

令和 4 年度

高等学校推薦入学試験問題

英 語

受験上の注意

◎ 時間……………45分

◎ 解答はすべて、別紙解答欄に記入すること。

第1問題

次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

There are 196 countries in the world and about 150 of them are developing countries. We live in Japan, a developed country, but these numbers show that not everyone can live a life like we do.

There are a lot of problems in the world, like *poverty, *discrimination, *environmental destruction, war, and so on. Developing countries may have more problems, but developed countries are also facing some problems. To solve these problems, ①(know / the problems / it / are / is / important / to / what) and what actions we have to take.

These days, we often hear about “*SDGs.” We have to make our societies better to live in, but, at the same time, we have to think about our environment and economy for our children. SDGs can help us to do this. These days, global warming has caused a climate to change. Some things have a bad effect on water, air and *soil. People use energy with no plan, and this does not only destroy our environment but also causes wars all over the world. To protect our society, the *United Nations decided to use SDGs in September 2015. All 193 member countries have to meet these 17 goals by 2030.

Let's take a look at some of the SDGs. Look at the picture on the next page. This picture has “NO POVERTY” as the [a] goal. Although there are both rich and poor people in the world, ②what is “poor”? *The World Bank says that people who are living on under \$1.90 - about 200 yen - a day are poor and there were more than 730 million such people in the world in 2015. It is easy for us to understand that people cannot buy food and clothes with 200 yen a day. In Japan, poverty has become a big problem, too. Many people think that Japan is a rich country, but it is said that one in seven Japanese children is in poverty. So we should also think about this SDGs in Japan.

Discrimination is a big problem in a lot of countries, and of course in Japan, too. “[b]” is the fifth goal in SDGs, however, the difference between men and women is especially big in Japan. For example, women in Japan often cannot get the same job or salary as men do. Many people still think that women should stay home and do housework because they will often leave their jobs even if they are working. In 2019, each country's *achievement rate on SDGs was reported. In that report, Japan was ranked 18th among 165 countries. But when we think about *gender equality, Japan is one of the worst among the developed countries. In fact, an international report says that

Japan is ranked 121st out of 153 countries. We must try to make a society with same chances for everyone.

What can we do to solve our society's problems? First, we have to learn about our problems and create ideas to solve them. Then we have to take action, together. Little by little we can help change society if we teach, help and learn from each other. This is maybe the best way.

(注)

poverty: 貧困 discrimination: 差別 environmental destruction: 環境破壊

SDGs: 持続可能な開発目標 soil: 土壌

United Nations: 国際連合 The World Bank: 世界銀行

achievement rate: 達成率 gender equality: ジェンダー平等

図1 : 17の持続可能な開発目標の一覧



1. ①の（ ）内の語句が「何が問題かを知ることが重要だ」という意味になるように並べかえなさい。
2. [a]に入る語を下から記号で選び答えなさい。
ア. first イ. second ウ. third エ. fourth
3. 下線部②について、世界銀行によるとどのような人々が「貧困の状態にある」と言えるか、日本語で答えなさい。
4. [b]に入る表現を図1の中から探し出し、答えなさい。(解答はすべて大文字で書くこと)
5. 次のa～dの各文について、本文と図1の内容に合うものにはTを、異なるものにはFを答えなさい。
 - a. “CLIMATE ACTION” is the thirteenth goal of SDGs.
 - b. Because Japan is a developed country, Japanese don't have to think about poverty.
 - c. Japan was ranked low in gender equality.
 - d. To solve the problems around us, we need more money.
6. この文章の題名として最も適切なものを次のア～エの中から記号で選び答えなさい。
 - ア. SDGs and Some Problems in Japan
 - イ. About All 17 SDGs
 - ウ. The Japanese Economy and SDGs
 - エ. The History of Poverty in Japan

第2問題

次の英文と表を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

On July 24, 2021, the 32nd Olympic Games were opened in Tokyo. Top athletes from various countries competed for seventeen days, and the closing *ceremony was held on August 9. I'm sure many of you watched the great performances of many athletes on TV. As you know, this is the second Olympic Games held in Tokyo; the first started on October 10, 1964, and lasted for fifteen days. Let's take a look at the differences between the 1964 Olympics held in Japan and this one.

First, at the *previous Tokyo Olympics held in 1964, there were 5,152 athletes from 94 countries. A total of 355 Japanese athletes took part, 294 men and 61 women. Judo and volleyball were added as new sports, and a total of 20 sports competitions were held. But women could only compete in 8 of these sports. Japan won a total of 29 medals: 16 gold, 5 silver, and 8 bronze. The country with the most gold medals was the United States with 36. Japan won more gold medals than Italy, which won 10 gold medals. Also, Australia won 6, and Great Britain won 4. The final *torchbearer for this Games was Yoshinori Sakai. He was born in Miyoshi City, Hiroshima Prefecture on August 6, 1945. On that day, the A-bomb was first dropped on Japan. He was *chosen as a “symbol of Japan's *postwar reconstruction”.

Next, let's take a look at the Tokyo Olympics held in 2021. There were 11,092 athletes from 206 countries joining the games including 582 Japanese athletes. The number of *male athletes increased by only 12, but the number of *female athletes increased by 276 compared to the previous Games. Karate, skateboarding, sport climbing, and surfing were added as new sports, and a total of 33 sports competitions were held. All of them were open to women. Japan won 27 gold, 14 silver, and 17 bronze medals, exactly twice the number of medals won in the 1964 Games. Great Britain won less gold medals than Japan, but more medals in total. Also, Italy won the same number of gold medals both times, Australia won about [①] times as many, and Great Britain won more than [②] times as many. This time, the final torchbearer was Naomi Osaka from Osaka City. She has a father from Haiti and a mother from Japan. She was chosen as a “symbol of *diversity and harmony.” This was one of the *themes of this year's Olympics.

By the way, did you know that one of the performances at the opening ceremony of the 2020 Tokyo Olympics was about “pictograms”? Pictograms

were developed in Japan to help people understand things by looking at pictures even if they don't understand words. They were first used in the previous Tokyo Olympics. Since then, they have spread all over the world and can still be seen in many places today.

Both the 1964 and the 2020 Tokyo Olympics had various problems and a lot of effort was needed before they could be held. There is *no doubt that our hearts have been moved by the performances of the athletes. They definitely trained for years and years. Many events were held with only small audiences this time. I hope people can attend the 33rd Olympics and see the top athletes.

(注)

ceremony: 式典 previous: 前の torchbearer: 聖火ランナー
 chosen: 選ばれて postwar reconstruction: 戦後の復興 male: 男性の
 female: 女性の diversity and harmony: 多様性と調和 themes: テーマ
 no doubt: きっと

1964東京オリンピック 国別メダル獲得数						2020東京オリンピック 国別メダル獲得数					
順位	国名	金	銀	銅	計	順位	国名	金	銀	銅	計
1	(A)	36	26	28	90	1	(A)	39	41	33	113
2	ソビエト	30	31	35	96	2	中国	38	32	18	88
3	(B)	16	5	8	29	3	(B)	27	14	17	58
4	ドイツ	10	22	18	50	4	(E)	22	21	22	65
5	(C)	10	10	7	27	5	ROC(ロシア)	20	28	23	71
6	ハンガリー	10	7	5	22	6	(D)	17	7	22	46
7	ポーランド	7	6	10	23	7	オランダ	10	12	14	36
8	(D)	6	2	10	18	8	フランス	10	12	11	33
9	チェコスロバキア	5	6	3	14	9	ドイツ	10	11	16	37
10	(E)	4	12	2	18	10	(C)	10	10	20	40

1. 上の表の (A) ~ (E) に当てはまる国名を、下から記号で選び答えなさい。
 ア. 米国 イ. イタリア ウ. 日本 エ. 英国 オ. オーストラリア

2. 本文中の [①] ・ [②] に入るのに最も適切な数字をそれぞれ英語で書きなさい。
3. 1964東京オリンピックは何月何日に閉会式を迎えましたか。日本語で答えなさい。
4. 2020東京オリンピックに参加した日本人の女性選手は何人でしたか，数字を書きなさい。
5. 本文または表の内容と合っているものをア～オから1つ選び，記号で答えなさい。
 - ア. In the Tokyo Olympics held in 1964, athletes from 206 countries were able to take part in the games.
 - イ. Yoshinori Sakai was born in Miyoshi City, Hiroshima Prefecture on the day the A-bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.
 - ウ. Naomi Osaka is a professional tennis player and has a father from Japan.
 - エ. Japanese people made pictograms for people who couldn't speak English.
 - オ. In the previous Tokyo Olympics, large audiences came to see the games, but this time nobody could do that.

第3問題

次の(A)～(C)の対話文を完成させるため、(1)～(5)に入る最も適切な語句を、ア～エからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(A)

Tom: Hi, Gerald. Happy New Year!

Gerald: Hi, Tom. Happy New Year! (1)?

Tom: Yes, I did.

Gerald: What did you do, Tom?

Tom: My family went to Okinawa for 3 days. The weather was great. How about you?

Gerald: I went to my grandparent's house on New Year's Day. I ate lots. Did you get much money this year?

Tom: Yes, I did. I got money from my grandparents and aunts and uncles.

Gerald: What will you do with the money, Tom?

Tom: I have already spent it all. I bought a new video game. I am playing it every day.

Gerald: Wow, you are lucky. I wish I had video games to play. Have you finished your winter vacation homework?

Tom: (2). I am too busy playing with my new video game. I don't have time to do homework.

Gerald: You are going to be in big trouble with your teachers!

Tom: I know!!

(1) ア. Did you watch TV last night

イ. How are you

ウ. Did you enjoy your winter vacation

エ. Have you ever been to Okinawa

(2) ア. No, not yet

イ. Yes, I finished it last week

ウ. I didn't have any homework

エ. I like studying math most of all

(B)

Emma: Hey, Mia. Do you have some time to talk?

Mia: Sure. What's up?

Emma: I think we need to have a meeting for some time next week.

Mia: A meeting? What for?

Emma: We need to talk about this year's School Festival.

Mia: School Festival? (3)?

Emma: Yes, there is. The band that was coming to play at the festival can not come now. Their guitar player has broken his hand.

Mia: Really? I didn't know that. Where did you get this information from?

Emma: I was just talking to Jack. He showed me the band's *Twitter account.

Mia: Okay. That sounds serious. When would you like to meet?

Emma: The sooner the better. Are you free Monday afternoon?

Mia: Monday. Hmm. No, I've got club on Monday. And Tuesday I have to go to the dentist. How about Wednesday? I'm free all day on Wednesday.

Emma: Let's meet on (4) at 4 o'clock then. I'll let everyone else know.

(注)

Twitter account: ツイッター (SNS) のアカウント

(3) ア. Is there a problem

イ. When is it

ウ. What is the theme this year

エ. Is there going to be movie this year

(4) ア. Monday morning

イ. at the weekend

ウ. Thursday afternoon

エ. Wednesday afternoon

(C)

Mom: Anna, I need someone to go to the pet shop for me. Can you go?

Anna: I'm kind of busy.

Mom: What are you doing?

Anna: I'm studying for my English test that is tomorrow.

Mom: Oh, okay. (5).

Anna: Thanks, Mom.

Mom: James, are you doing anything?

James: Not, really. I'm just reading a book.

Mom: We don't have any cat food in the house. Can you go and buy some now?

James: Sure, Mom. I'll just go and get my bag.

Mom: Thanks, James. I'll leave the money on the table for you.

James: OK, Mom.

(5) ア. I will ask your brother

イ. I'll go myself then

ウ. It's my birthday tomorrow

エ. Do you like English

第4問題

次の英語の質問に対する答えを、理由も含めて30語程度の英語で書きなさい。

質問: Congratulations! Your 16th birthday is next month and you will start high school.


What present would you like? Choose one thing from below.

Why would you like this present?


Please answer both questions. Use about 30 words.

ITS YOUR BIRTHDAY !


A smartphone



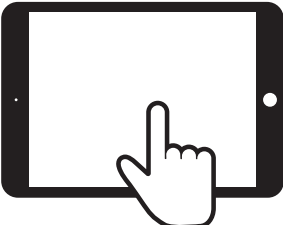
New sports shoes




A new watch



A tablet



A new school bag



Are you looking forward to high school ? You can study more subjects and meet more people and choose a different club. Enjoy your new school !

令和4年度 高等学校推薦入学試験問題〔英語〕

解答欄

第1問題

1				
2				
3				
4				
5	a	b	c	d
6				

第2問題

1	A	B	C
	D	E	
2	①		②
3			
4			
5			

第3問題

A	(1)	(2)	B	(3)	(4)
C	(5)				

第4問題

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受験番号		名前		得点	※
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推英

※印欄は記入しないこと