

「英語」は必須科目です。選択科目は「日本史」、「数学」、「国語」の3科目から1科目を選択すること。「英語」を含む2科目を解答すること。「国語」はたて書きで、うしろから始まっているので注意すること。

### 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開かないこと。  
ただし、マーク記入上の注意は裏表紙にあるので、問題冊子を裏返して読んでおくこと。
2. 監督者の指示に従い、別紙解答用紙の所定欄に氏名、受験番号を記入すること。さらに受験番号の下マーク欄に受験番号をマークすること。
3. 「英語」は、指定された解答欄に解答すること。指定された解答欄以外に解答した場合は採点の対象にならないので注意すること。
4. 選択科目は、解答する科目を1つ選び、解答用紙の科目欄にマークすること。選択科目の解答科目欄がマークされていない場合、2科目以上にマークされている場合、または2科目以上を解答した場合は採点の対象にならないので注意すること。  
解答用紙は表が「数学」、裏が「英語」、「日本史」、「国語」となっている。
5. 解答はすべて、解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。
6. 「数学」において分数形で解答が求められているときは、既約分数で答えること。根号を含む形で解答が求められているときは、根号の中に現われる自然数が最小となる形で答えること。
7. 試験時間は90分。出題科目、ページ数はつぎのとおり。

出題科目	ページ
英 語	1 ～ 15
日 本 史	17 ～ 29
数 学	31 ～ 35
国 語	1 ～ 26

※裏表紙に続く。

# 英 語

第1問 次の日本文と同じ意味になるように、( ) 内の語句を並べ替えて、  
3番目にくる最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

- 1 その若い男性は市長に選ばれた。  
The young man (① of ② chosen ③ mayor ④ was) the city.
- 2 今年があなたにとって素晴らしく幸せな年になりますように。  
May (① wonderful ② be ③ this ④ a) and happy new year.
- 3 客が多くいたので、その結婚式にはお金がかかったに違いない。  
The wedding (① cost ② a lot of ③ have ④ must) money  
because there were many guests.
- 4 時間とお金があれば、彼女もそのパーティーに出席するだろう。  
She (① attend ② the party ③ if ④ would) she had time  
and money.
- 5 彼女は数年以内に奨学金で留学したいと思っている。  
She hopes (① study ② in ③ to ④ abroad) a few years on a  
scholarship.
- 6 母親は子どもに図書館ではあまり騒がないように言った。  
The mother told (① not ② her child ③ to ④ make) too  
much noise in a library.

7 英会話となると，結果がクラスで一番だ。

When (① to ② comes ③ it ④ speaking) English, Yuna is the best in class.

8 ジェイソンは卒業後にどこで働くのかまだ決めていない。

Jason has not (① will work ② decided ③ he ④ where) after graduation yet.

9 駅で迷子になった。日本武道館に着いた時にはコンサートは始まっていた。

I was lost at the station. The concert (① before ② had started ③ to the Nippon Budokan ④ I got).

10 彼は新潟出身だそうだ。大阪から新潟まではどれくらいの距離があるのだろう。

He said he was from Niigata. I wonder (① it ② between ③ is ④ how far) Osaka and Niigata.



19 It's only human to make mistakes once in a (        ).  
① what            ② while            ③ which            ④ whether

20 He retired early on (        ) of ill health.  
① face            ② schedule        ③ account        ④ diet

**第3問** 空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～⑧から選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。

A

Sota : OK, Masami. Now, can you repeat what you said?

Masami : I met an alien from another planet.

Sota : What do you mean? 21

Masami : I walked into a vegan ramen restaurant and saw him there.

Sota : What did he look like?

Masami : Well, he had surprisingly big eyes.

Sota : 22

Masami : Yeah, look. This is my selfie with Zaytox.

Sota : Zaytox?

Masami : 23 He's from the planet Vega 6.

【出典：NHK『ラジオ英会話』 2023年5月号】

- ① My brother got a dog.
- ② Why did you eat that?
- ③ That's his name.
- ④ It is a political blow for him.
- ⑤ Did you get a photo?
- ⑥ After all it doesn't really matter anymore!
- ⑦ Where did this happen?
- ⑧ See you on the battlefield.

B

Ms. Jetz : Mr. Smith, I've always wanted to ask you something.

Mr. Smith : 24 My middle name?

Ms. Jetz : No, but you can tell me that later. I wanted your opinion  
on something.

Mr. Smith : Sure, go ahead.

Ms. Jetz : 25

Mr. Smith : Classical music is timeless.

Ms. Jetz : Could you expand on that?

Mr. Smith : I believe classical music expresses universal human  
emotions. 26

Ms. Jetz : Interesting.

【出典：NHK『ラジオ英会話』 2023年5月号，一部省略】

- ① So it never gets old.
- ② Heavy metal music is timeless.
- ③ I have no idea what this shiny box is.
- ④ Why do people continue to listen to classical music?
- ⑤ Why do jazz musicians practice so much?
- ⑥ Let me guess.
- ⑦ I don't have to wear glasses any more.
- ⑧ The DJ's scratching sound was impressive.

第4問 空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

Everyone knows the adorable symbol of Australia, the koala bear. However, the koala is not a bear at all; it is a marsupial. A marsupial is a mammal, and the most distinguishing feature is that the females have a pouch for feeding and [ 27 ] their babies. Koalas weigh from 9 to 30 pounds with the southern Australia species of koalas being larger and heavier. Koalas eat eucalyptus leaves and almost [ 28 ] else. Eucalyptus leaves have little nutrition, so koalas digest very slowly and have a slow metabolism to conserve energy. That is why you rarely see koalas moving fast. They also sleep for up to 18 hours a day to [ 29 ] energy. They usually don't drink water because they get all the necessary water from the eucalyptus leaves.

Koalas have played an important part in Australia's history. For many centuries the Aborigines have passed on myths and legends about koalas. [ 30 ], the word koala is believed to originate from one Aboriginal dialect meaning "no drink." In the early 1900's, koalas were hunted almost to extinction for their soft fur, causing the Australian government to list koalas as a "Protected Species." Unfortunately, once again, koalas are a threatened species because of habitat loss [ 31 ] urban expansion.

Koalas have some very unique features. For example, they have fingerprints like humans. On their front paws, they have five fingers. Two fingers face opposite [ 32 ] three like our thumb. This helps the koalas grasp tree branches as they climb. The most surprising thing is the sound they make. Koalas make a nasty, deep, and loud growl when communicating; something you would never [ 33 ] to hear from the charming little icon of Australia.

【出典：Scott Berlin 他, *On Board for More World Adventures*, 金星堂, 2021年, 一部改変】

- 27 ① to be raised ② raises  
③ raised ④ raising
- 28 ① no one ② nothing ③ none ④ little
- 29 ① save ② use ③ find ④ change
- 30 ① Luckily ② Nonetheless  
③ However ④ In fact
- 31 ① except for ② due to  
③ in regard to ④ referring to
- 32 ① other ② another ③ the other ④ others
- 33 ① reject ② insist ③ request ④ expect

## 第5問

- A 空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～③から選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。

### The Ability to Recognise Your Best Friend in a Crowd

Recognising people we know is a super-tricky thing to do. Think about it. Almost everyone has the exact same features. 34 But tiny differences in appearance become really obvious when you've spent a lot of time looking at other people. With all the practice we've had, we've unconsciously become really good at facial recognition.

Imagine you're trying to pick out a particular rat from a line-up of 40 rats. 35 They all look the same-ugly things with their hairy tails and pointy noses. 36 Let's face it, it'd be friendship-ending if you didn't.

【出典：Matthew Syed, *You are awesome*, Wren & Rock, 2018年，一部改変】

- ① Two eyes, two ears and a nose.
- ② But put 40 kids in a row and you'll pick out your best friend every single time.
- ③ Not a chance you'd pick the same rat out twice, right?

B 次の英文を読んで、( ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

Elementary schools in Japan often make it a rule to have kids go straight home from school after the final bell. The same goes for many junior high school students. Most of them have after-school club activities, but once they're done with those they head straight home.

One major reason for this rule is to keep children safe and out of trouble. The less they go wandering off on their way home, the smaller the chances of them being in danger.

So, if a child arrives home later than expected, a worried parent might ask them if they were “eating grass on the road.” It makes no sense but that's the literal translation for *michikusa wo ku*. It's an idiom that means “to take a detour.”

Back in the old days, people used work horses for transportation and farming. They were a big help, but the downside was that they'd stop every now and then to graze on grass. And that's how this idiom came to be.

【出典：Club Alpha website. (2023). 一部改変】

- 37 It's against the school rule to ( )
- ① hold a morning meeting.
  - ② study at your own pace.
  - ③ participate in club activities.
  - ④ stop somewhere on the way from school.

38

Elementary schools in Japan encourage kids to go straight home (       )

- ① because of food-related circumstances.
- ② despite fierce opposition from teachers.
- ③ on parents' visiting day.
- ④ for safety reasons.

39

“Eating grass on the road” is a Japanese idiom (       )

- ① meaning to hang around on the way.
- ② meaning to change your eating habits.
- ③ meaning to regulate your diet.
- ④ meaning to eat unfamiliar food.

40

This idiom (       )

- ① is not clear in origin.
- ② may have its origins in China.
- ③ is based on working horses in the past.
- ④ is usually fake.

第6問 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えよ。

Dr. Joseph Bell was a professor of medicine at the University of Edinburgh. His students were amazed by his astonishing powers of observation. He seemed able to determine what patients did for a living, or what illness they might have, simply by glancing in their direction.<sup>(1)</sup> One time he concluded that a patient had walked across a golf course on the way to the doctor, simply by looking at his shoes. Another time he was able to determine not only that a patient had been in the army,<sup>(2)</sup> but also which regiment he served in.

One of Bell's students was particularly impressed with his teacher's abilities. He filled up notebooks with examples of what he called Bell's "eerie trick of spotting details." The student eventually went into practice himself outside London. When business was slow he<sup>(3)</sup> filled his spare moments by writing stories.

He took Dr. Bell's powers of perception, and gave them to a character of his own making—a character who made the young doctor, Arthur Conan Doyle, famous the world over. And so the professor who made even the most complex diagnosis seem "elementary" became the inspiration for fiction's greatest detective. Sherlock Holmes.

Once it was revealed that Bell was the model for the great detective, the Edinburgh doctor found himself deluged with fan mail and interview requests. He relished the attention, but sometimes found it tiresome. "I am troubled by my double," he wrote a friend.<sup>(4)</sup>

Arthur Conan Doyle was quick to credit Bell with the uncanny powers of deduction that were Sherlock Holmes's trademark: "I do not think that his analytical work is in the least an exaggeration of some of the effects I have seen you produce." Bell himself took a more modest view of his role: "Dr. Conan Doyle, by his imaginative genius, made a

great deal out of very little.”

【出典：Rick Beyer, *The Greatest Stories Never Told*, HarperCollins, 2003  
年, 一部改変】

問1 下線部 glancing in their direction の意味として最も適切なものを選べ。  
(1)

41

- ① showing them what they should do
- ② asking them where they went
- ③ giving them a quick look
- ④ listening to their stories

問2 下線部 he was able to determine not only that a patient had  
been in the army, but also which regiment he served in の理由として  
考えられるものは何か, 最も適切なものを選べ。 42

- ① Dr. Bell was also in the army and remembered the patient's face before he came to the hospital.
- ② Dr. Bell's student wrote about the patient and showed it to his teacher.
- ③ Dr. Bell told the patient his life story carefully.
- ④ Dr. Bell was excellent in noticing details of something he saw.

問3 下線部 he は誰を指すか, 最も適切なものを選べ。 43  
(3)

- ① Dr. Joseph Bell
- ② Bell's student
- ③ one of Bell's patients
- ④ one of the teachers

問4 下線部 my double は誰を指すか、最も適切なものを選び。 44

- (4)
- ① Dr. Arthur Conan Doyle
  - ② Dr. Joseph Bell
  - ③ Sherlock Holmes
  - ④ The Edinburgh doctor

問5 本文の内容と一致するものを2つ選べ。 45 ・ 46 (順不同)

- ① Dr. Bell used to stare at his patients and told them to talk about their work to examine their conditions.
- ② Arthur Conan Doyle was a student of Dr. Bell at the University of Edinburgh.
- ③ One of Dr. Bell's students was Sherlock Holmes who was a really good detective.
- ④ Sherlock Holmes became famous and received fan letters and interview requests.
- ⑤ Influenced by Dr. Bell, Arthur Conan Doyle became a novelist first and became a doctor later.
- ⑥ Arthur Conan Doyle created a character called Sherlock Holmes whose model was Dr. Bell.