

高2023

# 英 語

始める前に下の注意事項を読みなさい。

- 始めの合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
- 開始後、すぐにリスニングセクションが始まります。
- **指示があるまでリーディングセクションに進んではいけません。**
- 問題は全部で 15 ページあります。
- 答えはすべて解答用紙に書きなさい。
- 問題冊子・解答用紙のいずれにも受験番号・氏名を書きなさい。
- 質問があるときは静かに手をあげ、監督者の指示を待ちなさい。
- 終わりの合図があったら、ただちに筆記用具を置きなさい。
- 問題冊子を持ち帰ってはいけません。

受 験 番 号		ふ り が な	
		氏 名	

# リスニングセクション

**1**

**第1部** 放送される会話文に続く質問に対して最も適切なものをア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。会話文は1回だけ読めます。

- (1) ア The woman will clean the windows again.  
イ The woman will help the man cook.  
ウ The woman will teach the guests how to make tea.  
エ The woman will take the guests to the garden.
- (2) ア Only the beautiful sunrise  
イ Beautiful sunset and sunrise  
ウ The sunrise when she goes camping  
エ Camping that she tried last summer
- (3) ア The package she sent  
イ Their favorite coffee  
ウ A school cafeteria  
エ A new coffee maker
- (4) ア Because the mother was too busy.  
イ Because the boy didn't say it.  
ウ Because the boy was sleepy.  
エ Because the mother wanted to go to school.

- (5) ア To enjoy his advice  
イ To get better at painting  
ウ To keep painting every day  
エ To sleep well every night

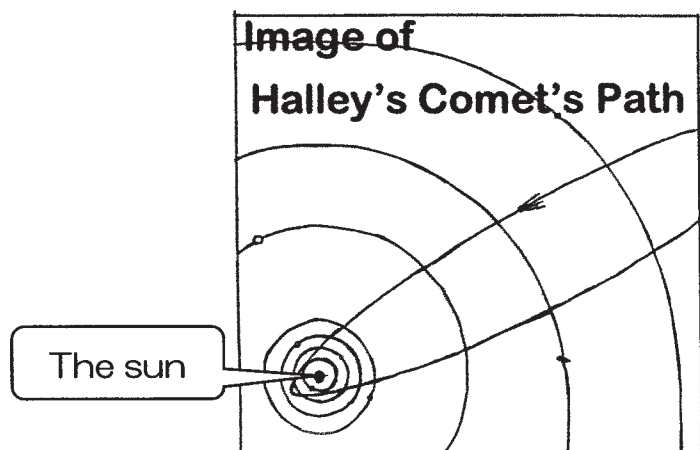
- (6) ア At a hotel  
イ At a bookstore  
ウ At a shopping center  
エ At the beach

- (7) ア She has to be on the train.  
イ She doesn't want to have an interview.  
ウ She doesn't like trains.  
エ She wants the man to have an interview.

**第2部** 放送される文章を聴き取り、(1)～(6)の質問に対する最も適切な答えを語群から選び、記号で答えなさい。同じ記号は1度しか使えません。文章は2回読まれます。

## Questions

- (1) When did Edmund Halley see the comet first?
- (2) How do comets travel around the sun?
- (3) What is the tail of the comet called?
- (4) How many tails does Halley's Comet have?
- (5) Why is Halley's Comet the most wonderful comet?
- (6) When was the last time Halley's Comet came near the Earth?



< 語群 >

ア 1456	キ swing	ス speed
イ 1531	ク straight	セ bright
ウ 1682	ケ frozen	ソ one
エ 1759	コ solid	タ two
オ 1876	サ coma	チ five
カ 1986	シ head	ツ millions

第3部 次の文章が放送で流れます。文中の空欄(1)～(6)の部分で読まれた語句を書き取り、解答用紙に記入しなさい。英文は3回読まれます。

A groundhog is a small (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the fields and woods. Sometimes it is called a woodchuck. The groundhog loves to dig holes. It digs a deep hole each fall. Then it crawls inside and hibernates, or (2)\_\_\_\_\_ winter's sleep.

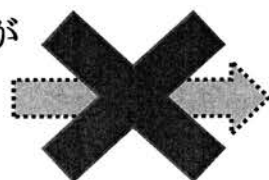
Groundhog Day is celebrated on February 2. Some say that on that day, the groundhogs awake from their sleep. (3)\_\_\_\_\_ is to step outside their holes and look for their shadows. If they see their shadows, spring will arrive early.

Of course this is just a story. The truth is, most groundhogs will sleep until March. (4)\_\_\_\_\_ the weather.

Many people have tried to predict the weather for a long time. Before science was understood, (5)\_\_\_\_\_ strange customs and beliefs. One belief said that if it rained on July 15, it would rain for 40 days straight. Some thought that beans and potatoes should only be (6)\_\_\_\_\_, moonless night.

Most of these beliefs are gone now. But Groundhog Day is still observed, mostly for fun.

リスニングセクションはここまでです。音声で指示があるまで次のページに進んではいけません。



# リーディングセクション



**2** 英文の( )内に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) This is too small. Can you show me ( ) one?

- ア other
- イ the others
- ウ another
- エ the another

(2) We didn't let him ( ) his bag.

- ア carry
- イ carrying
- ウ carried
- エ to carry

(3) I had to drive ( ) the mountains.

- ア as
- イ of
- ウ with
- エ through

(4) She is ( ) smart that she does not make any mistakes.

- ア very
- イ so
- ウ much
- エ too

(5) We no ( ) have a department store in this town.

- ア longer
- イ way
- ウ matter
- エ reason

**3** アとイの英文がほぼ同じ意味を表すように( )内に入る適切な語を1つずつ書きなさい。

(1) ア Soccer players are not usually ( ) tall ( ) basketball players.

イ Basketball players are usually ( ) than soccer players.

(2) ア This is the new car ( ) has 6 doors.

イ This is the new car ( ) 6 doors.

(3) ア It's ( ) possible ( ) me to finish this.

イ I am not ( ) ( ) finish this.

(4) ア First we studied, ( ) then watched TV.

イ We watched TV ( ) ( ).

(5) ア Either you ( ) I have to stay here.

イ One ( ) ( ) has to stay here.

4 ( )内の語句を意味が通るように並べかえたとき、1・2に入る語をそれぞれ記号で答えなさい。( )内には文頭に來るべき語も小文字で示してあります。

(1) He ( ア show イ this computer ウ to エ you オ would カ how キ like ) works.

He  1    2  works.

(2) ( ア last イ so ウ I エ the movie オ night カ was キ watched ) interesting.

1    2   interesting.

(3) ( ア sure イ send ウ a エ him オ make カ message キ to ) tomorrow.

1  2    tomorrow.

(4) They ( ア me イ I ウ since エ was オ in カ known キ have ) elementary school.

They  1  2    elementary school.

(5) I wish ( ア French イ could ウ he エ I オ like カ just キ speak ) does.

I wish  1    2  does.

- 5 次の英文を読み、問いに対する答えとして最も適切な箇所をそれぞれ3語～5語の範囲で文中からそのまま抜き出さない。

When you come onto our campus, you can see a western house on your left. It is called Reischauer House. It is named after Edwin Reischauer.

Edwin Reischauer was a U.S. ambassador to Japan from 1961. He was chosen as an ambassador to Japan because he knew Japan really well. The Reischauer House is the house that he grew up in. He was born in 1910 as a son of missionaries\* to Japan. Because he grew up in Japan, he spoke Japanese well.



After college, he studied East Asian history at Harvard University. After getting his Ph.D. degree\*, he spent his time in Paris, Tokyo, Kyoto and Beijing. After that, he started to help the U.S. Military as an analyst\*. During World War II, it is said that Reischauer tried to stop the dropping of the atomic bomb in Kyoto. He knew how important Kyoto was for Japanese history.

When he became a U.S. ambassador to Japan, he wanted to build an equal partnership between the U.S.A. and Japan. He and his wife, Haru, tried to visit all 47 prefectures\* in Japan while he was an ambassador. People became to know and love Reischauer. In 1965, he visited our school for the first time. He was welcomed by the students and teachers. He was so glad to see the house where he grew up. When he was an ambassador, a young Japanese man attacked Reischauer and he was injured very badly. He needed surgery and a blood transfusion\*. Many Japanese people were willing to give their blood for him. After the surgery, he said, “Now I really have both blood in me – American and



Japanese.” After returning to the U.S.A., he taught at Harvard University and he advised many leaders of the U.S.A. and Asia.

In 1987, he visited our school again, but he wasn't able to speak in Japanese, because he had

a stroke twice before that. However, he gave a wonderful speech in English about his love for the world and his memories in Japan.

He lived as a bridge not only between the U.S.A. and Japan, but also for the whole world. Our school is very lucky because we had a connection with Edwin Reischauer. We can learn that when we have a difficult problem, there is always more than one way to look at the problem to find a better solution, just as Reischauer showed us through his life.

missionaries 宣教師      Ph.D. degree 大学院博士課程      analyst 分析官  
prefecture 都道府県      transfusion 輸血

- (1) Why was Reischauer chosen as an ambassador to Japan?
  
- (2) Write all the cities where Reischauer spent his time before he helped the U.S. Military.
  
- (3) What was Reischauer trying to build between the U.S.A. and Japan when he became the ambassador?
  
- (4) Where did Reischauer teach after he returned to the U.S.A.?
  
- (5) Why couldn't Reischauer give his speech in Japanese in 1987?

- 6 次の英文を読み、問いに対する答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

When rain falls, it hits buildings, sidewalks, and roads. Some of it gets into ponds and rivers. Most of it falls on the ground. The raindrops go down through the grass and soil. The water picks up carbon\* from leaves and plants, which makes it acidic\*. In some places, the water goes into little cracks and holes in the large rock. Over many years and rainstorms, the water gradually wears away these rocks in a process called erosion. Erosion happens when small pieces of rock dissolve\* or crumble. After a very long time this makes the cracks and holes get so large that they turn into tunnels and spaces inside the rocks. We call these underground tunnels and spaces limestone\* caves. Some of these caves have large rooms and tunnels that can hold many people. Others have deep, narrow ways that no one can enter.

Scientists think that there may be 50,000 limestone caves in North America, but very few have been found. You can go into some of these caves if you pay an admission fee. People have put electrical wires inside these caves. All other caves have total darkness. As a result, most of the animals that live inside caves are blind.

Caves can keep an unchanging temperature of about 10 degrees. They stay cool and damp, since water continues to flow. Each water drop carries minerals from the rocks. It goes down to reach the cave ceiling. As each drop evaporates\*, it leaves behind these minerals. The minerals build up. Over a long period of time, rocks that look like icicles\* form on the cave ceiling. These “icicles” are called stalactites. As stalactites drip on the floor, stalagmites may build up beneath them. Stalagmites form from the minerals in the water that falls from above. They rise up from the cave floor, like upside down ice cream cones. It takes 400 years for a stalactite to grow 2.5 cm in length. If a stalactite and a stalagmite meet, they form a column.

There are other kinds of caves, too. Some form when volcanoes\* erupt. Others form after wind, rain, and snow carves them into the side of mountains. Caves also form along the coast where the ocean waves cut into the rocks on shore. People have already discovered most of these caves.

carbon 炭素    acidic 酸性の    dissolve 分解する    limestone 石灰石  
evaporate 蒸発する    icicle つらら    volcano 火山

(1) Where does most of the rain fall?

- ア buildings
- イ rivers
- ウ ground
- エ roads

(2) People can get into ...

- ア all of these caves.
- イ only the narrow caves.
- ウ only caves that have large space.
- エ none of the caves.

(3) In North America, ...

- ア 50,000 limestone caves have been found.
- イ people have never visited the limestone caves.
- ウ people can go into every limestone cave for free.
- エ most of the limestone caves have not been found.

(4) Inside a cave, ...

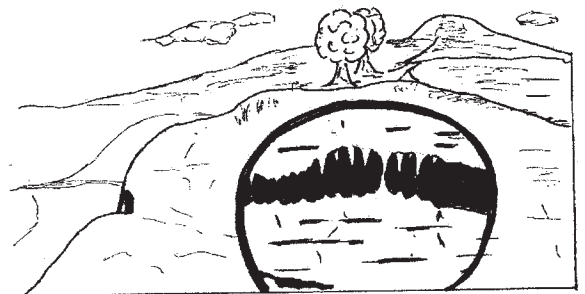
- ア most of the animals cannot see.
- イ many different types of plants live.
- ウ plants or animals cannot live.
- エ plants and animals grow very slowly.

(5) What do you see on the floor in a limestone cave?

- ア planets
- イ soil
- ウ stalactites
- エ stalagmites

(6) Which CANNOT form a cave?

- ア volcanic eruptions
- イ ice cream cones
- ウ wind
- エ water



A limestone cave



2023年2月実施 明治学院東村山高等学校 入試問題 リスニングテストスクリプト

**第1部** 放送される会話文に続く質問に対して最も適切なものをア～エの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。会話文は1回だけ読まれます。

- (1) M: Are you ready? The guests will arrive soon.  
W: Almost. I just need to finish cleaning the windows. How about you?  
M: Well, I still need more time to finish cooking.  
W: OK. Then, after they arrive, I'll take them to the garden and give them some tea there.  
Question: How will the woman help the man?
- (2) W: Oh, I love this beautiful sunset!  
M: Me, too. But I also like the sunrise when I camp.  
W: I like the sunrise too, but I have never been camping. It sounds difficult.  
M: That's true. Camping is not so easy, but I'm sure you will like it if you try.  
Question: What does the woman like?
- (3) W: Look! The package finally arrived!  
M: What did you get this time?  
W: I got a new coffee maker.  
M: Oh, you will enjoy that very much!  
Question: What are they talking about?
- (4) W: Wake up! You'll be late for school.  
M: Mom, I don't have school today.  
W: Really? Why didn't you tell me last night?  
M: I was too busy.  
Question: Why did the mother not know the boy's schedule?
- (5) M: What do I need to be better at painting?  
W: If you like painting, just keep painting every day.  
M: Really? Are you sure?  
W: I don't know, but at least you will enjoy it.  
Question: What is the woman's advice?
- (6) W: I'm getting bored. Why should we stay inside the hotel all day?  
M: We have no choice because it's raining heavily and many shops are closed.  
W: I planned to go shopping and get some snacks today...!  
M: But we went to the beach yesterday. That's a great memory.  
Question: Where are they?
- (7) M: Are you in a hurry?  
W: Yes. I need to catch the train in 10 minutes!  
M: There is always another one.  
W: But I'll be late for my interview.  
Question: Why is the woman in a hurry?

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Halley's Comet is named after Edmund Halley. He was an English astronomer. He lived in the late 1600's. He studied the stars. In 1682, he saw a beautiful comet. He then read books about comets. The comet was seen in 1456, in 1531, and again in 1607. Halley said the comet would come again in 1759. It did! It was then named Halley's Comet.

Comets travel around the sun, just like planets. Comets have strange paths. They go billions of miles into space. Then they swing around and return. This is why it takes so long for comets to return.

The center of a comet is not solid like the Earth's center. A comet is something like a dirty snowball. Its center is made of frozen gases and frozen water. It is mixed together with dust. The center of the comet is its head. Steaming out from the head is a long, long tail. The tail is called the coma. Sometimes the tail covers millions of miles. Halley's Comet has one tail. A comet may have two, three, four, or five tails.

All the comets that we see are regular visitors to our solar system. Halley's Comet is probably the most wonderful of these because it is very bright. Also, it has a long tail. On a clear night, one can see its tail stretched from one end of the sky to the other. Halley's Comet visits about every 76 to 79 years. Its most recent pass by the Earth was in 1986. For most of us, seeing Halley's Comet is a once-in-a-lifetime event.

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Groundhog Day is celebrated on February 2. Some say that on that day, the groundhogs awake from their sleep. The first thing they do is to step outside their holes and look for their shadows. If they see their shadows, spring will arrive early.

Of course this is just a story. The truth is, most groundhogs will sleep until March. They can't change the weather.

Many people have tried to predict the weather for a long time. Before science was understood, people had some strange customs and beliefs. One belief said that if it rained on July 15, it would rain for 40 days straight. Some thought that beans and potatoes should only be planted on a dark, moonless night.

Most of these beliefs are gone now. But Groundhog Day is still observed, mostly for fun.