

令和5年度入試用 英語科 入試問題解説資料

1. 出題内容と分析

単願入試／併願入試 A／併願入試 B とも、全て出題形式は同じです。

設問	出題内容	配点
①	長文読解内容把握問題	45%
②	長文読解内容把握問題	
③	会話文問題	10%
④	空所補充適語選択問題（10 問）	30%
⑤	誤文訂正選択問題（5 問）	
⑥	並べ換え整序問題（5 問）	15%

2. 出題・解答ポイント

- ・ 小問数は 50 題前後であり、制限時間は 50 分、100 点満点で実施する。
- ・ 解答はすべて答案用紙の記号にマークする。
- ・ 問題に難問・奇問はない。
- ・ 文法問題は中学校で学習する範囲をしっかりと定着させておく。
- ・ 長文読解問題に配点のウエイトがかかっているが、知識問題も大切。
- ・ 長文読解問題の内容一致問題は段落順になっている。
- ・ 長文読解問題の中で並べ替え整序問題を出題する。

☆ 英文法最頻出ポイント

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① | had better <u>not</u> 原形 | 「～しない方がよい」 |
| ② | 関係代名詞（目的格）の省略：名詞＋名詞＋動詞＋ <u>名詞の欠落</u> | |
| ③ | 現在完了形は <u>過去を表す語句</u> とは一緒に使えない。 | |
| ④ | go <u>there / home / abroad</u> | 「そこに行く／帰宅する／海外へ行く」 |
| ⑤ | A has <u>twice as many books as</u> B | 「A は B の 2 倍の本を持っている」 |

空所補充適語選択問題

設問 次の英文の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、下のア～エの中から選びなさい。

① You () do it.

ア had better not

イ had not better

ウ had better not to

エ had not better to

平成 30 年度併願入試 A 正解率 50.0%

② The woman () was polite and gentle.

ア that I spoke

イ that I spoke to her

ウ I spoke

エ I spoke to

平成 30 年度併願入試 B 正解率 46.5%

誤文訂正選択問題

設問 次の英文には誤りが 1 箇所ある。誤りを含む部分を、下線部ア～エの中から 1 つ選びなさい。

① Last night, Mom has gone somewhere and Dad returned home late, so I had to make dinner

ア

イ

ウ

for myself.

エ

平成 30 年度単願入試 正解率 40.3%

:

並べ換え整序問題

設問 次の日本語の意味になるように、下のア～クの語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成させ、空所(①)、(②)に入る語(句)を答えなさい。

① あなたに話さなければならないことが 1 つあります。

There _____ (①) _____ (②) _____.

ア you

イ I

ウ one

エ to

オ is

カ have

キ tell

ク thing

平成 30 年度 単願入試 正解率 75.5%

② Hiro は、私の 2 倍の数の本を持っています。

_____ (①) _____ (②) _____.

ア Hiro

イ as

ウ as I

エ books

オ do

カ twice

キ many

ク has

平成 30 年度 併願入試 A 正解率 47.1%

長文読解内容把握問題 解答 問1 ウ 問2 エ・オ

長文読解内容把握問題

次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。(※の付いている語(句)は、後にある(注)を参考にする事。)

① What do you think of when you think about your grandmothers? Many people have happy memories of their grandmothers. Their grandmothers loved them, listened to them carefully, and gave them toys and sweets. Sometimes, grandmothers even helped them when they had problems with their parents. For many people, their grandmothers were a very happy part of their *childhood.

② These days, *anthropologists have begun to study the *role of grandmothers. Anthropologists are scientists who study people, societies, and cultures. They usually looked at parents and did not look at grandparents very carefully. But now they are studying how grandmothers also *influence the *survival rate of their grandchildren.

③ Many anthropologists now believe that the role of grandmothers in a family is very important and some of them have studied grandmothers within different societies and cultures. They have found that it is sometimes more important for a child to have a grandmother in the family than for a child to have a father!

④ Dr. Ruth Mace and Dr. Rebecca Sear, anthropologists at University College in London, collected and studied information about people in Gambia, Africa. At the time of their study, the child mortality rate was very high. Dr. Mace and Dr. Sear looked at children who were about one to three years old. They discovered that the *presence of the child's father did not influence the mortality rate. (①), the presence of a grandmother made the children's chances of dying 50 % less. These anthropologists made another *discovery that surprised them very much. The children were only helped by the presence of their maternal grandmother — their mother's mother. The presence of their father's mother, or paternal grandmother, didn't influence the mortality rate.

⑤ Dr. Cheryl Jamison is an anthropologist at Indiana University in Bloomington. She worked with other anthropologists to study the *population records of a village in Japan for the period from 1671 through 1871. They found that the mortality rate for children in the village was very high. In fact, 27.5% of children died by the age of 16. They then studied girl and boy children *separately and looked for the presence of grandmothers. Again, the anthropologists were surprised by their discovery. Living with a grandmother didn't make any difference in the mortality rate for girls. However, there was a great difference in the survival rate of boys. If a maternal grandmother lived with them, boys were 52% less *likely to die in childhood.

⑥ Today, many children do not live with their grandmothers. However, grandmothers still have an important role in their grandchildren's lives. They still love and take care of their grandchildren, and make their lives happier, too.

(注) childhood 子ども時代
influence 影響する
discovery 発見
separately 別々に

anthropologists
survival rate
population records
likely to ~

文化人類学者
生存率
住民の記録
～しそうな

role 役割
presence 存在

問1 空欄①に入る最も適切なものを、次のア～エの中から1つずつ選び、
解答欄 ① にマークしなさい。

ア Also イ So ウ However エ For example

問2 本文の内容と合っているものを、次のア～カの中から2つ選び、それぞれ解答欄
②、③にマークしなさい。

ア All of the children in the world love their grandmothers.

イ Grandmothers sometimes have problems with their parents.

ウ Even today, anthropologists don't think that grandmothers are important, so they don't study about them.

エ Dr. Mace and Dr. Sear found that the survival rate of the children in Gambia was influenced by the presence of their grandmother.

オ Dr. Mace and Dr. Sear discovered that the mother's mother influenced the mortality rate.

カ These days, grandmothers don't want to live with their grandchildren.

平成26年度単願入試 改題

☆ パラグラフメモ

- ① Intro：おばあちゃんは子ども時代の楽しい思い出
- ② Topic：おばあちゃんが孫の生存率に与える影響
- ③ 具体例：家庭におばあちゃんがいることが大切
- ④ 具体例：母方のおばあちゃん存在によって死亡率が下がる。
- ⑤ 具体例：男の子は母方のおばあちゃんと一緒に住むと寿命が伸びる。
- ⑥ Conclusion：おばあちゃん大切な存在

空所補充適語選択問題 解答 ① ア ② エ

誤文訂正選択問題 解答 ① ア【went】 ② ウ【abroad】

並べ換え整序問題 解答 ① オウクイカエキア
There is one thing I have to tell you.
② アクカイキエウオ
Hiro has twice as many books as I do.