding sugar to foods to make them taste sweeter.

Cindy : One of the reasons I like *washoku* is that they don't add a lot of unnecessary *ingredients, like sugar. In Japan they use fresh ingredients and prepare the food in a way that uses the flavor of each ingredient.

Yumi : *Washoku* is also very healthy. The Japanese style of eating provides a good nutritional balance. Also, they use very little animal fats in *washoku*. They say that this is one of the reasons why many Japanese people live so long.

Cindy : I also like how they express the beauty of nature and seasonal changes when serving food in Japan. I have often seen Japanese food decorated with flowers and leaves, and served on plates that match the season.

Naoki : I think that one reason for the request for inclusion of *washoku* on the UNESCO list was to try to increase *awareness about Japanese food in foreign countries.

Yumi : On the other hand, other people say that the effort to *preserve *washoku* grew out of a concern that Japanese people are starting to forget the culture of *washoku*. While the actual lifestyles of people change with the times, we should keep in mind the traditional culture of Japanese food.

*define : ～を定義する *the UNESCO's List of Intangible Cultural Heritage : ユネスコ
無形文化遺産 *ingredient : 材料 *awareness : 意識 *preserve : ～を保護する

- 1 文中の①に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下のア～エのうちから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア Yes, you do. イ Yes, I will. ウ Yes, I won't. エ Yes, I do.
- 2 文中の②に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下のア～エのうちから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア You must be joking about your stay in Japan.
イ You must be enjoying your stay in Australia.
ウ You must be having to stay in Japan.
エ You must be enjoying your stay in Japan.
- 3 文中の③に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下のア～エのうちから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア do you イ haven't you ウ don't you エ did you
- 4 Which of the following statements is true?
ア Yumi thinks that interest in Japanese food has increased since 2013.
イ Naoki said that restaurants never change the flavor of foreign foods.
ウ Cindy said that Japanese food is not very popular in Australia.
エ Cindy said that all Japanese food tastes the same no matter where it is prepared.
- 5 Which of the following statements is true?
ア Cindy said she likes *washoku* because they add a lot of sugar to make it taste sweeter.
イ Yumi said *washoku* is very healthy.
ウ Cindy said that some restaurants add sugar to foods to make them taste sweeter.
エ Yumi said they never use animal fats when preparing *washoku*.
- 6 Which of the following statements is false?
ア Cindy said she has often seen Japanese food decorated with flowers.
イ Naoki thinks that people have tried to increase awareness of Japanese food in other countries.
ウ Yumi thinks that times have changed and Japanese people need to forget the culture of *washoku*.
エ Cindy said she likes how they express seasonal changes when serving food in Japan.

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 私の前の男の人が最後のケーキを買った。

The man in () () () bought the last cake.

2 彼は親切なことに私を車で送ってくれた。

It was () () () to drive me home.

3 朝の散歩ほど気持ちのいいものはない。

() () () pleasant as a walk in the morning.

4 あなたは好むと好まざるとに関わらず、行かなければならない。

You have to go () you like it () ().

問題は次のページに続きます。

G 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

In 2002, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) conducted a poll to select the 100 Greatest Britons in history. Winston Churchill, who was the prime minister during the Second World War, was the winner. Second was the engineer, Isambard Kingdom Brunel. Third was Diana, Princess of Wales, the highest ranked woman. However, no black people were named in the BBC poll. As a reaction to this, an internet vote was organized the following year to select the greatest black Britons. A woman called Mary Seacole emerged as the first choice.

But who is Mary Seacole? And what did she do? She was born in 1805 in Kingston, Jamaica. Her father was a Scottish soldier. She learned a great deal about medicine from her mother who ran a hospital in Kingston. Then, in 1836, she married an Englishman but he died early. After the death of her husband, Seacole dedicated herself to caring for sick people in Jamaica until she moved to Las Cruces in Panama where she helped her brother manage a hospital.

In 1854, Seacole read newspaper reports of *the Crimean War. She was so moved by the reports that she decided to sail to England to join a group of nurses led by a woman called Florence Nightingale, who had been asked by the British government to help take care of wounded soldiers. However, her offer of help was (①) by Nightingale, so Seacole arranged her own way to the war zone in February 1855, where she set up a hospital for British soldiers.

As a result of her work in the Crimea, Florence Nightingale has come to be regarded as the founder of modern nursing and was ranked fifty-second in the BBC poll of the 100 Greatest Britons. However, Baffour Ankomah, the editor of *New African* magazine, believes that Mary Seacole *deserves greater *recognition than Nightingale. The main reason that Seacole has been ignored by history, according to Ankomah, is because she was black. In support of this, he argues that she had far more medical experience than Nightingale and did more in the Crimea itself. In contrast, he points out that Nightingale had only three months medical training and that most of her work was in hospitals in Turkey, far away from the war. In fact, Nightingale's real strength was as a manager. She spent almost all of her time training nurses and *implementing an efficient care system, in contrast with Seacole who actually went out to the battlefield and treated the sick and dying on both sides.

Seacole stayed in the Crimea until 1856, and then returned to England. She had spent almost all of her money on her work in the Crimea, but she managed to make some money with the publication in 1857 of her book, the *Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in Many Lands*, which sold well. In 1867, Seacole's friends in the military set up a pension to support her in her old age, which was *approved by the queen of England. Seacole passed away on May 14, 1881, and her body was laid to rest in Kensal Green Cemetery, West London.

Seacole's story was still largely ignored by British society, even after her grave was restored in 1973 by the Vitae Club, a Jamaican women's organization. Patrick Vernon, the man who organized the 2003 internet vote, believes that the poll did (②) to raise interest in Seacole's life and work. As a result, an award ceremony was held in 2004 to celebrate the greatest black Briton. At the ceremony, Sylvia Denton, the president of the Royal College of Nursing said, "Mary deserves a statue in London to ③commemorate her important place in nursing history". After a 12-year-long campaign which raised £500,000, in 2016 a statue of Mary Seacole was erected in the grounds of St Thomas' Hospital, Central London.

*the Crimean War : クリミア戦争 (1853-1856 年。イギリス・フランス・トルコなどの
連合軍とロシアとの戦い) *deserve : ~に値する *recognition : 評価、表彰
*implement : ~を実行する *approve : ~を認める

- 1 According to the passage, in the BBC poll on the greatest British people in history, Mary Seacole ().
ア was ranked in first place
イ was ranked higher than Princess Diana
ウ was the highest ranked black woman
エ was not ranked at all

- 2 According to the passage, Mary spent her childhood in ().
ア Jamaica イ Scotland ウ England エ Panama

- 3 According to paragraph three, which place is referred to as “the war zone”?
ア England イ The Crimea ウ Russia エ France.

- 4 Which of the following best fits in (①)?
ア accepted イ refused ウ encouraged エ invited

- 5 According to paragraph four, which of the following is **NOT** true of Florence Nightingale?
ア She is known for founding modern nursing.
イ She had little training as a nurse.
ウ She worked as a manager for only three months.
エ She spent little time working in the Crimea.

- 6 According to the passage, when Mary Seacole returned to England from the Crimea, ().
ア she had little money イ she found it hard to sell her book
ウ she set up a pension for herself エ she met the queen of England

- 7 Which of the following best fits in (②)?
ア nothing イ little ウ much エ almost

- 8 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word (③)?
ア understand イ honor ウ congratulate エ realize

- 9 Which two of the following statements are true? (Choose two options.)
ア Mary’s knowledge of medicine came from her mother.
イ Before going to Panama, Mary decided to help wounded soldiers in the Crimea.
ウ During the Crimean War, Mary treated injured soldiers only at a safe hospital.
エ Mary’s statue was built in 2016 because of a 12-year-long campaign.