

英語

放送英文

① (リスニングテスト) これから英語の質問が2回ずつ読まれます。質問に対する答えの文の() 内に入る適切な語を書きなさい。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. It is a kind of language. Many people speak it in the USA, in England, in Australia and in Canada. What is it?
2. In Japan, we have four seasons. What is the hottest season in the year?
3. It is one of the months in a year. January comes before it. March comes after it. What is it?
4. There are 16 boys and 14 girls in the gym. How many students are there in the gym now?

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Good morning, everyone. Thank you for joining the one-day bus tour by ABC Travel. My name is Steve Johnson. I'm really glad to have you on such a beautiful day because we have some activities outside. I'll tell you about today's plan. First, we are going to take you on a river cruise. You'll get on a boat to enjoy the view. It's very nice to look at the city from the boat. It'll take about 40 minutes. Then, we'll take you to a famous temple. You can walk around the beautiful Japanese garden. We'll stay there for about 30 minutes. After that, you'll have lunch at a restaurant. The restaurant is located on the 20th floor of a building. You can choose your favorite dish and drink. After lunch, we're going to visit the city museum. It is famous for its collection of Ukiyo-e paintings. If you get tired, you can have tea at the café. Also, you can buy presents for your family and friends at the museum shop. We are planning to come back around 4 p.m.

If you have any questions, please ask me anytime. We hope you enjoy today's bus tour and make great memories in Japan.

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。

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1. It is ().
2. It is ().
3. It is ().
4. There are () students in the gym.

2 (リスニングテスト) これから読まれるバスツアーの案内を聞き、問いに答えなさい。英文は2回読まれます。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

問1 バスツアーのスケジュール表の[A]~[C]に入るものをそれぞれア~オから選びなさい。

本日の予定	
集合	
[A]	
[B]	
昼食	
[C]	
解散	

- ア 美術館
- イ 神社
- ウ 茶道体験
- エ 寺院
- オ リバークルーズ(川下り)

問2 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. このバスツアーが行われた日の天気は晴れである。
2. 参加者はビルの12階にあるレストランで昼食をとる。
3. 訪れる美術館にはお土産を買うことができる場所はない。

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味を表すように、()内に入る適切な語を書きなさい。

1. We become happy by studying hard.
Studying hard () () happy.
2. Mami sings well.
Mami is a () ().
3. Yuki took pictures and they were very beautiful.
The pictures () () Yuki were very beautiful.
4. My mother bought me a blue shirt.
My mother bought a blue shirt () ().

4 意味の通る英文になるように、[]内の語(句)を並べかえて、①②の()内に入る適切なものをそれぞれア~オから選びなさい。

1. The Nile is [ア any イ than ウ other エ river オ longer] in the world.
→ The Nile is () (①) () () (②) in the world.
2. Mr. Tanaka [ア me イ study ウ tells エ to オ always] hard.
→ Mr. Tanaka () (①) () () (②) hard.
3. Do you know [ア post office イ to ウ get to エ how オ the nearest]?
→ Do you know () (①) () () (②)?
4. The medicine [ア the Japanese doctors イ is ウ send エ which オ to Africa] used to help poor people.
→ The medicine () (①) () () (②) used to help poor people.

5] 次の対話文の[]内に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～ウから選びなさい。

1. Ken : What are you carrying, Ann?

Ann : Mr. Yamada asked me to bring his books to the classroom.

Ken : Oh, they look really heavy. Shall I help you?

Ann : []

ア You should read the book about history.

イ No, thank you. Here you are.

ウ Really? Thank you very much.

2. Ken : Have you done the math homework?

Ann : No, I haven't. How about you?

Ken : I tried, but it was too difficult. Will you help me?

Ann : []

ア OK. Let's study in the library together.

イ I see. We can talk about tomorrow's class.

ウ Well, I don't know about the homework.

3. Ken : Did you make this cake?

Ann : Yes. I made it last night. Please try it.

Ken : Oh, this is so good.

Ann : []

ア I'm fine, thank you.

イ I'm happy to say that.

ウ I'm glad you like it.

6] あるスカッシュ (squash: テニスに似た球技) の選手が書いた次の文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

It's never been easy for me to be a "good sport." A "good sport" is someone who doesn't get angry when they lose a game. ① A "good sport" is someone who [() (あ) even when () (い) ()]. I think a good sport is someone who believes, "It's not *whether you win or lose, but < ② >."

When I started playing squash a few years ago, the biggest challenge for me was not the game itself, but my attitude. I felt bad when I lost an important game. When I realized playing wasn't fun any more, I decided to work on *mental training. I really

wanted to become a good sport. I started to *concentrate more on having a good time and on learning something positive from my < ③ >. Like one famous squash player said, "You always learn something, especially when you lose." I also began to learn a lot from watching how other people play.

I don't know what Japanese children are taught about mental attitude in sports, but I'm always surprised when I watch good squash players in Japan. Sometimes some players *shout or *argue with the *referee, but usually, Japanese players are quiet. They *seem to concentrate on their *technique and fight to the end, even when the score is 0-9. Watching that kind of play *has really inspired me to be a better sport too.

So when I went to a big tournament for the first time, and some of the world's top players came, I experienced great culture shock. ④ Among many of the *European and American players, the idea of "the good sport" seemed to have no meaning at all. Both men and women shouted at the referees, used bad words on the court, threw down their rackets when they lost and left the court because they got angry.

I wondered how a person could get angry on the court and still play the game. But I was surprised that the most *emotional players won. In fact, *very few of the Japanese players moved into *the finals. The final day of the tournament was full of wild feelings by the *mostly European players.

Squash players in Japan often talk about ⑤ () () () () () in international tournaments. Is it because squash is still a new sport here in Japan? Or is it because technique *is emphasized too much? Maybe squash school coaches expect too much *conformity among their students. I remember I was frustrated when I thought it was more natural to turn to the left after a shot, but the coach told us that everyone should turn to the right. If players are encouraged to be more passionate and show *individuality on the court, will they become stronger players?

I don't know the answers. The only thing I really know is that, for me, ⑥ being [() () (う) () (え)]. And my squash heroes are not the people who win in a *dramatic way, but the people who play the game *fair with a fighting spirit until the last point. That's the kind of "player" I want to be, especially when I < ⑦ >.

(注) whether～：～かどうか mental：精神的な concentrate on～：～に集中する
 shout：叫ぶ argue with～：～と議論する referee：審判員
 seem to～：～するように思える technique：技術
 has inspired：やる気を与えた European：ヨーロッパの emotional：感情的な
 very few：ほとんどない the finals：決勝戦 mostly：主として
 is emphasized：重要視される conformity：従うこと individuality：個性
 dramatic：劇的な fair：公正に

問1 下線部①⑥が下の意味になるように[]内の語(句)を並べかえたとき、(あ)(い)(う)(え)に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～オから選びなさい。

① 良いスポーツ選手は、物事があまりうまく行っていない時でも、最善を尽くそうとする人である。

[ア tries to イ aren't ウ going so well エ things オ do their best]

A “good sport” is someone who [() (あ) even when () (い) ()]

⑥ 良いスポーツ選手であることは、悪いスポーツ選手であることよりもずっと気持ちが良い。

[ア better than イ a good sport ウ a bad sport エ feels much オ being]

being [() () (う) () (え)]

問2 < ② > < ③ > < ⑦ >に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～エから選びなさい。

- ② ア how you play the game イ how you win the game
 ウ how you lose the game エ how you teach the game
 ③ ア chances イ mistakes ウ heroes エ coaches
 ⑦ ア win イ fight ウ practice エ lose

問3 下線部④の具体的な内容をまとめたとき、< A >～< D >に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～クから選びなさい。ただし同じものは2度使えません。

< A >の選手の中には、男女ともに審判員に向かって叫んだり、コート上で< B >、ラケットを< C >、怒って< D >する人もいた。

- ア 投げたり イ 多くの日本
 ウ コーチの言うとおりにしたり エ そのまま試合を続けたり
 オ 悪い言葉を使ったり カ 多くのヨーロッパやアメリカ
 キ コートを去ったり ク 取り替えたり

問4 下線部⑤が、「なぜ日本人の選手たちは勝つことができないのか」という意味を表すように()内に入る最も適切な語を書きなさい。

問5 本文の内容と一致しているものをア～オから3つ選びなさい。

- ア スカッシュを始めたとき、筆者にとって、試合に対する自分の姿勢が一番大切な課題であった。
 イ 筆者は、すべての日本のスカッシュ選手は常に礼儀正しく、審判員に文句を言うようなことはないと考えている。
 ウ ある大きなスカッシュの大会の最終日に、激しく感情を表に出すヨーロッパの選手たちが目立った。
 エ 日本のスカッシュ選手が勝てないのは、スカッシュが日本では新しいスポーツであり、技術の向上が最優先されているからだだと筆者は考えている。
 オ 筆者が尊敬するスカッシュ選手は、最後まで正々堂々と戦う気持ちを失わない人である。

7 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

When was the last time you saw the night sky? Did you see stars at that time? Now, it is difficult for us to see stars in the sky because the night sky is getting brighter and brighter. Less than 100 years ago, anyone could look up and see beautiful stars in the night sky. Now, many people in the world can't see the Milky Way, *Amanogawa* in Japanese. *According to a *report in 2016, more than 80% of the world's population live under a sky with *artificial lights. Japan is also known as one of the brightest countries at night in the world. There are many lights on the roads, convenience stores and vending machines all over Japan. Some offices and houses are bright all night. (①), we can easily find lights at night and feel *secure. (②), do you know these lights influence our environment, energy and health?

If you can't see stars at night, your town may have "light pollution." Most of us know air, water, and land pollution, but did you know that light can also be a *pollutant? Light pollution is a type of pollution. It is all the bad *effects of lights made by people. It *is caused by using lights when they are not necessary.

You may think "Why is light pollution bad? Our lives have become convenient with lights." But it has a lot of bad effects on us. (③), for people living in an apartment, too much light shining from a *nearby billboard keeps them *awake. Also, too many street lights may cause car accidents because sometimes they are so bright that we can't see people walking along the road and cars coming closer. Light pollution influences not only people but also animals and plants. Some animals are active only at night. They can't move around and find food because of artificial lights. It is difficult for birds to find the moon and stars because of light from high buildings. Some animals like sea turtles can't get close to the land because they are afraid of light. Strong light all day makes plants' lives shorter. It is known that rice plants don't grow well when they are near too much light.

To stop light pollution, some groups are working all over the world. *IDA (International Dark-Sky Association) is one of them. It has worked for 30 years to protect dark skies from light pollution. It tries to tell people how important the dark sky is and how to stop light pollution. It started the *International Dark Sky Places program in 2001 and has encouraged *communities, parks and protected areas to protect dark skies with lighting rules. Now the number of these places is about 100 all over the world. On March 30, 2018, Iriomote Ishigaki National Park in Okinawa became an International Dark Sky Place. This is the first place in Japan, and there is only one more of these places in Asia.

What can we do to protect the beautiful night sky? Some cities in Japan have made rules for lighting. Others have changed the shape of lights on the road. In our daily life, we can do something. Here are some examples. 1. Turn off the light when it's not necessary. 2. Close the curtains at night. 3. Don't use too many lights if you use them at night. These actions protect the night sky and save energy. Like other pollution, the light pollution problem will not become better soon. But it doesn't mean you can't do anything. Let's make a (④) choice to make a (⑤) difference.

(注) According to～：～によると report：報告書 artificial：人工の
secure：安全な pollutant：汚染物質 effects：影響
is caused：引き起こされる nearby billboard：近くの看板
awake：目が覚めている
IDA (International Dark-Sky Association)：国際ダークスカイ協会
International Dark Sky Places：国際星空保護区 communities：地域社会

問1 (①)(②)(③)に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～エから選びなさい。ただし同じものは2度使えません。

ア For example イ So ウ However エ Also

問2 夜空を守るために日常生活の中でできることとして本文で挙げられている例を、解答用紙に合うよう10字以内の日本語で3つ書きなさい。

問3 (④)(⑤)に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものをア～エから選びなさい。

ア ④ big ⑤ small イ ④ narrow ⑤ wide
ウ ④ small ⑤ big エ ④ wide ⑤ narrow

問4 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. Light pollution is a problem in some developed countries, and people in most countries can see beautiful night skies.
2. Lights at night have an influence on both humans and animals, but not on plants.
3. In Asia, there are two International Dark Sky Places.
4. Light pollution is a kind of pollution, and reducing it takes a long time.

英語 解答 用 紙

1	1		2		3		4	
	問 1	A		B		C		
2	問 2	1		2		3		
3	1		2					
	3		4					
4	1	①	②	2	①	②		
	3	①	②	4	①	②		
5	1		2		3			
6	問 1	①	あ	い	⑥	う	え	
	問 2	②		③		⑦		
	問 3	A		B		C		D
	問 4							
	問 5							
7	問 1	①	②	③				
	問 2						こ	と
							こ	と
							こ	と
問 3								
問 4	1		2		3		4	

受験番号	
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英語解答例

1	1	English	2	summer	3	February	4	thirty	
2	問1	A	オ	B	エ	C	ア		
	問2	1	○	2	×	3	×		
3	1	makes	us	2	good	singer			
	3	taken	by	4	for	me			
4	1	① イ	② エ	2	① ウ	② イ			
	3	① イ	② ア	4	① ア	② イ			
5	1	ウ	2	ア	3	ウ			
6	問1	①	あ	い	⑥	う	え		
			オ	イ		ア	ウ		
	問2	②	ア	③	イ	⑦	エ		
	問3	A	カ	B	オ	C	ア	D	キ
	問4	why	Japanese	players	can't / cannot	win			
問5	ア	ウ	オ	(完答)	(順不同)				
7	問1	①	イ	②	ウ	③	ア		
	問2	電気を消す					こと	(順不同)	
		夜はカーテンを閉める					こと		
		電灯を使いすぎない					こと		
問3	ウ								
問4	1	×	2	×	3	○	4	○	

《配点》

1 ~ 2 5 各2点
3 ~ 4 各3点

6 問1~3 各2点
問4,5 各3点
7 問1~3 各2点
問4 各3点

受験番号	
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