

令和 5 年度

函館白百合学園高等学校

推薦入学試験問題

英 語

令和 5 年 1 月 19 日(木)実施

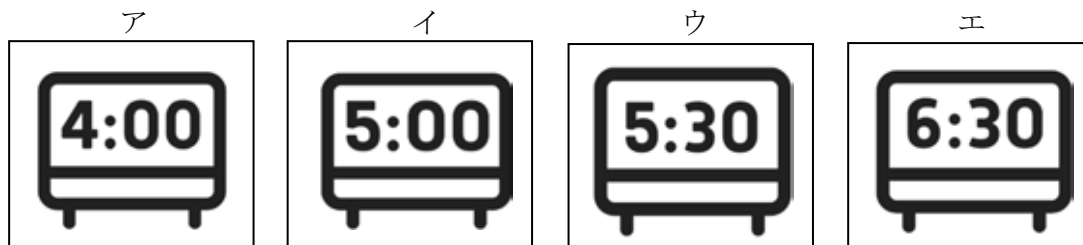
注意事項

1. 試験時間は 50 分です。
2. 問題は□1から□4まであり、9 ページまであります。
3. 答えはすべて別紙の解答用紙に記入し、解答用紙だけ提出しなさい。

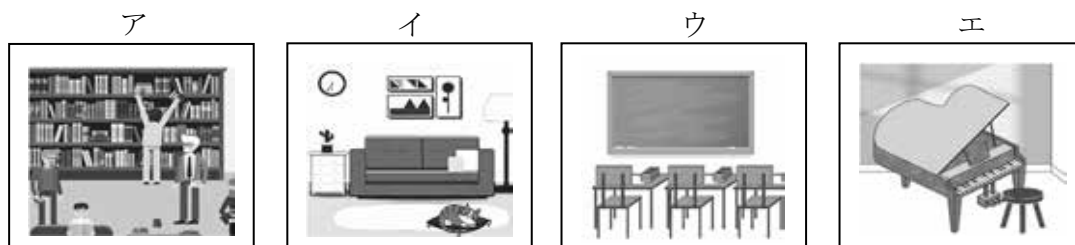
1 リスニング問題

問1 次の No.1～No.3 の対話を聞き、その内容に関する質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エから選びなさい。

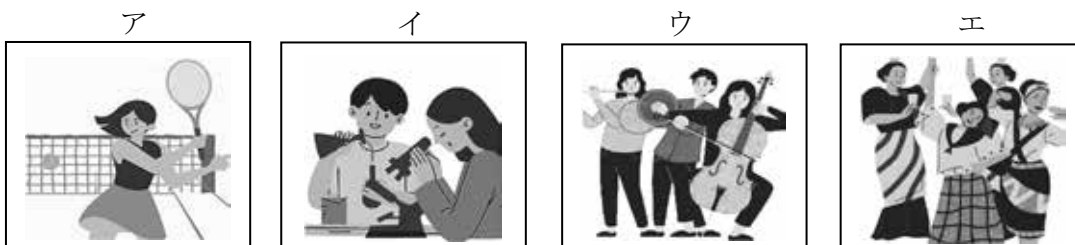
No. 1



No. 2



No. 3



問2 次の No.1～No.3 の対話を聞き、チャイムが鳴るところに入る最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エから選びなさい。

No. 1

ア It's delicious.

イ It's interesting.

ウ Yes, please.

エ Yes, I did.

No. 2

- ア It's winter.
- イ It's popular.
- ウ I like them, too.
- エ Me, too.

No. 3

- ア I'm sorry.
- イ That was fun.
- ウ That's wonderful.
- エ I didn't go.

問3 英文を聞き、その内容に関する No.1～No.3 の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれア～エから選びなさい。

No. 1

- ア In the morning.
- イ In the afternoon.
- ウ In the evening.
- エ At night.

No. 2

- ア They watched turtles and took pictures.
- イ They went swimming and hiking.
- ウ They went hiking and took pictures.
- エ They went for boat rides and watched turtles.

No. 3

- ア On the beach.
- イ On a mountain.
- ウ In the ocean.
- エ At the hotel.

2

次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

“The world is a book, and people who don’t travel read only one page.”
Have you ever heard this? It means that ①traveling will help you understand the world. It’s because when you travel, you will get a chance to see new things, meet new people, and learn about other lifestyles. Today, I will tell you the wonderful benefits of traveling from my experience.

First, traveling will give you the chance to learn new things. Here’s my experience. One day, I visited Kinkaku-ji in Kyoto for the first time. Before visiting there, I knew it ②was () () the beautiful appearance of the golden building. However, when I saw it for myself, I was ③(move) by the beauty of the whole garden and its historical background. After I came back home, I started to read about the history of Kinkaku-ji. It was interesting, and now I know not only about Kinkaku-ji but also about the Muromachi era. Thanks (A) that visit, I found how interesting Japanese history is. This trip gave me the chance to learn a new thing, Japanese history.

Second, traveling will show you how little you know about the real world. I will give you another example. An American student stayed at our home last year. Before she came, she read an article (B) the Internet and believed that Japanese people ate sushi every day for dinner. So when I served her pizza, she asked, “Why aren’t we eating sushi tonight?” I was surprised ④to hear that and asked her why she said so. Now she knows that most Japanese families don’t eat sushi every day. When you visit a new place, you may realize the things you believe ⑤are () () reality. Traveling is a good way to learn about ⑥[is / what / like / the real world].

Travels are full (C) new chances and experiences. If you think ⑦you are too young to travel, you are wrong. The younger you are, the more open you can be to new experiences. I recommend that you go and see the world as soon as you can. Are you ready for an exciting journey? Have fun!

(注) appearance 見た目 background 背景 serve~ ~を出す
recommend~ ~を勧める as soon as you can できるだけすぐに
journey 旅

問1 下線部①を日本語にきなさい。

問2 下線部②が「～で有名だ」となるように、()に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

問3 ③()内の動詞を適切な形にきなさい。

問4 下線部④と同じ用法のものをア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア To travel all over Thailand is my dream.

イ Canada has many places to visit.

ウ We were very glad to see you in Japan.

エ They went to Australia to study English.

問5 下線部⑤が「～とは違う」となるように、()に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

問6 ⑥[]内が「本当の世界はどのようなものか」となるように、語(句)を並べかえなさい。

問7 下線部⑦と下の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

you are () young () you () travel

問8 本文中の(A)～(C)に入る前置詞の組み合わせとして正しいものをア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア (A) for (B) on (C) with

イ (A) to (B) on (C) of

ウ (A) to (B) in (C) of

エ (A) for (B) in (C) with

3

次の各問いに答えなさい。

(A) 次の会話文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Bob : Hi, Rika. How was your weekend?

Rika : It was great, Bob. I went to my uncle's house in Wakaba city.

Bob : It's kind of far from here. How long did it take to go there?

Rika : It was exactly 75 minutes, so we were there at 10:15 a.m.

Bob : ?

Rika : On Saturday morning, I went shopping at a department store with my cousin, Yuri.

Bob : Oh, ?

Rika : Yes. I bought some nice clothes. Yuri bought some CDs.

Bob : I see. I guess there are many kinds of nice restaurants at that department store.

Rika : No. It was sunny, so we bought some sandwiches and ate them for lunch at a park.

Bob : That sounds fun.

Rika : That's right. We talked about many things and had a good time there.

Bob : How about the next day?

Rika : In the morning, Yuri and I ④[the CDs / listened / at / bought / to / she] the department store. My uncle took Yuri and me to ABC stadium to watch the baseball game after we ate lunch at his house.

Bob :

Rika : Really? I'll go to another baseball game with Yuri next month. Let's go together then.

Bob : I'd love to.

Rika : So, I'll buy the tickets for us online tonight.

Bob : Thank you. I'm looking forward to meeting Yuri, too.

問1 会話の流れに合うように、①に入る疑問文を答えなさい。

問2 会話の流れに合うように、②に入る疑問文を答えなさい。

問3 ③に入る最も適当なものをア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア How was the weather there?

イ Did you buy sandwiches there?

ウ Did you eat lunch there?

エ What did you buy for lunch?

問4 会話の流れに合うように、④[]内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

問5 ⑤に入る最も適当なものをア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア I had lunch at my cousin's house.

イ I like watching baseball games.

ウ I know the tickets are too expensive for me to buy.

エ I bought sandwiches for lunch at the stadium.

問6 リカが叔父の家に向かうのに、出発した時間を答えなさい。

(B)

問1 ()内から正しいものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Reiko says the book is hers, but Ken says it's (ア he's イ him ウ his).

2. Who swims the fastest in your class? — Koji (ア is イ does ウ did).

問2 日本語を参考に、()に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. この箱はあの箱の2倍の重さです。

This box is () () heavy () that one.

2. 今日は外を走る気分ではありません。

I don't () like () outside today.

3. このレシピでは、クリーム代わりに牛乳を使うことができます。

In this recipe, you can use milk () () cream.

問3 2つの文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. You always remember your childhood when you see this picture.

This picture () you () your childhood.

2. The man didn't have any food at that time.

The man had () () eat at that time.

4

次は、エシカル消費(ethical consumption)についての英文です。読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Buy, eat, use: we must consume things every day. And when we buy something, we think about design, price, and quality. But we may not think about who made the product, or how the product was made. It may be difficult for us to imagine how our shopping choices will affect the world.

We all want goods that are not expensive, so companies try to make such goods. However, we should think about the people who make them. Many of them are working for long hours with low pay. Some are children who have to work without going to school. We should also think about some companies which are making products in a way that is not good for the environment.

There is a way to find out how people and the environment are treated when goods are produced. Have you ever heard of “ethical consumption?” “Ethical” means “morally right.” Ethical consumption means thinking about people, society, and the environment when we consume things. The expression “ethical consumption” was first introduced in the U.K. in 1989. Today a lot of people in the world are interested in this idea.

Choosing Fairtrade products is one kind of ethical consumption. Fairtrade is a way of making, buying, and selling products. Workers are paid fairly for their work, and have better working conditions, so they can live a decent life. There are many different Fairtrade products like coffee, tea, fruit, and chocolate. The “FAIRTRADE Mark” shows you that the goods you are buying are fairly produced. So if you buy Fairtrade products, you can contribute to ethical consumption.

We can also think about ethical consumption when we buy clothes. Fashion is a big global business. Many brands have their factories all over the world. However, working conditions are different depending on the brand. Some workers are forced to work under terrible conditions. Recently, this has come to light, and such brands have been criticized around the world.

Now, many brands are trying to improve working conditions for their workers. They are also sharing that information with customers on their websites. More and more people are deciding which clothes to buy based on this information. So the next time you want to buy some new clothes, go to the brands’ websites and find out if they care about their workers and the environment.

Our shopping choices can help many people. We have to think not only about ourselves, but also about other people, our society, and the world around us. We shouldn't buy products that create problems. How about choosing products that support ethical consumption? This is a very simple thing that we can do right now. With ethical consumption, we can change the world for the better, little by little, but surely every day.

注) choice 選択	low pay 低賃金	treat~ ~を扱う
morally 道徳的に	expression 表現	fairly 公平に 公正に
decent きちんとした	brand ブランド	factory 工場
contribute to~ ~に貢献する	be forced to~ (強制的に) ~させられる	
come to light 発覚する	criticize~ ~を非難する	based on~ ~を踏まえて

問1 次の(a)~(h)が本文の内容に合っていれば○を, 合っていなければ×を答えなさい。

- (a) 私たちは, デザインや価格だけでなく製造方法についても考えて商品を購入する。
- (b) 安価な商品をつくるために, 子どもたちを働かせている会社もある。
- (c) 「エシカル消費」という言葉が最初に使われたのはイギリスである。
- (d) かつてフェアトレード制度は, そのひどい労働環境が明らかとなり批判された。
- (e) どのファッションブランドも, 労働環境を同じものにするよう決められている。
- (f) 各ブランドのウェブサイトで, 工場周辺の自然環境について確認することができる。
- (g) ブランドのウェブサイトから服を購入する人が増えてきている。
- (h) エシカル消費は, 私たちがすぐに実行することができる取り組みである。

問2 本文の内容に合うように, (1)~(4)に入る適当な語を下のア~クから選び, 記号で答えなさい。ただし, 選択肢には使用しない語も含まれます。

If you want to be an ethical (1), you should think about people, society, and the environment. Choosing Fairtrade goods is one (2) of ethical consumption. Under a Fairtrade system, working conditions are fair. So workers can (3) enough money to live a decent life. Buying goods (4) the “FAIRTRADE Mark” means buying goods that are fairly made.

ア example	イ on	ウ consumption	エ consumer
オ give	カ with	キ earn	ク article

1	問 1	No.1		No.2		No.3	
	問 2	No.1		No.2		No.3	
	問 3	No.1		No.2		No.3	

2	問 1	①						
	問 2	②			問 3	③		
	問 4	④	問 5	⑤				
	問 6	⑥						
	問 7	⑦ you are () young () you () travel					問 8	

3 (A)	問 1	①				?		
	問 2	②				?	問 3	③
	問 4	④						
	問 5	⑤		問 6				

(B)	問 1	1		2	
	問 2	1			
	問 3	1		2	

4	問 1	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	問 2	1	2	3	4				

受験番号	
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氏名	
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得点	
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英語

解答用紙

- 1** 問 1 No.1 No.2 No.3 各2点×3=6点
- 21点 問 2 No.1 No.2 No.3 各2点×3=6点
- 問 3 No.1 No.2 No.3 各3点×3=9点

- 2** 問 1 ① 4点
- 21点 問 2 ② 2点 問 3 ③ 2点
- 問 4 ④ 2点 問 5 ⑤ 2点
- 問 6 ⑥ 3点
- 問 7 ⑦ 3点 問 8 3点

- 3** 問 1 ① 4点
- (A) 18点 問 2 ② 4点 問 3 ③ 2点
- 問 4 ④ 3点
- 問 5 ⑤ 2点 問 6 3点

- (B) 問 1 1 2 各2点×2=4点
- 16点 問 2 1 2点
- 2 2点 3 2点
- 問 3 1 3点 2 3点

- 4** 問 1 a × b ○ c ○ d × e × f × g × h ○ 各2点×8=16点
- 24点 問 2 1 2 3 4 各2点×4=8点

受験
番号

氏名

得点