

2022年度

帰国生入学試験

【 基礎学力検査 】

[英語] 問題

1. 問題および解答用紙は試験開始の合図があるまで開かないでください。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
3. 受験番号および氏名は解答用紙の所定の欄にそれぞれ記入してください。
4. 試験終了後、解答用紙を問題の上にふせて置いてください。
5. 回収するのは解答用紙だけです。問題は持ち帰ってください。
6. [英語]の問題は1ページから5ページまでです。

I 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

(* のついた語句には本文の最後に注があります。)

Maria Montessori was born in 1870 in Chiaravalle, Italy. Maria liked reading very much, so her parents thought Maria could become a good teacher. The Montessori family moved to Rome in 1875, and Maria began to go to elementary school. She was very interested in math and science, so she wanted to be an engineer. However, her father didn't want her daughter to be an engineer because he and many other people thought women shouldn't be engineers. At that time, only teachers and nurses were thought to be good jobs for women. When she was thirteen years old, Maria entered a "technical school" to be an engineer, although her father was unhappy about it.

She was a very smart student and got high marks in all of her subjects in the technical school. After she graduated from that school in 1886, she entered a school named **Regio Istituto Tecnico Leonardo da Vinci*. She learned natural science and math and also did very well at this school. By the time she graduated from the school, she changed her mind about her future career. However, her father got much angrier, because she wanted to be a doctor. There were no female doctors in Italy at that time. She wanted to enter the University of Rome and study medicine, but, at first, she was refused from the university because she was a woman. She went to ask a professor of the university to permit her to study medicine, but he also said no. However, she didn't give up. She went to see **the Pope!* Maria asked him eagerly to let her enter the university. It was said that Leo XIII, the Pope at that time, told Maria that medicine was a **noble profession* for a woman. Thanks to the Pope, Maria was allowed to enter the university and began to study medicine in the fall of 1890. She became the first woman who learned medicine in Italy.

In the university, she had a very hard time. Male students didn't want any women to be doctors, so they were not happy that Maria was on the same campus. She was a very good student and got high marks, and that made the boys angrier. Sometimes they said bad things to her, but she didn't care about that and concentrated on her studies. She was not allowed to be in the same room with male students when there was a dead human body to **examine*. It was thought to be **shameful* that men and women looked at a **naked body* at the same time even if it was dead. So, she had to examine it alone after the class was over.

In such a hard situation, she studied very hard and got a prize of a thousand **lire* in 1894. ①【 highest / marks / given / the prize / the department of medicine / the / who / was / received / the student / in / to 】 every year. Before the graduation, all the students in the

department had to give a presentation in front of a large audience. Not only students and teachers but anyone could come to see those presentations. Maria was very nervous on her presentation day because she knew male students didn't like her, and what's more, her father came to see her presentation! However, when the presentation was over, she was surprised to see all the audience clapping their hands and praising her. Everyone thought her presentation was really excellent. Maria's father felt very proud of that and ②he changed his mind and helped his daughter with her career after that.

Maria started to work for a *mental health clinic as an assistant doctor even before her graduation, because she was an excellent student. In the clinic, Maria was shocked to learn that mentally disabled children were treated like sick patients. Those children were given only food and locked up in a room like *prisoners. They had nothing to play with and nothing to do. So, Maria thought they needed some activities to enjoy and ③something to touch and feel. Maria gave them *beads to learn counting numbers and invented some cards to learn alphabets. They started to learn through those activities and were able to read and write little by little. It was a big surprise at that time.

From this experience, Maria got interested in education and thought her method was also good for "normal" children. In 1907, she was given a chance to introduce her method and opened something like a kindergarten. It was named *Casa dei Bambini*. It means "the Children's House" in English. Maria used a wooden board with a lot of holes. Children put something like a *cylinder into the right size holes on the board. Maria also gave children small wooden cubes to build a tower, a house and so on. They really enjoyed these activities, and such activities improved their abilities. Maria wrote many books and articles about her method and traveled around the world to give lectures. She helped hundreds of other teachers use her new method. Soon, models of The Children's House expanded to America, India, and many other countries. Until now, many schools, *orphanages and nursery schools follow her method, and many children develop their abilities all around the world.

注)

Regio Istituto Tecnico Leonardo da Vinci : レオナルド・ダ・ヴィンチ技術学校

the Pope : ローマ教皇 noble profession : 高潔な職業

examine : 調べる・解剖する shameful : 恥ずべき naked : 裸の

lire : リラ (当時のイタリアの通貨) mental : 精神の prisoner(s) : 囚人

bead(s) : ビーズ・小さな玉 cylinder : 円柱 orphanage(s) : 孤児院

問7 “The Children’s House” について、正しいものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア The House was made for mentally disabled children.
- イ Children built a tower or a house to live in.
- ウ “Children’s Houses” were made in many countries.
- エ Children played with a lot of holes in the ground.

問8 本文の内容と一致するものをア～ケから三つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Maria’s parents thought their daughter should write books because she liked reading books.
- イ The technical school gave a lot of money to Maria because she was an excellent student there.
- ウ Maria went to see the Pope because she wanted him to talk with her father about her career.
- エ Male students in the university were not happy that Maria got higher marks than them.
- オ Maria was chosen to make a presentation before her graduation because she was an excellent student.
- カ When Maria was a university student, she was already working for a hospital to help other doctors.
- キ Maria’s method was not useful for mentally disabled children, but good for “normal” children.
- ク She made “the Children’s House” because becoming a teacher was her dream since her childhood.
- ケ Maria’s teaching method has been used not only in Italy but in many other countries.

II 次の英文を読み、下線部①～③を英語に直しなさい。

The History of Coffee

Coffee is very popular around the world and we drink it in large quantities. It is said that 2.25 billion cups of coffee are consumed each day worldwide.

Where did coffee first come from? ①その起源については多くの伝説があるが、どのように、また、いつコーヒーが発見されたのかは誰も知らない。 The most popular origin story of coffee starts with Kaldi and his goats in Ethiopia in 700 AD.

According to the legend, Kaldi discovered coffee when he noticed that ②ある木から赤い実を食べた後、彼のヤギはとても活発になって、夜に眠りたがらなくなってしまった。 Kaldi reported his findings to a local monk, who made a drink with the red berries and found that it kept him awake through the long hours of evening prayer. However, ③カルデイがその実を分けてあげた別の僧侶は、その話を信じずに、その実を火の中に投げ捨ててしまった。 The result was a wonderful, pleasing aroma which became the world's first roasted coffee.

Though the story of Kaldi cannot be proven to be true, one thing is certain: coffee came from Ethiopia.

【以下余白】

