

2022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まであり、全部で13ページです。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. It will not take a lot of time.
b. I'm going there this weekend.
c. OK, but I need it back by tomorrow.
d. You will find it interesting.

- 2) a. Sure, go ahead.
b. I don't have time right now.
c. Sorry, I was very busy yesterday.
d. What time is good for you?

- 3) a. I think you missed something important.
b. I don't think I missed math class.
c. Was there anything important?
d. Did you come to school yesterday?

- 4) a. It's good to hear that.
b. Sorry about that.
c. I'm glad you liked it.
d. Thanks, anyway.

- 5) a. I think you should try it.
b. So, you've been there already?
c. I didn't think so, at all.
d. I haven't been there, at all.

[問題B]

対話を聞き、表の(1)～(5)に入れるべき種目名を選択肢から選んで、記号で答えなさい。対話は2度放送されます。

Time	Events
9:00～	Opening Ceremony
9:10～	Warm-up Exercise
9:30～	(1)
10:00～	(2)
10:30～	(3)
11:00～	(4)
11:30～	(5)
12:00～	Closing Ceremony

< 選択肢 >

- (ア) Relay (イ) One hundred-Meter Race
(ウ) Dance Performance (エ) Egg-and-Spoon Race
(オ) Ball-Toss Game

- 2** 以下の英文を読み、(1) ~ (6) に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

There are a lot of social problems in the world. Wasting food is one of them. In Japan, more than six million tons of food (1) every year. This is the biggest amount^{*1} in Asian countries. Japan (2) about two trillion yen^{*2} for this food waste since 2012. However, some people in Japan have not thought about it as (3) as other countries.

Therefore, in 2019, Japan made a law (4) the cost of food waste. Also, some companies have the same idea. (5), one of the major convenience stores does not like to lose so much money on food waste. It often throws away a lot of food. So, it introduced a way (6) is useful for decreasing the amount of food waste.

In conclusion, Japan thinks that food waste is a problem and has taken measures^{*3} to solve it.

[注] ^{*1}amount 量

^{*2}two trillion yen 2兆円

^{*3}take measures 対策を講じる

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1) | (ア) is wasting | (イ) wasted | (ウ) is wasted | (エ) has wasted |
| 2) | (ア) pay | (イ) has paid | (ウ) paying | (エ) are paid |
| 3) | (ア) more slowly | (イ) the most seriously | (ウ) more seriously | (エ) seriously |
| 4) | (ア) to decrease | (イ) decrease | (ウ) decreasing | (エ) decreased |
| 5) | (ア) So | (イ) However | (ウ) But | (エ) For example |
| 6) | (ア) who | (イ) which | (ウ) when | (エ) why |

3 以下は、ネイティブの先生と高校1年生の会話です。この会話文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Year	2005	2008	2012	2016	2020
Grade 1	0	0	1	4	4
Grade pre-1	0	8	14	40	37
Grade 2	41	68	115	136	117
Grade pre-2	106	154	239	224	206
Grade 3	145	175	225	173	183
Grade 4	75	69	56	49	28
Grade 5	34	54	36	14	29

Stefan: Look at this table, Emi. It shows the number of students at our school who have each Eiken grade. It includes junior-high students.

Emi : Wow, what a growth*¹! In the year (1), no one had grade 1 or pre-1.

Stefan: Right. It's a big growth. The number of students who have grade pre-1, 2 and pre-2 has been increasing. For example, the number for grade 2 was more than triple*² between the year 2005 and (2).

Emi : That's right. The growth of grade 1 is slower than that of pre-1, right?

Stefan: Yes. That shows how difficult the 1st grade is.

Emi : The number for grade pre-1 greatly went up in the year 2016, actually five times that of the year (3). What happened?

Stefan: In that year, the Eiken essay section changed in style. Maybe that change has something to do with*³ the sudden growth.

Emi : Students at our school have a lot of chances to write English essays. That may be our strong point. And the total number of students who have Eiken is increasing, right?

Stefan: Yes. At our school, almost all the students are taking the Eiken test every year. Probably it has something to do with the entrance exams for universities. A lot of universities now use Eiken or other English proficiency tests*⁴ as part of their entrance exams. Eiken is also a good test of the four main English skills. Having good English skills is necessary today in the globalizing world.

Emi : So a lot of high school students are taking those English proficiency tests.

Stefan: Yes. As you might know, the government*⁵ is planning to replace*⁶ its official English entrance exam with those English proficiency tests in the future.

Emi : I think I must do my best in the next Eiken test. (4)

Stefan: Sure. I will give you some materials*⁷ to prepare for it. Work hard because the next Eiken test is next month.

[注]	* ¹ growth	伸び	* ² triple	3倍
	* ³ has something to do with	関係がある	* ⁴ English proficiency test	英語検定試験
	* ⁵ government	政府	* ⁶ replace	～に代える
	* ⁷ material	教材		

問1 (1) ~ (3) に入れるべき年はどれか、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) 2005 (イ) 2008 (ウ) 2012 (エ) 2016 (オ) 2020

問2 本文または表の内容と一致しているものにはT、そうでないものにはFを解答欄に書きなさい。

- (ア) This table is about the total number of the students at this school.
- (イ) The number of students at this school who have grade 4 has decreased.
- (ウ) Eiken changed its style to meet the universities' entrance exams.
- (エ) A lot of high school students are interested in studying overseas.
- (オ) Many universities use English proficiency tests as their entrance exams.
- (カ) The government has stopped giving its official English exams.

問3 (4) に入れるべき発言はどれか、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) Does that mean we have to pay more for those proficiency tests?
- (イ) Does that mean we don't have to take entrance exams?
- (ウ) Do you think English will be Japan's official language in the future?
- (エ) Can you help me prepare for the next Eiken test?

4 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Overtourism

Mana Inoue is a third-year student at Kosei Gakuen Girls' Junior High School. She will give a presentation about a social problem in front of her classmates in English class. Please read her script^{*1} below and answer the questions.

Hello. My name is Mana Inoue. Today, I am going to tell you about a social problem called “overtourism.” It is becoming a serious problem all over the world. First, I will explain what overtourism is. Next, I will give two examples of different places. Finally, I will talk to you about how to solve this problem.

Have you ever heard about “overtourism”? It means various problems caused by too many tourists in popular tourist spots. For example, environmental pollution,^{*2} destroyed monuments, damaged ecosystems, and local people moving to other places.

Next, I will give you two examples of places. First is Machu Picchu in Peru. It is a UNESCO World Heritage site. UNESCO said that the site should only have about 2,500 visitors a day, but the number of visitors doubles during the summer months. Machu Picchu is becoming dirty because there are too many tourists. Some of them behave badly and steal stones from its old stone walls. The second example is Venice. This city in Italy is famous for its beautiful canals.^{*3} It is visited by 30 million visitors every year. The large number of tourists brings a lot of social and ecological^{*4} problems to the city. Its local population decreased to around 55,000. The local people think that it is too expensive and difficult to live in the city because the housing prices^{*5} are becoming high.

Finally, I will talk to you about how to solve the problems of overtourism. Some researchers say that there are a few things we can do as tourists. First, we should travel during the off-season. If we can do this, we can easily go to various places we want to visit. Second, we should go not only to popular tourist spots but also to other places nearby. Third, we should keep tourist spots clean at all times. Also, we have to follow the local rules as tourists. Lastly, I think it is very important to respect the value of these historical and cultural spots and the local people. Let us always think of how tourism can be sustainable^{*6} for everyone.

That's all. Thank you for listening!

[注]	*1 script	発表用の原稿	*2 pollution	汚染
	*3 canal	運河	*4 ecological	環境上の
	*5 housing prices	住宅価格	*6 sustainable	持続可能な

以下はManaが発表用に作ったスライドである。

Overview (目次)
1. What is “overtourism”?
2. The Problems of Machu Picchu
3. The Problems of Venice
4. How to solve these problems
1

1. What is “overtourism”?
• (1)
• (2)
• (3)
2

2. The Problems of Machu Picchu
<u>Only about 2,500</u> people can visit a day.
↓ but
About (A) visit there!!!
☆ Some people steal stones.
3

3. The Problems of Venice
Only 55,000 people live there.
⇔ 30 million people visit there a year.
☆ <u>Social</u> and <u>ecological</u> problems are happening.
Ex) the housing prices are becoming high
4

4. How to solve these problems
• Travel during the off-season
• (B)
• Keep the tourist spots you visit clean
• Follow the rules of the spots
◎ Respect historical and cultural spots and the local people.
5

問1 スライド2枚目の内容の具体例として、適切でないものを選びなさい。

- (ア) Tourists throw away trash on the street.
- (イ) Tourists draw pictures on historical buildings.
- (ウ) Tourists take home things found in nature.
- (エ) Tourists can help develop the economy.

問2 スライド3枚目の (A) に当てはまる数字として正しいものを選びなさい。

- (ア) 2,500
- (イ) 5,000
- (ウ) 7,500
- (エ) 10,000

問3 本文から分かる Venice の現状として、最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- (ア) Venice is famous for its beautiful mountains, so about 55,000 tourists visit it every year.
- (イ) Venice is so popular that three million people visit it during the summer season.
- (ウ) The population is increasing because Venice has many empty houses.
- (エ) The population has decreased to about 55,000 because of high housing prices.

問4 スライド5枚目の (B) に当てはまるものとして、最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- (ア) Communicate with local people in a local language
- (イ) Visit tourist spots with one or two friends
- (ウ) Visit tourist spots near the places you want to visit
- (エ) Leave a big tip at hotels and restaurants

問5 この発表のタイトルとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- (ア) The Importance of Sustainable Tourism
- (イ) The Value of Historical Places
- (ウ) The Causes of Overtourism
- (エ) The History of Machu Picchu and Venice

5 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

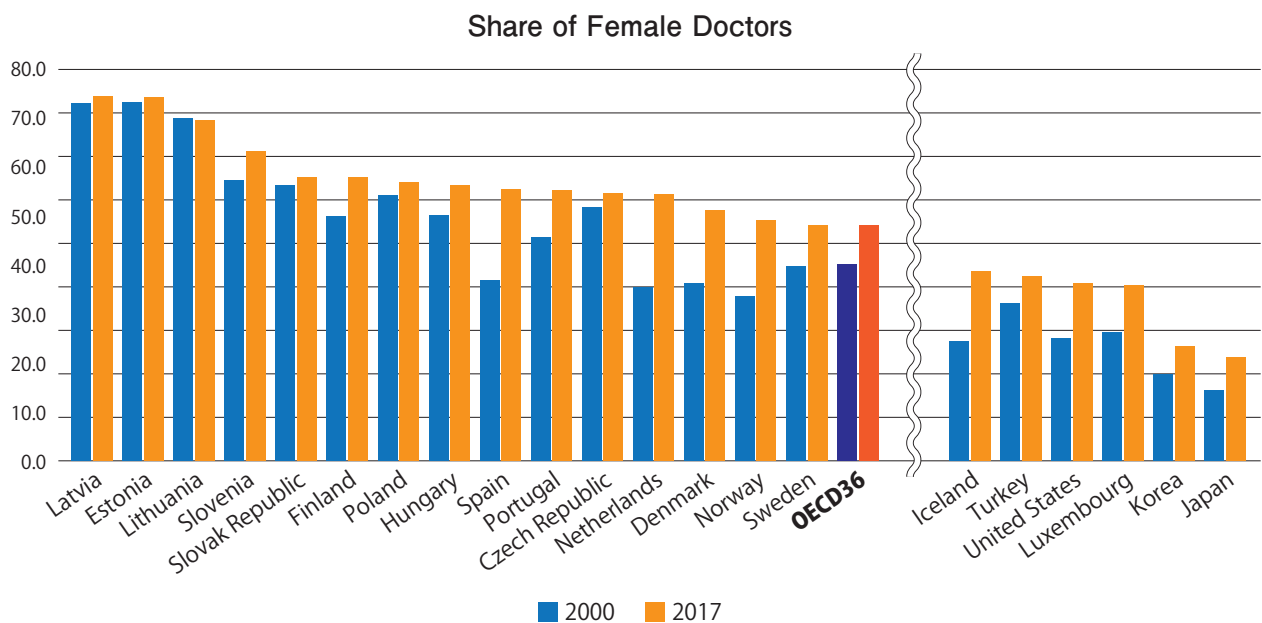
Female Doctors in Japan

Do you know how many female doctors there are in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries? The OECD Gender Initiative has published reports on gender equality since 1990. It has the goal of studying gender inequality*¹ in education, employment, and entrepreneurship*².

In their 1990 report, only about 29% of the doctors in OECD countries were women. In 2000, the percentage increased to 40%, and by 2017, it went up to 47%. It means that on average in 2017, half of the doctors in OECD countries were women.

Table 1 shows the share of female doctors across the OECD countries between 2000 and 2017. It shows that the percentage of female doctors in Northern European countries like Latvia and Estonia was high at over 70%. Meanwhile, Korea and Japan ranked the lowest with only around 20%.

Table 1



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2019.

Why is the number of female doctors in Japan low? Firstly, many female doctors feel it is difficult to work before and after having a child. According to a survey, 59% of female doctors take childcare leave^{*3} while 41% of them do not. Table 2 shows why female doctors do not take childcare leave.

Table 2

The reasons why female doctors don't take childcare leave

Reasons	Percentage
There is no childcare leave system	35.5
It is difficult to find a doctor to cover for them	29.2
It is difficult to take childcare leave because of the work environment	22.6
Members of their families help them to take care of their children	14.5
Decrease in income	10.9
They choose to work for patients	9.3
The system does not fit them	5.9
They are medical interns or studying abroad	3.9
Others	12.2

Source: 平成29年8月 女性医師の勤務環境の現状に関する調査報告書

(日本医師会男女共同参画委員会・日本医師会女性医師支援センター)

This table shows that the childcare leave system in Japan is still underdeveloped^{*4}. It is not easy to find doctors to cover the job of female doctors who take childcare leave. Therefore, many hospitals want to have male doctors rather than female doctors.

Secondly, according to a 2016 study done by the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare^{*5}, 28% of full-time doctors work more than 60 hours per week. They have to do many tasks like seeing the patients and doing research. Such tasks stop female doctors from keeping a work-life balance.

To improve the working environment for women, Ms. Toshiko Takino set up a Non-Profit Organization, called “Ejnet.” She started Ejnet in 2005. Ms. Takino is a doctor herself and her parents were her inspiration^{*6} as they were doctors as well. Her mother had to leave her job because she had to raise her children. She told the young Toshiko that she regretted^{*7} leaving her job.

Later on, Ms. Takino had to leave her job because it was too tiring to raise her children and keep her job as a doctor. She had to leave her job and opened a private clinic in 2004. Two years later, she started introducing a project called “Hospirate.” Hospirate is a project that checks the working conditions of hospitals. If hospitals have proper^{*8} working conditions, they are given a certification^{*9} by Ejnet. It helps medical workers to balance work and family.

The Ejnet certification will be helpful for all medical workers, especially women who need support. In fact, this certification has helped female doctors to work more easily at hospitals. Also, the public can find women-friendly hospitals through the information published on the website. As a result, not only women doctors but all medical workers can choose a good hospital with a good environment. At the same time, hospitals can keep highly skilled doctors. Therefore, they can offer better service to patients. Hospirate can create this environment for everyone.

[注]	* ¹ inequality	不平等	* ² entrepreneurship	起業
	* ³ childcare leave	育児休暇	* ⁴ underdeveloped	未発達の
	* ⁵ the Ministry of Health, Labor, Welfare		厚生労働省	
	* ⁶ inspiration	刺激	* ⁷ regret	後悔する
	* ⁸ proper	適切な	* ⁹ certification	証明書

問1 Which sentence is true about female doctors across the OECD countries?

1. There are few people who are interested in working as a doctor.
2. Southern European countries have a higher percentage of female doctors.
3. In 2017, about half of the doctors in OECD countries were women.
4. The number of women who want to work as a doctor has decreased year by year.

問2 Table 1 shows that …

1. the percentage of female doctors in Northern European countries like Latvia, Estonia and Finland was high with over 80% in 2017.
2. the percentage of female doctors in Norway and Denmark was lower than the OECD average in 2000.
3. the percentage of female doctors in Korea was the lowest with only around 30% in 2017.
4. there were five countries that had over 60 percent of female doctors in 2000.

問3 Which statement is correct about Table 2 ?

1. About 20 percent of female doctors are worried that their salary will decrease.
2. About 35 percent of hospitals do not have a childcare leave system.
3. Some women doctors do not want to ask their families to take care of their children.
4. About 15 percent of doctors choose not to take leave for patients.

問4 According to the passage, which of the following is a problem female doctors have?

1. It takes a lot of time to build a relationship with patients.
2. They do not have a family to support them after childbirth.
3. They have to work overtime because they have a lot of things to do.
4. Many hospitals do not want to hire younger doctors.

問5 Which statement is NOT true about Ms. Takino?

1. Her mother didn't continue to work after having children.
2. She made Ejnet because she felt the necessity to improve the working environment in hospitals.
3. She left her work because she wanted to do research.
4. She introduced a new system for medical workers in 2006.

問6 Hospirate is a system ...

1. that gives everyone information on how to raise children.
2. that has easy access to hospitals.
3. that only helps female doctors who have children.
4. that improves the working environment for all medical workers.

- 6 下記の質問について、50～60語程度の英語であなたの考えを述べなさい。
また、その考えに対する理由も2つ書きなさい。

Do you think students should do club activities?