

英 語

放送英文

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。質問に対する最も適切な答えをそれぞれア～ウより選びなさい。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

1. Last weekend, you went to a farm to pick and eat strawberries with your friend. You ate 15 strawberries. Before going to the farm, your friend said, "I will eat 40 strawberries!" But actually she had 13 strawberries.

Question: How many strawberries in total did you and your friend eat?

2. You asked your classmates which country in Europe they want to visit. They chose one from four countries: France, Finland, Spain and Italy. France was the most popular country of all. Finland was not as popular as Spain. Italy was more popular than Spain.

Question: Which was the second country they want to visit?

3. Your family is going to the zoo today. The train you want to take leaves at 9:30. You want to get to the station at least 10 minutes before that time to buy train tickets. You usually need 20 minutes to walk to the station.

Question: What time should you leave home?

4. You are thinking about your friend Kumiko's birthday present. She often plays tennis. She already has a lot of rackets, so she doesn't need any more. Now she is really interested in making sweets, but you want to give her something she can use for sports.

Question: What is the best present for her?

② (リスニングテスト) これから、「ロボットの使用について」というテーマで、2人の人物の意見が2回読まれます。1～4の質問に対する最も適切な答えをそれぞれア～エより選びなさい。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

A: My name is Paul. I think using robots in our daily lives is good. First, robots don't get tired or sick like humans. So they are very useful in places such as factories and companies. When people have to repeat the same thing, they get bored and make mistakes. With robots, we don't need to worry about it. Also, robots can carry heavy things and work even in dangerous places. Sometimes people can't do anything because it is too dangerous. For example, in an earthquake, robots will be able to save more lives. In my opinion, if robots do some of the jobs that we do now, we will have more time to do other things. We can focus on the jobs that need communication skills and creativity. That will make our lives better.

B: I'm Tom. I don't like the idea of using robots in our daily lives. People say that robots can do some of our jobs. This means some workers will lose their job. Sometimes it's very hard for them to get a new job and make money. Of course, robots learn the rules faster than humans. They can do things that they are told to do. But they can't solve unexpected problems. This may cause big trouble. So we have to be careful when we use robots. Finally, robots can be very expensive. Making robots costs a lot. In addition, when robots are broken, we need a lot of money to repair them. Only rich people can have and use robots. So I think robots have more bad points than good points. We have many problems to solve. I'm not happy with the idea of using robots.

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。質問に対する最も適切な答えをそれぞれア～ウより選びなさい。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. ア 13 | イ 28 | ウ 55 |
| 2. ア Finland | イ Italy | ウ Spain |
| 3. ア 9:00 | イ 9:10 | ウ 9:20 |
| 4. ア a tennis racket | イ a cooking book | ウ tennis shoes |

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- According to Paul, what happens when people repeat the same thing?
ア They get more money. イ They get tired.
ウ Their skills get better. エ Their creativity gets worse.
- Why does Paul say using robots is good?
ア Because we will have more time for creative jobs.
イ Because we can save money with robots.
ウ Because robots can solve unexpected problems.
エ Because robots are smarter than humans.
- According to Tom, who can have and use robots?
ア People who want to have free time. イ People who can repair robots by themselves.
ウ People who have to save people. エ People who have a lot of money.
- Why does Tom think using robots isn't good?
ア Because robots can't learn the rules.
イ Because older people can't use robots.
ウ Because some people can't find a new job.
エ Because robots can't move in dangerous places.

- 3 次の各組の()内に共通して入る語を書きなさい。

- Turn () and you'll find a post office.
Choose the () answer to the question.
- How did you () your school trip?
You are already thirteen. Don't act () a little child.
- My sister had a big smile on her ().
When you () a problem, remember these words, "Never give up."
- There were so many passengers on the train. So we had to () for one hour.
My son plays the guitar late at night. It's so noisy. I can't () it anymore.
- Let's go to see a movie tonight! — Sorry, but I have a lot of () to do today.
My watch doesn't (). Could you tell me what time it is now?

- 4 次の各対話の()内に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～エから選びなさい。

- A: Are you going to the STB concert this Saturday, Miki?
B: Yes, I'm really looking forward to it. How about you?
A: I'm going, too. ()
B: Yes, I have. I went to their concert in Yokohama last year.
ア Have you written a letter to them? イ Have you seen them before?
ウ Have you invited your friends? エ Have you got any tickets yet?
- A: See you later!
B: Wait. Take your umbrella with you. It's going to rain in the afternoon.
A: No problem. ()
B: I see. So you don't need it.
ア I didn't check today's weather. イ It didn't rain yesterday.
ウ I will leave home in the afternoon. エ I will drive to work.
- A: Here is your medicine. Take it after breakfast and dinner for a week.
B: ()
A: Twice a day is fine.
B: OK. Thank you.
ア Should I take it after lunch, too? イ How much should I pay for it?
ウ How long should I take it? エ Should I take bitter medicine?

⑤ 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

For a long time, people thought that humans were unique among all animals because we use language. We use words to express our ideas and feelings and communicate with each other. However, scientists have studied the communication systems of animals and found that some of these are more *complex than our languages. Animals use “secret languages” that we don’t know.

One of the most famous examples is *honeybees. In the 1950s, a scientist discovered that honeybees have an interesting way of communication. Honeybees look for food, then come back home to tell other bees what they have found by “dancing.” They dance in the shape of the number “eight.” The time used to ①[tells others / is / the food / far / dance / how]. They also *shake their bodies when they dance. The *level of energy in the shaking shows how much food they can get there.

We can find another wonderful way of communication when we look at *African wild dogs. ②They () () () hunting. When researchers watched the dogs carefully, they wondered why the dogs *sneezed so much before hunting. When we sneeze, we might have a cold. However, when African wild dogs sneeze, they decide ③() () () hunting. Researchers observed many groups of the dogs and noticed something: the dogs have a kind of meeting before hunting. In the meeting, they decide ③() () () hunting by “sneezing.” When more dogs sneeze, they *hunt more often. If one of the group’s top dogs starts sneezing, two or three *sneezes are enough to start hunting. However, if a dog that is not a leader starts sneezing, more dogs have to agree. The interesting thing is that not only leaders but also other members can give their opinions. They sneeze to say, “I want to start hunting.” For the dogs, sneezing is a way of communication.

There are many other kinds of communication in nature. (④), whales create special loud sounds and can communicate with other whales that are sometimes eight hundred kilometers away. Also, whales in different areas use (⑤) sounds like our *dialects. Dolphins make unique sounds to communicate, too. (⑥), they have their own names and call their names when they talk.

You may be surprised to know these facts. However, we will not be able to see their fantastic ways of communication in the future. In fact, some honeybees can’t find enough food because of air pollution. They can’t (⑦) food clearly and tell other bees where that food is. African wild dogs are one of the most endangered animals in the world because we have destroyed some of the places they lived in. They can’t find enough places to live and hunt. When many boats are near whales or dolphins,

⑧[can’t / that / so / the seas / noisy / they / are sometimes] hear other members’ sounds. New research has found that they make their sounds shorter. Scientists worry that shorter sounds might not contain enough information to survive. Communication is necessary for animals to survive. (⑨) we must do something now because human activities damage animal languages and perhaps their future.

(注) complex : 複雑な honeybees : ミツバチ shake : ～を振る level : 程度
African wild dogs : リカオン sneezed : sneeze (くしゃみをする)の過去形
hunt : 狩りをする sneezes : くしゃみ dialects : 方言

問1 意味の通る英文になるように①⑧の [] 内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

問2 下線部②③が次の意味になるように () 内に入る適切な語を書きなさい。

②「彼らは狩りが上手い」

③「いつ狩りを始めるべきか」

問3 (④), (⑥), (⑨) 内に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～オから選びなさい。ただし同じものは2度使えません。

ア Therefore イ However ウ For example

エ In addition オ At first

問4 (⑤), (⑦) 内に入る語(句)の組み合わせとして適切なものをア～エから選びなさい。

ア ⑤ the same ⑦ touch イ ⑤ different ⑦ smell

ウ ⑤ the same ⑦ smell エ ⑤ different ⑦ touch

問5 リカオンのコミュニケーションに関して説明した次の文の [ア] ～ [ウ] 内に入る適切な日本語をそれぞれ2字で書きなさい。

「くしゃみによって、狩りを始めたいことを伝え、リーダーだけでなく、他のメンバーも自分の [ア] を伝えることができる。ただし、リーダーではないメンバーが狩りを始めたいと提案した時には、リーダーが提案した時よりも [イ] のメンバーが [ウ] しなければならない。」

問6 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. People still think that language is the only thing that makes us unique.
2. The number of bees shaking their bodies shows how much food they can get there.
3. African wild dogs have meetings after hunting to improve their hunting skills.
4. There are very few African wild dogs now because of what humans have done.

6 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

The Japanese often say, “①The nail that sticks out gets hammered down.” Many of them probably don’t like “sticking out” and hope for an *ordinary life. Their dream is “to have a simple life without any trouble.” It might mean they don’t try to do anything new. However, this is the life that they hope for.

This way of thinking may be caused by Japanese society. In the US, many people come from other countries to live there. However, Japan is a small island country and many people are born and grow up there. This means that people in Japan speak the same language. For these reasons, Japanese children usually receive the same education and share the same way of thinking. As a result, they are ②[from / being / afraid / other / people / different / of].

However, there are some people who “stick out” in Japan. They are Olympic stars, musicians, artists, designers, writers, *and so on. They move people’s hearts and give them energy. One of them is a man named Taro Okamoto.

He was an artist who was famous for his work called the Tower of the Sun in Osaka. Also, there was another work at Okayama Station. He loved to draw pictures when he was a child. He always drew unique pictures during his elementary school days. Children around him laughed at his drawings, but he kept drawing.

When he grew up and entered art college, he thought that art was not something to learn from others. As a result, he stopped (③) to college and began to study art alone. Though people around him thought that he made the wrong decision, he got better day by day. Gradually he *gained recognition for his talented works. *Still some of them were laughed at by *interviewers. They said, “Your paintings can’t make enough money to *live on.” However, he wanted to show that they were wrong about his works and he never gave up (④). Most of his paintings were about “life,” and the people who saw them were deeply touched. He designed the Tower of the Sun for the Japan World Expo in 1970 and became a world-famous artist. Continuing to work hard led to his success. He said, “Be a person who sticks out. Of course it is very hard, but it also makes your life (⑤)!”

Like him, many Japanese people probably have something they really love. So you should ⑥[without / do / want / to do / what / you] worrying about other people. Even though you stick out a little, that’s fine. It’s important to go your own way. Such ways of life make Japan more cheerful, attractive and interesting. How sad and (⑦) Japan would be without you!

(注) ordinary : 平凡な and so on : ～など gained recognition : 評価された
Still : それでも interviewers : 記者 live on : 生計を立てる

問 1 下線部①が表すことわざをア～エから選びなさい。

- ア 石橋を叩いて渡る
- イ 能ある鷹は爪を隠す
- ウ 鉄は熱いうちに打て
- エ 出る杭は打たれる

問 2 意味の通る英文になるように②⑥の [] 内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

問 3 (③), (④) 内に入る適切なものをア～ウから選びなさい。

- ③ ア go イ going ウ to go
- ④ ア paint イ painting ウ to paint

問 4 (⑤), (⑦) 内に入る語の組み合わせとして適切なものをア～エから選びなさい。

- ア ⑤ interesting ⑦ amazing
- イ ⑤ shocked ⑦ disappointed
- ウ ⑤ exciting ⑦ boring
- エ ⑤ confused ⑦ surprised

問 5 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. People who “stick out” are all artists, and Taro Okamoto was one of them.
2. Taro Okamoto continued to draw pictures as a child though children around him laughed at his works.
3. Taro Okamoto thought that studying art by himself was the wrong decision.
4. The author thinks Japanese people should do something they love and keep doing it like Taro Okamoto.

英 語 解 答 用 紙

1	1		2		3		4	
2	1		2		3		4	
3	1		2		3			
	4		5					
4	1		2		3			
5	問 1	①	～ used to [].					
		⑧	～ dolphins, [] hear ～.					
	問 2	②						
		③						
	問 3	④		⑥		⑨		問 4
	問 5	ア		イ		ウ		
	問 6	1		2		3		4
6	問 1							
	問 2	②	～ are [].					
		⑥	～ should [] worrying ～.					
	問 3	③		④		問 4		
問 5	1		2		3		4	

受験番号

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英語解答例

1	1	イ	2	イ	3	ア	4	ウ			
2	1	イ	2	ア	3	エ	4	ウ			
3	1	right		2	like		3	face			
	4	stand		5	work						
4	1	イ	2	エ	3	ア					
5	問1	①	～ used to [dance tells others how far the food is] .								
		⑧	～dolphins, [the seas are sometimes so noisy that they can't] hear ～ .								
	問2	②	are		good		at				
		③	when		to		start				
	問3	④	ウ		⑥	エ		⑨	ア		
	問4	イ									
問5	ア	意 考	見 え	イ	多	く	ウ	賛 賛 同	成 同 意		
問6	1	×		2	×		3	×		4	○
6	問1	エ									
	問2	②	～ are [afraid of being different from other people] .								
		⑥	～ should [do what you want to do without] worrying ～ .								
	問3	③	イ		④	イ		問4	ウ		
	問5	1	×		2	○		3	×		4

- 1

2

4
- 各2点
-
- 3
- 各3点
-
- 5
- 問1, 2, 3, 5 各3点
-
- 問4, 6 各2点
-
- 6
- 問2, 4 各3点
-
- 問1, 3, 5 各2点

受験番号