

令和4年度  
入学試験問題

英 語

2月1日 第3限

仁愛女子高等学校

1 次の英文は、中学生の愛子（Aiko）が、パラリンピックの生みの親と言われているLudwig Guttman（ルートヴィヒ・グットマン）について書いたレポートである。読んで、あとの問いに答えよ。

Did you see the Paralympic Games held in the summer of 2021? I watched it on TV with my family. Many athletes from about 160 countries joined it. I was especially amazed at athletes in wheelchairs because they used their wheelchairs like part of their bodies. Surprisingly, Japan got 51 \*medals! Do you know how the Paralympic Games started?

It is said that Ludwig Guttman is \*the father of the Paralympic Games. He was born on July 3, 1899 in \*Germany. He lived with his parents and three sisters. When he was a child, he didn't study so hard. However, he liked studying history, singing songs, and playing sports. He especially liked running and playing soccer. He was the smallest student in the class, but he could run the fastest. He made many friends through sports. After he finished university, he became a doctor.

However, he decided to \*move to the U.K. in 1939 to \*run away from Nazis. It was sad for him because he loved his country. In the U.K., he started to work as a doctor again. In those days, many \*soldiers lost their lives, and many others were injured in the war. So, the U.K. established ①a special hospital for them and Guttman started to work there. Many soldiers were carried there. The doctor said to some soldiers, "You will never stand up or walk again. You will have to stay in the bed all day." One day, Guttman saw some \*patients who were playing sports in wheelchairs. They were playing \*polo. They were riding on wheelchairs instead of \*horses. They were excited and enjoyed ②(spend) time together with other people even in the hospital. When Guttman saw it, he thought that it was a great idea to play sports in a wheelchair. He believed that playing sports was one of the best ways to \*treat patients who had serious \*injuries. So, ③Guttman encouraged patients to play sports such as basketball and polo in wheelchairs. Surprisingly, Guttman's patients became better and some of them even started to walk!

On July 29, 1948, Guttman held the first \*archery game for patients in wheelchairs in the hospital. 16 patients played it \*in front of the audience. On the same day, \*the London Olympics started. After that, they had the archery game every July. Some people said, "Watching people playing sports in wheelchairs is not fun." However, Guttman didn't stop helping them. In 1959, about 350 athletes played in the game.

Today, not only people in wheelchairs but also other \*handicapped people have joined the game and many kinds of sports are played by them. It is now called the Paralympic Games. Many people in the world have been excited to see powerful handicapped athletes. Everyone can enjoy sports, and playing and watching them makes people ④( ) and ( ).

(注) medal(s) : メダル  
move : 引っ越す  
patient(s) : 患者  
treat : 治療する  
in front of ~ : ~の前で  
handicapped : 障がいのある

the father of ~ : ~の創始者, 生みの親  
run away from Nazis : ナチスから逃れる  
polo : ポロ (馬に乗って行う団体球技)  
injuries : injuryの複数形  
the London Olympics : ロンドンオリンピック

Germany : ドイツ  
soldier(s) : 軍人  
horse(s) : 馬  
archery : アーチェリー

問(1) 本文の内容について, 次の質問に英語で答えよ。

Why was Aiko amazed at athletes in wheelchairs?

(2) 下の文は, 下線の部分①についてまとめたものである。下記の空所に適する語句を書け。

( あ ) 軍人のためにイギリスが建てた病院である。患者の中には, 2度と  
起き上がったたり, ( い )。そして1日中寝たきりで過ごさなければならない,  
と言われた軍人もいた。

(3) 下線の部分②を適切な形に直せ。

(4) 下線の部分③の結果, Guttmannの患者達にどのような変化が見られたか。15字以上25字  
以内の日本語で書け。

(5) 下線の部分④の空欄に当てはまる語として, 最も適切な組み合わせを選び, 記号で書け。

ア happy / negative

イ sad / negative

ウ happy / positive

エ sad / positive

(6) 下のア~オを本文の流れと合うように正しい順番に並べかえ, 記号で書け。

ア 病院で, 車いすを使っている人のために初めてのアーチェリー大会が開催された。

イ 障がい者が参加する競技を, 多くの人が楽しんで観るようになった。

ウ Guttmannは, ナチスから逃れるためにイギリスに向けて出国した。

エ Guttmannは, 車いすに乗ってポロをしている患者を見かけた。

オ Guttmannは, 車いすスポーツに否定的な意見を聞いてもあきらめなかった。

2 次の文は、ジェーン (Jane) と咲希 (Saki) による学校での会話である。読んで、あとの問いに答えよ。

Jane : Good morning. What did you do yesterday?

Saki : Good morning. I did my homework in the morning and went shopping in the afternoon.

Jane : Did you buy anything?

Saki : I bought a new T-shirt.

Jane : A new T-shirt? Again? You bought one last week.

Saki : Right. I bought them because I liked their design and they were so cheap. How about you?

Jane : I was looking for books about \*SDGs in the library because I have to prepare for the speech about them in the class this Wednesday. Then I found a book about clothes and the environment. I learned an important thing from the book. You should read it, too. This is the book.

Saki : What did you learn from that book?

Jane : Do you know \*fast fashion?

Saki : Fast fashion? I've never heard of it. What does it mean?

Jane : Fast fashion is like \*fast food. A lot of clothes are made fast and sold. They are often very cheap and easy for us to buy, so these clothes are popular.

Saki : I think it's a good thing.

Jane : Of course, but the book says that fast fashion has a problem, too.

Saki : A problem?

Jane : Many of us don't know how people are working to make fast fashion.

Saki : Why is it a problem?

Jane : First, most of them are women from very poor countries. Even children are making fast fashion to help their family. Second, they get only a little money from the companies. Third, they keep working for a long time without holidays.

Saki : Really? I've never heard that. That's a big problem. Fast fashion may be attractive, but we should think about the condition of people working for fast fashion.

Jane : I agree. Actually, there is another problem.

Saki : What is another problem?

Jane : Well, some pictures from this book will show it to you easily.

## Fast fashion is not good for the environment!

① We need much \*cotton to make a lot of clothes.

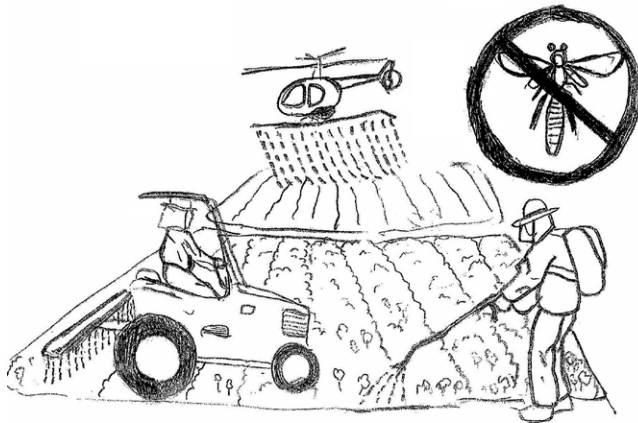
In picture 1, \*pesticides are used to get a lot of cotton quickly.

② It is easier for us to buy many clothes if they are cheap.

In picture 2, a woman is \*throwing away many old clothes.

These pictures show that we will not do good things for the environment if we depend too much on fast fashion.

Picture 1



Picture 2



Saki: I see. Now I understand the problem.

Jane: Today more people are thinking about the working conditions of people and the environment. To solve these problems, the new idea of \*ethical fashion was born. Ethical fashion products are not cheaper than fast fashion products, but they are good for the environment and the people who make clothes.

Saki: I hope more people will become interested in ethical fashion clothes, and they will become popular products in the future.

(注) SDGs: 持続可能な開発目標  
fast food: ファストフード  
throw away ~: ~を捨てる

fast fashion: ファストファッション  
cotton: 綿花  
ethical fashion: エシカルファッション

pesticide(s): 殺虫剤

問(1) 下の語句のうち、fast fashion productsに関係するものを全て選び、記号で書け。

- ア made in good working condition
- イ can cause problems
- ウ made by companies thinking about the environment carefully
- エ made quickly and are not expensive

(2) 下の文は、fast fashion productsに関わる労働者の労働条件について、3つの問題点をまとめたものである。下記の空所に適する語句を書け。

1. 労働者の多くは貧しい国に住む女性で、( ① )も( ② )ために働いているということ。
2. 会社からは( ③ )ということ。
3. 労働者達は( ④ )ということ。

(3) 本文の内容に当てはまるものには○, そうでないものには×を書け。

- ア Saki bought a new T-shirt yesterday to help women in poor countries.
- イ Jane is going to make a speech about SDGs at school.
- ウ Fast fashion is attractive because it is cheap.
- エ Ethical fashion is better for the environment than fast fashion.
- オ Saki doesn't want to change her opinion about clothes.

(4) あなたは、中学生が家族のために働くということについてどう思うか。そう思う理由も含めて、25語以上30語以内の英語で書くこと。ただし、出だしは I agree (disagree) with this idea, because... とする。また、出だしの部分も語数に含める。

3 ( )内の語(句)を並べかえて,( )内で3番目と5番目に来る語(句)の記号を書け。  
ただし, 文頭の語も小文字になっている。

(1) これは私のおじが送ってくれた贈り物です。

This ( ア my / イ sent / ウ a gift / エ uncle / オ is / カ me / キ that ).

(2) 彼のスピーチは, 学生が絶滅の恐れのある動物について学ぶのを助けてくれるでしょう。

His speech ( ア learn / イ the students / ウ endangered animals / エ help /  
オ about / カ will ).

(3) あなたの傘をお持ちしましょうか。

Would you ( ア to / イ your / ウ carry / エ me / オ like / カ umbrella )?

(4) もし明日が日曜日ならば, 私はこの本を読めるのに。

If ( ア read / イ Sunday, / ウ I / エ were / オ could / カ tomorrow ) this book.

(5) インドの人口は中国の人口よりも多くなるでしょう。

( ア will be / イ that / ウ larger / エ the population / オ India / カ of / キ than ) of  
China.

(6) 私は, 彼女がなぜそう思うのか分かりません。

I ( ア she / イ so / ウ understand / エ thinks / オ why / カ don't ).

#### 4 放送による問題

試験開始20分後に、放送による問題を行う。5つの対話文があり、それぞれの対話文の後に内容に関する質問が1つ読まれる。その質問を聞いて、それに対する答えとして、(a), (b), (c)の3つのうち、正しいものには○を、正しくないものには×をそれぞれ解答欄に書け。対話文と質問、および答えは2回ずつ読まれる。なお、途中でメモを取ってもよい。

#### 解答の書き方の例

例		
(a)	(b)	(c)
○	×	×



受験番号

令和4年度 仁愛女子高等学校入学試験 英語解答用紙

1	(1)														
	(2)	あ							い						
	(3)														
	(4)														
	(5)														
	(6)	→                      →                      →                      →													

2	(1)																									
	(2)	1. ①							②																	
		2. ③																								
		3. ④																								
	(3)	ア					イ					ウ					エ					オ				
	(4)																									

3		3番目	5番目		3番目	5番目		3番目	5番目		3番目	5番目
	(1)			(2)			(3)					
	(4)			(5)			(6)					

4		(1)			(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)