

受験番号

2024年度

神戸国際高等学校入学試験

英語

(2024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

My sister (1 _____) in France for one year. She (2 _____) French every day at a university and made many, wonderful friends (3 _____) she was there.

リスニングテスト2

No.1

- 1 Practice tennis.
- 2 Do his homework.
- 3 Eat dinner.
- 4 Take a shower.

No.2

- 1 They like to buy clothes.
- 2 They like black T-shirts.
- 3 They both like BLF very much.
- 4 They go to the same school.

No.3

- 1 Take a nap.
- 2 Finish the sales report.
- 3 Eat a lot of pasta.
- 4 Go home early.

No.4

- 1 Go camping.
- 2 Work.
- 3 Go to Korea.
- 4 Go to Hokkaido.

No.5

- 1 His sister broke his tennis racket.
- 2 He has to clean his room.
- 3 He can't watch the tennis tournament.
- 4 He can't find his tennis racket.

リスニングテスト3

No.1

- 1 Before their summer vacation.
- 2 During their summer vacation.
- 3 After their summer vacation.
- 4 During their spring vacation.

No.2

- 1 Which restaurants to eat at.
- 2 Which places to visit in Okinawa.
- 3 Which things to do while they are in Okinawa.
- 4 Which hotel to stay at in Okinawa.

No. 3

- 1 Hyogo University.
- 2 Kyushu University.
- 3 Okinawa University.
- 4 We don't know.

No. 4

- 1 From the Internet.
- 2 From a travel company.
- 3 From their university.
- 4 From their friends.

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 Bob () five friends to his party.
ア made イ visited ウ invited エ spoke
- 2 A: Thanks for () me the DVD, Jane. Sorry I kept it for a long time.
B: No problem.
ア filling イ lending ウ breaking エ asking
- 3 A: I like taking pictures, so I always () my camera in my bag.
ア miss イ prove ウ arrive エ carry
- 4 A: I () that Kelly just had a baby boy.
B: Really? That's great!
ア told イ gave ウ left エ heard
- 5 Yesterday, I went shopping for my mother's birthday present, but I forgot () my purse.
ア taken イ took ウ take エ to take
- 6 The number of foreign visitors in this country () greatly increased.
ア have イ has ウ is エ are
- 7 Please pick me () at two at my home.
ア up イ out ウ off エ away
- 8 I must have a bad tooth () out.
ア pull イ to pull ウ pulled エ pulling
- 9 () seems difficult at first often turns out to be easy.
ア Which イ That ウ What エ It
- 10 I believe the day will come () there will be no war.
ア when イ because ウ after エ which

C 次の文が正しい英文になるように、空所に入る語を選びなさい。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) () () afternoon?
ア a walk イ going ウ about エ for オ how カ this
- 2 () (C) () (D) () () last week?
ア his house イ did ウ know エ you オ sold カ Mr. Smith
- 3 My father () (E) () (F) () ().
ア a horse イ taught ウ ride エ me オ to カ how
- 4 The movie () (G) () (H) () ().
ア my mother イ watched ウ I エ was オ wonderful カ with
- 5 This () (I) () (J) () () park.
ア path イ take ウ you エ will オ the カ to
- 6 He has () (K) () (L) () () I have.
ア times イ three ウ books エ as オ many カ as

D 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

(ア) In many parts of the world, “alien species” — plants or animals that have moved from their original home to a new area — are causing problems for the environment. Sometimes people have intentionally introduced a new species; sometimes it arrives accidentally, as a result of international trade. In its new location, the alien species has [1] natural enemies, so it can grow in numbers without limit. Over time, the new species takes living space and food away from the native plants and animals. The result can be dramatic change in the natural landscape, and (a)serious problems for the people who live there.

(イ) The tiger mosquito is an example of an alien species of *insect. This kind of mosquito is common in Asia, but in recent years it has moved to parts of southern Europe, too. Scientists believe that the eggs of this insect probably arrived inside some car tires that had become filled with water. In just a few years, tiger mosquitoes (b)multiplicated and spread over large areas of Italy and other countries. Tiger mosquitoes can reproduce faster than the common European mosquito can, so they quickly came to *outnumber native mosquitoes. [2] they do not *pose a dangerous risk for humans, tiger mosquitoes are far more *aggressive than European mosquitoes, and the effect of their bite is worse.

(ウ) Zebra mussels are an example of an animal that has moved to another *continent. This small shellfish was first discovered in one of the Great Lakes of North America in 1986, probably after having come over from Russia on a cargo ship. In a few years they spread over all the Great Lakes region and also into many rivers. They have grown into thick *masses, covering many lake or river bottoms. In some places they have blocked up the pipes of power stations and water treatment centers. Government officials say zebra mussels have caused millions of dollars’ worth of damage.

(エ) These animals were brought to Hawaii in the 1800s to kill rats in the *sugarcane fields. Since then they have become much more numerous, and they are now a major threat to bird life, because one of their favorite foods is birds’ eggs. [3], the Indian mongoose has caused millions of dollars’ worth of damage to *poultry farmers in Hawaii, and it has greatly reduced the numbers of many native bird species. Many of those species, which are unique to the Hawaiian islands, are now at risk of *extinction.

注)

*insect : 昆虫	*outnumber : (…)より数で勝る	*pose : (問題など)を引き起こす
*aggressive : 攻撃的(な)	*continent : 大陸	*mass : 多数(量)、かたまり
*sugarcane : 砂糖きび	*poultry : (食用の)鳥類	*extinction : 絶滅

- 1 本文のテーマとして最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。
- ア people introducing alien species into new locations
 - イ environmental problems caused by insects
 - ウ alien species' effect on the environment
 - エ an alien species that has caused great damage
- 2 次の文は本文のどこに入りますか。最も適切な個所を本文中の(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選びなさい。
- Another example is the Indian mongoose.
- 3 下線部(a)の“serious”に最も意味が近いものをア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。
- ア uncomfortable イ sincere ウ advanced エ severe
- 4 下線部(b)の“multiplied”に最も意味が近いものをア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。
- ア increased in number イ grew in size
 - ウ changed their appearance エ lost their strength
- 5 空所〔 1 〕～〔 3 〕に入る最も適切な語(句)をア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。
- 〔1〕 ア no イ many ウ strong エ all
 - 〔2〕 ア When イ However ウ Though エ Because
 - 〔3〕 ア However イ Fortunately ウ As a result エ For a while
- 6 本文の内容と一致するものをア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。
- ア International trade may cause new species to be introduced.
 - イ Tiger mosquitoes were common in southern Europe.
 - ウ Zebra mussels have caused great damage to poultry farmers.
 - エ The Indian mongoose was brought to Hawaii to kill birds.

E 次の会話文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Read the following conversation between two students, Kei and Sana. They each went on different study abroad programs and have just returned to Japan. This is their first day back at school in Japan.

Kei : Hi, Sana. Long time no see. How have you been?

Sana : Great, thanks. I just got back from study abroad. It was terrific.

Kei : Me too!

Sana : Really? It looks more like you've been on vacation. You're so suntanned.

Kei : That's because I was studying in Western Australia. It was summer there and the sun is pretty strong. You can get a lot of sun if you go to the beach.

Sana : That sounds fantastic. You must have had a good time.

Kei : I did. The college there was great. And so was my host family, and the food, and sight-seeing. I learned so much. I miss it already.

Sana : (X)

Kei : (Y)

Sana : It was! The clothes I brought weren't right. It was so cold in Canada and there was so much snow! Even though I bought a big coat and boots, I had to wear this college fleece every day to keep warm too. I didn't like it much at first, but now it's my favorite thing.

Kei : All that snow is better than dry weather and endless heat. There's a water shortage in Australia, so we always had to be careful about how much we used. There was even a timer for taking a shower. They were so strict.

Sana : A timer? What do you mean?

Kei : My homestay had a rule: no showers longer than ten minutes. The first time I took a shower, I stayed in for 20 minutes and my host mother got really upset.

Sana : Wow! (1) I guess I was lucky to live in a dormitory. I could pretty much do what I wanted, when I wanted.

Kei : We had a lot of other rules, too. Like we only washed clothes once a week to save water. I didn't have enough clothes to wear because I had planned to travel light and wash my clothes more often.

Sana : That doesn't sound like much fun.

Kei : (2) but it wasn't that bad. You get used to it. And, it was a good excuse for me to go shopping and buy some new clothes to bring back. That was kind of fun. And even though we had some strict rules, my host family were really nice. They often helped me out and planned a lot of fun activities. They have a daughter my age, Amy, so we hung out a lot. I hope she'll come to Japan to study abroad.

Sana : Nice! That would be great if we can have her here as an exchange student.

Kei : (3) She already knows me, and I can introduce her to some of my friends — like you.

Sana : Sure thing. Why not introduce us online now?

Kei : OK. We're in touch on SNS all the time. It's almost as good as being there.

1 Based on the natural flow of the conversation, choose the most suitable answer from (a)–(g) to fill in the blank spaces (X) and (Y).

- (a) What do you miss the most?
- (b) I think I miss my new friends the most.
- (c) Me, too. I especially miss my host family.
- (d) Really? I suppose it must have been tough sometimes.
- (e) I didn't have much money to go shopping often, but I did get some souvenirs.
- (f) I certainly won't miss the weather where I went!
- (g) What do you think is the best thing you brought back?

2 Select the most suitable phrase from (a)–(d) to fill the blank spaces (1)~(3) to complete the conversation.

(1)

- (a) I can believe that.
- (b) I can identify with that.
- (c) I can't imagine that.
- (d) I can't stand that.

(2)

- (a) I can see how you might think so,
- (b) I can't say enough about it,
- (c) I will say one thing,
- (d) I don't think that,

(3)

- (a) Here's a thought.
- (b) Here's one way.
- (c) That's the idea.
- (d) That's your plan.

3 Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Sana had to wear her college fleece every day because of the strict rule of the college.
- (b) Kei's host family washed her clothes once a week because they were busy going shopping.
- (c) Kei's host family was kind enough to give her a lot of activities.
- (d) Amy is planning to come to Japan as an exchange student.

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) ご両親によろしくお伝えください。

Please () () to your parents for me.

(2) 駅は電車が遅れたせいで人でいっぱいだった。

The station was () () people because the trains were late.

(3) そういうわけで私は彼のことを怒っているのです。

That () () I am angry with him.

(4) スーザンは小さな動物の世話をするのが好きです。

Susan likes to () () of small animals.

G 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Humans have always looked into the sky and wondered about what lies beyond the Earth. For (1)many, *curiosity stopped there. Others dreamed of journeying into space, exploring the Moon, landing on Mars, or traveling to the stars. The dream of space travel and exploration turned to reality in the 20th century. The first practical steps were taken at the start of the century, and later rockets were developed to blast away from Earth. In 1961, the first person reached space. By the end of the century, thousands of spacecraft and hundreds of space travelers had been launched into space.

Now people from around the world are involved in space exploration. The vast majority will never go anywhere near space, but it is a major part of their lives. Only a handful of the world's countries regularly launch vehicles into space, but many more countries are involved in the preparation and manufacture of spacecraft and development of space technology. Others are involved in monitoring space activities or in simply *reaping the benefits of space exploration, from the knowledge they gain of the Universe, to the cheap and instant telephone calls they make via satellites. Some nations work alone; others pool financial resources, knowledge, and *expertise. Sending an *astronaut, a space *probe, or a satellite into space is a billion-dollar venture, which is achieved by thousands of people, and benefits hundreds of thousands more.

First of all, a rocket is needed to get anything and anyone into space. It provides the power to lift itself and its cargo off the ground and, in a short span of time, the power to attain the speed that will carry it away from *gravity's pull and into space. The burning rocket fuels produce hot gases that are *expelled through *an exhaust nozzle at the bottom of the rocket. This provides the force that lifts the (2)vehicle off the ground. The space rocket was developed in the first half of the 20th century. Typically, two rockets a week are launched into space from somewhere in the world.

When the first space shuttle was launched in 1981, it marked a turning point in space travel. (3)Conventional one-use rockets had until then been the only way of sending astronauts or cargo into space. If space travel was to become a regular event, a reusable system was needed. The United States came up with the answer in the form of the Space Transportation System (STS), or shuttle, for short. It is launched like a conventional rocket but returns to Earth like a plane. This means that two of its three main parts are used over and over again. Shuttles transport crew and equipment to the International Space Station (ISS), launch, *retrieve, and repair satellites, launch space probes, and (4)serve as space laboratories.

Until now, around 400 people and countless other living creatures have traveled into space. All but 26 of them — the men who went to the Moon — have spent their time in space in (5)a craft orbiting Earth. (6)Competition to travel into space is fierce. When a call for potential European astronauts was made in the early 1990s, 20,000 people applied, six of whom were chosen for training. Astronauts are men and women with an outstanding ability in a scientific discipline, who are both mentally and physically fit. Originally, animals went into space to test the conditions prior to the first human flight. Now, along with insects and birds, they accompany astronauts, and are used for scientific research.

All the things that we do on Earth to stay alive are also done by astronauts in space. Astronauts still need to eat, breathe, sleep, keep clean and healthy, and use the toilet.

Everything needed for these activities is transported to, or made in, space. The main difference between life on Earth and life in space is weightlessness. Seemingly simple, everyday tasks, such as breathing, need to be carefully thought out. As the astronauts use up oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide, they are in danger of suffocating. Fresh oxygen is circulated through the craft. Water *vapor from the astronauts' breath is collected and recycled for use in experiments and for drinking. Air rather than water is used to *suck, instead of flush, body wastes away.

注) *curiosity : 好奇心 *reap the benefits of : (～)からの利益を得る
*expertise : 専門的知識、技術 *astronaut : 宇宙飛行士 *probe : 無人観測宇宙船
*gravity : 重力 *expel : (～)を排出する *an exhaust nozzle : 噴射口
*retrieve : (～)を回収する *vapor : 蒸気 *suck : (～)を吸い込む

1 次の各設問に答えなさい。

(1) 下線部(1) “many”の後に省略されていると考えられる語は次のどれか。

- ① things ② people ③ years ④ items

(2) 下線部(2) “vehicle”は、その前に出てくるどの単語の言い換えとなっているか。

- ① nozzle ② bottom ③ rocket ④ force

(3) 下線部(3) “Conventional”の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① passive ② large ③ traditional ④ peculiar

(4) 下線部(4) “serve”の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① can be helped ② can be started
③ can be used ④ can be provided

(5) 下線部(5) “a craft orbiting Earth”の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① 地球の周りを回っている宇宙船の軌道
② 宇宙船が軌道に乗って周回している地球
③ 地球の周りを軌道に乗って回っている宇宙船
④ 地球の周りを宇宙船が軌道に乗って回ること

(6) 下線部(6) “Competition to travel into space is fierce.”の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① There are an enormous number of applicants who want to be astronauts, but only very few are selected.
② If you travel into space, you will encounter lots of dangers, so being an astronaut is not to be recommended.
③ In order to be an astronaut, you have to endure very frightening experiences.
④ In order to be an astronaut, you may have to do something very cruel.

2 本文の内容について次の各設問に対する答えとして適するものを①～④の中から選びなさい。

(1) How did the dream of space travel come true?

- ① Men looked up into the sky.
- ② Curiosity stopped there.
- ③ Astronauts landed on Mars.
- ④ Rockets were developed to blast away from the earth.

(2) How is it that many countries around the world are involved in space exploration?

- ① They never go anywhere near space.
- ② They regularly launch vehicles into space, to explore the Moon, land on Mars, and travel to the stars.
- ③ They take part in the preparation and manufacture of spacecraft and development of space technology.
- ④ It is a minor part of their lives.

(3) What is needed to send an astronaut into space?

- ① Gravity is. ② The nozzle is. ③ A rocket is. ④ A satellite is.

(4) Which of the following statements about shuttles is true?

- ① They are the only way of sending astronauts into space.
- ② Their three main parts are reusable.
- ③ Space shuttles were used before conventional rockets.
- ④ They can retrieve satellites.

(5) Which of the following statements is true?

- ① To stay alive, astronauts have to do in space many of the things that they do on earth.
- ② Everything necessary for astronauts is manufactured in space.
- ③ Not everything loses its weight in space.
- ④ Water vapor from the astronauts' bodies is thrown away into space because it is useless.