

2024年度  
入学試験問題

英 語

2月11日

受験番号	氏 名

中村高等学校



[1] リスニング問題です。放送に従って、問いに答えなさい。

第1部

No. 1

ア.



イ.



ウ.

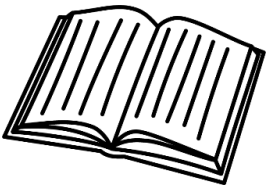


エ.



No. 2

ア.



イ.



ウ.



エ.



No. 3

ア.



イ.



ウ.

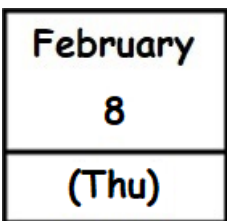


エ.

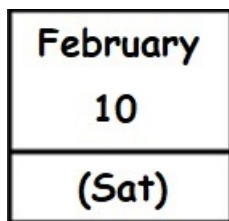


No. 4

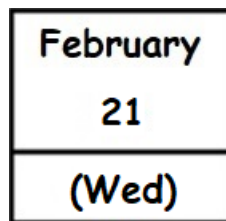
ア.



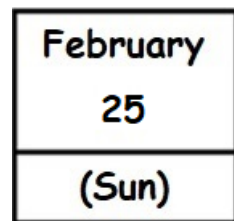
イ.



ウ.



エ.



No. 5

ア.



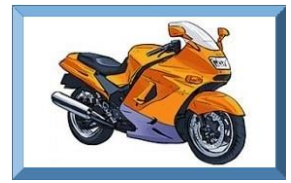
イ.



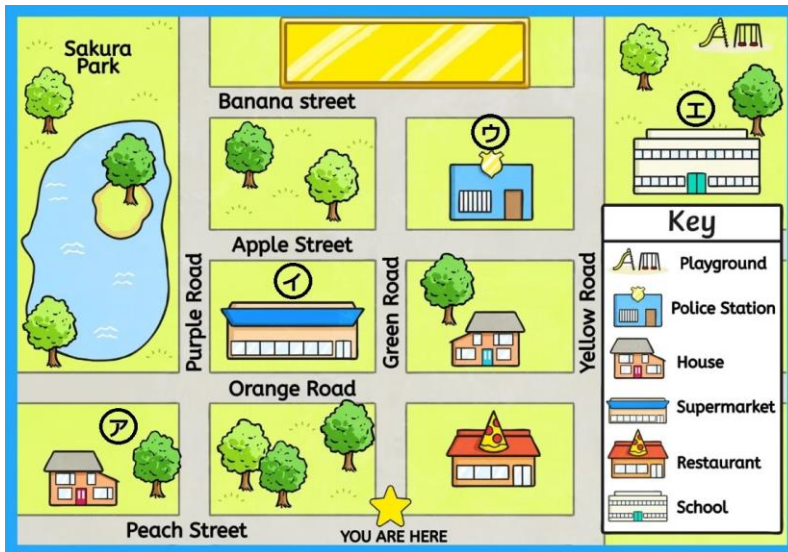
ウ.



エ.



No. 6



第2部

No. 7

A) What is Pompeii?

- ア. A popular fruit.
- イ. An old city.
- ウ. An old painting.
- エ. A famous bread.

B) Why was the speaker surprised at the bread with the fruit?

- ア. Because it looked so delicious.
- イ. Because it was a gift for her guests.
- ウ. Because she thought that people in the past didn't know that fruit.
- エ. Because she thought that it was a special food.

C) What is true about the story?

- ア. An old painting was found many years ago.
- イ. The bread in the painting had only fruit on it.
- ウ. Nobody thought the bread was a pizza.
- エ. One picture can show us many ideas.

次のページから筆記試験が印刷されています。

[2] 次のリーフレットを読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

One day a girl living in Los Angeles, California found the following leaflet at a church.

## LOOKING FOR HOST FAMILIES

We are looking for Host Families to ①accommodate students. We will welcome 20 students from Nakamura Junior and Senior Girls' High School (aged 14-16). ②We are looking forward to seeing them.

Mon, March 25<sup>th</sup> – Fri, April 5<sup>th</sup>, 2024

The students will attend ESL classes at South High School in Los Angeles in the morning, and have some activities / field trips in the afternoon.

Please join us if you like!



We would like to ask you to...

- 1) Host 2 students for one family (a bedroom can be shared.)
- 2) Prepare 3 meals (a lunch box and water for class)
- 3) Please enjoy one weekend (3/30-3/31) with the students as you like

Please plan to pick up the students at 9 pm on Tue 3/26 at Dodger Stadium. On this day the students are going to watch the baseball game there.

Please feel free to contact Mary @213-600-72XX or 213-600-76XX  
email us: [losangeleshomestay@dhs.com](mailto:losangeleshomestay@dhs.com)

問1 Please answer the following questions in English.

- (1) Where did the girl find the leaflet, "LOOKING FOR HOST FAMILIES"?
- (2) How many host families are needed?

問2 Choose the word which is closest in meaning to ①accommodate.

- (ア) give      (イ) accept      (ウ) bring      (エ) find

問3 Translate the underlined sentence ② into Japanese.

問4 The following sentences list the things host families have to do.  
Fill in the blanks with one or two words.

- host the students for ( 1 ) days
- prepare ( 2 ), lunch, and dinner for the students
- go to ( 3 ) to pick up the students on the night of 3/26

[3] 次の対話文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

On Christmas Eve, Takashi found an \*article on the Internet about \*paid vacation. He met Julia on the way home and started to talk about it. Julia was a new student from a foreign country.

Takashi: My mother looked tired this morning. She ( ① ) busy with her job. How often does your father or mother take paid vacation?

Julia: My mother takes it once or twice a month. How about your parents?

Takashi: My mother doesn't take it very often. She took it two months ago, I think.

Julia: Really? That's unbelievable.

Takashi: The article that I read said Japanese workers take on average, only 12 paid vacation days a year. Workers in other countries take many more: for example, the U.K. workers take 85 percent of their paid vacation, and France 71 percent.

Julia: Do Japanese like working that much, or are they just too busy?

Takashi: I think our parents are just too busy. The \*survey shows that they feel they cannot \*afford to take a vacation. And they are afraid their \*colleagues would not like them to take a vacation.

Julia: That's ②a very unique reason for not taking paid vacation. Workers in my country take 90 percent of paid vacation every year. And there is a law called ③the "Holiday Law." This is one of the reasons our parents take paid vacation easily.

Takashi: What a big difference! Maybe Japan should make a similar law.

In the evening, Takashi talked about paid vacation with his family.

Takashi: I found an article about paid vacation and talked about it with Julia. I was very surprised that her parents take vacation days so easily. In her country, there is a law for vacation.

Mother: What is it like?

Takashi: Under this law, every worker has to take about four weeks of vacation a year. Two of these weeks must be \*consecutive.

Father: Wow! It's very helpful and makes it easy to take a long vacation. If we moved to her country, we ④( can ) take longer vacations. I've wanted to spend more time with you all. Anyway, where does she come from? Is it very far from Japan?

Takashi: Well, she is from ( ⑤ ). It's very far from here, but I'm glad you've been wanting to spend more time with us. Thanks, dad.



注) article 記事    paid vacation 有給休暇    survey 調査  
afford to ~ ~する余裕がある    colleague 同僚    consecutive 連続した

問1 ( ① )に入れるのに適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) will be      (イ) has been      (ウ) is being

問2 タカシの母親が一番最近有給休暇を取ったのは何月ですか、英語で答えなさい。

問3 下線部②はどのような理由ですか、具体的に日本語で答えなさい。

問4 下線部③について、次の文が正しい場合には○、間違っている場合には×と答えなさい。

- (1) ジュリアの国では、有給休暇は年に4週間取らなければならない。
- (2) 日本にもジュリアの国と同じような法律がある。
- (3) ジュリアの国では、有給休暇は必ず2週間ずつ連続で取らなければならない。
- (4) 日本では労働者は年間12日の有給休暇が与えられている。

問5 ④の(    )内の語を適切な形に変えなさい。

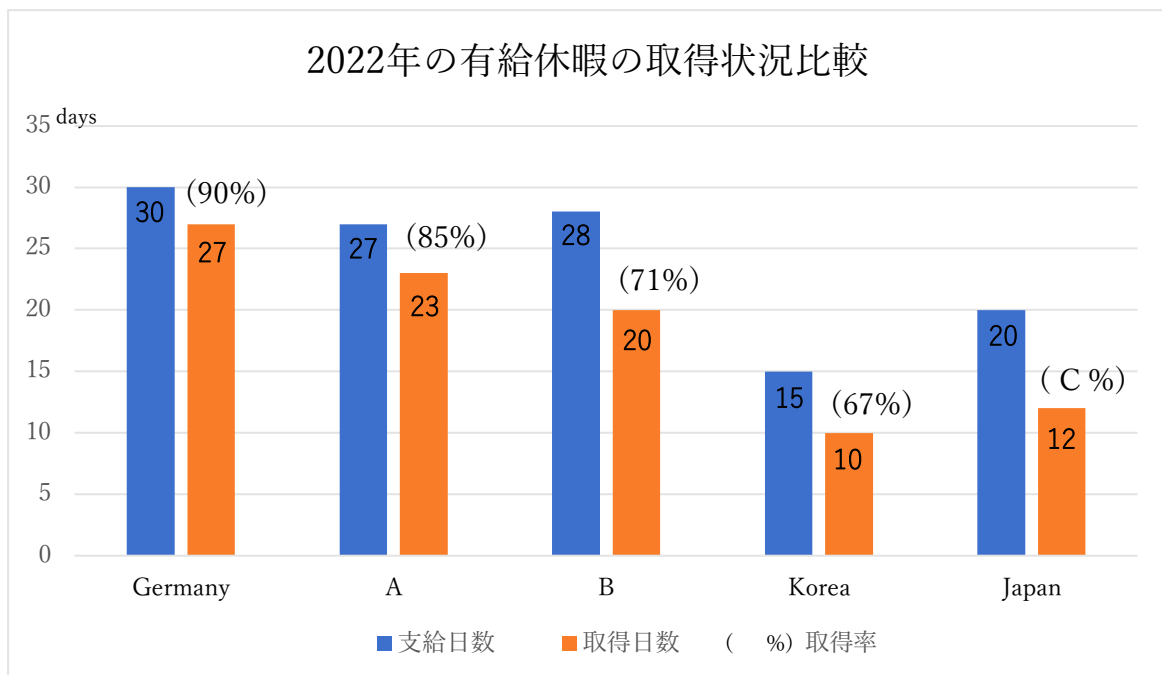
問6 ( ⑤ )に入る国名を日本語で答えなさい。

問7 タカシとジュリアの会話から、グラフの国名と数値の組み合わせとして正しいものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) A:フランス      B:イギリス      C:80
- (イ) A:フランス      B:イギリス      C:60
- (ウ) A:イギリス      B:フランス      C:80
- (エ) A:イギリス      B:フランス      C:60

問8 グラフからわかることを以下にまとめました。( 1 )～( 4 )に適切なことば(日本語)や数字を入れなさい。

- ・有給休暇の支給日数が一番少なく、取得日数も一番少ない国は( 1 )だが、有給休暇の取得率が一番低い国は( 2 )である。
- ・有給休暇の取得率が一番高い国では、労働者は( 3 )日の有給休暇を取得することができる。
- ・ヨーロッパの国とアジアの国を比較すると、支給日数も取得日数もヨーロッパの国の方が( 4 )。



[4] 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

In December 1871, a little girl wearing a red dress left for America by ship. Her name was Tsuda Umeko. It was four years after the beginning of the Meiji era. At that time, the Japanese government sent students overseas (あ) to get knowledge and learn about technology from Western countries. Some people in the Japanese government believed that girls had the same right to \*education as boys, so Umeko and four other young girls were chosen to go to America. At the age of six, she was the youngest of them all.

While in America, Umeko stayed at Mr. and Mrs. Lanman's house. As the Lanmans had no children, ① they took care of Umeko like their own child and made sure she got a good education. Studying in the American schools helped her become really good at English.

Umeko returned to Japan 11 years later. But \*the Ministry of Education was not ready to help. She couldn't find any jobs and was shocked by how women were \*treated in Japan. Women did not have enough chances (い) to apply their skills in society. She thought that women needed to change their thinking to improve their lives and believed education was the key to this change. However, as time passed, her friends got married and started families. Umeko felt lonely because she once shared the same dream of creating a school for women with them. ② She worried that her dream would never come true.

③ A big change came when Umeko met Ito Hirobumi, a politician, again. He was the man that she met when she was just six years old on the way to America. Thanks to him, she got a job as a teacher at \*Kazoku Girls' School. However, she didn't fit in well. Most students there did not understand the importance of studying to make use of their skills in society and Umeko wanted to give higher level education to women. At the same time, she felt that she needed (う) to improve herself more, so she decided to go back to America to study more about women's education under Dr. Thomas, an expert on the subject.

After returning to Japan a second time, Umeko worked hard to save money and after 18 years, opened Japan's first women's college in Kojimachi, Tokyo. It is now known as Tsuda University. She taught English to many women and helped them broaden their horizons.

Tsuda Umeko spent a lot of time in helping women in Japan get a good education and better chances in life. Her decision and great efforts made a big difference in improving the lives of women and education in Japan's history.

注) education: 教育      the Ministry of Education: 文部省      treat: を扱う  
Kazoku Girls' School: 華族女学校

問1 下線部(あ)～(う)と同じ用法を含むものを次の英文から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) I'm surprised to hear that.
- (イ) Please give me something to drink.
- (ウ) I want to be a good tennis player.
- (エ) This problem is too difficult to solve.
- (オ) We use computers to do a lot of things.

問2 下線部①を次のように言いかえる時、( 1 )、( 2 )に適切な英語を入れなさい。

Umeko was ( 1 ) care of ( 2 ) Mr. and Mrs. Lanman.

問3 津田梅子(Umeko)は何歳の時に、どのような服装で、どのような交通手段を用いて、初めてアメリカに行きましたか。次の英文が答えとなるように、(1)～(3)に適切な英語の語句を入れなさい。

When Umeko was ( 1 ), she wore ( 2 ) and left for America ( 3 ).

問4 下線部②の理由として、本文の内容と合わないものを次の日本文から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) 文部省が支援の準備をしていていなかったから。
- (イ) 仕事を見つけることができなかったから。
- (ウ) 女性には社会で活躍する十分な機会がなかったから。
- (エ) 友人が結婚して家族を持ったから。
- (オ) 女性のための学校を創ろうと思っている友人がいなかったから。

問5 下線部③を具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。

問6 本文の流れに合うように、次の5つの英文を並べかえ、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) Umeko came to think that women needed to change their thinking to improve their lives.
- (イ) Some people in the Japanese government believed that girls had the same right to education as boys.
- (ウ) Japan's first women's college in Kojimachi, Tokyo was opened by Umeko.
- (エ) The Lanmans made sure Umeko got a good education in America.
- (オ) Umeko decided to go back to America to study more about women's education.

問7 本文の内容と合うものを次の英文から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) The Japanese government chose four young girls to send to America.
- (イ) Umeko became really good at English by Mr. Lanman's teaching.
- (ウ) Umeko came back to Japan in the fifteenth year of the Meiji era.
- (エ) Dr. Thomas was an expert on higher level education for women.
- (オ) Umeko didn't help many women in Japan to broaden their horizons.

問8 あなたの夢と、その夢を思い描くようになった理由を英語3文で書きなさい。