

2 0 2 5 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

**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、最後の文に対する答え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回だけ放送されます。

( 1 )

- A. I'd love to.
- B. Because I like it very much.
- C. I am happy to see you.
- D. Your uncle is very kind to you.

( 2 )

- A. It will start at 10 AM.
- B. I will see you at SAKURA Park.
- C. I am going to the park with my friends now.
- D. I am going to clean Sakura Park as a volunteer.

( 3 )

- A. I have lived in this house for five years.
- B. I have been here for five years.
- C. I have studied Japanese for many years.
- D. I lived in Japan five years ago.

( 4 )

- A. Yes, it takes only one minute.
- B. Yes, it is easy to go on foot.
- C. No, it takes about 10 minutes.
- D. No, but it's best to take a train.

( 5 )

- A. That is terrible. How much is it?
- B. No problem. You can catch the train if you hurry.
- C. You can ask the staff at the station for help.
- D. If I had more time, I could help you.

[問題B]

ユカはオーストラリアの語学学校短期留学にやってきた日本人の高校生です。ホームステイをするジョーンズさんの家です。最初の夕食の後に、ユカとジョーンズさんが話をしています。この会話を聞き、英文の内容が合っていれば○、間違っていれば×を解答欄に書きなさい。放送は2回繰り返されます。

- (1) Aussie Pizza is a traditional pizza with egg in Australia.
- (2) Students in a language school can choose their English class.
- (3) Students have a school tour and orientation in the 2<sup>nd</sup> period.
- (4) Most students don't bring anything to eat from home because they can buy enough food in the canteen.
- (5) Yuka will arrive at the school ten minutes before the 1<sup>st</sup> period.

- 2** 以下の英文は、佼成学園女子中学校3年生のMomokaが書いた英語のスピーチの原稿です。下線部(1)～(7)は文法的に誤りがある箇所です。正しい形に直したときに、最も適切なものを一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

Hello everyone,

My name is Momoka Asawa.

Today, I will give you some basic information about New Zealand. We (1) visit this country next month for our school trip. I'm looking forward to visiting this country.

Do you know (2) what this country is? It is in the southern hemisphere<sup>\*1</sup>. There are 9,350 kilometers between Japan and New Zealand. However, the time difference is (3) short than I imagined. It is only three hours, and even during daylight saving time<sup>\*2</sup>, only four hours.

New Zealand has two big islands (4) call "North Island" and "South Island." The capital city is Wellington. Another famous city is Auckland. Auckland has the largest population in New Zealand. It (5) increased since 1950. Both cities are in the North Island.

Producing dairy products<sup>\*3</sup> and making wine are popular industries. In 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the prime minister of New Zealand, Jacinda Ardern, (6) become popular for her policy. I wish I (7) can see her once.

On this trip, we are going to Auckland and staying on a farm for three nights and four days. I'm scared to touch animals, so I'm a little nervous. Anyway, I hope we can enjoy our trip next month.

<sup>\*1</sup>the southern hemisphere

南半球

<sup>\*2</sup>daylight saving time

サマータイム

<sup>\*3</sup>dairy products

乳製品

- |                          |                 |                   |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 1 are going to visit | 2 have visited  | 3 wanted to visit | 4 don't have to visit |
| (2) 1 when               | 2 which         | 3 where           | 4 how many            |
| (3) 1 more short         | 2 shorter       | 3 shortest        | 4 most short          |
| (4) 1 calling            | 2 called        | 3 to call         | 4 are called          |
| (5) 1 increases          | 2 is increasing | 3 will increase   | 4 has been increasing |
| (6) 1 becomes            | 2 became        | 3 will become     | 4 have become         |
| (7) 1 could              | 2 will          | 3 should          | 4 must                |

**3** MakiとKanaが、来週授業で行われる「食糧不足と食品ロス」という題のプレゼンテーションの準備をしています。次の会話文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Maki : Is there enough food for everyone in the world? That's the question we have to answer for our presentation. What do you think?

Kana : Well, a UN report says there is enough food globally<sup>\*1</sup>. However, not everyone can get it.

Maki : Really? That's surprising. I always thought the main problem was not making enough food.

Kana : I thought so too, but the real problem is how the food is shared. Many countries, especially in the southern part of the world have serious food shortages<sup>\*2</sup>.

Maki : I see. So, it means we have enough food, but some people can't get it. That's terrible! Do you know which areas hurt the most?

Kana : Yes, I was looking at the *Hunger Map 2020* [1]. Most of the countries with the worst food shortages<sup>\*2</sup> are in the southern part of Africa. One in four people there doesn't have enough to eat.

Maki : That's terrible. But why is this happening? If there's enough food, why are so many people in the world hungry?

Kana : There are many reasons, like environmental problems and wars, but food loss and food waste are big ones too.

Maki : Food loss and food waste? What do you mean?

Kana : There are different kinds of food loss and food waste in the world. Here, look at the UN Report on Global Food Losses and Food Waste 2011 [2]. It shows that in developed countries, most food is wasted in supermarkets, restaurants, and households. 'Households' means at home.

Maki : That's shocking! I didn't know it was such a big problem. How much food is lost or wasted globally<sup>\*1</sup>?

Kana : Well, about 1/3 of all food is lost or thrown away before being eaten. That's about 1,300,000,000 tons per year!

Maki : Wow, that's a huge amount. So how does it happen?

Kana : Well, the report says most food is wasted in developed countries like Europe, North America, and Oceania. Most food is wasted in supermarkets, restaurants, and households as I said. On the other hand<sup>\*3</sup>, in developing countries, food is mostly lost during harvesting or transportation<sup>\*4</sup>.

Maki : That's a big difference. It's really sad. While people in some countries waste so much food, others are very hungry.

Kana : I feel the same. Look at the report again. It says that people in rich countries waste 222,000,000 tons of food each year. On the other hand<sup>\*3</sup>, the total food production of southern Africa is 230,000,000 tons a year. That means rich countries waste almost as much food as people in southern Africa make.

Maki : That's unbelievable. I think people in rich countries need to be much more careful about wasting food.

Kana : I agree! If we can reduce<sup>\*5</sup> our food waste, maybe we can help hungry people who need help.  
Maki : I agree. We should do more to reduce<sup>\*5</sup> food waste at home. It might help people in countries with food shortages<sup>\*2</sup>.

\*<sup>1</sup> globally

世界中で

\*<sup>2</sup> shortage

不足

\*<sup>3</sup> on the other hand

他方では、これに対して

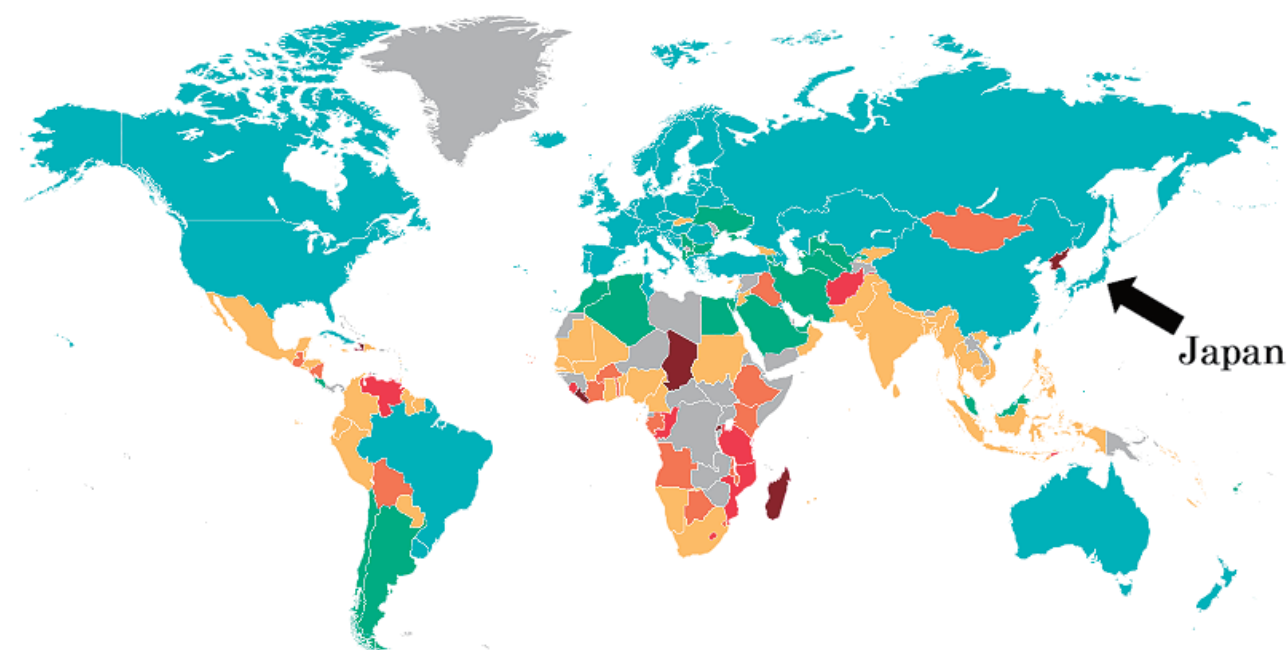
\*<sup>4</sup> harvesting or transportation

生産や輸送

\*<sup>5</sup> reduce

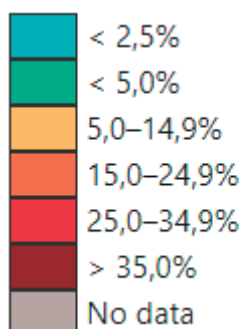
～を減らす

[1]Hunger Map 2020



Countries by percentage of the population suffering from chronic hunger

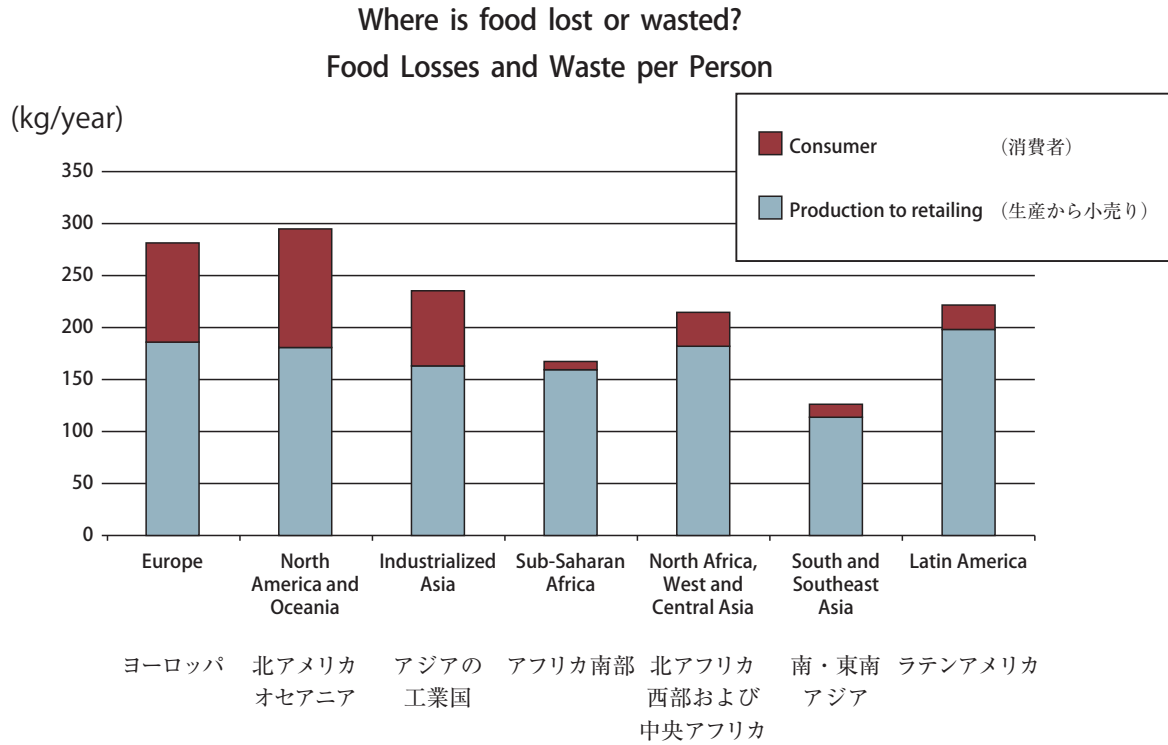
(慢性的飢餓状態にある人口の割合)



Wikipedia, [https://ja.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E3%83%95%E3%82%A1%E3%82%A4%E3%83%AB:Hunger\\_](https://ja.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E3%83%95%E3%82%A1%E3%82%A4%E3%83%AB:Hunger_)

Map\_2020\_World\_Food\_Programme.svg より

一部問題作成のため改変



GLOBAL FOOD LOSSES AND FOOD WASTE, <https://www.fao.org/4/mb060e/mb060e00.htm> よ り

問題作成のため、一部改変

問1 どこの地域が世界で最も食糧不足に苦しんでいるか、記号を答えなさい。

- A 北半球の国で、特に北アメリカ  
B 北半球の国で、特に南アメリカ  
C 南半球の国で、特にアフリカ北部  
D 南半球の国で、特にアフリカ南部

問2 消費者が最も多く食糧を廃棄している国・地域はどこか、経済発展に基づく分類を記号で答えなさい。

- A 先進国  
B 発展途上国  
C 先進国と発展途上国の両方  
D 先進国とも発展途上国のどちらともいえない

問3 会話の内容に最も適している文を一つ選び、記号を答えなさい。

- A 先進国では食品ロスが起こっているが、発展途上国では起こっていない。
- B 食品ロスは先進国でも発展途上国でも起こっているが、食品の無駄にされる過程が異なる。
- C 先進国では食品ロスが食糧の生産までの過程で起こるが、発展途上国では消費される段階で起こる。
- D 先進国では食品がスーパーにないことが食糧不足の原因である。

問4 この会話の後、二人の生徒たちが調べることは何か、最も適当なものを選び、記号を答えなさい。

- A 世界中でどの国にどれくらいの食品ロスがあるのか調べる。
- B ヨーロッパやアメリカと言った先進国の人々が毎日どれくらいカロリーを消費しているのか調べる。
- C 食糧問題を解決するために、どうしたら食品ロスを減らすことができるか調べる。
- D 世界で、最も食糧危機に苦しんでいる国がどこなのか調べる。

問5 以下は、二人の生徒たちがプレゼンテーションを行うために作成した資料の一部である。  
誤った情報を含んでいる資料があるので、一つ選び記号を答えなさい。

A

食糧危機と食品ロス

- ・世界中で食糧は十分生産されている。
- ・しかし、世界で1/4の人口が十分に食べるものがない。

↓

なぜか？



B

食糧危機と食品ロス

食糧不足の主な原因

- ・地球温暖化
- ・戦争や内戦
- ・食糧の輸送に関する問題
- ・食品ロス



C

食糧危機と食品ロス

食品ロス＝生産から消費者の段階で食べられな  
いまま廃棄される食べもののこと。



D

食糧危機と食品ロス

世界中での食品ロス

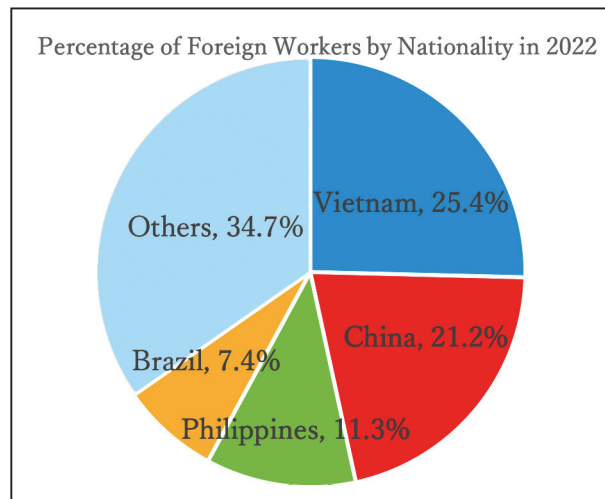
1/3の食糧＝1 300 000 000 トン





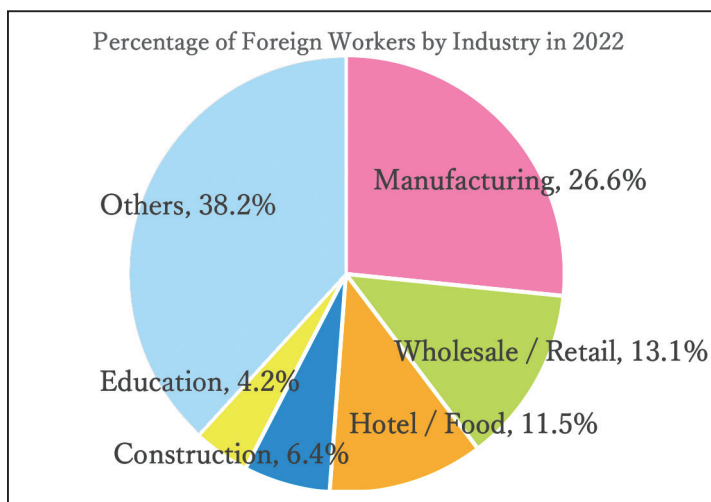
**4** 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

A report by the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare<sup>\*1</sup> shows that the number of foreign workers in Japan in 2022 reached 1,822,725. This is the highest number ever, and 95,000 more than the year before. The total number of workers from the top three countries were over 1 million, and this is almost 60% of all foreign workers. The number of workers from Vietnam was 462,384 (25.4% of the total), ( ア ) 385,848 (21.2%), and the Philippines 206,050 (11.3%). In 2012, the total number of foreign workers was 680,000, less than half of 2022, and 40% of them were Chinese. Since 2012, the number of workers from Vietnam has increased by 17%. On the other hand<sup>\*2</sup>, the top three countries with the highest percentage growth since 2012 were Indonesia (up 47.5%), Myanmar (up 37.7%), and Nepal (up 20.3%).



By residence status<sup>\*3</sup>, about 30 percent of all foreign workers are permanent residents<sup>\*4</sup> or husbands/wives of Japanese citizens. Workers with visas<sup>\*5</sup> based on<sup>\*6</sup> their jobs — such as the arts, media, or research — made up<sup>\*7</sup> 26.3% of the total. The number of technical internship trainees<sup>\*8</sup> was 18.8%. The number decreased in 2021 and 2022, because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

By industry, the manufacturing industry<sup>\*9</sup> employed the largest number of foreign workers at



485,128, or 26.6% of the total, followed by wholesale and retail<sup>\*10</sup> jobs at 13.1%, hotel and food services at 11.5%, ( イ ) at 6.4%, and education at 4.2%. Compared to 2012, there has been a large increase in the number of foreign workers in the construction industry<sup>\*11</sup>. There are now over 100,000 more foreign people working in the construction industry compared with 10 years before.

(円グラフの出典は厚生労働省の2022年10月31日のデータをもとに「Nippon.com」が作成した記事)

* <sup>1</sup> the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare	厚生労働省
* <sup>2</sup> on the other hand	また一方で
* <sup>3</sup> residence status	在留資格
* <sup>4</sup> permanent resident	永住者
* <sup>5</sup> visa	入国許可証
* <sup>6</sup> based on	～をベースにしている
* <sup>7</sup> make up	～になる
* <sup>8</sup> technical internship trainee	技能実習生
* <sup>9</sup> manufacturing industry	製造業
* <sup>10</sup> wholesale and retail	卸売と小売業
* <sup>11</sup> construction industry	建設業

問1 文中の（ ア ）と（ イ ）に入れるべきものを選び、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

- |                |             |         |                 |
|----------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1 China        | 2 Myanmar   | 3 Nepal | 4 manufacturing |
| 5 construction | 6 education |         |                 |

問2 （1）～（3）の質問に対する答としてもっとも適切なものを一つ選び、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

（1） Which of the following is true about foreign workers in Japan?

- 1 40% of the total number of foreign workers in 2022 were Chinese.
- 2 The number of workers from Vietnam showed the biggest increase of all countries between 2012 and 2022.
- 3 The total number of foreign workers in 2012 was lower than in 2022.
- 4 Indonesia sent the highest number of workers to Japan in 2022.

（2） Which of the following is true about the residence status of foreign workers?

- 1 About 30% of the permanent residents were husbands or wives of Japanese citizens.
- 2 Workers with visas can't work in the media or research industries.
- 3 There are a lot of workers in Japan who do not have visas.
- 4 The number of technical internship trainees in 2020 was higher than in 2021.

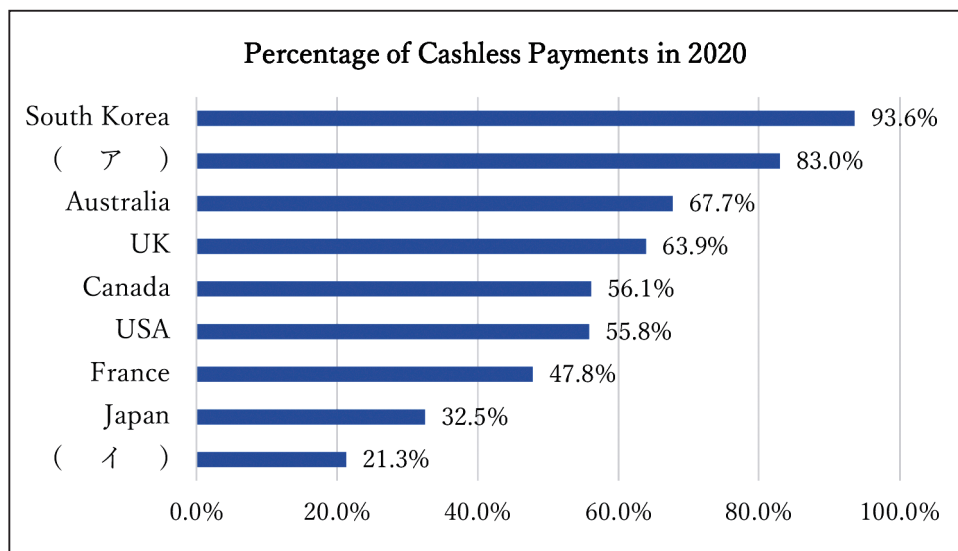
（3） Which of the following is true about where foreign workers have jobs?

- 1 The top three industries in 2022 make up more than half of the total.
- 2 Wholesale and retail jobs haven't been popular among foreign workers.
- 3 The most popular industry in 2012 was the construction industry.
- 4 Hotel and food services always have more foreign workers than the manufacturing industry.

**5** 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Through cashless payment<sup>\*1</sup>, we can buy things or services without using banknotes<sup>\*2</sup> or coins. In Japan, recently, more and more payments can be made using credit cards, electronic money, or smartphone payments. However, many people believe that Japan is several steps behind the situation overseas.

In fact, Japan's percentage of cashless payments is lower than that of many other countries. It has increased by 16.5% over the past ten years, but when we look at the overall payment methods, cash payments still account for<sup>\*3</sup> 70%. Cash is still the most used payment method in Japan.



(Based on data from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry as of April 6, 2022.)

The graph above shows the cashless payment percentage for each country in 2020. The top two countries are Asian countries. The top country is South Korea and number two is China. Countries in Europe and North America are at about 50%. It's interesting that Germany, a European country, has a lower percentage than Japan.

In South Korea, the government promoted<sup>\*4</sup> the use of credit cards to prevent tax evasion<sup>\*5</sup> and to promote consumer spending. As a result, in South Korea, over a three-year period starting in 1999, the amount of money spent using credit cards grew dramatically, and the country quickly turned into a cashless society.

In 2002, the Chinese government introduced "UnionPay", a credit card system, to solve the problems of counterfeit currency<sup>\*6</sup> and tax evasion. Then in 2014, QR code payment platforms "Alipay" and "WeChat Pay" started to be used widely, and cashless payments became the most used payment method in China.

The tables below show how much different cashless payment methods are used in each country. In Japan, credit cards are preferred, followed by electronic money and mobile payments, while debit cards are not very popular. On the other hand<sup>\*7</sup>, debit cards are preferred in China and South Korea. In ( ウ ), the most preferred payment method is the same as in Japan, but in ( エ ), it is smartphone payment.

Japan	
Credit Card	90.0%
Electric Money	68.0%
Smartphone	54.0%
Debit Card	14.0%

China	
Smartphone	86.0%
Debit Card	71.0%
Credit Card	60.0%
Electric Money	54.0%

South Korea	
Credit Card	83.0%
Debit Card	81.0%
Smartphone	62.0%
Electric Money	33.0%

(UnionPay International, UPI, 2021-08-23)

In Japan, people are not worried about carrying cash because crime rates are low. Also, there is a high level of trust in cash because there is very little counterfeit currency. Convenient systems that handle cash quickly, such as ATM machines, are widely used. As there is no demand from customers, small businesses in Japan are not willing to introduce cashless payments.

The Japanese government, however, strongly believes that it must promote cashless payments to solve problems including economic problems. Post-COVID, a lot of visitors from overseas are coming to Japan. In 2025, the World Expo is going to be held in Osaka, and the economic impact<sup>\*8</sup> of more foreign visitors is expected to be quite large. Foreign tourists are more familiar with the convenience of cashless payments, and Japan needs to move fast on this in order to take advantage of<sup>\*9</sup> this economic opportunity. The Japanese government has set a goal of 40% of payments being cashless by 2025. Efforts are being made to achieve 100% cashless payment acceptance at major commercial facilities and tourist attractions that will be visited by foreigners.

<sup>\*1</sup>cashless payment

キャッシュレス決済

<sup>\*2</sup>banknote

紙幣

<sup>\*3</sup>account for

～（の割合）を占める

<sup>\*4</sup>promote

奨励する

<sup>\*5</sup>tax evasion

脱税

<sup>\*6</sup>counterfeit currency

偽造通貨

<sup>\*7</sup>On the other hand

また一方で

<sup>\*8</sup>economic impact

経済効果

<sup>\*9</sup>take advantage of

～を活用する

問1 表中にある（ ア ）（ イ ）に入れるべきものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

- |           |          |        |          |
|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1 Japan   | 2 China  | 3 Asia | 4 Europe |
| 5 Germany | 6 France |        |          |

問2 文中にある（ ウ ）（ エ ）に入れるべきものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

- |          |             |               |      |
|----------|-------------|---------------|------|
| 1 Japan  | 2 China     | 3 South Korea | 4 UK |
| 5 Canada | 6 Australia |               |      |

問3 本文の内容と照らし合わせて、正しいものには○を、正しくないものには×を、それぞれ解答欄に書きなさい。

- (1) Japan's cashless payment percentage is getting lower every year.
- (2) The cashless payment percentage of the USA in 2020 was lower than the UK.
- (3) The South Korean government promoted cashless payments because the country was suffering from the problem of counterfeit currency.
- (4) Convenience stores in Japan accept cash because they have ATM machines.
- (5) Visitors from overseas will help Japan's economy grow.
- (6) The Japanese government hopes that all major commercial facilities that will be visited by foreigners will be ready to accept cashless payments by 2025.

- 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 it is important for students to clean their classrooms?