

京華高等学校 入学試験問題 英 語

1 次の英文を読んで、後の【問い】に答えなさい。

“I am not a key!” Sometimes I tell my students this while waving my keys around dramatically, hoping they’ll remember. Some do, but some will inevitably keep writing my name as Key, not Kay, all through the semester.* I’m used to this, and though it doesn’t especially bother me, it does make me wonder about Japanese attitudes toward spelling English words.

I’m the first to admit how difficult English spelling is, and katakana doesn’t make it any easier. There’s no doubt about ①that. I also admit that sometimes I enjoy the mistakes that students make. I laugh every time someone writes “in my dairy life” (②) “daily life.” I always imagine the writer getting up early to milk the cows and clean the barn. Another favorite is “Please give her a massage” rather than “a message.” If we gave a massage every time we were supposed to* give a message, there would be a lot fewer people around with stiff backs and shoulders.

But seriously, I do sometimes wonder whether spelling is considered important or not in the English language classroom in Japan. When I was an elementary school student, spelling was one of my favorite subjects. We had spelling tests and spelling bees (contests) every week. (③), I can still remember the feel of the pages and the smell of my old spelling textbook. Back then, we were taught that good spelling was essential for good writing. And that same lesson was taught all the way through college and even afterwards. (④), I was always told, if you make spelling mistakes on your resume or cover letter, don’t expect to get the job. (⑤), your writing, which includes spelling, makes a strong first impression and says something about your character and reliability.

I imagine the same thing is true about written Japanese. Writing the wrong kanji or writing the right one incorrectly would probably not make a good impression and might even keep you from getting into a certain school or company.

But if that’s true, if Japanese share that same value in their own language, why are English words so often misspelled in Japan? The most obvious example is in business and advertising, and sometimes the mistake is very dramatic. Anyone who knows or likes English has probably noticed this. You’ll see a big sign on a hotel that reads “Liver Hotel” (②) “River Hotel.” Is this a hotel for recovering alcoholics (give your liver a rest!)? Of course it makes us laugh, but on another level it is sloppy English.

In fact, this was an actual example that came up in a recent discussion among writers and editors of English working in Japan. People were asking, how can this happen? If a company spends a lot of money to create a slogan or a big sign in English, why don’t they at least make sure it’s correct first? Some people suggested that English used in Japanese advertising is simply decoration. It’s written for Japanese people, not native English speakers, so as long as the message ⑥gets across, nobody cares whether it’s “good” English or not.

Maybe it’s true that most Japanese don’t even think of these signs and slogans as real English. But I still worry about the influence this kind of public sloppiness might have on how people learn English in Japan. If Japanese are constantly surrounded by images of strange English, they may, perhaps unconsciously, start to believe that spelling and accuracy* really don’t matter. But, ⑦at least in the real English world, they surely do.

(注) semester 学期 be supposed to ~ ~しようとしている accuracy 正確さ

【問い】

1. 下線部①が指す内容を具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。
2. 空欄②～⑤に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ下から選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号を2度使ってはならず、文頭の語も小文字になっている。
ア. for example イ. in other words ウ. believe it or not エ. instead of
3. 下線部⑥の意味として最も適切なものを下から選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。
ア. 横断する イ. 理解される ウ. 怒らせる エ. 学習する
4. 下線部⑦の英文を日本語にしなさい。ただし、do の内容を明らかにすること。
5. 次の英文の内容が本文中に述べられていれば T、そうでなければ F と答えなさい。
 - (1) The author's students sometimes spell author's name wrong at first, and some of them keep doing it during the semester.
 - (2) The author can't stand students' spelling mistakes anymore.
 - (3) The author believes that spelling mistakes have a strong influence on people's first impression.
 - (4) Japanese companies spend a lot of money to pay special attention to spelling mistakes.

2 次の英文を読んで、後の【問い】に答えなさい。

Many people rush to the nearest convenience store when it starts raining suddenly. They buy plastic umbrellas that sell for around 500 yen. But there is now a service that allows us to stay dry more economically and is friendlier to the environment.

Japan has the largest number of umbrellas per person globally, at 3.3, while the global average is 2.4. About 130 million umbrellas are sold in Japan every year. More than 60 percent of them are plastic umbrellas. Most of them are thrown away in less than six months.

We can reduce waste and save energy by using fewer plastic umbrellas. A company called Nature Innovation Group has started an umbrella-sharing service called iKasa. The name sounds like a Japanese word that means "sharing an umbrella." If you download an app on your smartphone, you can rent an umbrella for 70 yen per day. There are iKasa spots at stations and in commercial facilities* and office buildings. The app tells you the nearest iKasa spot where you can pick up or return an umbrella. You can return an umbrella to the spot where you picked it up or another location.

The umbrellas used for this service are more eco-friendly than ordinary plastic umbrellas. They are durable and can be used repeatedly. Some parts of the umbrellas are made of recycled material. By encouraging sharing, iKasa reduces waste and CO₂ emissions. Each time you use the service, you can cut 692 grams of CO₂ emissions.

JR railways operators support iKasa. They say the service [of / to / the / helps / cost / lower / keeping] and disposing of the thousands of umbrellas left on trains and in stations every year.

(注) commercial facilities 商業施設

【問い】

1. 本文の内容に合うように、次の英文中の空欄に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ下から選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

(1) Japanese people have () umbrellas per person on average, which is the largest number in the world.

ア. 2.4 イ. 3.3 ウ. 5.0 エ. 5.7

(2) Most of the plastic umbrellas are thrown away within ().

ア. three months イ. half a year ウ. nine months エ. a year

2. 下線部の [] 内の語を、意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

3. 本文の内容に合うように、下の英文の [] 内の語（句）を並べかえなさい。ただし、解答用紙には [] 内のみ記入すること。

Using iKasa is both [economical / than / and eco-friendly / buying / more] a plastic umbrella at a store.

4. 次の日本語の内容が本文中に述べられていれば T、そうでなければ F と答えなさい。

(1) ビニール傘の 60% がプラスチックごみとして捨てられる。

(2) 利用者は傘を借りた「アイカサスポット」と別の場所に傘を返却することもできる。

(3) アイカサはリサイクルした素材から作られているので、壊れやすく、頻繁に交換する必要がある。

(4) アイカサを 1 回使うと、500g 以上の二酸化炭素の排出量削減に貢献できる。

3 次の E メールの中に入る最も適切なものを語群から選び、必要があれば適切な形に直して答えなさい。ただし、どの語も 2 度使ってはならない。

From: Ken Yamaguchi
To: Alice Smith
Date: July 20, 2023 8:00
Subject: My birthday present!

Hi, Alice,

I'm very happy! Last night, my father (①) home and (②) me a birthday present. It was a white puppy (③) big ears. Her name is Koro. You have a dog in Australia, right? Do you want to (④) with my puppy today? You can (⑤) your bike to my house.

Ken

From: Alice Smith
To: Ken Yamaguchi
Date: July 20, 2023 8:30
Subject: Wow!

Hi, Ken,

That's a great present. I just (⑥) up, so I need to take a shower. I'll come after that. My host mother will (⑦) me to your house (⑧) car. She (⑨) to see your puppy, too. I was sad because my dog is so far (⑩). But I feel better now. Thank you.

See you soon,

Alice

語群 [give / away / want / by / ride / get / play / come / with / take]

4 次の各組の英文が同じ内容になるように、空欄に入る最も適切な語を答えなさい。ただし、解答用紙には（ ）内のみ記入すること。

1. Last year it snowed a lot in Tokyo.

Last year we had () snow in Tokyo.

2. Please turn on the light.

I would like () to turn on the light.

3. I bought an English book yesterday.

I bought a book () in English yesterday.

4. I couldn't study because I was very tired.

I was () tired to study.

5. Ken is a math teacher at this school.

Ken () math at this school.

5 次の日本語を英文にしなさい。

1. そこで撮った写真を見せてください。

2. クミ (Kumi) の家に何回行ったことがありますか。

3. その知らせは私を幸せにした。

4. あなたの家族で誰が一番早起きですか。

5. トム (Tom) はその時、何をしていましたか。

6. 私は何か新しいことがしたかった。