

2023年度

中学 国際生入試 A・B方式共通

時間50分 100点満点

英 語

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

Go on to the next page.

[Part 1]

A. Each of the following questions consists of one capitalized word followed by four choices. You are to select the one word from (a)~(d) that is the closest meaning to the word.

1) **TOLERATE**

- (a) threaten
- (b) transform
- (c) stand
- (d) account

2) **FASCINATE**

- (a) contract
- (b) frustrate
- (c) convince
- (d) charm

3) **CONTEMPORARY**

- (a) tidy
- (b) rapid
- (c) angry
- (d) modern

4) **CONCERNING**

- (a) destructive
- (b) regarding
- (c) convincing
- (d) confusing

5) **NEARLY**

- (a) hardly
- (b) ordinary
- (c) almost
- (d) narrowly

6) DISTINCTION

- (a) disadvantage
- (b) difference
- (c) distribution
- (d) disaster

7) SIGNIFICANT

- (a) instinctive
- (b) ridiculous
- (c) conservative
- (d) important

8) PHYSICAL

- (a) mental
- (b) concrete
- (c) metropolitan
- (d) memorable

B. Choose the choice from (a)~(d) whose meaning is closest to the underlined phrase.

1) As days went by, she became familiar with the college.

- (a) went in
- (b) got to
- (c) stopped by
- (d) passed

2) Some scientists doubt this evidence, and so the debate goes on.

- (a) stops
- (b) remains
- (c) continues
- (d) completes

3) I hope he'll stop trying to criticize everything I do.

- (a) make a fuss over
- (b) make fun of
- (c) play a trick on
- (d) find fault with

4) In mathematics, the symbol "X" stands for an unknown quantity.

- (a) solves
- (b) supports
- (c) represents
- (d) allows

C. Fill in the word or words from (a)~(d) that best complete the following sentences.

1) In _____ of the beautiful sunny weather, Bill and I stayed in the house all day reading books.

- (a) danger
- (b) place
- (c) front
- (d) spite

2) The professor _____ Amy to continue studying law, but he knew that she didn't want to be a lawyer, and so she decided to quit.

- (a) urged
- (b) extended
- (c) praised
- (d) succeeded

3) Skating and skiing are _____ the most popular winter sports in Japan.

- (a) by far
- (b) very
- (c) so
- (d) so much

4) She didn't notice hardly _____ difference in their pronunciation.

- (a) any
- (b) not
- (c) few
- (d) little

5) The results of Experiment A are more reliable than _____ of Experiment B.

- (a) ones
- (b) that
- (c) these
- (d) those

- 6) Tom _____ this letter 10 days ago, but he forgot about it.
- (a) should have written
 - (b) should write
 - (c) has to write
 - (d) has written
- 7) On a crowded train you shouldn't sit with your legs _____.
- (a) cross
 - (b) to cross
 - (c) crossing
 - (d) crossed
- 8) The guest made a speech about current economic situations. Everything he said, however, was _____.
- (a) beside the point
 - (b) on the spot
 - (c) fall back on time
 - (d) out of his way

[Part 2]

A. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for questions 1)~6).

Known as ‘the Sun Child,’ or daughter of the sun in Old Japanese, Queen Himiko, or Pimiko was said to be an ancient Queen of Yamatai. This former country existed in south-central Japan, around today’s Nara prefecture. Himiko was a *shaman Queen, a ruler who communicated with the spirit world through trances. Pimiko’s name could mean that just like the ruling family of Japan, the Yamato, she is a descendant of the sun goddess Amaterasu. Interestingly, most of the stories we have about Pimiko come from China.

Part legend, part fact, the story of Queen Pimiko has confused scholars for centuries. Did she exist, or not? She is believed to have been a great ruler, governing over thirty kingdoms in Japan. Researchers know that her Court was interested in foreign relations, as she sent representatives to a Chinese state called Wei, one of the Three Kingdoms of ancient China. The Emperor of Wei, surprised at the lavish gifts he received from Pimiko, and how she was well represented, declared that she was a great friend.

(), the writers of the Nihon Shoki, one of the most ancient books about Japanese history, do not mention Pimiko by name but a Queen of Wa sending her representatives to Wei. Similar to the previously mentioned Chinese visit, the Nihon Shoki records that the Emperor of Wei recognized Pimiko as a Queen of Yamatai and the Queen of Wa. The Queen of Wa was the supreme ruler of the other hundreds of Kingdoms in Japan at the time. As such a great Queen of Wa, why is so little about Pimiko known? Why is her name absent from ancient Japanese documents?

There are many ideas about the nature of Pimiko’s rule. Some historians see her as a shaman priestess who advised the first Yamato chieftains of Wa, acting as a messenger of the gods. Others have linked her to several Shinto priestesses working with the first emperors, who were early members of Japan’s royal family. A famous story gives her much more power. One belief is that Pimiko was the daughter of Emperor Suinin, who gave her the sacred mirror of Amaterasu. She placed this mirror in Ise Grand Shrine at a later time. Pimiko’s story as a ruler, and a child of the sun, supports the idea that ancient Japan was not only ruled by men but also by women with religious powers. This account of Pimiko opposes the common idea that only men have ruled in Japan.

*shaman= a spiritual leader

1) Why is Pimiko known as the ‘Sun Child’?

- (a) Because the kanji used in the name means the sun.
- (b) Because she used to tell fortunes through the sun.
- (c) Because Amaterasu, the sun goddess, was her ancestor.
- (d) Because the symbol of Yamatai was the sun.

2) Why have scholars been confused with Pimiko?

- (a) Because they don't know why the Emperor of Wei liked Himiko.
- (b) Because they don't know why she could rule Japan even though she was a woman.
- (c) Because they don't know whether Himiko existed or not.
- (d) Because they don't know why her Court was interested in foreign countries.

3) Which is NOT true about Pimiko?

- (a) Some believe that Pimiko was a shaman priestess who advised the first chieftains of Wa and acted as a messenger of the gods.
- (b) Some associate her with a Shinto priestess who served the first emperors, who
- (c) were early members of Japan's royal family.
- (d) She is believed to have been a great ruler who ruled over more than 30 kingdoms in Japan.
- (e) Pimiko was a shaman Queen and ruler who fought the ruling family of Japan, the Yamato.

4) Choose one from (a)-(d) that best fits in ().

- (a) In contrast
- (b) In addition
- (c) For example
- (d) Furthermore

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

- (a) Wei sent representatives to Japan.
- (b) Pimiko's name is not mentioned in the Nihon Shoki, one of the most ancient books of Japanese history.
- (c) Emperor Wei sent the lavish gifts to Pimiko.
- (d) The mirror placed in Ise Grand Shrine is said to have been made by Pimiko.

6) Choose the appropriate title for this passage.

- (a) The Origin of the Name Himiko
- (b) The Writings of the Queen of Yamatai
- (c) The Secret of Yamatai
- (d) Pimiko, the Daughter of the Sun

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

Are we really alone? This question has been on the mind of many for a long time. For thousands of years, we have been interested in the heavens above. As human society became more complex, we have found different ways of reading the stars, leading us to astronomy and forms of fantasy like science fiction. Naturally, many have wondered if we have company in the universe, and what they would be like. Many of us think of aliens as small or large green creatures with huge oval-shaped heads from the movies who will enslave us. But others think they have been here all along, and point to the evidence they claim exists around us.

One such piece of evidence is the Great Pyramid of Giza. An immense structure made of limestone blocks, it towers over the Giza Plateau, one of the most noticeable landmarks of Ancient Egypt. For millennia, people have stared in wonder. It was the tallest building in the world for almost four thousand years, until 1222, with the building of the Lincoln Cathedral in England. For a similar period of time and more, the nature of its construction has remained a mystery. Some people suspected it was built as a spaceship for the pharaohs, while others think the pyramid was built by aliens themselves. How could humans over six thousand years ago build such a precise structure that has lasted throughout the centuries? How could they pull such large stone blocks across the desert? How could people without modern technology do this?

What people fail to realize however, is how advanced Ancient Egypt actually was. There is no real reason we should think that aliens built the Pyramid of Giza, or any other structure on earth for good measure. People in the ancient world had the mathematical and physical capabilities to build structures like the pyramids. We know this because in studying the pyramids, Egyptologists have discovered many quarries and graves that can be linked to them and also mentions of their construction in old literature. Their methods of construction have been discovered as well. Egyptologists believe that the quarried stones used were lifted with pulleys, and animals used to pull them on ramps made of soil that led up the sides of the pyramids. Archaeology has discovered what many people knew all along. Even though pyramid building was a sophisticated activity, it was done by humans. In fact, it took almost three decades to build the Great Pyramid!

Questions

- 1) **What proof is often given for the idea that aliens have been here all along?**
- 2) **Why do we know that people in the ancient world had the mathematical and physical capabilities to build structures like the pyramids?**
- 3) **Do you think the modern world is better than the ancient world?**

Why?

Why not?

This is the last page of the exam.

2023年度 中学国際生入試

英語・解答用紙

聖学院中学校

受験番号

座席番号

名前

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[Part 1]

A.

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)
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B.

1)	2)	3)	4)
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C.

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)
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[Part 2]

A.

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)
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B.

1)

2)

3)