

2023年

入学試験問題

英語

1. 試験開始までこの問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. この問題の試験時間は、約90分間です。
解答はすべて解答用紙（マークシート）にマークしてください。
3. 問題は全部で64問で、通し番号が1～64までついています。
解答用紙（マークシート）にも同様に1～64まで通し番号がついています。
前半60分はリーディング、後半約30分はリスニングです。
リスニングが始まるとリーディングには戻れません。注意してください。
リーディング：READING COMPREHENSION (No.1～3)
GRAMMAR AND USAGE (SECTION 1～2)
リスニング：PART 1 CONVERSATIONS
(SHORT CONVERSATIONS, LONG CONVERSATIONS)
PART 2 MONOLOGUES (1～3)
4. 問題と解答は、声を出して読むではいけません。
5. 印刷がはっきりしない場合のほかは、問題についての質問は受けません。
6. 終了の合図で、すぐ筆記用具を置いて解答の記入をやめてください。
7. この問題冊子は回収するので、持ち帰らないでください。
8. 試験中は、監督者の指示に従ってください。
9. 不正行為があった場合は、解答はすべて無効とします。

READING COMPREHENSION

READING No. 1

この問題は著作権の関係で掲載できません。

この問題は著作権の関係で掲載できません。

- 1 What is the main topic of this reading?
- a) The LEGO company and its founder
 - b) The effect of wars on a toy company
 - c) Why Denmark is famous for toy production
 - d) How LEGO products became popular worldwide
- 2 According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about the LEGO Group?
- a) A carpenter started it.
 - b) It is now owned by the son of the founder.
 - c) It has been producing only toys from the beginning.
 - d) It took a few years for it to become a global company.
- 3 According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about Ole Kirk Kristiansen?
- a) His family was happy to help him with his company.
 - b) He refused to use new technology.
 - c) He came up with the name LEGO himself.
 - d) He paid little to buy a milling machine.
- 4 According to the reading, what happened after World War II began?
- a) Ole had to stop producing toys.
 - b) Sales decreased during the war.
 - c) The use of metal and rubber in toy production was encouraged.
 - d) The war prevented Denmark from importing goods from outside.

5 Which word is closest in meaning to **consequences** in paragraph 4?

- a) profits
- b) results
- c) suggestions
- d) advantages

6 Which word is closest in meaning to **obvious** in paragraph 5?

- a) clear
- b) basic
- c) ignorant
- d) conscious

READING No. 2

Terry Fox was a Canadian athlete, humanitarian, and cancer research activist. After losing his leg to cancer at only 18 years of age, Terry set out to do the impossible: run across Canada, one marathon a day, in pursuit of his dream to find a cure for cancer.

Terry was very determined from a young age, especially when it came to sports. By the time he was in junior high school, basketball had become his favorite sport. Although he was only 152 cm tall in Grade 8 and had little natural ability, Terry was determined to join his school basketball team with his best friend, Doug Alward, who also loved basketball. They practiced every morning before school and throughout the summer. Terry and Doug went to the same high school and were starting guards on the basketball team. They also ran cross-country and shared the school's Athlete of the Year Award in Grade 12. By that time, Terry was the better basketball player, while Doug had become an **accomplished** cross-country runner.

Terry first noticed the pain in his leg in 1976 when he was 18 years old. In March 1977, he returned from a training run in incredible pain, so sore he could barely move. From the X-rays, the doctor suspected that Terry had osteogenic sarcoma, a type of bone cancer that often starts in the knee. His suspicions were confirmed following a bone scan. Because the cancer spreads quickly, doctors felt Terry's best chance for survival was to remove his right leg, followed by treatment for cancer.

During his months of chemotherapy, he witnessed the suffering of many others who also had cancer and was determined to do something to help. On the night before his surgery, he had read an article about Dick Traum, who had run the New York City Marathon with an

artificial leg. Inspired by Traum's example, Terry decided he would run across Canada to raise awareness and funds for cancer research. Terry's personal experience and research led him to a simple conclusion — more money was needed for cancer research. After the surgery, Terry started training with his new artificial leg and planning for his cross-Canada run. In April 1980, he started the run hardly noticed by the media from St. John's, the eastern most point of Canada, and ran the equivalent of a full marathon every day **heading** west, with his brother Darrell and best friend Doug following in a support van. Media coverage was slow at the beginning but Terry had become a national star by the time he reached Ontario. He made numerous public appearances with businessmen, athletes, and politicians in his efforts to raise money. However, cancer returned in his lungs and he was forced to stop on September 1st, 1980, after having run 5,373 kilometers.

Before his death on June 28, 1981, Terry had achieved his once unimaginable goal of \$1 from every Canadian. More importantly, he had set in motion the framework for an event, The Terry Fox Run, that would promote cancer research in Canada, raising more than \$850 million since 1980, and bring hope and health to millions of Canadians.

[(Source) THE TERRY FOX FOUNDATION, THE CANADIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA]
<https://terryfox.org/>
<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/terry-fox> ※URLは問題作成時のものです。

- 7 What is this reading mainly about?
- a) A marathon runner who raised money to improve the financial conditions of athletes
 - b) A man who ran a long distance to raise money for medical research
 - c) How a marathon event helped to save the lives of millions of Canadians
 - d) The reason why more money is needed to examine the cause of bone cancer

- 8 According to the reading, why did Terry decide to run across Canada?
- a) Because he was inspired by an accomplishment of a man who lost his leg
 - b) Because he wanted to set a record in marathon as a physically challenged person
 - c) Because running across Canada was his childhood dream
 - d) Because people with cancer asked him to do something to help
- 9 According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about Doug Alward?
- a) He first met Terry when he was in high school.
 - b) He was a better basketball player than Terry.
 - c) He accompanied Terry on his cross-country run.
 - d) He ran the New York City Marathon with Terry.
- 10 According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about Terry Fox?
- a) He was born with a great natural ability for sports.
 - b) He was the only winner of the Athlete of the Year Award in high school.
 - c) He started his cross-country run with little media attention.
 - d) He went door to door to collect money from Canadians.
- 11 Which word is closest in meaning to **accomplished** in paragraph 2?
- a) complicated
 - b) awarded
 - c) disabled
 - d) skilled

12 Which word is closest in meaning to **heading** in paragraph 4?

- a) going
- b) directing
- c) spreading
- d) returning

READING No. 3

In the 2021 academic year, there was a shortage of 2,558 teachers at Japan's public elementary, junior high, and high schools. This was the finding of the first nationwide survey on teacher shortages conducted by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).

The survey involved 68 boards of education for prefectures and government-designated cities checking for teacher shortages at 32,903 schools. It asked about the differences between planned and actual staffing as of the first day of school in April 2021. A total of 1,897 schools, or 5.8%, did not have enough teachers. The shortage of 2,558 represents 0.31% of the required standard of 836,079 teachers.

By school type, the required number of teachers fell short by 0.32% at elementary schools, 0.40% at junior high schools, 0.14% at high schools, and 0.32% at special-needs schools. The survey results also show that 142 special-needs schools surveyed (13.1%) were **facing** teacher shortages, along with 649 junior high schools (7.0%), 937 elementary schools (4.9%), and 169 high schools (4.8%).

Table 1: Teacher Shortages (as of April 2021)

	Teacher shortfall (% of total)	Number of schools facing shortage (% of total)
Elementary schools	1,218 (0.32%)	937 (4.9%)
Junior high schools	868 (0.4%)	649 (7.0%)
High schools	217 (0.14%)	169 (4.8%)
Special-needs schools	255 (0.32%)	142 (13.1%)
Total	2,558 (0.31%)	1,897 (5.8%)

Created by *Nippon.com* based on data from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

The shortage stems from a growing number of young people trying to avoid teaching jobs due to the long working hours and the heavy workload. This has led many schools to struggle in finding replacements for teachers taking childcare or sick leave, the survey showed. In recent years, the very busy schedules of school teachers have come under the spotlight, particularly at elementary and junior high schools.

In fact, fewer members of younger generations are interested in pursuing a career in education. Results released by MEXT for the selection examination for public elementary school teachers conducted in the 2020 academic year show that there were only 2.6 applicants per job offer, which is the lowest competition rate on record, as compared to the peak of 12.5 in 2000. The ratio was 4.4 at junior high schools, 6.6 at high schools, and 3.1 at special-needs schools, all decreases of between 30% to 60% compared to peak years in the 2000s.

Another underlying factor for the teacher shortage is the large-scale retirement of teachers of the baby-boom generation. In addition, municipalities have held back their recruitment of teachers, predicting decreased student numbers due to Japan's declining number of births. And this in turn resulted in more and more non-regular teachers working under unstable employment conditions.

As a result of the shortage, principals and vice-principals are also working as homeroom teachers at some elementary schools. Some junior high and high schools did not have any teachers specializing in subjects such as math and science, the survey showed.

According to Aki Sakuma, a professor of education at a university in Tokyo, the shortage and an increase in their duties are **wearing out** teachers. "The government needs to take drastic measures such as raising their wages as it is getting more and more difficult to attract good talent and thus leads to a decline in the quality of education," said

Sakuma.

An official from MEXT said it will take the necessary steps to improve the situation as it is “not desirable to have such a shortage.”

[Adapted from Survey Reveals Teacher Shortage in Japan, nippon.com]

<https://www.nippon.com/en/japan-data/h01264/survey-reveals-teacher-shortage-in-japan.html>

※URLは問題作成時のものです。

- 13 What is this reading mainly about?
- a) Plans to raise teachers' wages at public schools
 - b) Causes and results of the lack of teachers at public schools
 - c) Different amounts of teachers' workload among school types
 - d) Solutions for a better work-life balance among school teachers
- 14 According to the reading and Table 1, which one of the statements is correct about the survey conducted by MEXT in 2021?
- a) It is part of a 20-year survey of public and private schools.
 - b) It was directly sent to the principals at 32,903 public schools.
 - c) It found that 2,558 teaching posts were not filled at 1,897 schools.
 - d) It suggested that there were 2.6 applicants for one teaching position.
- 15 According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about the selection examination for school teachers in 2020?
- a) The competition rate has decreased for the past twenty years.
 - b) The competition rate for public schools is lower than that for private schools.
 - c) The passing rate for elementary schools was higher in 2000 than in 2020.
 - d) The passing rate for junior high schools was lower than that for high schools in 2020.

16 According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about the causes of the teacher shortage?

- a) There are more non-regular teachers than regular teachers.
- b) Teachers of the baby-boom generation are leaving their jobs.
- c) Young people are losing their trust in the quality of education.
- d) Principals and vice-principals can serve as homeroom teachers.

17 Which word is closest in meaning to **facing** in paragraph 3?

- a) admitting
- b) handling
- c) addressing
- d) confronting

18 Which word or expression is closest in meaning to **wearing out** in paragraph 8?

- a) bothering
- b) taking off
- c) exhausting
- d) pushing away

GRAMMAR AND USAGE

SECTION 1

Some words have almost the same meaning as other ones. It can be difficult for language learners (19) which one to use. Take “close” and “near,” for instance. Let’s (20) the two similar words.

The adjective “close” means “a short distance away.” Make sure you’re pronouncing it correctly. The adjective and adverb “close” has an /s/ sound, not a /z/ sound like the verb. Here are some of the ways it’s (21). For example: “Their hotel was close to the beach.” “The drugstore is close to the train station.” It can also refer to time. “My father’s birthday and (22) are close together. They’re just three days apart.” “It’s close to 5 o’clock. I’ll be leaving the office (23) a few minutes.”

The adjective “near” also means “a short distance away.” “Near” can be used in two of those examples instead. “Their hotel was near the beach.” “The drugstore is near the train station.” (24) “near” or “close to” is fine, but one thing you need to notice is a mistake some learners make. They think that because it’s “close to the beach,” they also want to say “near to the beach.” The “to” is not necessary with “near.”

“Close” and “near” are similar but not exactly the same. Parents, brothers, and sisters are close relatives, but you don’t say that they’re near relatives. The same thing is true with close friends. Look at this example: “They’ve known each other (25) elementary school. They are close (not ‘near’) friends.” Something (26) will happen soon is in “the near future,” but not in “the close future.” “Near” can have the meaning of “almost.” For example: “The shoes were a near (not ‘close’) perfect fit.” Pay close (not ‘near’) attention when you see these two words.

[Adapted from Odds & Ends: Close, near by James Tschudy, the japan times alpha, April 29 & May 6, 2022]

- 19 a) know
b) knows
c) knowing
d) to know

- 20 a) discuss
b) speak
c) talk
d) tell

- 21 a) use
b) usage
c) using
d) used

- 22 a) my
b) mine
c) me
d) myself

- 23 a) at
b) by
c) in
d) until

- 24 a) Both
b) Either
c) Neither
d) Whether

- 25 a) across
b) for
c) since
d) when

- 26 a) that
b) what
c) when
d) in which

SECTION 2

27 _____ everyone's surprise, Michael was selected as the leader of the team.

- a) In
- b) At
- c) On
- d) To

28 _____ give an example, I talked about myself.

- a) To ask
- b) Asking to
- c) Asked to
- d) Be asked to

29 She is _____ the best dancer.

- a) one of
- b) much more
- c) very
- d) by far

30 I didn't know there would be so much homework in my history class. I am already tired after two weeks. I _____ the psychology class instead.

- a) should be taken
- b) should not take
- c) should have taken
- d) should not have taken

31) Because I am not good at math, I could _____ the statistics class today.

- a) hardly understand
- b) hard to understand
- c) not be understood by
- d) not make myself understood

32) My sister can speak Korean fluently _____ English.

- a) so as to
- b) in spite of
- c) as far as
- d) in addition to

33) _____ short, the professor was wrong.

- a) In
- b) As
- c) So
- d) Too

34) I shouldn't go to all-you-can-eat restaurants because I cannot help _____ too much at the buffet.

- a) to eat
- b) eating
- c) to eat but
- d) but to eat