

2024年度

入学試験問題

英語

【注意事項】

- 試験時間は50分です。
- 問題は1ページから9ページまであります。
- 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入してください。
- 問題用紙と解答用紙に受験番号、氏名を記入してください。

受験 番号							氏名	
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1

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

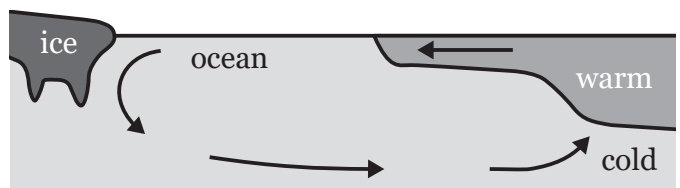
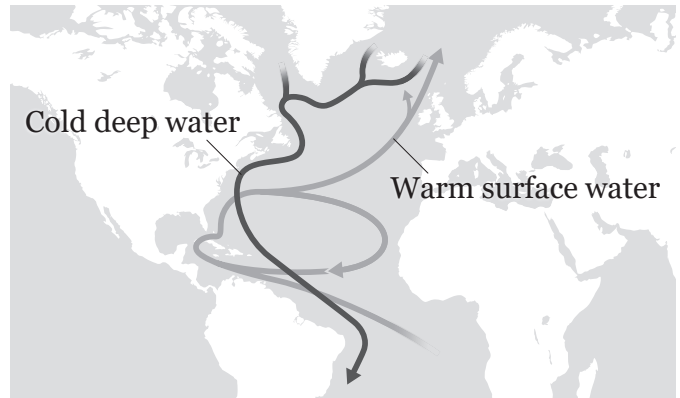
There is something very common and familiar which is made up of two things—sodium and chloride. You may have never heard of or seen these words, but by themselves, these two chemicals are very dangerous, even (1) to the human body. However, in combination they provide something that our bodies require to live. This precious, white powder may be sitting in a small jar, or “shaker”, on your kitchen table. If not, it’s most likely on the spice shelf in your kitchen. If you haven’t guessed yet, this is salt. (2) – a Without it our muscles wouldn’t work, we wouldn’t be able to think, and our bodies would shut down. Our physical survival depends on it, but a possibly less known fact is that salt has been very important to human populations, cities and cultures throughout history—to human civilization itself.

Salt is so important that the first cities were built around its availability. Many of the earliest known large groups of humans lived near saltwater springs. Salt’s ability to preserve food made it possible for early humans to keep food longer, allowing them to travel over great distances. However, because salt was often difficult to get, it was a highly valued trade item—so precious that it was used as a form of money by many people. For example, Roman soldiers were paid for their work partially in salt, from which we get the word “salary”. As ancient cities grew and increased their trade activity, roads were built to transport salt over long distances. (2) – b

The availability of salt has been a major reason for winning or losing a war. Soldiers who couldn’t get enough salt were not able to heal from battle or have enough energy to fight. Indeed, thousands of soldiers in many famous wars died due to salt (3) deficiency. Furthermore, salt played such an important role in wars that lack of salt production could also lead to a country’s failure due to not having enough money to pay for a war. One example is the Civil War between the North and the South in America in the 19th century. Many sources of salt in the South were destroyed by the Northern army. These salt sources were so important that losing them was one reason why the South lost the war. Not only did it affect who won or lost a war, but salt also caused wars. The French Revolution, a war in the late 18th century that completely changed France, began in part because of extremely high, unfair salt taxes that poor French people were forced to pay. The people were so angry about the taxes that they started a war and eventually killed the French king. (2) – c

Salt has also long been used in religions around the world, representing *purity. Greek, Jewish and Christian religions have historically included salt in religious practices. In Buddhism, salt pushes away evil spirits. The Shinto religion also uses salt to *purify. In India today, a gift of salt is a symbol of good luck.

Salt also plays a very important role in the natural environment. The percentage of salt in the human body is close to that of the sea—approximately 0.4%. The ⁽⁴⁾salinity of seawater is important for the movement of ocean *currents. As warm water from warm, tropical areas flows north, it cools. This causes it to become saltier in the north parts of the sea and sink deep into the ocean, pushing seawater southward. This process constantly repeats and provides a constant flow between north and south. These movements of ocean currents control weather patterns and regulate climate



for the whole world, so they are very important for everyone on Earth. Human use of fossil fuels has increased over time, leading to global warming. This is causing the ice sheets to melt, making the sea less salty in northern areas. This could weaken the ocean currents. As a result, (5), something we may not be ready for.

When we talk about salt these days it is commonly about how it can be bad for our health and should be avoided. However, throughout history the availability and role of salt have been extremely important to human civilization. It has helped societies to begin and ⁽⁶⁾flourish, caused others to fail, and continues to play a major role in economy, culture and the natural environment.

(2) – d

【注】 purity; purify cleanliness, being perfectly clean; to make perfectly clean
current the flow of something, such as water, air or electricity

【Questions】

〔問 1〕 What fits best in ?

- ア important
- イ poisonous
- ウ strange
- エ unknown

〔問 2〕 , , or : Where does “In these ways, salt helped shape the earliest stage of human civilization.” fit best?

〔問 3〕 According to the information in the third paragraph, what does ⁽³⁾deficiency mean?

- ア cost
- イ ineffectiveness
- ウ shortage
- エ waste

〔問 4〕 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about salt?

- ア It is a very pure substance.
- イ It has led to global warming.
- ウ It is very expensive these days.
- エ It can be used to make food last.

〔問 5〕 What does ⁽⁴⁾salinity mean?

- ア amount of salt
- イ location of salt
- ウ movement of salt
- エ temperature of salt

〔問 6〕 What fits best in (5) ?

- ア cool water could flow south more rapidly
- イ we could become more concerned about the environment
- ウ the climate of the world could soon become very different
- エ our awareness of salt's important role in nature could change

〔問 7〕 What word group does ₍₆₎flourish belong to?

- ア develop, expand, grow
- イ exchange, deal, trade
- ウ research, explore, understand
- エ strive, compete, challenge

〔問 8〕 In your own words, what does the author think should change about our use of fossil fuels today, and what is the reason for that opinion?

2

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

At lunch I stand at the back of the cafeteria line. Always in the very back. This is a different trick that has three .

First, all the rich kids bring their lunches, so they start eating and they're finished by the time the line is done.

Second, if you're the last person in line, sometimes the cafeteria lady who goes to our church will give you more of the food the other kids don't want, like extra green beans, or two scoops of mashed peas.

But the third trick is that if you stand at the back of the line and realize you don't have any money, you don't have to tell anyone. You can wait. Nearby, the packed lunches trade their pudding cups for string cheese. The cafeteria trays start to come out to find seats with their friends.

Some kids get their tray and then realize their card is out of money when they hand it to the lady who puts it in the punch machine.

They have to stop the line. The punch card lady is always the most angry. She snaps her fingers if you don't have your card ready when you're up. Her eyes are always squinting behind her glasses. And if the card is empty, she groans and then looks around and shouts, "I need an AP!" which is an assistant principal, to come and take the kid out of line.

Everybody hears it and stops to watch.

Once, it happened to Nick, who is the dirtiest kid in school, not very big, red hair. He lives in the same apartment complex as us, but his mom smokes. The assistant principal said, "Come with me, Nick. We'll get you sorted out."

And Nick followed her, but he brought the tray, so she turned and said, "Oh, you can leave that."

But Nick didn't want to.

The punch card lady glared at him. "Leave it."

Everybody in the whole cafeteria could see him. He couldn't have the food. Nick put the tray on the counter, but he snatched the bread roll. The card lady said, "Hey!"

. His cheeks were so full, he looked like a hamster. The AP took him by the elbow and all the kids watched them leave. Daniel W. knows all the teachers and grown-ups, so he was the one to say, "Thief," as Nick walked by.

I only ever got caught without money twice.

They take you to the office where the ladies give you three saltine cracker sandwiches with peanut butter in the middle. They call your mother and say, "His account is empty. You'll have to request the assistance program through the office. No. The district office. No. They only accept requests from our AP. It stands for 'assistant principal.' Just send it to us and we'll take care of it. You're welcome." And they sigh again.

The way they toss the bag of crackers at you makes you feel like . It's against policy to make a kid go hungry but you can tell you're not their guest. If you were a guest you would be treated with kindness and tea and all the best food they could offer. Being generous to a guest is one of the most different things about these countries.

In Iran, when a guest comes, you tell them they may be angels, they are welcome and the whole house is filled with the joy of their presence. And the person always -ing is the host, that they might have more to offer.

But here, it seems guests are supposed to all the time that they're taking anything. It's like they think the host is ₍₆₎burdened. I don't understand it. But I know I never want to go to the house of any of these grown-ups, who make you beg for so little. I don't want the cracker sandwiches they made with all the groaning in their hearts. I don't want to be poor.

But if I can't have that, then I don't want them to know how hungry I am.

At the fountain, you drink a ton of water until you have to go to the bathroom. You have to stay there for fifteen more minutes. You can wash oil off your face and fold paper towels into triangles. You can breathe on the mirrors, and draw something in the mist quickly before it fades.

Then lunch period is over and they don't know you haven't eaten anything.

【Questions】

〔問 1〕 What fits best in ?

- ア benefits
- イ changes
- ウ disadvantages
- エ steps

〔問 2〕 , , or : Where does “And that’s the worst thing to do.” fit best?

〔問 3〕 What do you think happened in ? Write a short answer.

〔問 4〕 What fits best in ?

- ア the lowest thing in the world
- イ at least some people have a heart
- ウ your hunger will finally be satisfied
- エ you’ve been saved from a very bad situation

〔問 5〕 Write a word that fits in .

〔問 6〕 What word group does ₍₆₎burdened belong to?

- ア concerned, in difficulty, troubled
- イ confused, surprised, lost
- ウ delighted, freed, overjoyed,
- エ embarrassed, disappointed, hurt

〔問 7〕 What is the real reason why narrator drinks a lot of water at lunchtime?

〔問 8〕 What best describes the narrator's view of the adults where he's living now?

- ア They can't understand children.
- イ They are mean or at least don't care.
- ウ They are too busy so they make mistakes.
- エ They are very kind but are afraid of bothering him.

3

Answer the question below. Your answer should be around **50** words.

Some people say that keeping animals in cages is terrible, so we shouldn't have zoos.
What do you think?

This is the end of the test.



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