

ENGLISH  
EXAMINATION  
(QUESTION PAPERS)

I. (リスニング問題) これから放送される対話を聞いて、それに関する質問の答えとして最も適切なものを A から D の中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、対話と質問は 2 回ずつ放送されます。

1. A. He studied abroad.  
B. He watches TV shows.  
C. He studies very hard.  
D. He has a French girlfriend.
2. A. He wants to eat lunch.  
B. He wants to eat breakfast.  
C. He wants to open a sushi restaurant.  
D. He wants to go to a sushi restaurant.
3. A. She's never played basketball before.  
B. She's too busy to practice.  
C. She isn't tall enough to play basketball.  
D. She isn't very good at basketball.

II. (リスニング問題) これから放送される英文を聞き、それに関する質問 (Q1, Q2) の答えとして最も適切なものを A から D の中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、英文と質問は 2 回ずつ放送されます。

- Q1. A. The woman went to Japan.  
B. The woman's son went to Japan.  
C. Kota went to Japan.  
D. Akiko went to Japan.

- Q2. A. Akiko is his younger sister.  
B. His sister is cute.  
C. He said his sister's age.  
D. He asked the woman's age.

III. 次の英文の空所に入る適切な語 (句) を次のア～エの中から 1 つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。

1. When was this tower ( )?  
ア. build            イ. be building        ウ. building            エ. built
2. George is the best player in soccer. ( ) player can play soccer better than he.  
ア. Another        イ. Any other        ウ. No other            エ. Some other
3. You and your daughter were enjoying the show, ( )?  
ア. did they        イ. weren't you        ウ. didn't you            エ. were they
4. My son was afraid ( ) a bicycle by himself.  
ア. ride            イ. for riding        ウ. to riding            エ. of riding
5. My brother ( ) to help him with his homework.  
ア. asked me        イ. said me            ウ. told to me            エ. wanted to me

IV. AとBの関係がCとDの関係と同じになるように、空所に適切な語を一語入れなさい。

	A	B	C	D
1.	three	third	twenty	( )
2.	short	shorter	heavy	( )
3.	you	yours	they	( )
4.	walk	walking	lie	( )
5.	come	came	sleep	( )

V. 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に適切な語を一語入れなさい。

1. I couldn't understand the book because it was very difficult.  
The book was ( ) difficult for me to understand.
2. He kindly invited me to dinner.  
He was kind ( ) to invite me to dinner.
3. He left his hometown when he was twenty years old.  
He left his hometown at the ( ) of twenty.
4. You will get to the station in ten minutes on foot.  
( ) will take you ten minutes to get to the station on foot.
5. I missed the bus yesterday morning because I got up late.  
I wasn't ( ) time for the bus yesterday morning because I got up late.

VI. 次の日本語に合うように、それぞれ下の語(句)を並べ替えて[ ]内を補い、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答は[ ]内のAとBに入るものの記号を答えなさい。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。

1. 彼はなんてスキーが上手なんだろう。  
[ \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ ]!  
ア. he    イ. a    ウ. what    エ. good    オ. is    カ. skier
2. 彼はその本を買うお金を私に貸してくれた。  
He [ \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ ] the book.  
ア. buy    イ. money    ウ. lent    エ. some    オ. to    カ. me
3. あなたは美術館を訪ねることに興味がありますか。  
[ \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ ]?  
ア. interested    イ. art museums    ウ. in    エ. visiting    オ. you    カ. are
4. 今日私は犬の世話をしなければならない。  
I [ \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ ] today.  
ア. of    イ. my dog    ウ. to    エ. care    オ. have    カ. take

VII. 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

1. 私は最初の問題が一番難しいと思います。
2. あなたはどんなカバンを探しているのですか。
3. 彼はサッカー部に入ることに決めた。
4. もう少し早く寝たらどうですか。

VIII. 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

We want our children to grow to be \*responsible adults. To live, work, and play with others, they must learn to \*cooperate. One of our jobs as parents is to teach \*cooperation. Cooperation means ( a ). It doesn't mean that parents just tell them what to do. Children can be responsible for some of their own problems. You and your child can talk together and ( b ).  
(A) Cooperation [ fun / make / more / can / family life ].

When you have a problem with your child, decide how to \*deal with it. First, ask yourself, "Who does this problem belong to? Me? Or my child?" \*In other words, who "owns" the problem?

#### CASE1

Owen is 11. He takes the bus to school. Mom got (B) a phone call from the bus driver. He told her that Owen has been a troublemaker on the bus. The driver has seen Owen and other kids shouting and fighting. Owen has thrown books and pushed people. The bus driver has told Owen he will \*be reported if he ( c ) again.

What can Mom do for him? Mom can talk with Owen. She can tell him about the bus driver's call. She can ask what is happening. Owen may be looking for power. Or, he may be fighting because he is afraid of the other boys. Talking will help Mom find out what is going on. Mom can tell Owen his choices: to ( d ) or be kicked off the bus.

#### CASE2

Bill's dad came in the door from work. (C) Bill was sitting in front of the TV, crying. "You must be watching something very sad," his dad said to him. "It's not the TV," cried Bill. "It's Tom and Artie. They went to play ball. They didn't even call me. Nobody likes me." Bill began to cry harder. Dad felt bad. But he knew he ( e ). Dad knew that Bill owned the problem of getting along with friends.

What can Dad do? Dad can keep listening to Bill's feelings. If Bill wants help, Dad can help him think of ways ( f ). He can tell Bill that he loves and respects him. But Dad can't change how Bill's friends act. Bill has to make and keep friends for himself.

Deciding who owns problems helps you know what to do. (D) It helps your child become \*independent. If you own the problem, you need to take action. If your child owns the problem, you may want your child to \*cope alone. Or, you may want to help your child solve it. (E) Another way to solve a problem is to talk about it with your child. You ( g ), talk, and agree about a way to solve the problem.

Notes: responsible 責任のある cooperate 協力する cooperation 協力 deal with ~を扱う  
in other words つまり be reported 通報される independent 自立した  
cope うまく対処する

問1 文中の(a)~(g)の空所に入る適切なものを次のア~キの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお選択肢はそれぞれ一度しか使えない。

- ア. take the time to listen      イ. solve problems      ウ. to get along with his friends  
エ. listen to the bus driver      オ. couldn't solve this problem      カ. fights on the bus  
キ. working together

問2 下線部(A)の[ ]内の語(句)を意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

問3 下線部(B)が指す内容を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

問4 下線部(C)に「ビルはテレビの前に座って泣いていた。」とあるが、その理由を日本語で答えなさい。

問5 下線部(D)が示す内容を次のア~ウの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. 親が子どもの問題に対して行動を起こすこと  
イ. 誰の問題であるのかをはっきりさせること  
ウ. 子どもが親の指示をよく聞いて行動すること

問6 下線部(E)を日本語にしなさい。

IX. 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Many young people look forward ( a ) getting their driver's license. Some people even train to get a license to sail a boat or fly an airplane. These people need to have special skills for controlling these machines and must receive special training. However, sometime in the future there will be \*remote, computerized devices for controlling the machines such as cars, boats, or even airplanes. If we have such devices, we won't need any human drivers, captains, or pilots. Such devices are called "drones."

The idea of a drone began with Nikola Tesla. Tesla was a great engineer and he is most often known ( b ) his \*research in \*electricity. (A)He had many important ideas about how to use electricity. In 1898, (B)Tesla [ done / the world / be / what / can / showed ] with the power of wireless communication through \*radio waves. In New York, he invited many people to show the power of radio waves through his \*experiment. He was able to move a small boat through a pool of water by using only a remote-controller and radio waves. (C)It was a great surprise to all the people watching the experiment.

Tesla thought that it would be possible to use remote control \*vehicles in the future, and it has become \*reality. ( c ) the day of Tesla's small boat experiment, governments have used drones for \*military purposes. In 2006, drones began to be used for \*non-military purposes. For example, in times of \*emergency such as earthquakes or hurricanes, they can be used to bring food and water safely to the people in remote places. Firefighters can use drones to put out fires in large forests or mountains.

(D)Recently, the use of drones has increased even more. Now we are able to get licenses to use drones. Many photographers use drones to take pictures and videos from the air. \*Delivery companies are beginning to use drones to deliver packages. Shipping companies have plans to use drone ships to bring cargo across the oceans.

Over the years, many children worldwide have enjoyed ( d ) with remote-controlled toys, such as cars, boats and robots. Tesla invented this technology and it all began with the experiment in 1898. In the future it will be used in every corner of our lives and surely change our world.

Notes: remote, computerized device 遠隔操作のコンピュータ装置 research 研究  
electricity 電気 radio wave 電波 experiment 実験 vehicle 乗物 reality 現実  
military purpose 軍事目的 non-military purpose 非軍事目的 emergency 緊急事態  
delivery 配達

問1 文中の(a)~(d)の空所に入る適切なものを次のア~エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) ア. for                      イ. in                      ウ. with                      エ. to  
(b) ア. to                      イ. for                      ウ. on                      エ. as  
(c) ア. Since                      イ. For                      ウ. Without                      エ. Before  
(d) ア. in playing                      イ. to playing                      ウ. playing                      エ. to play

問2 下線部(A),(D)を日本語にしなさい。

問3 下線部(B)が次の日本語の意味になるように [ ]内の語(句)を並べかえて適切な英文にしなさい。

「テスラは世界に何ができるかを示した」

問4 下線部(C)が指す内容を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

問5 本文の内容と一致するものを次のア~オから2つ選び記号で答えなさい。

- ア. テスラは遠隔操作の技術は近い将来無用のものになるだろうと考えていた。  
イ. 2006年以前はドローンの使用は主に軍事目的であった。  
ウ. テスラによる実験は観客に大きな失望をもたらした。  
エ. 旅客用の飛行機には人間のパイロットが将来も必ず必要だと考えられている。  
オ. 2006年からは山火事の消火活動にドローンが使われている。