

令和6年度

帰国生入試

高等学校入学試験問題

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) I () Italian lessons for five months before I traveled in Rome last summer.

- A. am taking B. would take C. has taken D. had been taking**

(2) A: Do you know why Kanoa didn't attend the meeting yesterday?

B: No. I thought she () it.

- A. attends B. had attended C. has attended D. was attended**

(3) If () for the umbrella, I would have been all wet.

- A. there wasn't B. it weren't C. it hadn't been D. there hadn't been**

(4) The doctor advised my grandfather () too much salt.

- A. not eat B. not to eat C. to eat not D. not eat to**

(5) () us the data, Ms. Brown explained her research.

- A. Showing B. Shown C. Show D. Showed**

(6) I must apologize to you all for () I said about the plan.

- A. that B. what C. which D. it**

(7) The broken glass () soon so that the children won't get hurt.

- A. must take away B. has to take away
C. must be taking away D. must be taken away**

(8) Jo's father gained support from the public and was () as a mayor of the city.

- A. elected B. protected C. focused D. calculated**

(9) My brother always () what he started doing and never gives it up.

- A. glances at B. sticks to C. kicks out D. gets along with**

- (10) We will go shopping in Mary's car tomorrow because our car () yet.
A. hasn't been repaired B. hasn't been repairing
C. hasn't repaired D. wasn't repairing
- (11) Diana is determined not to () her parents once she graduates from high school.
A. account for B. depend on C. bring back D. stand for
- (12) Erin had considered leaving the company but she () about that.
A. got on his nerves B. made fun of
C. make a face D. had second thoughts
- (13) Most tourists are surprised to receive a glass of water for free at restaurants in Japan. They think it is an expression of ().
A. mission B. philosophy C. hospitality D. legend
- (14) Mr. Will's teaching method is second to none. In his class, there is lively () between students.
A. interaction B. issue C. instinct D. intention
- (15) Malala had become a young campaigner. She was () to girls' education, and because of it, she was shot in the head on her way from school.
A. disagreed B. decorated C. defeated D. devoted
- (16) Nelson tends to say anything () comes into his head without thinking.
A. who B. what C. that D. whose
- (17) Kate looked for a () seat at the coffee shop, but all the seats were taken.
A. noble B. vague C. innocent D. vacant

(18) When Tom's son saw some beetles at a night market, he asked his mother to buy some. She bought two beetles () she didn't like insects at all.

- A. despite B. in spite of C. even though D. so

(19) The street is all wet; it () during the night.

- A. must be raining B. must have rained
C. should be raining D. should have rained

(20) () in their native languages, public signs are often pointed out by foreign visitors as one of the most problematic aspects of visiting Japan.

- A. Writing B. Written C. Not writing D. Not written

(21) Kevin () for a job since he left school.

- A. has been looking B. has been looked
C. looked D. looks

(22) A: I forgot my wallet. I don't have any money.

B: Not to worry. I () you some.

- A. will borrow B. will lend
C. am going to borrow D. am going to lend

2. Read the texts below and answer the following questions.

(1) Space debris, or space junk, is made up of human-made objects floating around in Earth's orbit and outer space. This includes old spacecraft, rocket parts, broken satellites, astronaut tools, and damaged equipment from accidents or crashes. Space debris moves very fast and can be very dangerous to space missions as well as satellites and spacecraft. It is caused by things like crashes, explosions, and discarded space craft. People from different countries work together to monitor it, track it, and make rules to stop it from causing problems. They're also working on ways to clean it up. Managing space debris is highly important for keeping space activities safe and sustainable, and requires teamwork and new technology to make it happen.

Q. What is space debris?

- A) Meteorites drifting in space**
- B) Holographic displays in Earth's orbit**
- C) Abandoned space vessels and rocket parts**
- D) Fuel for space stations**

(2) In Japan, traditional performing arts like Noh, Kabuki, and the tea ceremony are struggling to stay alive. These art forms have deep cultural roots but are finding it hard to interest younger people. The problem is that the performers are getting older, and young people aren't so interested in traditional performing arts. People are trying to fix this issue with things like educational programs, financial support, and activities to generate more interest among young people. But it's a tricky balance between keeping tradition and making these arts appeal to modern tastes. To keep Japan's rich culture alive, they need to find new and exciting ways to get the younger generation interested in these age-old arts.

Q. What is one of the significant challenges facing traditional Japanese performing arts and their practitioners?

- A) Lack of government support**
- B) Overwhelming interest from the younger generation**
- C) Difficulty adapting to modern tastes**
- D) Lack of historical significance**

(3) Japan's subway systems are known for their efficiency and standout features compared to other cities worldwide. They are highly punctual and follow strict schedules to provide reliable transportation. Cleanliness and safety are also exceptional. Stations and trains are spotless and crime rates are remarkably low, ensuring passenger security. Furthermore, Japan's subway networks are well-connected, allowing easy transfers between lines and modes of transport. Innovations like smart cards and digital signs have improved the commuter experience. Lastly, the politeness and orderliness of passengers and staff help to create a pleasant and stress-free journey, highlighting the excellence of Japan's subway systems globally.

Q. Which of the following statements about Japan's subway systems is NOT accurate when compared to major cities abroad?

- A) Japanese subways are famous for their reliable on-time operations.
- B) The use of digital technology to make commuting easier is not widespread yet.
- C) Japan's subway systems are highly interconnected, enabling smooth transitions between lines.
- D) Thanks to the courtesy and orderliness of both passengers and staff, using the subway is comfortable.

(4) E-books have several advantages. For example, they are incredibly portable, allowing readers to carry a whole library on a single device, which is especially convenient for travelers. E-books also offer features like customizable text and font settings, improving the reading experience for everyone, including those with visual impairments. Additionally, they often come with a handy search function for finding specific content within a book. This convenience and flexibility makes e-books a popular choice for modern readers.

Q. What is NOT mentioned in the text as an advantage of e-books?

- A) You can carry a large number of books at once.
- B) You can customize e-book text and fonts to make it easier to read.
- C) You can search for specific content within the text.
- D) You can also feel the pages and turn them like a real book.

(5) The postponement of the 2020 Tokyo Olympics to 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on organizers and athletes. For organizers, it meant dealing with challenges such as increased costs, and adapting to health protocols. Athletes also faced difficulties, including disrupted training, emotional strain, and uncertainty. They had to adjust their schedules and cope with the toll of a prolonged qualification period. Despite difficulties and unusual situations, athletes showed determination and an unwavering spirit, impressing the world by striving for their best and pursuing excellence.

Q. How did the 2020 Tokyo Olympics postponement to 2021 affect athletes?

- A) It had no significant impact on athletes.
- B) Athletes had an uninterrupted training period.
- C) Athletes faced disruptions in training and emotional strain.
- D) Athletes experienced a smoother qualification process.

(6) The increasing popularity of energy drinks among young people raises several concerns. These drinks often contain high levels of caffeine and sugar, which can lead to health issues like heart problems, high blood pressure, and obesity if consumed excessively. They can also disrupt sleep, leading to sleep deprivation and tiredness, affecting academic performance and overall well-being. Combining caffeine with alcohol, a practice some young adults follow, can be dangerous, impairing judgment and increasing the risk of accidents. Moreover, overconsumption of these drinks can lead to addiction and withdrawal symptoms when trying to cut down, creating a cycle of dependence. It's important for individuals to be aware of these risks and consume energy drinks in moderation.

Q. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of excessive consumption of energy drinks?

- A) Sleep disturbances
- B) High blood pressure
- C) Improvement in academic performance
- D) Addiction

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3. Choose the most appropriate sentence to fill in the blanks.

Chocolate

People have loved chocolate for thousands of years, using it as food, medicine, and even offering it to their gods. Chocolate comes from the cacao tree, and its scientific name, *Theobroma cacao*, (1).

Cacao is a tropical tree, and what's unusual about it is that its fruits, known as pods, grow directly on the tree trunk. Inside these pods, you can find large brown seeds, which are the starting material for making chocolate. These seeds are also called cacao, just like the tree itself. After harvesting, (2). During this process, bacteria break down the flesh of the pods, and as they do so, they release heat, which breaks down cells within the cacao bean. This allows chemical reactions to occur, leading to the flavors we associate with chocolate. After four to seven days, the seeds are spread out in the sun to dry, after which they are ready to be roasted and ground to make cocoa. When cocoa is ground into a thick brown paste, it's known as chocolate liquor, and both milk and dark chocolate contain chocolate liquor.

The chocolate we enjoy today is quite different from the original forms of cocoa. The Maya used to (3). It wasn't until Spanish explorers brought cocoa back to Europe that candy makers developed the modern, sweet version of chocolate that we know today. Additionally, the ancient Maya and Aztec people mixed cacao seeds with various herbs to create medicines, (4). While cacao has a long history as a medicine, scientists have only recently begun to explore its potential health benefits.

Cocoa contains antioxidants, which are molecules that can prevent harmful chemical reactions involving oxidation that can damage the body's cells. DNA is especially vulnerable to damage, and antioxidants play a crucial role in our diet to help prevent diseases like cancer. Dark chocolate is often high in antioxidants, while milk chocolate and white chocolate usually contain fewer.

Another important group of compounds found in cocoa is flavonols, (5). Better blood flow to the brain can enhance its functions, including memory and learning, as some studies have suggested.

However, it's important to note that not all chocolates contain these potentially beneficial compounds. Many chocolates today have low levels of cocoa flavanols.

Contrary to a common myth, (6). The process of harvesting cacao beans and turning them into chocolate bars, including fermentation and roasting, can destroy flavanols along the way. It's also essential to be cautious, as even chocolates with flavanols still have lots of calories, sugar, and fat, which can outweigh any health benefits they may offer.

Q. Choose the most appropriate option to fill in the blank (1)-(6).

- A** dark chocolate doesn't always have higher levels of cocoa flavanols compared to milk chocolate
- B** means "cacao, food of the gods"
- C** which can help widen arteries, improve blood pressure, and benefit various aspects of our health
- D** which they used to treat symptoms like fevers and coughs
- E** mix cocoa with water and chili pepper to make a spicy and bitter drink
- F** they are piled up or placed in boxes to ferment

4. Read the article and answer the questions below.

Care Packages

Chocolate, my mum's granola and honey from my dad's beehives. These are just some of the things I might receive when I open a care package from New Zealand. Like many others living overseas, it's always nice to receive a box of my favorite things from loved ones. For friends and family who have visited me in Japan, the reverse is also true --- they enjoy receiving a care package filled with their favorite Japanese snacks and drinks.

People are sometimes surprised by what I ask for from New Zealand. A lot of the biscuits and chocolates I used to eat in the past are just too sweet for me these days. So I'll often ask for things that are much cheaper in New Zealand, like dental floss or some kinds of stationary. My friends and family like Japanese rice crackers, unusually flavored chocolates, and milk tea mixes.

What's nice about putting together and receiving a care package is that you know each item is something that reminds one person of the other. The icing on the cake is when the actual delivery of the package is also done with care.

Japan's efficient and reliable logistics is one thing I really wish the rest of the world would adopt. In all the years I have lived in Japan, I can count on one hand the number of problems I've had with deliveries. My only suggestion for improvement is about one word: "Overseas." A minority of Japan Post delivery workers will write the name of sender on the redelivery notice. Most of them will either write only the country name, or just "Overseas." With the amount of time people spend making a care package, it can feel like a chain is broken when the sender is just grouped into "Overseas." When delivery workers do write the sender's name, and if those workers are also redelivering the package, then I try to thank them in person.

On my most recent visit to New Zealand, I was able to hand-deliver my care packages. My parents dove into the mackerel fish crackers almost immediately. And as my aunt put her precious bags of royal milk tea powder and rice seasoning packs away, she had a toothy smile on her face. She said my grandmother would call that look "like a dog's head being boiled." My grandmother has never actually cooked dog, but that image clearly described my aunt grinning from ear to ear at her spoils.

Hopefully Japan's borders will open soon to everyone. When that happens, I look forward to friends and family visiting --- and to the grins on their faces when they

discover new things I can put in their next care package.

(the japan times alpha FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2022)

Q1. What does "care package" mean in this article?

- A. Valuables to be handled with care by the shipping company
- B. Daily necessities provided in the event of a disaster
- C. A gift of treats or necessities to relatives or friends who are away from home
- D. A series of services to take care of the elderly and sick

Q2. Why does the writer often ask for dental floss or some kinds of stationary?

- A. Because she doesn't like anything too sweet these days.
- B. Because these things are hard to find in Japan.
- C. Because she wants the same things she used to have.
- D. Because the biscuits and chocolates in New Zealand are cheaper than those in Japan.

Q3. What does the writer think about delivery services in Japan?

- A. Other countries should not imitate Japan's logistics system.
- B. Japanese delivery companies should handle goods with more care.
- C. Writing "Overseas" instead of the sender's name is an excellent way to protect privacy.
- D. She's had very few problems or complaints about delivery over the years.

Q4. Choose one option that does NOT match the text.

- A. The writer's father is involved in beekeeping.
- B. The writer sends her friends flavoured chocolates and milk tea mixes.
- C. Food, especially cakes, must be transported with extreme care.
- D. When the writer handed the parcel to her family, they were all delighted.

Q5. What does the author hope for?

- A. Many Japanese will visit New Zealand.
- B. She will surprise her family by hoping for something eccentric.
- C. The deliverer will clearly state the sender's name on the re-delivery notice.
- D. Japan will break its long-standing isolation and embrace other countries.

5. Put the words in parentheses in the most natural order to make a sentence. Use capital letters where needed.

(1) A : Excuse me. May I have an apple pie and a cup of tea?

B: I'm sorry, the apple pie [sold / we / out, / is already / but / have] a cherry pie.

(2) A : How was your group presentation in English class, Dave?

B : It didn't go so well. I [to present / while / was / making / contact / eye / able], but others in my group presented while looking at their notes.

(3) A : [you / been / to / have / the new / that opened / bookstore] last week?

B : Yes, I went there last Saturday.

(4) Son: Dad, can you lend me 50 dollars?

Dad: What do you mean 'lend', Paul? You still [the 30 dollars / paid / I / back / me / haven't / gave you] last month.

(5) After cell phones were developed, many people began using them while driving.

This practice [is / been / the accidents, and/ has / linked to / it / banned] in many places.

6. Read the statement below and write a short essay of approximately 120 words giving TWO reasons why you agree or disagree with it.

“Elderly people should give up their driver’s licenses at a certain age.”

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

1	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	
	(9)		(10)		(11)		(12)		(13)		(14)		(15)		(16)	
	(17)		(18)		(19)		(20)		(21)		(22)					

2	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	
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3	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	
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4	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
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5	(1)	... the apple pie	a cherry pie.
	(2)	I	, but ...
	(3)		last week?
	(4)	You still	last month.
	(5)	The practice	in many places.

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ID		Name	
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Score	
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Entrance Exam for Returnee Students (Senior High School): Answer Sheet

1	(1)	D	(2)	B	(3)	C	(4)	B	(5)	A	(6)	B	(7)	D	(8)	A	1点×22 /22
	(9)	B	(10)	A	(11)	B	(12)	D	(13)	C	(14)	A	(15)	D	(16)	C	
	(17)	D	(18)	C	(19)	B	(20)	D	(21)	A	(22)	B					

2	(1)	C	(2)	C	(3)	B	(4)	D	(5)	C	(6)	C	3点×6 /18
													3点×6

3	(1)	B	(2)	F	(3)	E	(4)	D	(5)	C	(6)	A	3点×5 /18
													3点×5

4	(1)	C	(2)	A	(3)	D	(4)	C	(5)	C	/15

5	(1)	... the apple pie	is already sold out, but we have	a cherry pie.	3点×5 /15	
	(2)	I	was able to present while making eye contact,	but ...		
	(3)	Have you been to the new bookstore that opened				last week?
	(4)	You still	haven't paid me back the 30 dollars I gave you	last month.		
	(5)	The practice	has been linked to the accidents, and it is banned	in many places.		

6		英文ループリ /12

ID		Name	
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Score	
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