

2 0 2 1 年 度

第 1 回

入 学 試 験 問 題  
英 語

試験時間 50分

注 意

- 試験開始の合図があるまでは、この問題冊子を開いて見てはいけません。
- 問題は[1]から[6]の11ページにわたって印刷してあります。足りないページや、印刷が不鮮明な箇所があった場合は、手をあげて監督者に申し出てください。
- リスニングテストは、監督者の指示に従って解答してください。
- 問題冊子と解答用紙の所定の欄に受験番号を記入してください。
- 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
- 問題の内容に関する質問は受け付けません。
- 試験終了後、監督者の指示に従い問題冊子と解答用紙を提出してください。

佼成学園女子高等学校

受験  
番号

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**1** リスニングテスト（放送による指示に従って答えなさい。）

[問題 A]

対話を聞き、最後の言葉に対する応答として最も適するものをそれぞれ a ~ d から選びなさい。対話は1度だけ放送されます。

- 1) a. Thank you. I'll take it.  
b. Thank you. I'll buy a magazine there.  
c. Thank you. I'll check tomorrow after school.  
d. Here you are. This is a very good sports magazine.
  
- 2) a. Coffee is popular in Japan.  
b. No problem. You can buy some at the convenience store.  
c. It's too hot, so I can't go to the park now.  
d. The cake was delicious. Thank you so much.
  
- 3) a. Sounds good. Let's study together at school.  
b. Sounds good. Let's go to the library at our school someday.  
c. Sounds good. I love shopping.  
d. Sounds good. Let me know when you're going next time and I'll join you.
  
- 4) a. Well, you can come and play with Mimi any time.  
b. You should buy a dog then.  
c. Can I see a picture of your cat?  
d. Yes, I'd love to go to your house.
  
- 5) a. I want to visit Tower Bridge.  
b. I went to the British Museum.  
c. I am going to go to Hyde Park.  
d. I've never been to the British Library.

[問題B]

音楽の先生（Mr.Wilson）と生徒（ゆみか）が、中学職員室で休校期間中のオンライン授業での課題について話をしています。対話聞き、内容について正しいものはT、間違っているものはFを答えなさい。対話は2度放送されます。

- 1) Yumika doesn't have Internet at home.
- 2) Students have to tell a story without using words for Mr. Wilson's homework.
- 3) In "Spring" by Vivaldi, the birds sing a sad song after the storm.
- 4) After the storm, the music is loud again.
- 5) Mr. Wilson will check students' homework on Wednesday next week.

- 2** 以下の英文は、東京にいる Miki よりニュージーランドのRotorua（ロトルア）に住む友達 Sally にあてたものである。1) ～ 5) に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Hi Sally,

Thank you for your email. I was very happy to see the pictures that you posted a few days ago. I found out that you ziplined<sup>\*1</sup> through the forest in New Zealand with your family. It looked so exciting! I heard that Rotorua has a deep Maori<sup>\*2</sup> culture. I want to learn about Maori culture.

My summer vacation began on August 1st. This summer was ( 1 ) than last. It's too hot ( 2 ) out during the day.

I visited my grandparents last week. They ( 3 ) in Osaka since my father was born. My father and I have an interest in history, so we went to Osaka Castle. It was built by Toyotomi Hideyoshi in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. After Hideyoshi died, it ( 4 ) by fire and wars. However, it was rebuilt with money raised by a lot of people.

I enjoyed ( 5 ) about the history of Osaka castle and I liked the wonderful view from the top floor, too.

How is your school life?

Keep in touch,

Miki

[注] \*<sup>1</sup>zipline ジップライン (アウトドア・アクティビティの1つ) をする  
\*<sup>2</sup>Maori マオリ族 (ニュージーランドの先住民族)

- |                  |                    |                   |                   |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) (ア) hot       | (イ) hotter         | (ウ) hottest       | (エ) the hottest   |
| 2) (ア) go        | (イ) going          | (ウ) to go         | (エ) went          |
| 3) (ア) live      | (イ) lived          | (ウ) are living    | (エ) have lived    |
| 4) (ア) destroyed | (イ) was destroying | (ウ) was destroyed | (エ) has destroyed |
| 5) (ア) learn     | (イ) to learn       | (ウ) learning      | (エ) learned       |

**3** 以下は、高校3年生のクラス委員同士の会話です。この会話文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Kaho : Our school festival is coming soon. There's not much time left, so we ( 1 ) what kind of food shop we want to have. What do you think, Mika?

Mika : Well, I think it's best to keep it simple and sell some traditional festival food like *yakitori* or *yakisoba*. Everyone likes those kinds of food.

Lucy : That's true, but don't you think it's a bit dangerous to use fire? Also, making *yakitori* is not easy. We need to be very careful all the time to grill *yakitori* safely. I would suggest<sup>\*1</sup> making shaved ice<sup>\*2</sup> instead. It's ( 2 ).

Mika : I see what you mean, but the school festival is in October. It'll be very cold and many people won't eat shaved ice.

Lucy : I didn't think about that, but you are right.

Kaho : Why don't we choose popcorn or tapioca milk tea? A lot of people like them all year round.

Mika : I agree with you. It's ( 3 ).

Lucy : I think tapioca milk tea is the best choice. It's very popular in Japan at the moment, and we can sell different flavors.

Kaho : All right, let's do that, then. Let's talk to our homeroom teacher and the other students in our class first and then we can think about what we have to prepare for the festival.

[注] <sup>\*1</sup>suggest            ~を提案する  
<sup>\*2</sup>shaved ice        かき氷

**問1** ( 1 ) に入る最も適当なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) mustn't decide
- (イ) should decide
- (ウ) don't have to decide
- (エ) are able to decide

**問2** ( 2 ) に入る最も適当なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) not so dangerous to eat
- (イ) safe and easy to grill
- (ウ) safer and easier to make
- (エ) as safe to make as *yakitori*

問3 ( 3 )に入る最も適当なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) better to eat shaved ice than *yakitori* in autumn
- (イ) not good to have something hot to drink
- (ウ) good to eat shaved ice in summer
- (エ) best to have something popular in all seasons

問4 本文の内容に一致するように次の英文の続きとして最も適当なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Lucy did not like Mika's idea because...

- (ア) she thought nobody could use fire.
- (イ) she thought it wasn't safe.
- (ウ) she thought it wasn't difficult.
- (エ) she thought shaved ice was more popular.

問5 次の質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

What did the three leaders decide to sell at their shop at the school festival?

- (ア) *yakitori*
- (イ) shaved ice
- (ウ) popcorn
- (エ) tapioca milk tea

4 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Women in Japanese Politics<sup>\*1</sup>

The United Nations Agency<sup>\*2</sup> for women's rights has published<sup>\*3</sup> a list called "Women in Politics" for the past few years. The list gives us the percentage of female politicians<sup>\*4</sup> in 193 countries.

According to the 2020 version of the list, Rwanda<sup>\*5</sup> is in the first place, Cuba is in the second place and the U.S. is in the 104<sup>th</sup> place. Japan is in the 165<sup>th</sup> place. Japan has only 9.9% female politicians in the Lower House.<sup>\*6</sup>

Japanese women were first given the right to vote<sup>\*7</sup> in Lower House elections<sup>\*8</sup> in 1946. In that year, women became members of the Lower House for the first time and 39 were chosen. That number quickly dropped. In 1986 the percentage of women in the Lower House was between 1 and 2%.

In 2009, 11.3% of the Lower House seats went to women. Also, in 2018, a law was passed to improve gender equality<sup>\*9</sup> in politics. However, Japan is still near the bottom of the "Women in Politics" list. Why is that?

There are many reasons. One reason is the structure<sup>\*10</sup> of society. Men still have more power than women in many cases. The second reason is women cannot get enough support when they work for an election. Sometimes women have to choose between working for elections and raising their children. Also, the laws to protect gender equality in politics in Japan are not strict. One thing is clear: Japanese people will need to make more efforts to help Japan move up the list of "Women in Politics".

[注]	*1 politics	政治	*2 United Nations Agency	国際連合機関
	*3 publish	～を出版する	*4 female politician	女性の政治家
	*5 Rwanda	ルワンダ (国名)		
	*6 the Lower House	下院 (日本では衆議院のことを指す)		
	*7 vote	投票する	*8 election	選挙
	*9 gender equality	男女平等	*10 structure	構造

**問1** 2020年に国連が発行した世界の女性政治家の割合リストについて、日本の衆議院における女性政治家の比率として正しいものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) 11.3%
- (イ) 9.9%
- (ウ) 104%
- (エ) 1～2%

**問2** 第3段落の本文内容として、正しいものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) 日本では、女性は1996年に初めて投票権を得た。
- (イ) 1946年以来、女性政治家の数は増えている。
- (ウ) 1946年に、39人の女性が政治家として選ばれた。
- (エ) 1986年には、女性政治家の数は1人か2人だった。

**問3** 下線部の意味として正しいものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) In the Lower House, 11.3% of seats were lost in 2009.
- (イ) In the Lower House, 11.3% of female politicians wanted their seats in 2009.
- (ウ) In the Lower House, 11.3% of female politicians didn't have their seats in 2009.
- (エ) In the Lower House, 11.3% of politicians were women in 2009.

**問4** 本文で述べられている日本の女性政治家が増えない理由として、最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) 政治は男性が行うものだという偏見が、日本の社会に根強く残っているから。
- (イ) 女性が選挙に出ようとしたときに、十分なサポートを受けにくいから。
- (ウ) 女性の高学歴化が進み、様々な職業に就ける選択肢が広がっているから。
- (エ) 政治家の職務は激務であり、女性の体力では職務をこなすことが難しいと考える女性が多いから。

**問5** 本文の内容に一致するように次の英文の続きとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

The writer's main opinion is …

- (ア) that Japan should make more efforts to increase the number of female politicians.
- (イ) that Japanese people should learn many things from Rwanda.
- (ウ) that men should work harder to help their wives.
- (エ) that women will have more power than men in many cases in the future.



**5** 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Fast Fashion

“Fast fashion” is a word to explain cheap clothes which people buy to catch the latest trends in fashion. Fast fashion clothes are worn a few times and then thrown away to move on to the next wave of cheap, trendy fashion items. The business model of fast fashion is based on ① looking for the cheapest needle around the world. Companies in developed countries have their clothes made in developing countries such as Indonesia, India, Bangladesh, etc. Salaries for workers there are very low. Because of this business model, fashion companies can keep offering cheap clothes at a fast pace. Shoppers love fast fashion, but there are hidden environmental and human costs.

ア) Today, the fashion industry produces 10% of the world’s CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. It also uses a large amount of chemicals. Many of them are bad for human health, but イ) they are thrown away into rivers and seas every time clothes are made. Microfibers, very small pieces of plastic threads, also become part of the water when clothes are washed. In addition to global warming and water pollution, ウ) there is also the issue of land pollution. To keep up with fast fashion, consumers don’t think twice about throwing their ‘old’ clothes away. A lot of these clothes are burnt or buried in landfills\*<sup>1</sup>, but that doesn’t mean they are gone. They are just under the ground. Nylon fabric\*<sup>2</sup>, for example, takes 30-40 years to be destroyed and broken down\*<sup>3</sup> by natural processes. Rubber boots take between 50 and 80 years. Lastly, there is also a hidden human cost. Fast fashion is usually outsourced to developing countries. エ) The gap between fashion workers in developed countries and developing countries is big. For example, a fast fashion store manager in the U.S. can earn 60,000 dollars a year, but a worker in a clothes factory in Thailand has to survive on 9 dollars a day. オ) The lives of these factory workers are not easy. Sometimes, they are in poor health because of the tough working conditions.

The question we need to ask ourselves is: “Why do so many of us feel the need to buy clothes all the time and wear items just a few times before wanting something new?” Some people think that Instagram-culture plays a big role in this. According to those people, young people feel pressure to be seen in new clothes on Instagram. Do you agree or disagree? A recent study of fast fashion consciousness\*<sup>4</sup> among university students in Japan showed that [ ]. So, it doesn’t necessarily mean clothes are thrown away as soon as new ones are bought.

Fast fashion may be the answer to our needs, but is it worth the environmental and human costs? ② The United Nations has set 17 goals for everyone in the world to have a safe, peaceful and successful life on this planet. The problems with fast fashion are connected to many of these global goals. It’s easy to think that it’s up to the fashion companies to solve these problems, but isn’t there something each of us can do to make a change and create a better world?

[注]	* <sup>1</sup> landfill	埋立地
	* <sup>2</sup> nylon fabric	ナイロン製品
	* <sup>3</sup> break down	分解する
	* <sup>4</sup> consciousness	意識

問1 下線部①に関して、以下の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

What does “looking for the cheapest needle around the world” mean?

- (ア) Fast fashion companies try to make clothes in the cheapest way.
- (イ) Fast fashion companies try to make clothes in many countries around the world.
- (ウ) Fast fashion companies try to make just a few clothes to sell them at the best price.
- (エ) Fast fashion companies try to make the most fashionable items.

問2 以下の表は本文の中にある若者のファストファッション意識に関するリサーチの結果である。本文中の [ ] に当てはまる最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) Fast fashion items are bought to copy celebrities' fashion.
- (イ) Fast fashion items are bought to enjoy fashion coordination.
- (ウ) Fast fashion items are always bought to wear the latest trends.

Table 1 Reasons for buying fast fashion items

	Reasons	Average points
1	I want to coordinate a new fast fashion item with items I already have.	4.36
2	I want to try new clothes.	4.16
3	Dressing up with cheap items is cool.	3.68
4	I want to coordinate and dress in a way that is not like others.	3.57
5	I buy fast fashion items because celebrities wear them.	3.07
6	I buy fast fashion items because they are much talked about.	3.07
7	I think fast fashion items are very trendy.	3.05
8	I want to enjoy new items each season.	1.56
9	I want to throw clothes away after I get tired of them.	1.24
10	I don't want to waste time trying items on. I just buy one and throw it away if it doesn't suit me.	1.01

- 1- Strongly disagree (強く反対) 2-Disagree (反対) 3- Neutral (どちらでもない)  
 4- Agree (賛成) 5-Strongly Agree (非常に賛成)

問3 下線部②は国連が採択したSDGs（持続可能な開発目標）のことである。次のSDGsのゴールに関連する fast fashion の課題を本文中のア～オから選び、以下の表を完成させ、記号で答えなさい。

	SDGsのゴール	Fast fashionが抱える課題
A	Goal 1, 2, 3	下線部 ( )
B	Goal 6, 14	下線部 ( )
C	Goal 10	下線部 ( )
D	Goal 13	下線部 ( )
E	Goal 15	下線部 ( )



問4 本文のサブタイトルとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) Can you give up buying new clothes?
- (イ) Can you be more fashionable?
- (ウ) Can fast fashion be eco-friendly?
- (エ) Can global trends follow Japanese trends?

- 6 下記の質問について、40語程度の英語であなたの考えを述べなさい。理由を少なくとも1つ挙げ、具体例やあなたの体験などもあわせて書きなさい。

Do you think students should do more volunteer work?