

受験番号

2025年度

神戸国際高等学校 入学試験

英 語

(2025年2月10日実施、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

John went to Canada to study 1 at a university for one year. He studied 2, physics and 3 while there.

## リスニングテスト2

### No. 1

- 1 He had to practice tennis.
- 2 He had to see a doctor.
- 3 He was sick.
- 4 He had to clean his house.

### No. 2

- 1 Go shopping.
- 2 Do some homework.
- 3 Make dinner.
- 4 Grow strawberries.

### No. 3

- 1 He's not busy, now.
- 2 He washed his dishes.
- 3 Alice doesn't know where the sink is.
- 4 Alice is much younger than David.

### No. 4

- 1 He paid for a window to be fixed.
- 2 He broke the woman's window.
- 3 He watched a baseball game with his friends.
- 4 He fixed the woman's window.

### No. 5

- 1 He took a taxi.
- 2 He took a bus.
- 3 He rode his bicycle.
- 4 He walked.

### リスニングテスト 3

No.1

- 1 In September.
- 2 Last week.
- 3 Next week.
- 4 Tomorrow.

No.2

- 1 He started university.
- 2 He moved to Kyoto.
- 3 He started a part-time job.
- 4 He learned how to do housework.

No. 3

- 1 Live by himself.
- 2 Go to France.
- 3 Find a part-time job.
- 4 Start university.

No. 4

- 1 Only Richard.
- 2 Richard, his mother and his older sister.
- 3 Richard and his older sister.
- 4 Richard and some friends from France.

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 Kate has a good ( ). She can remember all her friends' birthdays.

ア care      イ wish      ウ memory      エ hope

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 A: Are you going to Paris soon, Janet?

B: I want to, but I can't now. I have to ( ) some money.

ア fall      イ ride      ウ work      エ save

4 Judy and Kana went to a new Italian restaurant for lunch. ( ) of them had pizza.

ア Both      イ Others      ウ Much      エ Someone

5 Aunt Kathy's dog is ( ) big that it looks like a bear!

ア so      イ even      ウ yet      エ over

6 I bought some flowers for my friend ( ) the way to the hospital.

ア on      イ in      ウ by      エ from

7 A: Excuse me. Could you tell me ( ) the next train arrives?

B: Let me see. At 11:50.

ア how      イ where      ウ when      エ what

8 I have ( ) Mr. Green for more than four years.

ア know      イ knew      ウ known      エ knowing

9 A: Helen, I'd like you ( ) Susan with her math homework.

B: Sure.

ア help      イ helped      ウ be helped      エ to help

10 Yumi stood up and cheered when her favorite singer finally ( ) on the stage at the concert.

ア stuck      イ relied      ウ appeared      エ spread

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 The (     )( A )(     )( B )(     )(     ) exciting.  
ア and New Zealand    イ between    ウ was    エ Japan    オ very    カ rugby match
- 2 (     )( C )(     )( D )(     )(     ) Canada?  
ア enjoy    イ your trip    ウ did    エ to    オ you    カ how
- 3 It (     )( E )(     )( F )(     )(     ) in this river.  
ア to    イ children    ウ for    エ swim    オ dangerous    カ is
- 4 I will (     )( G )(     )( H )(     )(     ) time.  
ア I    イ send    ウ an e-mail    エ have    オ you    カ when
- 5 Nancy (     )( I )(     )( J )(     )(     ) last month.  
ア visiting    イ Australia    ウ her    エ in    オ enjoyed    カ sister
- 6 It (     )( K )(     )( L )(     )(     ) the math problem.  
ア long time    イ do    ウ took    エ to    オ a    カ Becky

D 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Many people find it hard to lose weight. Commercials for diet plans, home workout equipment, and shape-wear show that many people want to get in shape. But small habits can stop you from reaching your goal. In fact, there are some common eating habits that can make weight loss more difficult.

Eating healthy at a restaurant is possible, but it's hard. The tasty smells, free drink refills\*, and big portions\* can make you pick unhealthy foods and eat too much. You also don't know what's in your food. How much oil did they use? Is the sauce made with butter? If you eat out a lot, you can't control the ①ingredients and portion sizes of much of your diet. ②Making your own meals lets you choose better and more responsibly.

Research has shown that people who skip breakfast actually end up consuming more calories throughout the day. You are more likely to be over-hungry by lunch time, causing you to eat more calories and probably less healthy food. And if you don't eat in the morning after sleeping for several hours, your body starts to prepare for possible starvation\*. When you have that big lunch, your body is more likely to store\* those calories as fat just in case you don't eat again.

If you aren't hungry when you wake up, try to stop eating at least 2-3 hours before you go to bed. Start eating something small for breakfast, like a little yogurt or an egg with some fruit or vegetables. ③With a little practice, you will be eating on a healthier schedule.

You eat healthy, home-cooked meals, so why can't you lose weight? The problem might be careless snacking. The tin\* of nuts on your desk empties faster than it should. You planned to have just a couple of cookies while watching TV, but you ate them all without noticing.

If you need a snack, take out a portion size to eat and put the package away. Be careful of how much you eat. Bring healthy, portioned snacks to work so you can pick on them instead of getting that double size bag of chips out of the vending machine and “accidentally” eating the whole thing. Snacking is a part of a healthy diet; the key is portion control and smart choices.

【注】 refill : おかわり                      portion : 分量、1人前  
starvation : 空腹状態                      store : 蓄える                      tin : かん詰めの缶





E 次の会話文を読んで、空所( 1 )から( 6 )に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

Ann : Hi, Yuka. Are you writing a report on something?

Yuka : Oh, this paper? No, I'm not. I'm organizing a party.

Ann : A party! Oh, that's nice.

Yuka : Yes, and I was just going to invite you. Look. Your name is on the list of people to contact.

Ann : Oh, that's kind of you to think of me. So, ( 1 )

Yuka : It's a birthday party for Eva. You know her, right?

Ann : The exchange student from Paris? Yes, I know her well. She helps me with my French. I really like her.

Yuka : Yes. Me, too. I think she'd appreciate having a party.

Ann : She definitely would. She told me recently that she was a bit homesick. I can't wait to talk to her about it.

Yuka : ( 2 ) It's a surprise birthday party; we don't want her to know we're planning it.

Ann : I see! Of course, I won't say a word. So, when are you planning to have the party?

Yuka : Well, her birthday is next Thursday, and we thought we could celebrate on that day in the cafeteria after school. ( 3 )

Ann : Unfortunately, I'm not. I have to start my part-time job at that time.

Yuka : Well, ( 4 )

Ann : No, don't do that. We wouldn't have so much time and it's crowded in the cafeteria then.

Yuka : Yes, but I'm sure Eva would want you to be there, too.

Ann : Okay, ( 5 ) I'll just tell my boss that I have to come a bit late that day, or I can switch days with a co-worker.

Yuka : Are you sure about that?

Ann : Yes, absolutely. I'd be happy to do that for Eva. So, ( 6 )

Yuka : How about contributing 300 yen to buy a cake? With so many people coming, we should be able to get a nice, big one.

- 1 ア what kind of party is it?  
イ what kind of party was it?  
ウ what's your favorite kind of party?  
エ what kind of parties do you like to plan?
- 2 ア That will be fun! イ That's a good idea.  
ウ Yes, she loves to talk. エ Oh, you can't tell her yet!
- 3 ア Are you working then?  
イ Are you available then?  
ウ Are you busy at that time?  
エ Are you looking forward to joining us?
- 4 ア I guess we could cancel the party.  
イ perhaps we could just give her a birthday card.  
ウ maybe we can have the party at a restaurant after school.  
エ maybe we can move the start of the party up to lunchtime.
- 5 ア work comes first. イ just forget about me.  
ウ I'll come to the party. エ I'll have to miss the party.
- 6 ア can I bring something to the party?  
イ would you like to borrow some money?  
ウ how much do drinks cost at the cafeteria?  
エ do we need to pay money to use the cafeteria?

G 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

①Dr. Maria Montessori was born in Italy in 1870. As a child, Maria already had a kind heart. She showed interest in the poor by doing some knitting for them daily. And once, when her parents were having a heated argument, she dragged a chair in between them, stood on it and held their hands together as tightly as she could.

At the age of 12 her family moved to Rome to give her better educational opportunities\*. Her parents suggested Maria should follow a teaching career, like many women of her time. She refused and chose engineering to pursue her love of mathematics. To be able to study ② this, she had to attend a school for boys. She later decided to change her career and switched to medicine. A woman studying medicine was unheard of in her time but she became ( ③ ) in Italy. She was able to finish and pay for her studies by obtaining scholarships\*.

As she was not doing what was expected of women in her time, ④ her father disapproved of her career choice. However, this changed when Maria Montessori gave a strong speech as a new graduate. Her father attended it and was given a lot of praise for having such a remarkable\* daughter.

Maria Montessori became the first woman doctor in Italy in 1896. After graduating, she worked in a clinic for poor and disadvantaged children. Soon she noticed that the children would throw food on the floor after their meals and play with it. She observed\* that one of the reasons for ⑤ this behavior was that they had no toys to play with. As a result, she realized that more than just medicine was needed to help these children.

Dr. Maria developed her own theory on what children need for healthy development. One was that teachers should ( ⑥ ). She believed the teacher should be there to direct, guide and help children to learn with an attitude of love and acceptance. Maria believed in the ⑦ “secret of childhood” that all children have great possibilities and so adults should help them to achieve\* as much as possible and make their dreams come true.

In 1906, Maria was put in charge\* of children in an area called San Lorenzo. Many parents in this area were not able to take care of their young as they had to work during the day. She observed these children's behavior closely and formed her principles. She saw that the children played with such concentration that they could not be interrupted\*. And when the children finished playing, they seemed rested\* and happy. Their ability to concentrate deeply was remarkable. She also saw that children needed to repeat tasks many times. She then decided to give children more freedom to be able to complete the tasks they chose.

Maria Montessori also observed that children had a great sense of order. Children liked to put things back where they belonged. Maria respected this and ⑧ ( ) by placing the materials in an open cupboard rather than the usual locked cupboards. This gave the children more freedom to choose their work. When Maria gave a lesson on blowing their noses, ⑨ she received smiles and approval from the children. They had always been scolded\* to keep their nose clean but no one had calmly taught them how to do it. This made her realize that even small children had a sense of self-esteem\*. Maria always emphasized respect, even for the youngest child.

⑩The fame of Maria Montessori quickly spread. Many visitors from overseas arrived to observe these children and were amazed and surprised at what they could do.

【注】 opportunity : 機会      scholarship : 奨学金      remarkable : すばらしい  
observe : 観察する      achieve : 目標を達成する      charge : 監督、保護  
interrupt : じゃまをする      rested : 元気な      scold : しかる      self-esteem : 自尊心

- 1 下線部①Dr. Maria Montessori の子ども時代について、本文の内容と一致するものを一つ選びなさい。  
ア Maria used to knit something to support her family.  
イ Maria wanted to do something to help poor people.  
ウ Maria would have arguments with her parents.  
エ Maria would listen to arguments while holding her hands together.
- 2 下線部②this は何を指しますか。もっとも適当なものを一つ選びなさい。  
ア engineering      イ knitting      ウ medicine      エ teaching
- 3 空所③に入れるのに、もっとも適当なものを一つ選びなさい。  
ア the best female engineer  
イ the best female teacher of medicine  
ウ the first female medical student  
エ the first female teacher of mathematics
- 4 下線部④の理由として、もっとも適当なものを一つ選びなさい。  
ア because she did not become a school teacher  
イ because she followed a teaching career in engineering  
ウ because she gave up her dream of studying mathematics  
エ because she stopped knitting for poor families
- 5 下線部⑤this behavior は何を指しますか。もっとも適当なものを一つ選びなさい。  
ア おもちゃで遊びながら床の上で食事をしたこと  
イ おもちゃを与えられていなかったこと  
ウ 床に投げ捨てた食べ物で遊ぶこと  
エ 食事におもちゃを取り上げられたこと
- 6 空所⑥に入れるのに、もっとも適当なものを一つ選びなさい。  
ア either help or judge  
イ help rather than judge  
ウ neither help nor judge  
エ not help but judge

- 7 下線部⑦“secret of childhood”の内容として、もっとも適当なものを一つ選びなさい。
- ア 子どもたちから聞いた秘密
  - イ 子どもたちの隠された感情
  - ウ 子どもたちの秘められた可能性
  - エ 子どもの頃から隠し続けた秘密
- 8 空所⑧に、以下の語を正しく並べかえていれなさい。解答用紙には2番目と4番目にくる語を書きなさい。
- [ them / allowed / so / to / do ]
- 9 下線部⑨の理由として、もっとも適当なものを一つ選びなさい。
- ア 言うことをきかない子どもたちをしかったから
  - イ 大きな音を出して鼻をかんだから
  - ウ 子どもたちに鼻のかみ方をしからずに教えたから
  - エ 自慢するのは良くないと子どもたちに教えたから
- 10 下線部⑩の理由として、もっとも適当なものを一つ選びなさい。
- ア 教師としての経験を医師としての仕事に役立てたから
  - イ 教師になる夢をあきらめて医学の道に進んだから
  - ウ 子どもたちが共同生活を送るための施設を作ったから
  - エ 子どものための効果的な教育を実践したから
- 11 次の各文が、本文の内容と一致する場合には○、一致しない場合には×を書きなさい。
- ア After observing poor children, Maria realized that they needed more than just medical care.
  - イ It was after Maria made a speech that her father finally accepted her career choice.
  - ウ Maria moved to Rome in order to get better education as a medical student.
  - エ Maria's approach to educating children was so effective that many people came to see it.