

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. Haneda.
B. Keisei-Takasago.
C. Narita.
D. Aoto.
2. A. Leave with Linda.
B. Leave Linda's purse.
C. Steal Linda's purse.
D. Call Linda.
3. A. She was hoping to have steak.
B. She doesn't want to wait in line.
C. The line is going too quickly.
D. The restaurant is big.

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. Zoos in Japan.
B. Jungles in South America.
C. Shizuoka prefecture.
D. Hot baths all around Japan.

- Q2. A. About 10 years.
B. About 20 years.
C. About 40 years.
D. About 60 years.

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. I enjoyed () him at the party last night.
ア. to talk イ. talking ウ. to talk with エ. talking with
2. That is the car () for me by my father.
ア. to buy イ. buying ウ. bought エ. buy
3. You have to wait () she comes back.
ア. without イ. by ウ. until エ. while
4. I asked her () me with my homework.
ア. to help イ. helping ウ. help to エ. helping to
5. You () go out to see the movie tonight. You have an important test tomorrow.
ア. would イ. should not ウ. would not エ. should

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.	book	books	life	()
2.	I	myself	we	()
3.	good	best	little	()
4.	break	broken	rise	()
5.	one	first	five	()

V. 次の各組の英文の空所内に共通して入る単語を書きなさい。

1. This T-shirt is too small for me. Please show me ()
Will you have () cup of tea?
2. What () of movie do you want to see?
He was () enough to help me clean the room.
3. It has been a long time since I saw you ().
I couldn't answer the () question.
4. She worked very () before the exam.
It was () to believe her story.
5. My room () south and gets a lot of sun.
My uncle () after my dog while we are away on a trip.

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. 彼はその知らせを聞いてとても悲しそうに見えた。
[_____ A _____ _____ B _____].
ア. sad イ. very ウ. he エ. the news オ. at カ. looked
2. 私は昨晚食べるものが何もなかった。
[_____ A _____ _____ B _____] night.
ア. nothing イ. eat ウ. I エ. had オ. last カ. to
3. これは私が昨日買った本です。
[_____ A _____ _____ B _____].
ア. I イ. bought ウ. this エ. yesterday オ. the book カ. is
4. 駅に着くのになどのどれくらいの時間がかかりますか。
[_____ A _____ _____ B _____] get to the station?
ア. long イ. to ウ. how エ. it オ. take カ. does

VII. 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

1. あなたの友達は大学を卒業したのですか。
2. 私の兄は夏休みの間東京に滞在した。
3. 私は明日の朝早起きするつもりだ。
4. 彼にとってこの宿題を終えるのは難しかった。

VIII. 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

There are eighteen *species of penguin in the world today. Two species — the Adélie and the Emperor penguins — live in *Antarctica, but the others live in the southern oceans, and they spend most of their time (sometimes as much as 80 % of it) in the sea. All penguins have black backs and white fronts; this helps to protect them when they are in the water, because it is difficult to see them from above or from below. (A)They do not have [ア. fly イ. wings and tails ウ. birds エ. that オ. as カ. the same] in the air; they have little short wings and tails, and big feet which help them to ‘fly’ in the water. But different species have different colors on their heads, and penguins can be as small as a chicken or as big as a small child.

It is often funny to watch penguins (i) because their bodies look fat and uncomfortable. But in the water it is very different. Penguins stopped flying and began to live in the water about fifty million years ago, and their bodies have slowly changed. Now the water moves easily over their bodies, and this means they can travel very fast; as much as twenty-four kilometers per hour. They can also travel a long way. Emperor penguins, for example, can stay at sea for a month and travel almost 1,600 kilometers.

(B)They can dive very well, too. Scientists have studied Emperor penguins, and these birds can stay under water for as much as eleven minutes at a time, and can dive down 540 meters. Penguin eyes can see very well, both in the air and in the water, and they have heavy bones that help them to dive down deep.

Penguins are not usually afraid of people. (C)In fact, they are often interested in people and will come to see what they are doing. Because of this it has been (ii) in the past for people to take their eggs or even to catch the birds. For example, (D)in 1867 in the Falkland Islands people killed 405,000 penguins to get the oil from their bodies. The birds almost disappeared from the islands.

Today there are different dangers for penguins. One problem is that they have lost some of the places to leave their eggs. Another danger is that animals like rats and dogs eat the eggs and young birds. But scientists are now worried about a new problem — changes in (iii). Warmer seas mean less food for penguins, and so their numbers are becoming less. (E)This is the biggest problem for penguins that live in the coldest places, like Emperor penguins. Emperor penguins can stay alive when it is as cold as -60°C . We must hope that warmer weather does not mean (iv) for these surprising birds.

Notes: species 種 Antarctica 南極大陸

問 1 空所 (i) ~ (iv) に入る語 (句) として適切なものを次のア~エから 1 つ選び記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| (i) | ア. at night | イ. on land | ウ. with people | エ. on the wing |
| (ii) | ア. easy | イ. difficult | ウ. expensive | エ. impossible |
| (iii) | ア. the places | イ. the danger | ウ. the eggs | エ. the weather |
| (iv) | ア. the eggs | イ. the success | ウ. the end | エ. the happiness |

問 2 下線部(A)が次の日本語の意味になるように [] 内の語 (句) を適切に並べ替え、正しい順序を記号で答えなさい。

「ペンギンには空中を飛ぶ鳥と同じような羽や尾がない」

問 3 下線部(B)を次のように書き換えたとき、空所内に入る語を書きなさい。

⇒ They are very () () diving, too.

問 4 下線部(C)を日本語にしなさい。

問 5 下線部(D)は何を目的に行われたのか、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 6 下線部(E)を日本語にしなさい。

問 7 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. Penguins were able to fly in the air a long time ago.
- イ. All the species of penguins in the world live in Antarctica.
- ウ. Penguins can see very well with their eyes in the water, but not in the air.
- エ. Emperor penguins can live in places as cold as -60°C .
- オ. These days the eggs of penguins are safe from the attacks by other animals.

IX. 次の〔1〕、〔2〕の英文を読んで、それぞれ設問に答えなさい。

〔1〕 By May 2021, more than 3,000,000 people around the world died from the new *coronavirus. The number of deaths was about 600,000 people in the U.S. and 1,000,000 in Europe. On the other hand, the number of deaths was not as (A) in Japan and other East Asian countries.

We do not understand the reason for the low death *rate in East Asia. Some researchers think that it is because of (B)Asian cultures. Many people in Japan and China wear masks, but masks are not common in North America and Europe. Masks are helpful because the virus enters the body (C) the nose and mouth. Another reason may be that Asian people do not shake hands. People touch their face many times every day, and that carries the virus to their nose and mouth.

On the other hand, the coronavirus can be more dangerous for people in North America and Europe. All people in the world do not have the same risk of illness. For example, *skin cancer is a very dangerous illness for people in Europe, but it is not as dangerous for people in Africa.

*Experts from all over the world are studying (D)this mystery. But the reason is very difficult to find. However, we can be sure that washing hands and wearing a mask in crowds is very helpful.

Notes: coronavirus コロナウイルス rate 率 skin cancer 皮膚がん expert 専門家

問 1 空所(A)に入る語として適切なものを次のア～エから 1 つ選び記号で答えなさい。

ア. many イ. long ウ. high エ. small

問 2 下線部(B)の具体例を 2 つ、日本語で書きなさい。

問 3 空所(C)に入る語として適切なものを次のア～エから 1 つ選び記号で答えなさい。

ア. on イ. in ウ. into エ. through

問 4 下線部(D)の内容を日本語で書きなさい。

〔2〕 The coronavirus has become a very big problem around the world. Because of this, handwashing with *soap has become very important. (A)Parents, teachers, and leaders are [ア. their hands イ. a day ウ. telling エ. to wash オ. everyone カ. many times]. Many famous people have made songs and videos about handwashing.

Handwashing is important, but it is not easy for some people in the world. “Handwashing with soap is one of the cheapest and most effective things you can do,” said a *director at *UNICEF. “It can protect you and others against coronavirus and other diseases.” However, there are billions of people in the world who cannot (B)do this.

UNICEF says that 40 percent of the world’s people, (C) 3 *billion, do not have a handwashing place with water and soap at home. Also, 47 percent of schools do not have a place for handwashing, and 16 percent of healthcare centers do not have handwashing places for patients. Many people in developing countries are getting sick because they cannot wash their hands.

Until now, UNICEF has taught people in developing countries the importance of handwashing. But even now, developing countries still need help. Japan and other countries should give help so that all people around the world can wash their hands.

Notes: soap 石けん director 局長 UNICEF ユニセフ、国連児童基金 billion 10 億

問 1 下線部(A)の[]内の語(句)を並べ替えて意味の通る文を作り、正しい順序を記号で答えなさい。

問 2 下線部(B)の内容を日本語で書きなさい。

問 3 空所(C)に入る適切なものを次のア～エから 1 つ選び記号で答えなさい。

ア. and イ. or ウ. but エ. for

問 4 次の設問に英語で答えなさい。

1. What have many famous people done to tell the importance of washing their hands?
2. What is happening to a lot of people in developing countries because they can’t wash their hands?

1

W: Excuse me, I think I missed my stop. I'm going to Haneda, but we are stopping at Keisei-Takasago station.

M: Well, this train is a limited express train to Narita. You've taken the wrong train.

W: Oh, no. What should I do, then?

M: Get off here and go towards Aoto. From there you can take the airport line.

Question: Where does the woman want to go?

2

M: Hey Audrey, is this your purse?

W: No, that's not mine. It's Linda's.

M: Uh oh. She left already. Do you think she will come back for it?

W: I don't know. I should take it with me. I'll call her to let her know I have it.

Question: What is the woman going to do now?

3

W: Wow! The line for the restaurant is out the door. Are you sure you want to eat here?

M: Well, I was really hoping to have steak tonight.

W: Well, I'm hungry. We should find somewhere else to eat. The line is too long.

M: I'm sure the line will go quickly. It's a big restaurant.

Question: Why does the woman want to eat somewhere else?

これは、対話を聞き、その質問に対して最も適切な答えを選ぶ形式です。

1

- A. Haneda.
- B. Keisei-Takasago.
- C. Narita.
- D. Aoto.

2

- A. Leave with Linda.
- B. Leave Linda's purse.
- C. Steal Linda's purse.
- D. Call Linda.

3

- A. She was hoping to have steak.
- B. She doesn't want to wait in line.
- C. The line is going too quickly.
- D. The restaurant is big.

Capybaras are known as the world's biggest rodent. How did a large rat become such a superstar in Japan? In 2006, the number of capybaras kept in Japan was 126. That number jumped to 422 in 2016. Japan has kept capybaras in zoos since the early 1960s. But how an animal whose home is the tropical jungle of South America became popular in Japan started at Izu Shaboten Zoo in Shizuoka prefecture. In 1982, a worker was cleaning the capybara exhibition and noticed the animals liked the hot water. They discovered that capybaras could survive Japanese winters if the zoos could provide hot baths for them. Today, capybaras can be found soaking in hot baths in zoos all around Japan.

Question 1: Where are capybaras from?

Question 2: How long have Japanese zoos kept capybaras?

これは、放送される英文を聴き、(1)～(2)の問いに答えよ。

1

- A. Zoos in Japan.
- B. Jungles in South America.
- C. Shizuoka prefecture.
- D. Hot baths all around Japan.

2

- A. About 10 years.
- B. About 20 years.
- C. About 40 years.
- D. About 60 years.