

ENGLISH

EXAMINATION (QUESTION PAPERS)

I. (リスニング問題) 英文を聞き、その後の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを A～D の中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、英文は 2 回ずつ放送されます。

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A. Have chicken for dinner tomorrow. | B. Eat tacos at a restaurant tomorrow. |
| C. Invite a guest for dinner tomorrow. | D. Cook pasta for dinner tomorrow. |
| 2. A. At a post office. | B. At a school. |
| C. At the bank. | D. At a coffee shop. |
| 3. A. He cannot find his shirt. | B. He does not like his shirt. |
| C. He does not like the color blue. | D. He did laundry on Monday. |
| 4. A. Start work late. | B. Leave work early. |
| C. Leave school early. | D. See a doctor. |
| 5. A. Two. | B. Three. |
| C. Four. | D. Five. |

II. (リスニング問題) 英文を聞き、その後の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを A～D の中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、英文は 2 回ずつ放送されます。

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A. A hotel in Kobe. | B. An aquarium in Osaka. |
| C. A friend's house in Kyoto. | D. A temple in Nara. |
| 2. A. She saw a whale shark. | B. She visited temples. |
| C. She went to museums. | D. She gave crackers to deer. |

III. 次の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、記号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I met a friend of mine () my way to school. | |
| ア. with イ. for ウ. in エ. on | |
| 2. His idea is different () mine. | |
| ア. from イ. on ウ. for エ. of | |
| 3. Study harder, () you'll fail the exam. | |
| ア. and イ. or ウ. so エ. but | |
| 4. He ran as fast as he (). | |
| ア. can イ. want ウ. could エ. must | |
| 5. He has () for five years. | |
| ア. dead イ. been dead ウ. died エ. been died | |
| 6. My father is proud () being rich. | |
| ア. of イ. at ウ. that エ. on | |
| 7. It () \$300 to buy the ticket for the concert. | |
| ア. spent イ. cost ウ. needed エ. took | |

IV. 次のAとBの関係がCとDの関係と同じになるように、空所に適する語を答えなさい。

<A>		<C>	<D>
1. England	Europe	China	()
2. brother	sister	uncle	()
3. speak	spoken	hide	()
4. high	higher	bad	()
5. apple	apples	foot	()

V. 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ内容を表すように、空所に入る語を答えなさい。

1. What do you call this bird in English?
What is this bird () in English?
2. No other mountain in Japan is as high as Mt. Fuji.
Mt. Fuji is the () mountain in Japan.
3. How fast he runs!
What a fast () he is!
4. Shall I lend you a hand?
Do you () me to lend you a hand?
5. I don't have any money with me now.
I have () money with me now.
6. Let's go swimming tomorrow.
() don't we go swimming tomorrow?

VI. 次の日本語にあうようにそれぞれ下の語(句)を並べ替えて文を完成させ、AとBに入るものの記号を答えなさい。

1. 北海道に生息するヒグマの頭数が、1990年代以降増加している。
The [ア. bears イ. been ウ. has エ. in Hokkaido オ. number of] increasing since 1990s.
The _____ A _____ B _____ increasing since 1990s.
2. 緊急時に備えて、これらの標識を理解しておくことが大事です。
It [ア. for us イ. is ウ. important エ. these signs オ. to understand] in case of emergency.
It _____ A _____ B _____ in case of emergency.
3. マハトマ・ガンジーはその後の多くの人々に影響を与えている人物です。
Mahatma Gandhi is a man [ア. a lot イ. has ウ. influenced エ. of オ. who] people.
Mahatma Gandhi is a man _____ A _____ B _____ people.
4. 昨年、インドの人口が中国の人口を上回った。
The [ア. India イ. larger ウ. of エ. population オ. was] than that of China last year.
The _____ A _____ B _____ than that of China last year.

VII. 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

1. 私は妹に窓を閉めるように頼んだ。
2. 私たちは明日何時に出発すべきですか。
3. これはジョン(John)が私に買ってくれた本です。
4. あなたは来週このホテルに泊まりますか。

VIII. 次の文は tiny houses（小さな家）に関して述べたものです。文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

[i] People were building bigger and bigger houses, and the prices were rising. It was becoming difficult to buy a new house. At the same time, people were starting to think more about the environment. This set the stage for the tiny house *movement.

[ii] They are made of the same *materials as regular houses, but they are much smaller in size. They fit on a very small piece of land, and sometimes they can be moved on *wheels. These tiny houses are much more *reasonable than a regular house, and (A)people sometimes buy them because they are interested in protecting the environment. They don't want to have a lot of *items, and they don't want to use a lot of *resources. Tiny houses are often built in a *neighborhood of tiny houses, so (B)owners enjoy [people / similar interests / living together / have / with / who].

[iii] Tiny houses are designed to include kitchen, living room, bedroom, and bathroom. Sometimes chairs and tables *fold out from the walls, and beds are often built in *lofts. *Appliances such as sinks, toilets, and refrigerators are smaller than usual. *In addition to the small size, there are (C)some weak points to tiny house living. The temperature is often difficult to control, and tiny houses can easily be damaged by natural *disasters like *hurricanes.

[iv] A television show even helped people to build tiny houses. The major reason for their popularity was that people can design their own houses as they like. You can build the house of your dreams with a much smaller amount of money than you need for a (D) one.

Notes: movement 運動 material 材料 wheel 車輪 reasonable 手頃な item 品物
resources 資源 neighborhood 近隣 fold out 広がる loft ロフト、屋根裏
appliance 設備、道具 in addition to ～ ～だけでなく、～に加えて disaster 災害
hurricane ハリケーン

- 本文の[i]～[iv]の空所に入る英文として適切なものを次のア～エの中からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア. Tiny houses are real houses.
イ. As tiny houses became popular, they were seen more and more in the media.
ウ. At the end of the 20th century, large, expensive homes were popular in the United States.
エ. How can all of the necessary things fit into such a small space?
- 下線部(A)の英文を文中の them の内容を明らかにして日本語にきなさい。
- 下線部(B)が次の日本語の意味になるようにかっこ内の語（句）を並べかえ英文を完成させなさい。
「所有者は同じような関心を持つ人々と共に生活することを楽しむ」
- 下線部(C)の具体的な内容を日本語で2点説明きなさい。
- (D) の空所に入る適切な語を次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア. small イ. regular ウ. popular エ. necessary
- 本文の内容と一致するものを次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア. 「小さな家」は通常の家と同様、移動することはできない。
イ. 「小さな家」は所有者が好むデザインで建てることはできない。
ウ. 「小さな家」は通常の家とは違う材料を用いている。
エ. 「小さな家」の建設は通常の家ほど費用がかからない。

IX. 次の2つの記事を読んで設問に答えなさい。

記事 **X**

Swedish scientists did an *experiment on the *Helags Glacier in the north of the country.

The scientists put a special cloth on a part of the glacier during the summer months. The cloth was made of very strong and *durable material which blocked the sun and *UV radiation. It also kept the glacier (A).

The team said that they saved the ice from melting at least 3.5 meters in *height. The ice did not melt thanks to the sheet.

Glaciers are melting all over the world as a result of warmer temperatures. It is important that more people know about the problem because it will be more serious in the future, and people will have to solve it.

Notes: experiment 実験 Helags Glacier ヘラグ氷河 durable 耐久性のある UV radiation 紫外線 height 高さ

記事 **Y**

The COP28 (B)summit took place in the United Arab Emirates. It lasted two weeks. Nearly 200 countries spoke about climate change.

COP28 ended with (C)a deal. Countries must stop using *fossil fuels. (D)It is the only way to stop climate change. The deal says that all nations should reach zero *emissions by 2050. The summit president, Sultan Al Jaber, said that it is a big and *historic response to *the Paris Agreement. Countries did not follow the Paris Agreement.

Some people are happy with the deal. (E)But others say that it does not do enough to stop pollution. Some countries need more help because of changing weather. The next meeting, COP29, will be in Baku, Azerbaijan, next November.

Notes: fossil fuel 化石燃料 emission 排出ガス historic 歴史的に重要な the Paris Agreement パリ協定 (2015年締結)

記事 **X**について答えなさい。

- 実験内容・結果について述べている下の文の空所(i)、(ii)に入る適切な日本語を答えなさい。
実験内容: ヘラグ氷河の一部を、夏の間特殊な(i)で覆いその効果を確かめた。
結果: 覆った部分の氷河は、夏の間 3.5メートル(ii)。
- (A)の空所に入る適切な語(句)を次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア. a secret イ. cold ウ. from freezing エ. melting
- 記事の見出しとして最も適切なものを次のア～ウの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア. People save a glacier イ. People melt a glacier ウ. People solve a glacier

記事 **Y**について答えなさい。

- 下の文は、下線部(B)の単語の意味を説明する文です。空所に入る適切な語を答えなさい。
A summit is an important formal () between leaders of governments from two or more countries.
- 下線部(C)の合意文書として正しい内容を次のア～ウの中から1つ選び記号で答えなさい。
ア. 世界中のすべての国が、化石燃料の使用を今すぐ禁止する。
イ. 温室効果ガスの排出を、2050年までにゼロ状態にする。
ウ. COP29の開催期間を2週間とし、200ヶ国が会議に参加する。
- 下線部(D)が指すことを、日本語で答えなさい。
- 下線部(E)を日本語に直しなさい。
- 記事 **X**または **Y**について、あなたが読んだ感想を10語程度の英語で書きなさい。なお、選んだ記事も明記すること。

(A)You know what to do to *prevent a cold: always wash your hands, eat *nutritious food, and get enough sleep. If you are sick, you should (B) to prevent the *spread of the *germs to other people. As you know, all of these *measures are very important to your health and the health of the people around you.

Of course, you also know why these measures work. Germs can spread easily from person to person, especially in a big city like Tokyo. (C)Many people in Tokyo wear masks in public if they have a cold. In countries like the United States, you can see doctors and nurses wearing masks in hospitals.

It is hard to understand now, but people didn't always know how germs were spread. Until the late 1800s, people thought that *diseases were caused by "bad air" or *poisonous vapors. They didn't know that diseases were caused by *microorganisms such as *bacteria.

In the 1800s, a Hungarian doctor named Ignaz Semmelweis was working at two *maternity clinics in Vienna, Austria. At one clinic there were doctors who took care of sick people and *pregnant women, and they sometimes went directly from *operation to the next. At the other clinic there were *midwives who only took care of pregnant women. Semmelweis found that (D)the *maternal mortality rate was much, much lower at the midwives' clinic.

After carefully *comparing the two clinics, Semmelweis discovered that germs from the sick people spread to the pregnant women through the hands of the doctors. He told the doctors to wash their hands regularly. (E)Within a few months, the mortality rate dropped sharply. This was one of the first steps towards an important new idea: *the germ theory of disease.

In the late 1800s, germ theory made *progress through the work of people like John Snow in England and Louis Pasteur in France. People finally knew that diseases are caused by (F). (G)Now we know it is necessary to wash our hands or wear a mask when we are sick. (H)We should remember [possible / these new ideas / the great people / made / who].

Notes: prevent 防ぐ nutritious 栄養のある spread 蔓延・広まる germ 細菌 measure 対策
disease 病気 poisonous vapor 有毒な蒸気 microorganism 微生物 bacteria バクテリア
maternity clinic 産科医院 pregnant 妊娠した operation 手術 midwives 助産師
maternal mortality rate 母親の死亡率 compare 比較する the germ theory 細菌病原説
progress 進歩

問1 下線部(A)を次のように書き換えたとき、空所に入る適切な語を書きなさい。

You know what to do → You know what ()()()

問2 (B)の空所に入る適切な語句を次のア～エから1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

ア. go to school or work

イ. rest and stay home

ウ. go out with your friends

エ. study hard until late at night

問 3 下線部 (C) で述べられていることの目的は何か、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4 下線部 (D) の理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5 下線部 (E) で述べられていることは何が原因だったのか、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 6 (F) の空所に入る適切な語を 1 語本文中から抜き出して書きなさい。

問 7 下線部 (G) を日本語にしなさい。

問 8 下線部 (H) が次の日本語の意味の英文になるように、空所内の語 (句) を並べかえなさい。

「私たちはこれらの新しい考えを可能にした偉大な人々のことを覚えておくべきだ。」

問 9 本文の内容と一致するものを次のア～エから 1 つ選び記号で答えなさい。

ア. マスク着用が風邪の予防になることは千年以上前から人類に知られていた。

イ. Ignaz Semmelweis は医者が出産した女性を診察することを禁じた。

ウ. 細菌が病気や風邪の原因だということが知られるようになったのは 19 世紀末以降である。

エ. Ignaz Semmelweis は医者よりも助産師の方が衛生観念が進歩していると考えた。