

令和4年度 英語1教科入試

入学試験問題 (2月4日)

英 語 (60分)

注 意

- 1 この問題用紙は、試験開始の合図で開くこと。
- 2 問題用紙と解答用紙に受験番号・氏名を記入すること。
- 3 答えはすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
- 4 印刷がわからない場合は申し出ること。
- 5 試験終了の合図でやめること。

受験番号		氏名	
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東京都市大学等々力中学校

1 空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Before Ken left for his vacation in Korea, he made sure that his health () would cover him if he got sick overseas.

ア affection イ insurance ウ mineral エ violence

2. Many countries () bilingualism as an intellectual and economic asset.

ア embrace イ emancipate ウ imitate エ impair

3. Although taxes have been eased, benefits are enjoyed by only a small () of the population.

ア portion イ portrait ウ posture エ presence

4. Yesterday Mary found her refrigerator was out of order. She is now wondering whether she should have it () or buy a new one.

ア fixed イ fix ウ to fix エ fixing

5. Jim is a nice person, but he is always () by people around him.

ア made fun イ making fun ウ made fun of エ making fun of

2 次の語句を日本語の意味に合うように並べかえたとき、() 内で2番目、5番目、8番目にくるものを選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべき語も小文字にしてあります。

- もしミキの両親がカナダ留学を許していたなら、彼女はバンクーバーに行っていたでしょう。
(ア allowed イ had ウ her エ in Canada, オ study カ would キ Miki's parents ク to ケ she)
have gone to Vancouver.
- 彼の新曲がこんなにも早く流行するなんて信じられなかった。
We couldn't (ア catching イ believe ウ new エ how オ on カ his キ quickly ク song ケ was).
- 患者数が増える一方で、医者数は横ばいだった。
On the one hand the number of patients was increasing, but on (ア doctors イ hand ウ other エ the オ of カ remained キ that ク the same).
- お母さんを病院まで車で送らしましょうか。
(ア drive イ hospital ウ like エ me オ to the カ to キ your mother ク you ケ would)?
- メアリーはブラジルへ飛行機で行き、車は後で船で送るつもりです。
(ア and イ Brazil ウ flying over エ is オ her car カ having キ shipped out ク to ケ Mary)
later.
- ケンの成功は、彼が正しい決断をするかどうかにかかっています。
(ア decision イ depends ウ whether エ makes オ right カ the キ he ク Ken's success ケ on).
- うちの息子に限ってそんなことをするはずがない。
My son would (ア be イ person ウ something エ that オ last カ like キ do ク the ケ to).
- あなたにとって、この映画はあの映画よりずっとおもしろかったですか。
(ア interesting イ this ウ one エ than オ more カ movie キ for ク was ケ that コ a lot) you?

3 次の問いに答えなさい。

A. 次の会話文の空所に入る最も適切な選択肢を、記号で答えなさい。

Yuta: Hey there, Reina. How's the semester going?

Reina: It's going OK, but I'm having trouble with my club actually.

Yuta: What seems to be the problem?

Reina: I can't seem to get enough people to want to join the tea ceremony club. Everyone sees it as old-fashioned and a bit boring.

Yuta: I see. It can be hard to get people to join some of the more traditional cultural clubs.

Reina: Didn't you have a similar problem with the kendo club? What did you do?

Yuta: Well, the first thing you need to do is to (1).

Reina: What do you mean by that?

Yuta: What I mean is, boost the visibility of the club. I'm confident that if more people knew about the club, then it would become more popular.

Reina: So how can we help people find out about the club? How about we join the club fair at the start of the year?

Yuta: That's great, but I think using social media would be more effective. Most of the students who come to the fair already know what club they want to join. If we increase our presence on social media, it could help improve the image of the club and make it seem more (2).

1. ア find the source
- イ stamp it out
- ウ line them up
- エ spread the word

2. ア creative
- イ contemporary
- ウ challenging
- エ flexible

B. 次の会話文を読んで、あとの問いに記号で答えなさい。

Ryo: Hi Yuko. Have you ever thought how different we are to other countries?

Yuko: Sure, but only occasionally. I mean, I know American people can be louder and more confident and Japanese are quiet and shy, but I've never really thought about it.

Ryo: I read an article on the BBC about the difference between individual and collective cultures. It talked about how people from individual cultures valued personal success over group achievement whereas people living in collective societies placed more value on the group over the individual.

Yuko: I presume Western cultures were individual and Eastern cultures were collective.

Ryo: Generally speaking that's true, but there were a lot of interesting exceptions to the rule.

Yuko: Like what?

Ryo: Well, for example, did you know that people in Hokkaido had more in connection to the Western or American way of life than people in Honshu just 50 kilometers away?

Yuko: What? That's crazy! How did that happen?

Ryo: Well, until the mid-19th century Hokkaido was only populated by the indigenous Ainu people. But because of the government's fear of a Russian invasion it was settled by Samurai, farmers and other groups who could help build up the land. Even though people in Hokkaido today have never needed to conquer the wilderness themselves, the frontier spirit still touches the way they think, feel and reason. To this day they are more individualistic, prouder of success and more ambitious for personal growth. So while people might try to lump countries like Japan into cultural groups, the truth is always more complex!

Yuko: Wow. What a surprise!

1. Why was Yuko so surprised?

ア Because she seems to believe that people from Japan are all part of a collectivist culture.

イ Because she thinks that all American people are very loud.

ウ Because she knew there was an interesting exception to the idea that the East is collectivist whereas the West is individualistic.

エ Because she had never thought about how different Japan is to other cultures.

2. Why do people in Hokkaido have a more individualistic culture than other areas of Japan?

ア They were influenced by the American way of life.

イ The act of settling Hokkaido still influences their way of thinking.

ウ The Ainu people are more individualistic and prouder of success than other Japanese people.

エ Because in the mid-19th century they were worried about being invaded by Russia.

C. 次の会話文を読んで、あとの問いに記号で答えなさい。

Haruto: Hey there, Mai. You have got to read this article about the G.P.G.P.

Mai: The G.P.G.P? What's that?

Haruto: It's a huge island of plastic in the Pacific Ocean. It's called the Great Pacific Garbage Patch.

Mai: Oh, I have heard about it. I just didn't know it was called that.

Haruto: Yeah, but do you understand exactly how huge and dangerous it is?

Mai: I know it's big but it's not that big, is it?

Haruto: Not that big? It's three times the size of France. It weighs the same as 500 jumbo jets!

Mai: OK. That is crazy. But still, if you're talking about plastic, I think a bigger problem is the micro plastic we're all consuming. I know scientists say that micro plastics are not that harmful to humans but I still worry about the long term consequences.

Haruto: How can you say it's a bigger problem?

Mai: What do you mean?

Haruto: I mean that those micro plastics you're worrying about are getting into our bodies through the food chain. And that starts with waste plastic in the sea!

Mai: I guess you're right. I hadn't thought of it like that.

How does Haruto change Mai's mind?

ア By asking her to read an article about the G.P.G.P.

イ By telling her that the G.P.G.P. is three times the size of France and weighs the same as 500 jumbo jets.

ウ By pointing out that the G.P.G.P. is where a lot of the plastic that Mai is worried about comes from.

エ By pointing out that scientists don't believe that micro plastics are that dangerous to people.

4 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Angela Wynn had just launched her own project management business, hitting a career stride after years of struggle that began with earning an undergraduate degree as a single mother.

Then the coronavirus pandemic hit, forcing many U.S. schools to shift online. The now-married mother of five saw little choice but to give up her newly *minted business to help three of her children cope with remote learning while her husband kept his job at a senior living center.

Wynn's story is becoming distressingly common. Research is increasingly pointing to a retreat of working mothers from the U.S. labor force as the pandemic leaves parents with few child care options and the added problem of coping with distance learning.

The trend threatens the financial stability of families in the near term. In the long term, the crisis could stall—if not reverse—decades of hard-fought gains by working women who are still far from achieving *parity with men.

Thousands of American school districts are starting the school year with remote instruction. At least half the country's child care providers are closed and may not survive the crisis without financial help.

In August, the *federal jobs reports showed that more women in their prime earning years —25 to 54— were dropping out of the workforce than in other age groups. About 77 percent of women in that age group were working or looking for work in February, compared to 74.9 percent in August. The decline is most pronounced among Black women of that age range, whose participation rate is down 5 percentage points since February, compared to 2 percentage points for white women.

Overall, the drop translates into 1.3 million women exiting the labor force since February.

Few families can afford for mothers not to work indefinitely: Mothers now are the equal, primary or sole earners in 40 percent of U.S. families, up from 11 percent in 1960, according to federal labor figures. Women also comprise nearly half the U.S. labor force, making their inability to work a significant drag on the economy and hindering any recovery from the pandemic's impact.

Despite the leaps over the past decades, working women still entered the pandemic at a disadvantage. They are typically paid 82 cents for every dollar men earn, according to research by the National Women's Law Center.

Among working mothers and fathers, the wage gap is even higher at 70 cents. The *median household earnings for mothers in the U.S. is \$42,000, compared to \$60,000 for fathers. When left with no choice but to give up one income as child care options collapse, that wage gap makes it logical for fathers to stay in the workforce and mothers to leave, or at least scale back.

Concerned about *attrition and loss of productivity, some companies are now rolling out generous benefits to help working parents cope with school and day care closures because of the pandemic. Microsoft is offering an extra 12 weeks of paid family leave for employees struggling with child care issues. Google added 14 more weeks.

But most women don't work for tech companies, and instead make up a majority of the country's teachers, nurses, child care workers, social workers, librarians, bookkeepers, waitresses, cashiers and housekeepers, according to federal labor figures.

Mothers in particular are the majority of the country's teachers, nurses and child care workers. Despite the progress over the past two years, 80 percent of U.S. private sector workers have no access to paid family leave, which is not *mandated by federal law.

The pandemic has particularly affected women who put their careers on the back burner with the expectation of *ramping back up once their children reached school age.

With the youngest of her three children now 6 years old, Kate Albrecht Fidler had begun studying for certification as a human resources professional, hoping to jump-start a career she had largely put on hold.

But in April, the 49-year-old was *furloughed from her part-time job at a hospital, and now she's once again looking for any flexible job she can get because she'll have to *shepherd her children through remote schooling in her rural town of Adams, New York.

“For women in their prime earning years, this is a complete disaster,” Albrecht Fidler said. “There's no way to catch up.”

出典：ジャパントイムズ出版『The Japan Times ニュースで深掘り英語』 一部改変

(注)

mint…～を作り出す parity…同等であること federal…連邦政府の median…中央値の
attrition…消耗 mandate…～を命じる ramp…突進する furlough…～を一時解雇する
shepherd…～の世話をする

1. Why did Angela Wynn give up her brand-new business?
 - ア To get an undergraduate degree as a single mother at a famous university in the U.S.
 - イ To work with her husband at a senior living center to earn enough money.
 - ウ To become an online teacher as more children were remote learning.
 - エ To support her children at home because of their online classes.
2. Which of these ideas does the author mention about the problems caused by the coronavirus pandemic?
 - ア Most school districts made the students come to school instead of taking remote classes.
 - イ Thousands of American school districts started to employ some mothers as nurses and child care workers.
 - ウ Many child care providers may go bankrupt without economic support.
 - エ Many children had to quit their school because of the economic downturn.
3. 全米女性法律センターの声明として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - ア 職種によっては女性の方が男性より18%多く稼いでいる。
 - イ たいていの場合女性は男性の82%の給料しかもらえていない。
 - ウ 女性の給料は男性と比べて82セント少なくなっている。
 - エ 10年前と比べて女性の給料は82セントしかあがっていない。
4. 本文中の the wage gap に関して最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - ア アメリカでの父親と母親の平均世帯収入の差は一般的に小さい。
 - イ 女性が多く働く会社では、女性と男性の収入の差は少なくなる傾向にある。
 - ウ 男女の賃金格差は、子供を持つ男女の間では、より大きくなる。
 - エ 教員、看護師、保育士などの女性が過半数を占める職種は最も収入差が少ない。

5. 感染症の世界的な流行で特に影響を受けたのはどのような人か、最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 結婚直後の共働きの夫婦で、これから育児休暇を取得しようとしている女性たち。

イ 子供が小学生になってから職場復帰をしようと考えて、仕事を後回しにしていた女性たち。

ウ 有給子育て休暇制度がないIT企業で働く20～40代の女性たち。

エ 大学に入学したばかりでオンライン授業を受け続けている学生たち。

6. アメリカ国内の状況について本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 最も稼げる世代の女性たちが労働市場から続々と撤退せざるを得ない状況である。

イ この国においては就業者の40%は女性である。

ウ 子育てのために仕事を辞める割合は父親と母親では同じくらいである。

エ マイクロソフトやグーグルをきっかけに多くの企業が有給子育て休暇を用意している。

7. 本文の内容に合うように、以下の(1)～(3)に数字もしくは日本語を入れて文を完成させなさい。

アメリカでは、働く父親と働く母親の世帯収入には(1)ドルの差があり、子育てのためにどちらかが就労を諦めなければならない状況に置かれた場合は、父親は(2)、母親は(3)というのが当然の選択となる。

5 以下の内容について、あなたの意見を英語で書きなさい。語数の目安は 80 語～100 語とします。

「継続は力なり」という言葉があります。継続することの大切さについて、具体的な例をあげながらあなたの意見を書きなさい。例については、あなた自身のことや身の回りの人、テレビなどで見た有名人などでも良いです。

