

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～エより選びなさい。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

1. You asked your classmates about their favorite sports. Twelve students like soccer, seven like basketball, ten like volleyball and five like tennis.

Question: Which is the most popular sport in the class?

2. You and your sister decided to buy some flowers for your mother's birthday. The flowers were 2,000 yen, and your sister said, "I will pay 1,200 yen."

Question: How much money do you have to pay?

3. Yesterday you took the bus home. When you got on the bus, there were already nineteen people on it. At the first bus stop, ten people got off. At the second stop, five did. Then at the last stop, you and all the other people got off.

Question: How many people got off at the last stop?

4. Last week Naoto decided to go to see a movie with Ken. First, he went to the station to meet Ken. After that they went to a bookstore to buy a book about the movie, but they still had some time before the movie started. So they went to a cafe to buy a cup of coffee. They went to the restroom after the cafe and then entered the theater.

Question: Where did they go before the cafe?

2 (リスニングテスト) これから英文が2回読まれます。1～4の問い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。

Tony: Hi, Marty. You look tired today.

Marty: Hi, Tony. I'm not so tired but I feel a little pain in my eyes.

Tony: Oh, are you okay? Why don't you go to see a doctor?

Marty: No, it's not so serious. I'll feel better if I rest a little.

Tony: That's good to hear. But why do you feel pain in your eyes? Didn't you sleep well last night?

Marty: I got up at 7 this morning. So... I slept only 4 hours.

Tony: Only 4!? Why?

Marty: Because I had to finish a report and send it to my teacher. These days, most of my classes are online, and I need to write more reports than before.

Tony: Really? At my college, I take most of my classes in classrooms.

Marty: Oh, you are so lucky.

Tony: Don't you like to take classes online?

Marty: No, I don't. My eyes get tired because I have to look at the screen for a long time. And it's difficult to ask questions. Yesterday, I tried to ask my teacher a question but another student started to speak at almost the same time. There is another bad point about taking classes online. I can't see my friends very often. So I don't really enjoy my school life.

Tony: I know how you feel. But sometimes online classes are convenient. When I first took a class at college, I was very surprised because there were more than 100 students in one classroom. So sometimes it's hard to find an empty seat. If you take classes online, you don't have to worry about that problem.

Marty: I know. But...

Tony: There is another good thing about online classes. If you can't go to school because of a typhoon or a lot of snow, you can take classes at home.

Marty: That's true.... There are not only bad points but also good points.

Tony: Well, you should go to bed early. And don't stay home every day. Sometimes, you should go outside and do some exercise.

Marty: Thank you. Oh, are you free this Saturday? Let's play tennis in the park!

Tony: That's a great idea. See you then.

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. ア soccer | イ basketball | ウ volleyball | エ tennis |
| 2. ア 1,880 yen | イ 1,200 yen | ウ 800 yen | エ 120 yen |
| 3. ア 10 | イ 8 | ウ 5 | エ 4 |
| 4. ア the station | イ a bookstore | ウ a cafe | エ the restroom |

2 (リスニングテスト) これから、英文が2回読まれます。1～4の問い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。

- What time did Marty probably go to bed last night?
ア At 12:00. イ At 1:00. ウ At 2:00. エ At 3:00.
- What happened when Marty tried to ask his teacher a question?
ア His computer broke. イ The class finished.
ウ His teacher didn't notice Marty. エ His classmate began talking.
- Why doesn't Marty like online classes?
ア Because they are not interesting. イ Because he can't see his friends.
ウ Because they are long. エ Because his computer often stops.
- Why does Tony say online classes are good?
ア Because he can take classes anytime.
イ Because he doesn't have to worry about the weather.
ウ Because he can take the same class again.
エ Because they aren't expensive.

3 次の各組の()内に共通して入る語を書きなさい。

- Mary came to me () a smile on her face.
It snowed yesterday, and the mountain is covered () snow now.
- You need to () the door when you go out.
Kumi and Haruka are () friends. They know each other very well.
- The rain will not () long.
We went to the park () weekend to play soccer.
- If you don't know how to get to the station, I'll () you there.
If you don't feel well, () this medicine.
- We have to finish this report () the end of this month.
His piano skills are getting better day () day.

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: What are you going to be in the future, Makoto?
B: I want to be a pianist.
A: Wow, you have a great dream. So how often do you practice?
B: ()
ア Almost every day. イ Since last month.
ウ Before dinner. エ For three weeks.
- A: Jack, Mom told you to wash the dishes.
B: I know, but I have to write a report tonight. ()
A: I did it yesterday.
B: Please.
ア What did Mom tell you? イ Can you do it for me?
ウ How did you do it? エ What are you going to write for the report?
- A: Good afternoon. How are you enjoying the flight?
B: It's great, but I feel a little cold.
A: I'm sorry, I can ().
B: Thank you. Then, I can cover my legs.
ア take you to another seat イ find a doctor for you
ウ bring you a blanket エ make you some coffee

5] マタベレアリ(Matabele ants)に関する英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

There are unique ants in Africa. They act like doctors and save injured ants. You may think that it is not a big problem for ants to become injured and die. Many worker ants and a *queen live together. Worker ants usually have shorter lives than the queen. The queen lays eggs very often. Just making (①) worker ants is easier. They don't need to save injured ants.

However, Matabele ants are (②). They live in Africa. They attack and fight *termites. Termites are their favorite food. After fighting, some ants are still *healthy but others become injured and lose legs. You will be surprised that when they finish fighting and return home, healthy ants do not leave injured ants behind. They look (③) injured ants and take some of them back home. If they help them quickly, they can save their lives and fight termites together again. However, when their *injuries are really serious, healthy ants leave them.

So how do they decide which ants they should save? Who makes decisions? To answer these questions, some scientists studied them carefully. They found that injured ants make decisions. They act differently to tell other ants about their injuries. When their injuries are not so serious, they walk more slowly. They also *curl up because it is easier to carry them. However, the *seriously injured ants move their legs very fast. It is difficult for other ants to pick them up and take them home. The helping ants try to pick them up two or three times. After that, they give up and move on. Injured ants may not ④[and energy / other ants / waste / to / time / want].

When they return home, doctor ants start to save their patients. They clean *wounds by *licking them, sometimes for several minutes. Usually only 10 % of the ants saved by doctor ants die. (⑤) their help, 80 % of injured ants die. Their help is very useful and important.

When you read this story, you may think that we do the same thing. For example, when an earthquake or a terrible accident happens, many people get injured. Sometimes, there are too many patients for doctors and nurses. In that situation, doctors and nurses have to decide who they should save first. This is called ⑥. They use special cards to show who they should save first. Then seriously injured people are saved by doctors and nurses first. This system is very important to ⑦[as / save / people / possible / many / as].

We can say Matabele ants do a kind of triage like us. However, there is one big difference — for us, doctors and nurses make decisions. For Matabele ants, patients do.

(注) queen : 女王アリ termites : シロアリ healthy : 健康な injuries : けが
curl up : 体を丸める seriously : ひどく wounds : 傷 licking : なめること

問1 (①), (②)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 | ① more | ② the same |
| イ | ① less | ② different |
| ウ | ① less | ② the same |
| エ | ① more | ② different |

問2 (③), (⑤)内に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～カから選びなさい。ただし文頭にくる語も小文字で書かれています。

ア on イ without ウ to エ by オ for カ with

問3 下線部④⑦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4 下線部⑥を具体的に説明した次の文の[ア]～[ウ]内に入る適切な日本語を書きなさい。ただし、[ア]は2字以内、[イ]は4字以内、[ウ]は5字以内で答えること。

「[ア]や事故が起こり、負傷した患者が医者や看護師にとって[イ]時に、彼らが最初に[ウ]べきかを決めること。」

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. After fighting termites, some ants are taken home if they are not seriously injured.
2. When injured ants move their legs very quickly, they are trying to show other ants how healthy they are.
3. The idea of triage comes from Matabele ants' behavior.
4. For Matabele ants, doctor ants choose the patients to save.

6 霊長類(primate)の協力的行動(cooperative behavior)に関する英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Our ancestors were able to survive in a world that was full of dangerous animals though they were not *physically strong like other animals. Some people think that humans could survive because they were clever and knew how to fight strong animals. They also think that humans' strong cooperative behavior helped them survive.

Research on primates like *bonobos and chimpanzees has shown some important *characteristics of their cooperative behavior, and it may tell us about human behavior too. First of all, cooperative behavior for these animals is often shown by exchanging things. For example, if a chimpanzee is given food by another chimpanzee, the chimpanzee will probably give something back later. ① This kind of cooperative behavior gradually develops. Second, they may like to work together because they are kind. A lot of animals show kind behavior to others who are injured or feeling sad. However, researchers have found that primates show a special care for others. In fact, research has shown that they sometimes act for others, not for themselves.

When ② this second characteristic develops, primates start to think that doing something for others ③ (be) more important than doing something for themselves. This can be seen in human behavior too. For example, when there is a fire, people sometimes go into a burning building ④ [save / they / know / to / don't / a person]. It can also be seen in primates when they protect other primates from danger.

Both humans and primates have such cooperative behavior, but there are a few important differences. First of all, humans are kinder to *strangers than primates. In the *wild, most primates try to protect their own places from enemies. Primates usually attack or at least *drive enemies off. Though humans may become a little nervous when they see strangers, they don't usually try to attack or drive them off. Second, humans care greatly about their own *reputation. We think we have to be good to others because people judge us by our behavior. (⑤), we *appreciate people who work hard or help others, but we usually punish others for their bad behavior. In addition, humans work together at a higher level than any other primate. Humans can make big groups controlled by leaders, and such groups can share their goals and do very difficult work. Primates have top leaders in each group too, but these leaders don't tell their group members what to do. This means that the skill to create groups controlled by leaders may be one of the keys to our success as a species.

Humans are not physically strong like other animals, but our cooperative behavior has helped us become the most powerful of all species on the *planet.

(注) physically : 肉体的に bonobos : ボノボ (霊長類の一種) characteristic(s):特徴
strangers : 見知らぬ人 wild : 自然 drive~off : ~を追い払う reputation : 評判
appreciate : ~を称賛する planet : 惑星

- 問1 下線部①の説明として本文の内容と一致するものを次のア～ウから選びなさい。
ア あるチンパンジーが別のチンパンジーに食べ物を与えると、それを受け取ったチンパンジーがさらに別のチンパンジーに食べ物を与える。
イ あるチンパンジーが別のチンパンジーに食べ物を与えると、それを受け取ったチンパンジーはその食べ物を、それをくれたチンパンジーに返す。
ウ あるチンパンジーが別のチンパンジーに食べ物を与えると、それを受け取ったチンパンジーが食べ物をくれたチンパンジーに何かお返しをする。
- 問2 下線部②を説明した次の文の[ア]、[イ]内に入る最も適切な漢字2字をそれぞれ書きなさい。
「霊長類が[ア]することを好むのは、彼らが親切だからであり、霊長類は自身のためよりも、他者のために[イ]すること。」
- 問3 ③の()内の語を1語で適切な形に直しなさい。
- 問4 下線部④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5 人間とその他の霊長類の行動の違いをまとめた次の表の[ア]～[エ]内に入る日本語をそれぞれ5字以内で書きなさい。

人間	その他の霊長類
見知らぬ人を見ると緊張するかもしれないが、[ア]ことも追い払うこともない。	敵を[ア]ことや追い払うことで自分たちの場所を守ろうとする。
[イ]によって支配される[ウ]集団を作り、難しい作業ができる。	[イ]は集団のメンバーに[エ]を指示しない。

- 問6 (⑤)内に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選びなさい。
ア However イ For example ウ Unfortunately エ By the way
- 問7 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. Human ancestors were able to survive because they were as strong as other animals.
2. Not only primates but also other animals can be kind to others.
3. People think they have to be good to others because they want to be a group leader.
4. Humans are the most powerful species on the earth because we can work well with others.

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		問2	③		⑤				
	問3	④	～ not [].
		⑦	～important to [].
問4	ア		イ		ウ					
問5	1		2		3		4			
6	問1		問2	ア		イ				
	問3									
	問4	～building [].
	問5	ア				イ			ウ	
エ										
問6										
問7	1		2		3		4			

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英語 解答例

1	1	ア	2	ウ	3	ウ	4	イ	
2	1	エ	2	エ	3	イ	4	イ	
3	1	with		2	close		3	last	
	4	take		5	by				
4	1	ア		2	イ		3	ウ	
5	問1	エ		問2	③	オ		⑤	イ
	問3	④ ~ not [want other ants to waste time and energy].							
		⑦ ~important to [save as many people as possible].							
	問4	ア	地震	イ	多すぎる	ウ	誰を	助ける	
問5	1	○		2	×		3	×	
6	問1	ウ		問2	ア	協力	イ	行動	
	問3	is							
	問4	~building [to save a person they don't know].							
	問5	ア	攻撃する	イ	リーダー	ウ	大きな		
		エ	すべきこと						
	問6	イ							
	問7	1	×		2	○		3	×
							4	○	

- ①~④ 各2点
- ⑤ 問1~4 各3点
問5 各2点
- ⑥ 問2~5 各3点
問1, 3, 6, 7 各2点

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