

令和6年度

帰国生入試

中学校 入学試験問題

英語

注意

- 1 合図があるまで、問題用紙を開いてはいけません。
- 2 始めの合図があったら、解答用紙の決められた欄に、受験番号、氏名を記入してから始めなさい。
- 3 声を出して読んではいけません。
- 4 解答は解答用紙の決められた欄に筆記具ではっきりと書き入れなさい。
- 5 試験時間は50分です。
- 6 計時機能以外の時計の使用は認めません。
- 7 試験中、体の具合や気分が悪くなったときは、静かに手をあげなさい。
- 8 終わりの合図があったら、すぐに筆記具を置きなさい。

1. Choose the option from A-D that best fits in the blank.

(1) Tom's father is happy to know that his daughter's () at school are getting better.

- A. beliefs B. choices C. grades D. varieties**

(2) Tom: Have you bought () for your new apartment?

Ann: Yes. I found a nice table and chairs. They are arriving tomorrow.

- A. population B. furniture C. atmosphere D. shortage**

(3) The tour company told the tourists that they should () going out at night because there are some dangerous places near the hotel.

- A. return B. balance C. avoid D. earn**

(4) Living in this village is very comfortable because its () is cool in summer and warm in winter.

- A. climate B. knowledge C. process D. safety**

(5) Tom: Do you want me to walk your dog?

Ann: Thanks, but it's almost 9 o'clock. He is so old that he can () see anything at night.

- A. rapidly B. nearly C. recently D. hardly**

(6) The marathon runner trained for months, but he couldn't run () the world record holder.

- A. as fastest B. most faster C. as fast as D. faster**

(7) I need to schedule () with my doctor for next week.

- A. an agenda B. a booking**
C. an appointment D. an arrangement

(8) Andy was busy () his homework when his brother came home.

- A.** to do **B.** doing **C.** did **D.** does

(9) Henry was such a hard-working student that he learned all the idioms in the textbook (). He ended up being a professor at a university.

- A.** by chance **B.** on second thought
C. by heart **D.** and so on

(10) Alice: Emily, you always look nice. How do you keep () shape?

Emily: Thanks, Alice. I have been doing yoga for more than 15 years.

- A.** on **B.** of **C.** to **D.** in

(11) Tom: I'm thinking about () a summer course. What do you think about this program, Ann?

Ann: It would be a great experience. Why don't you try it?

- A.** bringing back **B.** signing up for
C. doing away with **D.** ending up

(12) Nowadays, natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes occur () all over Japan. People must always be ready to take safety measures.

- A.** initially **B.** eagerly **C.** properly **D.** repeatedly

(13) Becky is late today, so we are waiting for her to come. After she () here, we will start our meeting.

- A.** gets **B.** is getting **C.** will get **D.** will have got

(14) What do you say to () a trip to Hokkaido for a week?

- A.** take **B.** be taken **C.** be taking **D.** taking

(15) Our teacher's voice doesn't () the back of the classroom.

- A.** arrive to **B.** sound to **C.** reach **D.** get

(16) It's only a small house but it () my needs perfectly.

- A.** agrees **B.** meets **C.** replies **D.** responds

(17) The disease isn't dangerous to humans; it only () cattle.

- A.** affects **B.** cures **C.** effects **D.** heals

(18) It () raining for a while, but now it's raining again.

- A.** stops **B.** stopping **C.** stopped **D.** has stopped

(19) The only way for us to () this task is to get help from Mr. Smith.

- A.** accomplish **B.** benefit **C.** require **D.** seek

(20) Karen is very surprised to see her son use a smartphone and other digital devices when he does his homework. This is () of young children who were born in the digital age.

- A.** economical **B.** typical **C.** financial **D.** linguistic

2. Choose the option from A-D that best fits in the blank.

(1) Jack: Tony, this is my friend Bob.

Tony: ()

- A. Hello, Tony. Nice to meet you!
- B. Hello. My friend's name is Tony.
- C. Hello, Bob. It's a pleasure to meet you!
- D. Hello, Tony. That's my name, too!

(2) Teacher: How come you were late for school?

Student: ().

- A. My father will give me a ride.
- B. My bus got caught in a traffic jam.
- C. School was over.
- D. By bus.

(3) When I missed the last bus, ().

- A. I was offered a good position.
- B. I'd visit the British Museum first.
- C. I can't afford it.
- D. I had no choice but to take a taxi.

(4) In English, there is only one word for snow, () in Eskimo languages, there are as many as thirty-two different words for snow.

- A. therefore
- B. while
- C. for example
- D. moreover

(5) Antarctica is one of the seven continents. As you know, Antarctica is extremely cold. The temperature of the air can drop below -80°C in winter. (), Antarctica has so little rain or snow that it is as dry as desert.

- A. In addition
- B. Instead
- C. For example
- D. On the contrary

(6) Salt is used not only for food but also for many other purposes. (), salt is used to melt snow and ice on the street. Salt is also needed when we make some kinds of plastic, glass, drugs, and so on.

- A. As a result
- B. For example
- C. In addition
- D. By the way

3. Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

(1) Mary got two tickets for the baseball game on Sunday. She asked Beth if she was interested in it. Beth was willing to go, but she couldn't. Her parents were going to a party, and so she had to look after her little sister. Mary invited Tom to the game, and they enjoyed it very much. Next time, she wants to go with Beth.

Question: What did Beth do on Sunday?

- A. She watched a baseball game with Mary.
- B. She took care of her little sister.
- C. She went to the party with her parents.
- D. She invited Tom to her house.

(2) Spanish B begins next Monday. This course is for students who have finished Spanish A. If you miss more than 20 percent of the classes, you can't take the final exam. The textbook for this course is called "Amigo." You should get a copy of it for 15 dollars at the office this week. At the beginning of this course, each of you will introduce yourself in Spanish.

Question: What is one thing we learn about the course Spanish B?

- A. The course is for beginners who can't speak Spanish.
- B. Students won't have to take the final exam.
- C. Students will introduce themselves in English.
- D. Students should get the textbook this week.

(3) Olivia visited a small village in Africa last year. There, she met a ten-year-old boy. He helps his father, a woodcutter, for 12 hours a day. He wants to study at school and play with other children. After talking to him, Olivia thought that it's important to give poor children an opportunity to study.

Question: What was the problem that Olivia found in the small village in Africa?

- A. Many people cannot find jobs.
- B. Too many trees are being cut down.
- C. Poor children must work instead of studying.
- D. Parents force children to study hard.

(4) Attention, please. Due to the heavy snow last night, flight 1206 to San Francisco will be delayed while our ground staff clear snow from the runway. It will take a couple of hours to remove the heavy snow. We will offer a meal coupon for people who are on this flight. Please come to Counter B to collect the coupon.

Question: What is one thing the speaker says about the problem?

- A. It has been snowing since last night and the snow is blocking the runway.
- B. People who are flying to San Francisco will not get any food.
- C. One of the airline crews couldn't come to the airport due to heavy snow.
- D. Removing snow will take five hours.

(5) Tom: Mr. Brown, I've decided to go to a university in New York for eight months.

Mr. Brown: You have? Aren't you a junior? You're going to graduate from college soon.

Tom: I know, but I talked with my academic advisor. He says this college will recognize the credits I get there.

Mr. Brown: No worries, then. Good luck!

Question: Why did the student decide to study at the university in New York?

- A. She wants to study business administration.
- B. A university in New York gave her a scholarship.
- C. Her college accepts credits from the university in New York.
- D. She doesn't want to study at her college any longer.

(6) Saori went to live on a homestay in Sydney for two months. She made some Australian friends, but became best friends with Lee from Korea. They went out together after class every day, and enjoyed talking in English. At first, Saori was worried that her English wouldn't get better, but in fact, it really improved. She realized that the important thing is to speak English as much as possible.

Question: What did Saori learn from her experience in Australia?

- A. Speaking a lot improves her English.
- B. Australian friends are more helpful than Asian ones.
- C. It is good to become friends with Asian students.
- D. Two months is too short to make friends in Australia.

(7) Staff: Front desk. How can I help you?

Guest: This is room 301. The air-conditioner doesn't work.

Staff: I'm very sorry for the inconvenience. I'll send someone to your room right away.

Guest: OK. I'm going out for dinner, so please repair it while I'm out.

Question: What will the staff do next?

- A. Tell the guest how to check out.
- B. Visit the restaurant to see the guest.
- C. Bring the guest's dinner to room 301.
- D. Send a repairperson to room 301.

(8) Hibernation is a state of low activity in winter. Animals hibernate to save energy. During winter, if animals are awake, they have to eat large quantities of food to keep a warm body temperature. However, food is hard to find, so some animals in cold climates slow down their metabolisms, and warm-blooded mammals such as squirrels and hamsters hibernate. To protect themselves during hibernation, they build their nests in areas that they hope predators will find difficult to reach.

Question: Why do some animals hibernate in winter?

- A. They have to protect each other.
- B. There is not enough food at that time of year.
- C. There are a lot of safe places.
- D. There are fewer predators.

Go to the next page

4. Refer to the leaflet on the next page and answer the questions below.

1. According to the advertisement, Brian's Restaurant (1).

- A. originally started in Ireland
- B. originally started in the United States
- C. will move to Dublin next year
- D. will move to Hilo next year

2. If you want to hold a wedding ceremony and a party with 40 people on January 1st, it will cost (2) dollars.

- A. 4,500
- B. 6,300
- C. 7,000
- D. 7,700

3. If you want to take a look at the restaurant's rooms beforehand, (3).

- A. you should pay an additional fee
- B. you have to park your car in off-road parking
- C. you have to ask for permission at a convenience store
- D. you should visit and ask

HAVE A WEDDING AT BRIAN'S RESTAURANT!
306 Maukai St, Hilo, HI, 96720, USA
Telephone: 1-212-941-2858



1. ABOUT US

Aloha! Welcome to Hilo. Brian's Restaurant is an Irish restaurant, which was founded in 1979 in Dublin, Ireland and moved to Hilo in 2003. Ever since, we've served Hawaiians with our original dishes, cordial service, and reasonable prices. Come and enjoy our peaceful surroundings and warm hospitality. It's just a 5-minute ride from the airport.

2. WEDDINGS

Brian's Restaurant is the perfect place for weddings. At Brian's Restaurant, we offer four rooms suitable for your wedding (maximum of 50 guests).

Whether for your ceremony and party or party only, Brian's Restaurant is the ideal place for your special day!

WEDDING PARTY ONLY (This includes our elaborate meal service.)

The pricing varies based on the number of guests.

The number of guests	Package Cost
Up to 20	\$ 2,500
21~35	\$ 3,500
36~50	\$ 4,500

WEDDING CEREMONY \$ 2,500

In addition to the party package costs mentioned above, an additional \$2,500 is required for the wedding ceremony.

A special 10% discount is available for all wedding parties held from Monday to Thursday. However, there will be an additional 10% fee on national holidays, such as New Year's Day or Independence Day.

3. CONTACT US

You are welcome to come and view our facilities at your convenience. If you have any questions or require further information, please feel free to contact us anytime.

Tel: 1-212-941-2858

E-MAIL: info@briansrestaurant.com

※Our facilities are wheelchair-friendly and we have safe, off-road parking.

5. Read the passage below and fill each space with the most appropriate option from A-H.

Wangari Maathai
~The Eco Warrior~

“It’s the little things people do. Those things will make the difference. My little thing is planting trees.”

This is what the Kenyan environmental activist, Wangari Maathai said. You may know her because she said that the Japanese word *mottainai* teaches the ideas of “ 1 ”

Maathai was born in 1940 in a small village in Kenya. At that time, Kenya was still under the control of Britain. When she graduated from high school, many countries in Africa were becoming independent. Kenya was also preparing for independence, so the government sent students with good grades to America. 2

In America, she studied to become a scientist. After Kenya became an independent country, Maathai returned and started teaching at a university in Nairobi.

In Kenya, the first years after becoming independent were very difficult. 3

But those plants hurt the environment because they didn’t match the soil in Kenya. Also, many trees were cut down to grow these plants. This damaged the ecosystem, and there were not enough natural resources such as wood and water.

In 1977, because of these problems, 4

She believed that planting traditional African trees would solve the environmental problems. She started to plant trees in rows, so that they looked like belts. This was good for controlling floods. Also, Maathai thought planting trees would help make the lives of women easier. In Kenya, the women gathered firewood and water every day. Parts of Kenya were becoming a desert because too many trees were cut down. So women had to walk further and further to get firewood and water. 5

This movement started locally, but it continued to spread, and soon the Kenyan government noticed. 6 Maathai started this movement, so she was attacked and was hurt badly several times. She was even put in prison. But this did not stop her. With the help of her friends in other countries, Maathai became a member of the government, and in 2003 she became the assistant minister on environmental issues. Because of all her efforts, she won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004.

Wangari Maathai died of cancer in 2011. Before dying she said, "Please do not put my dead body in a coffin that is made out of wood."

She was a true environmentalist until the very end.

Daniel Stewart. "Heroes of Unbreakable Spirits" NHK 出版. 2018. pp.50-55.

- A. Maathai was one of them.
- B reduce, reuse, recycle and respect.
- C. Mattai started the Green Belt Movement.
- D. They did not want any changes because they wanted to stay powerful.
- E. She thought she could use her position and popularity to help other people.
- F. If there were trees nearby, it would be easier for them to gather these resources.
- G. She went to the media many times and spoke about the importance of education.
- H. People tried to grow plants, such as grains, that they could sell to other countries.

6. Read the text and answer the following questions.

The potato, originally from South America, arrived in Europe through Spanish explorers in the late 16th century. At first, people were suspicious of it and didn't like it. They even thought it was poisonous.

Over time, though, the potato became popular because it was a good source of food, especially during times when there wasn't enough to eat. In the 18th century, it became an important crop in many European countries, thanks to Frederick the Great of Prussia.

Frederick II, also known as Frederick the Great, ruled Prussia from 1740 to 1786. He saw that potatoes could help during food shortages, so he encouraged people to grow them with a special decree.

Frederick the Great had guards watch over potato fields during the daytime but not at night. This made it seem like potatoes were precious and valuable. People thought they must be really important, so they started stealing them and growing more. It was a trick that worked, and more people started growing and eating potatoes.

Frederick's ideas about potatoes were unique for his time, and he used different ways to show how important they were.

He even served potato dishes to rich people at a royal banquet to make potatoes popular among the upper classes, thinking that others would follow.

His efforts worked, and potatoes became a common food, especially in places where people used to be unsure about them. Potatoes were even called "the bread of the poor" because they could provide food during tough times like famines and wars.

Nowadays, potatoes are a big part of European food, and there are many delicious dishes made from them, like french fries and mashed potatoes.

In summary, the potato's history in Europe is a story of people (X) their minds from not liking it to loving it. Frederick the Great's decree played a big role in making people accept and enjoy potatoes, which are now a vital part of European cuisine.

Q1 Choose the sentence that matches the text.

- A Potatoes were introduced to South America from Europe.
- B People initially believed potatoes were not good for the body.
- C Potatoes were brought to Europe by the Prussian explorer Frederick.
- D Potatoes were liked more for their looks than for eating.

Q2 Why did Frederick II intentionally encourage the theft of potatoes?

- A Because the potatoes were rotting.
- B Because there were too many potatoes.
- C Because potatoes had poison in them.
- D Because he wanted to promote the spread of potatoes.

Q3 Why were potatoes called "the bread of the poor"?

- A Because the appearance of potatoes is similar to bread.
- B Because the texture of potatoes is similar to bread.
- C Because even during food shortages, potatoes are easy to grow.
- D Because poor people preferred eating potatoes over bread.

Q4 Which of the following did Frederick II NOT do?

- A He made a rule to encourage growing potatoes.
- B He had potato fields guarded during the day.
- C He invited the upper class and served potato dishes.
- D He devised recipes for french fries and mashed potatoes.

Q5 Choose the most appropriate option to fill in (X).

- A improving
- B changing
- C helping
- D moving

7. Put the words in brackets in the most natural order to make a sentence.

(1) A: Mr. Walker, could I speak with you for a moment?

B: Sorry, Lana. I'm really busy now. [I / unless / can't / urgent / it's / talk].

(2) I can [ancestors / trace / to / the / my / back] time of the Edo period.

(3) I thought it was warm in Kyushu in winter, but actually it is [is / in Osaka / as / almost / it / as / cold].

(4) I'm sure that the school trip [because / looked / was / my students / successful / satisfied].

(5) I saw Tom last week. It was good to see him again after such a long time. [him / for / seen / I / five / haven't / years].

8. Answer the question below and provide two reasons in about 100 words.

“On holidays, do you prefer going out or staying indoors?”

Entrance Exam for Returnee Students (Junior High School): Answer Sheet

1	(1)	C	(2)	B	(3)	C	(4)	A	(5)	D	(6)	C	(7)	C	1点×20 /20
	(8)	B	(9)	C	(10)	D	(11)	B	(12)	D	(13)	A	(14)	D	
	(15)	C	(16)	B	(17)	A	(18)	B	(19)	A	(20)	B			

2	(1)	C	(2)	B	(3)	D	(4)	B	(5)	A	(6)	B	1点×6 /6

3	(1)	B	(2)	D	(3)	C	(4)	A	2点×8 /16
	(5)	C	(6)	A	(7)	D	(8)	B	

4	(1)	A	(2)	C	(3)	D	2点×3 /6

5	(1)	B	(2)	A	(3)	H	(4)	C	(5)	F	(6)	D	2点×6 /12

6	(1)	B	(2)	D	(3)	C	(4)	D	(5)	B	2点×5 /10

7	(1)	I can't talk unless it's urgent	2点×5 /10
	(2)	I can trace my ancestors back to the _____ time of Edo period.	
	(3)	... it is almost as cold as it is in Osaka .	
	(4)	... the school trip was successful because my students looked satisfied .	
	(5)	I haven't seen him for five years.	

8		/12

ID		Name	
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Score	
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