2022年度

中学 国際生入試 A · B 方式共通

時間50分 100点満点





受験上の注意

- 1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2. 実施時間は50分で、100点満点です。時間配分に注意して解答してください。
- 3. 解答は解答用紙にていねいに記入してください。
- 4. 解答用紙・問題用紙両方に、受験番号、座席番号、名前を記入してください。座席番号は、机に貼ってある番号のことです。
- 5. 試験中は携帯電話の電源を必ず切ってください。
- 6. 私語や物の貸し借りなどは認めていません。困ったことがある場合は、手をあげて先生に相談し、その指示に従ってください。

受験	番号	 	座席番号			
名	前					

聖学院中学校

[Part 1]

A. Each of the following questions consists of one word followed by four words. You are to select the one word from (a) \sim (d) whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

1) THESIS

- (a) belief
- (b) paper
- (c) report
- (d) study

2) VAGUE

- (a) real
- (b) unhappy
- (c) solid
- (d) uncertain

3) UNTIMELY

- (a) late
- (b) punctual
- (c) inappropriate
- (d) continuous

4) COMPETENT

- (a) angry
- (b) capable
- (c) peaceful
- (d) well-written

5) FEEBLE

- (a) fair
- (b) tough
- (c) hardened
- (d) ineffective

6) ASSESS

- (a) dismiss
- (b) accept
- (c) evaluate
- (d) deny

7) ENDURE

- (a) take
- (b) tolerate
- (c) add
- (d) run

8) DISCREET

- (a) anxious
- (b) reserved
- (c) informed
- (d) aware

B. Choose the best one from (a) \sim (d) whose meaning is closest to the underlined phrase.

1) By and large, your plan is a fine one

- (a) Especially
- (b) Generally
- (c) Certainly
- (d) Of course

2) Prices are subject to change without notice.

- (a) are dependent on change
- (b) may be changed
- (c) must be changed
- (d) are governed by change

3) That soccer team has won eight games so far this season.	
(a) up until now	
(b) by a large margin	
(c) to a certain distance	
(d) in a faraway city	
4) We're staying at a hotel <u>for the time being</u> , but later we'll rent a small house	e.
(a) in the near future	
(b) for the present	
(c) from now on	
(d) at the same time	
C. Fill in the word or words from (a) \sim (d) that best complete the following sen	tences.
1) Hardly one to, Josh tackled every project as soon as he got it.	
(a) volunteer	
(b) disagree	
(c) strive	
(d) procrastinate	
2) Physicians offer recommendations about food groups and eating habits in or	rder to help
their patients follow a more diet.	
(a) fulfilling	
(b) hearty	
(c) balanced	
(d) total	
3) Unlike her confident companion, she tended to be when she found her	rself among
strangers.	
(a) crowded	
(b) timid	
(c) friendly	
(d) lively	

4) Staring wide-eyed, the crowd was	by the magician's amazing feats of illusion.
	(a) asked	
	(b) combined	
	(c) astonished	
	(d) rewarded	
5	The ruler of the kingdom was known to	be quite a; he was domineering and cruel
	to all his subjects.	
	(a) democrat	
	(b) highbrow	
	(c) tyrant	
	(d) leader	
6) Almost worse than the cast that covered	it, the scar on Jennifer's leg was
	(a) horrible	
	(b) ingenious	
	(c) pleasant	
	(d) beneficial	
7	Compared with Asia, the huge continent	to its east, Europe is actually quite in size,
	though not in its impressive and numero	us cultural contributions.
	(a) irregular	
	(b) predictable	
	(c) modest	
	(d) mammoth	
8) Many tribes in New Guinea are known f	or their societies; all property belongs to
	all members of the tribe.	
	(a) savage	
	(b) communal	
	(c) primitive	
	(d) ancient	

[Part 2]

A. Read the following passage and choose one of the choices which best answers the questions 1)~6).

I want to share with you my thoughts on the dangers of blind loyalty.

During World War II, the Japanese army invaded many Asian countries. When the Japanese people at that time heard about it, they were delighted at their triumph. I think the reason why Japanese supported the war was our blind loyalty to our leaders. We cheered when we invaded other Asian countries, because we thought all 'good' Japanese supported such actions. Blind loyalty could not accept that there were Japanese who could be against the war.

Those who resisted the war were called 'Hikokumin,' Japanese traitors, and were put into prisons and punished by a special police group. Seventy-six years have passed since the war, but a kind of blind loyalty has remained in our hearts even yet.

Recently, the number of foreign workers coming to Japan is increasing. Many of them are from other Asian countries, such as China, Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, and so on. But I read in a magazine that some of them are working under oppressive conditions. In addition, they feel lonely because they can't make friends with Japanese.

For these reasons, they have bad impressions about Japan, are disappointed and go back to their own countries. It is natural that anti-Japanese sentiments by other Asians should be growing stronger and stronger. These feelings were first formed in the hard experiences of war, and now are reinforced by the coldness of the Japanese.

I think the sense of friendship and loyalty among the Japanese people is so strong that it excludes those who are non-Japanese. It causes us to discriminate against others. We have to rid ourselves of this practice of friendship and loyalty only among ourselves. Let us strive for real international understanding.

To help us rid ourselves of our narrow-mindedness, we must be capable of criticizing the majority. Even if the majority thinks something is right, we should object if we think it is wrong. If we have a critical mind, we can remove our prejudices, and we will respect the opinions of the minority.

If we bear these things in mind, we will be able to create an atmosphere where we can foster true international friendship. I hope we can have world-wide friendship. The ultimate goal is peace.

1) Which is true about World War II?

- a. Japanese people at that time were very sad to hear about the Japanese army's invasion upon many Asian countries.
- b. Japanese people of those days believed their leaders were evil.
- c. People who supported the war were called 'Hikokumin'.
- d. People who opposed the war were sent to jail.

2) Which is true about recent foreign workers in Japan?

- a. There are few foreign workers in Japan, because they have gone back to their own countries.
- b. Some of them are suffering from severe working conditions.
- c. It is easy for foreign workers to get along with Japanese people.
- d. Foreign workers have no stress because the Japanese government supports their lives.

3) Why are some foreign workers disappointed and go back to their own countries?

- a. Because they remember the hard experiences of war.
- b. Because they suffer from hard working conditions and feel lonely.
- c. Because Japan is too cold for them to live comfortably.
- d. Because anti-Japanese sentiments make them feel lonely.

4) What does the author think about discrimination?

- a. In order to eliminate discrimination, we have to promote friendship only among ourselves.
- b. Discrimination is bad, because it makes us weak and unhealthy.
- c. It is inevitable for true international understanding.
- d. The strong sense of friendship and loyalty among the same group leads to discrimination.

5) According to the passage, which statement is true?

- a. We should criticize the majority if we think they are wrong.
- b. In order to abolish our prejudices, we should always be in the minority.
- c. If we have world-wide friendship, many foreign workers will not come to Japan.
- d. If we rebel against the majority, we are sure to create peace.

6) Choose the appropriate title for this passage.

- a. World War II
- b. Workers from Asian Countries
- c. Blind Loyalty
- d. Peace in Japan

B. Read the following passage and answer the questions 1)~3).

Madagascar is an island country, located off the south-eastern coast of Africa. It is next to Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. It is the fourth largest island in the world and home to one of the world's most diverse ecosystems. There are more than 20 ethnic groups that live on the island, people on the island call themselves Malagasy and are descendants of settlers from Borneo and East Africa.

Madagascar is the first country in the world at risk of climate-induced famine. A megadiverse country famous for its wildlife, much of which is found nowhere else on earth, Madagascar faces some of the greatest risks from climate change. Unlike developed countries with better infrastructure and financial resources, Madagascar is developing. It is also a tropical island country; the projected rise in global temperature of 1.5 degrees Celsius will affect its weather more severely, since it has a smaller range of temperatures. Projected global sea rise between 0.5 and 1.5 meters by the end of this century will flood large areas of its coastline.

Its location in the tropics also makes it more prone to natural disasters like famine, floods, and storms. For example, the country has had over 60 natural disasters since the 1980s. Over 80% of the island's forests have been cleared, increasing the instability of Madagascar's environment. The resulting soil erosion has made land barren, and along with the unpredictable weather and little rain, it has caused severe drought. Currently, Madagascar is suffering its worst drought in 40 years, a 4-year drought which has put 30,000 people at the most extreme stage of famine, and over a million with a limited food supply.

But what about other countries? Developed countries like Japan and the U.S. generate far more carbon dioxide than countries like Madagascar, yet suffer less from climate change. Their locations in the temperate region means they have a wide range of temperatures throughout the year, so will not have as high average temperatures. Nevertheless, these countries will suffer the effects of climate change later.

設問(英文で答えなさい)

- 1) What are the people in Madagascar known as?
- 2) How long has its current drought lasted?
- 3) Do you think food shortages (famine) caused by climate change will get better in the future? Why?

Why not?

This is the last page of the exam.

2022年度 中学国際生入試

英語・解答用紙

聖 学 院 中 学 校

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