

(QUESTION PAPERS)

I. リスニング問題

(A) 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当なものを 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. Talking to a clerk at a post office.
B. Getting some money at a bank.
C. Booking a trip at a travel agency.
D. Giving directions to a taxi driver.
2. A. At Mr. Sato's house.
B. At the supermarket.
C. In her classroom.
D. At a local farm.
3. A. To teach the students about art.
B. To make the lessons interesting.
C. To help the students with their homework.
D. To prepare the students for presentations.
4. A. Sell an apple pie in the morning.
B. Order an apple pie for tomorrow.
C. Look for something else in the shop.
D. Buy an apple-peanut fritter.
5. A. She didn't have to work late last night.
B. She fell asleep on the train.
C. She had enough money to take a taxi.
D. She had to walk home from work.

(B) これから放送される英文を聞いて、それに関する質問 < Q1, Q2 > の答えとして最も適当なものを 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. It is a convenient time to get volunteers.
B. It is when the snow will be melting.
C. It is when the school year is ending for students.
D. It is when people go camping in tents.

- Q2. A. Yes, they must.
B. Yes, and drinks.
C. No, they must not.
D. No, but they can.

II. 次の各組の下線部の発音が 3 つとも同じ場合は A、1 つだけ違う場合は B、3 つとも違う場合は C として記号で答えなさい。

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. ① <u>money</u> | ② <u>close</u> | ③ <u>song</u> |
| 2. ① <u>character</u> | ② <u>stomach</u> | ③ <u>speech</u> |
| 3. ① <u>sugar</u> | ② <u>chef</u> | ③ <u>sheet</u> |
| 4. ① <u>father</u> | ② <u>animal</u> | ③ <u>same</u> |

Ⅲ. 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に入る適語を答えなさい。

1. Health is the most important of all.
Health is more important than () else.
2. Why do you use a smartphone?
() do you use a smartphone for?
3. We have been friends for ten years.
It's been ten years () we became friends.
4. John doesn't play basketball as well as Sam.
Sam is a () basketball player than John.
5. Whose house is this?
Who does this house () to?

Ⅳ. 次の各組の対話が成り立つように、空所に入る適語を答えなさい。

1. A: I'd like to () you to my sister. This is Jane.
B: Nice to meet you, Jane. I'm Beth.
2. A: Where is Jack? I need to talk to him.
B: He has left home () school.
3. A: What a nice apartment you live in!
B: Thank you. Please make () at home.
4. A: May I speak to Mr. Anderson, please?
B: Sorry, he's () to Tokyo. He'll be back tomorrow.
5. A: Do you mind opening the door for me?
B: Of () not. Shall I carry one of your bags?

Ⅴ. 次の日本語の意味に合うように、それぞれ下の語(句)を並べ替えて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、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。)

1. このバスに乗れば駅に行けます。
[A] B] .
ア. take イ. the station ウ. this bus エ. will オ. you カ. to
2. 昨日あなたが見た映画はどうでしたか。
[A] B] ?
ア. like イ. the movie ウ. how エ. yesterday オ. did カ. you saw キ. you
3. 私の英語は通じなかった。
[A] B] .
ア. make イ. myself ウ. in エ. I オ. understood カ. English キ. couldn't
4. こんなに暑い夏は初めてです。
[A] B] .
ア. had イ. the hottest ウ. is エ. ever オ. we have カ. summer キ. this

Ⅵ. 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

1. 教室を出る時は、電気を消してください。
2. この問題を3分で解くなんて、私にはできません。
3. 母が作ったケーキをもう一切れいかがですか。

VII. 次の文章を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

I'll never forget the day Mom made me go to a birthday party. I was in Mrs. Black's third grade class in Wichita Falls, Texas, and I brought home a letter of invitation. "(A)I'm not going," I said. "She's a new girl named Ruth, and Mary and Lisa aren't going. She asked the whole class, all 36 of us."

As Mom studied the handmade invitation, she looked strangely sad. Then she *announced, "Well, you are going! I'll pick up a present tomorrow." I couldn't believe it. I was so sure I'd just die if I had to go. But nothing could change Mom's mind.

When Saturday arrived, Mom woke me up and showed me the pretty pink mirror-brush-and-comb set. She bought it for \$9.98. She made me wrap it nicely.

She drove me over in her yellow car. Ruth (1) the door and *motioned me to follow her. The living room was filled with the sun. The biggest cake I ever saw sat on one table. It was decorated with nine pink candles, a *messily printed Happy Birthday Ruthy. Thirty-six cups filled with homemade candy were near the cake — each one with a name on it. (B)This won't be too bad — once everyone gets here, I thought.

"Where's your mom?" I asked Ruth. She looked down at the floor and said, "Well, she isn't well."
"Oh... Where's your dad?" "He's gone."

Then there was a silence, *except for a few coughs from behind a closed door. Some 15 minutes passed ... then 10 more. *No one else was coming.* How could I (2) here? Then I heard *muffled sobs. I looked up and saw Ruth's *tear-streaked face. Instantly my eight-year-old heart was full of *sympathy for Ruth and filled with rage at my 35 selfish classmates. (C)I stood up and *proclaimed at the top of my lungs, "Who needs them?" Ruth's surprised look changed to excited agreement.

There we were — two small girls and a very big cake, 36 candy-filled cups, lots of food and drinks, games to play and prizes to win. We started with the cake. I sang "Happy Birthday" while Ruthy (D)she was no longer just plain Ruth) made a wish and blew out candles. She was all smiles.

Time flew and it was noon. Mom was *honking outside in front of the house. After I gathered up all my *goodies and thanked Ruthy repeatedly, I dashed to the car. I was so happy.

"I won all the games! Well, Ruthy won the last game, but she said (E)(win / the birthday girl / to / fair / wasn't / for / it) a prize, so she gave it to me. Mom, she just loved the mirror set. I was the only one there — out of Mrs. Black's whole third-grade class. And I can't wait to tell every one of them what a great party they (3)!"

Mom *pulled over, stopped the car and hugged me tight. With tears in her eyes, she said "I'm so (4) you!"

On that day I learned that one person could really make a difference. I made a big difference in Ruthy's ninth birthday, and Mom made a big difference in my life.

NOTES: announce 告げる motion 身ぶり で示す messily 乱雑に except for ~ ~を除いては
muffled sobs 声を押さえたすすり泣き tear-streaked 涙の筋のついた sympathy 同情
rage 怒り proclaim 宣言する honk (車の)クラクションを鳴らす
goodies (パーティーの)景品 pull over 車を道路わきに寄せる

1. (1)~(4)の空所に入る語(句)として最も適切なものを次の中から選び、番号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) 1. broke | 2. closed | 3. knocked on | 4. answered |
| (2) 1. get out of | 2. take care of | 3. look out | 4. come in |
| (3) 1. enjoyed | 2. held | 3. missed | 4. joined |
| (4) 1. worried about | 2. proud of | 3. sorry for | 4. angry with |

2. 下線部(A)の“going”の後に省略されている語句(4語)を答えなさい。

3. 下線部(B)のように主人公が判断した理由を次の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. クラスメイト全員がパーティーの招待状を受け取っているから。
イ. 大きなお祝いのケーキや手作りのお菓子がとても美味しいから。
ウ. 他のクラスメイトもプレゼントを持ってくるに違いないから。
エ. 出席者が皆楽しめるようにパーティーの準備がされていたから。

4. 下線部(C)の行動の理由を日本語で答えなさい。

5. 下線部(D)を日本語に直しなさい。

6. (E)のかっこ内の語(句)を意味が通るように並べ替えなさい。

Ⅷ. 次の文章を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

When we are satisfied with our life, we say that we are happy. Happiness is something we all want. In any country, if you look at popular magazines, posters and *advertisements, you will see that many of them try to give us a happy feeling. It seems that people all around the world share the same wish.

(A) Down the ages, people have tried to become happy in two ways. Both those ways *have to do with things around us. The first way says that happiness comes from having many nice things that we want. *The nicer they are, the better. They will make us feel good. In this view, unhappiness is a kind of empty hole inside us, and we try to fill it. The second way sees things differently. (B) Happiness cannot come that way, it says, because the hole inside us cannot be filled with such things. Something else must be put into it.

Through the ages, people have followed one or other of these ways. Today, in many parts of the world, people follow the first way. Names can be different, but the idea is the same. "Nice things" may be called "*luxuries". To make things nicer, we need to *improve them. Improvement never stops, (C) we always need to go on making nice things.

(D) Improvement can mean different things to different people. In some countries, for instance, the standard of living is poor. There are still 100 million homeless people in the world today. People really need *decent houses, ways to get clean drinking water, or enough food to feed the family. They also need education for their children. For such people, improvement means getting the basic *necessities for life.

In other countries, however, the standard of living is higher. People already have a lot of things they need to live. Improvement, for them, can mean always wanting to have the latest model. So they are always buying the newest of everything and throwing away things which are not so new.

We must never forget that the way we choose to live affects the world around us. The lives of people, as well as the sea and the forests, or plants and animals, are made better or worse by our way of living. We have seen pictures or TV images of suffering animals, or plants dying because of pollution. We have every right to feel sadness and anger at everything that is happening. At the same time, we should not forget that we are somehow *contributing to the situation by our way of living.

Take the case of poverty.

Every day 40,000 children die because they are not strong enough to resist simple diseases. Each year 12 million children die because they do not have clean water to drink. Every minute ten children die because they cannot get a *vaccination.

There are countless more examples. It is not fair if some people can enjoy a very nice life while others have no chance to (E) do so. It is also wrong if the environment must suffer in order to make that nice life possible. (F) True happiness is not just my happiness. In the end, the nicest life is one that does not forget other people or the world which we live in.

NOTES: advertisements 広告 have to do with ～～と関係がある

The nicer they are, the better. それらが素敵なのであればあるほど、ますます良い。

luxuries ぜいたく品 improve 改善する、向上させる decent きちんとした necessities 必需品 contribute to ～～の一因となる vaccination ワクチン

1. 下線部(A)の意味として最も適切なものを次の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. 年齢をさかのぼると イ. 全ての時代を通じて

ウ. 成年以下の年齢では エ. その時代より前では

2. 下線部(B)を“that way”が指す内容を明らかにさせて日本語に直しなさい。

3. 空所(C)に入る最も適切なものを次の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. but イ. because ウ. so エ. or

4. 下線部(D)に関して、生活水準の低い国と高い国とで“improvement”の意味はどう違うのか、それぞれ日本語で答えなさい。

5. 下線部(E)を文中の語句を使って言い換えなさい。

6. 下線部(F)はどういうことか。日本語で説明しなさい。

7. 本文の内容に合うものには T、合わないものには F を答えなさい。

(1) How we choose to live can affect the world.

(2) Poor people can never be happy.

(3) Rich people don't have to feel sorry for things that are happening.