

英語

放送英文

① (リスニングテスト) 英文を聞いて問いに答えなさい。英文は2回ずつ読まれます。
途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

1. Every day I take a bus to the city hall. When I got on the bus this morning, I saw ten passengers there. At the next stop, two more people got on the bus.

Q: How many passengers including me were there on the bus after the second stop?

2. Next Friday is my mother's birthday. My father and my sister have already bought gloves and a scarf for her. I'm going to buy comfortable clothes to wear at home.

Q: What is the man going to buy for his mother?

3. My grandfather works as a doctor, my father is a nurse, and my brother is a musician. I want to do the same job as my father in the future.

Q: What does the man want to be in the future?

4. A book I ordered yesterday arrived today. I was surprised to get it so fast. I read it at once. But the book was not so interesting and I was really disappointed.

Q: How did the man feel after reading the book?

5. We are going to make a presentation about some social problems at school. Takeshi is going to talk about air pollution. Keiko chose gender equality. Haruna and Hikari's topic is global warming. I'm going to work with Takeshi.

Q: What is the man's topic for the presentation?

② (リスニングテスト) 英文を聞いて問いに答えなさい。英文は2回ずつ読まれます。
途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

Hello. My name is Steve Martin. I like Japanese history. I went to Japan for one week and just came back to New Zealand. Today I'm going to tell you a little about my experience in Japan.

When I was an elementary school student, my father bought me a Japanese comic book. My father studied Japanese in Tokyo when he was young. He wanted me to love Japan like him. The comic book was written in English, so I was able to read it. The book was so interesting and exciting. After reading the book, I became really interested in Japanese history and culture. I began to read a lot of books about Japan and before I knew it, I became a lover of Japan.

My father has a friend living in Tokyo. I visited him during this summer vacation. There were so many good sightseeing places there. Especially, I liked Asakusa the best. As you know, Tokyo is a very large city and its population is more than ten million. In Tokyo, there is everything. I visited some museums to see traditional art works. I also went to a lot of bookstores to buy books I wanted to read. Some bookstores are so big that you can find almost any book you want. I bought Japanese comic books written in Japanese and books about Japanese history.

While I was staying in Japan, there was one thing I was really surprised at; almost everyone was wearing a face mask all the time, everywhere. As you know, all the people in the world have been worried about a sickness, but now there are not so many people wearing masks in New Zealand. I thought the Japanese people are careful about this sickness. I hope to go to Japan again someday without a mask.

When I go next time, I will..... ///// fade out /////

1. What made Steve interested in Japan?
2. Where did Steve go to see traditional Japanese art?
3. What was Steve surprised at in Japan?
4. What does Steve hope to do?

英語

- ◎ 答えはすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- ◎ 記号・番号で答えられるものはすべて記号・番号で答えなさい。

1 (リスニングテスト) これから英文と質問が2回ずつ読まれます。質問に対する答えの()内に入る適切な語を1語ずつ書きなさい。ただし数字も英語で書きなさい。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

1. There were () passengers on the bus then.
2. He is going to buy () for his mother.
3. He wants to be a ().
4. He felt ().
5. It is ()().

2 (リスニングテスト) これからニュージーランド人の大学生スティーヴが行ったスピーチとその内容に関する質問が2回読まれます。質問に対する答えの()内に入る適切な語を1語ずつ書きなさい。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

1. A ()() that his father bought for him.
2. He went to some ().
3. He was surprised at people ()().
4. He wants to ()() again.

3 次の文の下線部の中で文法的な誤りのあるものをそれぞれア～エから選びなさい。また誤りを訂正してその下線部を全て書き直しなさい。

1. He got exciting because he came across his favorite singer at the airport.
ア イ ウ エ
2. Please give this ticket to Kate when she will come tomorrow.
ア イ ウ エ
3. I have to go home early because I have many homework to do today.
ア イ ウ エ
4. We will discuss about where to go for the trip next month.
ア イ ウ エ
5. Could you finish to write the report on the environment by tomorrow?
ア イ ウ エ
6. Almost everyone in this class come to school by bike these days.
ア イ ウ エ

4 次の日本語の意味を表すように、下線部に入る適切な英語を書きなさい。ただし指定された語数で答えること。短縮形は1語とみなします。

1. カナダでのホームステイはいかがでしたか。(4語)
_____ your homestay in Canada?
2. こんなに美しい絵画はこれまで観たことがない。
This is the most _____ seen. (5語)
3. 明日、誰がレースで優勝するか誰にも分からない。
No one _____ the race tomorrow. (4語)
4. トムみたいに速く走れたら良いのになあ。
I _____ like Tom. (5語)
5. 後山は岡山で一番高い山だ。
Mt. Ushiroyama is higher than _____ Okayama. (4語)

5 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

We can say (①) language is a system of sounds, signs, and *gestures (②) explain the same things to all members of a group. What we say is sometimes used to explain things even when the things are not in front of us.

*Symbolic language is considered a human skill. The language of animals is considered very simple if it is compared with human (③). It is thought to contain responses to things that can be noticed by the senses. When a dog *barks at a person it doesn't know, it is doing so because the person is in front of it and it is seeing the person. ④[they / can't / their attitudes / dogs / to people / don't know / without / express] the people in front of them. Dogs seem to express only a few simple ideas — being angry, hungry or happy, or wanting to stay or go. Like many other animals, dogs seem able to communicate only about the simplest matters, but not *abstract matters. If a dog wants to go outside, it may *scratch a door or *whine. It cannot, however, express reasons it may have for wanting to go out.

It is not known when humans first found the power of symbolic language. There are, however, ideas about how they made ⑤the discovery. Most of them are about imagining simple events which happened at the same time: A long time ago, one of our ancestors *dug for clams on a *seashore. [ア] When he dug, he made sounds. [イ] At one point, he ate an especially delicious clam. He made the next sound, and he connected it with the happy experience of taste. [ウ] He *pointed to the clam and made the sound again, and made the sound louder with a smile of pleasure. [エ] After that, they had a sound to use for suggesting that it was time to go clam hunting or for telling someone they had found a good clam.

When language was invented, it was probably something as (⑥) as a sound like that. Humans gave names to the things around them, and to their feelings, actions, and many other things. These were words. Humans then developed ways to join these words together into *sentences. They became able to talk about the clams found on the seashore even when the clams and the seashore were not in front of them. They became able to compose poetry and to make speeches with such useful words. It is very important that they became able to think with words. If they could use only remembered pictures to create and share ideas, human thinking would be very (⑦); abstract thinking and communication is made possible with (⑧).

(注) gestures : 身振り手振り Symbolic : 象徴的な barks : 吠える
abstract : 抽象的な scratch : ～を引っかく
whine : (犬が) くんくん鳴く dug for clams : 貝を求めて(地面を)掘った
seashore : 海辺 pointed to : ～を指差した sentences : 文

- 問1 (①)と(②)内に共通して入る語を1語で書きなさい。
- 問2 (③)内に入る最も適切な1語を英文中より抜き出さない。
- 問3 下線部④が次の日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように、[]内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。ただし文頭にくる語も小文字で書かれています。
「犬は、自分の知らない人々が自分の目の前にいないと、その人たちに自分の態度を表すことができない。」
- 問4 下線部⑤を次のように具体的に言い換える時、()内に入る最も適切な語を書きなさい。
the discovery of ()()()()()
- 問5 次の1文が入る最も適切な場所を英文中の[ア]～[エ]から選びなさい。
His friends or family members understood.
- 問6 (⑥)と(⑦)内に共通して入る1語を英文中より抜き出さない。
- 問7 英文の内容から推測し、(⑧)内に入る最も適切な1語を書きなさい。
- 問8 次の各文が英文の内容と一致していれば○、一致していなければ×を書きなさい。
1. Humans can explain things even after they have gone.
 2. Dogs can show why they want to go outside.
 3. If there were no words, humans couldn't express their feelings.
 4. Words were what we gave names to things around us.

6 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

David Strayer never uses his smartphone when he is driving. Strayer studies people's attention at the University of Utah. His research shows that when people are driving, ①[can / using / be / drinking / as dangerous / a phone / as] *alcohol.

Strayer and other scientists *warn against ②multitasking. When we do many things at the same time, our *brain becomes tired easily. We make mistakes and lose focus. However, multitasking is very common, especially on a phone or a computer. Gloria Mark, a researcher at the University of California, has found that people in the United States *switch tasks on their computers 566 times a day. This type of multitasking is especially common among teenagers. *On average, a teenager spends between 7 and 11 hours a day in front of a screen — doing homework, sending messages, watching videos — often all at the same time. Phones, tablets, and computers are all useful tools, and we may feel more *productive when we use them. However, when we spend hours on these tools while switching between activities repeatedly, we become less productive. Why?

We need high levels of focus on digital activities. When we send messages to someone, for example, or even play games, we have to focus. When we do this, our brain uses energy. When we multitask, because it is hard for the brain to do, we use much more energy. Multitasking reduces our *ability to think clearly and to remember information. This can result in stress.

Then [③]? David Strayer says the answer is simple. Spend some time in nature. Strayer and other scientists are studying nature's power to help our brains and bodies. When we are in natural environments, *the prefrontal cortex (the brain's control center) relaxes. Studies show that when people can see trees and grass, they are at peace and do better on different tasks.

Other researchers are also studying “nature *therapy.” Miyazaki Yoshifumi from Chiba University, did experiments in 24 forests across Japan. In each experiment, 12 college students had a 15-minute walk in a forest or a city area. On the first day, six people were sent to a forest area, and the others to a city area. ④On the second day, each group was sent to the other area to compare the results. Miyazaki then took *blood from each person. The forest walkers had a 16 percent decrease in *cortisol, a kind of stress *hormone. In addition, they had a 2 percent drop in blood pressure and a 4 percent drop in *heart rate. All did better than the city walkers. Miyazaki says our bodies relax in a natural environment. Humans *evolved in nature, not in places with lots of tall (⑤) and lots of heavy traffic.

Dr. Stephen Kaplan from the University of Michigan has done the same kind of research. In a study, people took a 50-minute walk in a public garden. In a test

held after this, their memory improved. When the same people walked on a city street, ⑥it did not. Kaplan says what reduces stress is what we see in nature such as the sun, rivers, and butterflies. We just enjoy them without focusing on them. Because of ⑦this, our brain can rest and recover from the stresses of modern life. “This is a kind of therapy that you can easily have, and it can improve your mental health. You don't need to do anything special,” Kaplan says.

(注) alcohol : お酒 warn : 警告する brain : 脳
switch tasks : やることを切り換える On average : 平均して
productive : 生産的な ability : 能力 the prefrontal cortex : 前頭葉
therapy : 療法 blood : 血 cortisol : コルチゾール
hormone : ホルモン heart rate : 心拍数 evolved : 進化した

- 問 1 下線部①が意味の通る英文になるように、[]内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。
- 問 2 下線部②の例として最も適切なものをア～エから選びなさい。
ア taking a lot of photos during a visit to a park
イ watching a movie with a group of friends
ウ visiting a number of cities on a trip
エ talking on a phone while writing an e-mail
- 問 3 [③]内に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選びなさい。
ア what is the best way to reduce our stress
イ where can we learn how to multitask
ウ what can we do to save our energy
エ who can help us reduce our stress
- 問 4 下線部④の内容を説明した次の文の (ア) ～ (ウ) 内に入る漢字 1 字をそれぞれ書きなさい。
「初日に森を歩いた人は翌日 (ア) を歩き、街を歩いた人は (イ) を歩いて、その (ウ) を検証することで効果を調べた。」
- 問 5 英文の内容から推測し、(⑤)内に入る語を書きなさい。
- 問 6 下線部⑥を次のように具体的に言い換える時、()内に入る最も適切な語を書きなさい。
their ()()()()
- 問 7 下線部⑦が指す内容を 3 0 字以内の日本語で書きなさい。
- 問 8 英文の内容と一致するものをア～エから 1 つ選びなさい。
ア David Strayer advised people to spend time in nature to reduce stress.
イ Many teenagers use their computers for more than half a day.
ウ People's brains can relax when they are playing video games.
エ People walking in a city area had less cortisol than people walking in forests.

英 語 解 答 用 紙

1	1					2					3				
	4					5									
2	1					2									
	3					4									
3	1	記号 → 訂正				2	記号 → 訂正								
	3	記号 → 訂正				4	記号 → 訂正								
	5	記号 → 訂正				6	記号 → 訂正								
4	1														
	2														
	3														
	4														
	5														
5	問 1				問 2										
	問 3	[the people ~.													
	問 4														
	問 5				問 6				問 7						
	問 8	1		2		3		4							
問 1	~driving. [alcohol.														
6	問 2			問 3			問 4	ア		イ		ウ			
	問 5				問 6										
	問 7											問 8			

受験番号	
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英語解答例

1	1	thirteen			2	clothes			3	nurse									
	4	disappointed			5	air		pollution											
2	1	comic		book		2	museums												
	3	wearing		masks		4	visit		Japan										
3	1	記号 訂正 ア → got excited				2	記号 訂正 エ → she comes												
	3	記号 訂正 ウ → a lot of homework				4	記号 訂正 ア → discuss												
	5	記号 訂正 イ → finish writing				6	記号 訂正 ウ → comes to												
4	1	How		did		you		like											
	2	beautiful		picture		I have ever / that I've ever													
	3	knows		who		will		win											
	4	wish		I		could		run					fast						
	5	any		other		mountain		in											
5	問1	that			問2	language													
	問3	[Dogs can't express their attitudes to people they don't know without] the people ~.																	
	問4	the		power		of		symbolic		language									
	問5	エ			問6	simple			問7	language / words									
	問8	1	○		2	×		3	×		4	○							
6	問1	~driving, [using a phone can be as dangerous as drinking] alcohol.																	
	問2	エ		問3	ア		問4	ア 街		イ	森				ウ	差			
	問5	buildings			問6	memory		did		not		improve							
	問7	自	然	の	中	で	見	え	る	も	の	を	、	集	中	す	る	こ	と
		な	く	(単	純	に)	楽	し	む	こ	と	。		問8	ア				

《配点》

各2点

1 2 3

5 問1, 8

6 問4

各3点

4

5 問2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

6 問1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8

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