

※注意※

試験開始から10分後にリスニングテストを始めます。それまでに $\boxed{1}$ の問題に目を通して、 $\boxed{2}$ 以降の問題を解いておきなさい。

$\boxed{1}$ リスニング問題 問題は問1～問3まであります。

問1 次の(1)～(4)の対話と質問を聞き、その答えとして適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。対話と質問は1度しか放送されません。

(1) ア Nancy.

イ Judy.

ウ Emily.

エ Emily's sister.

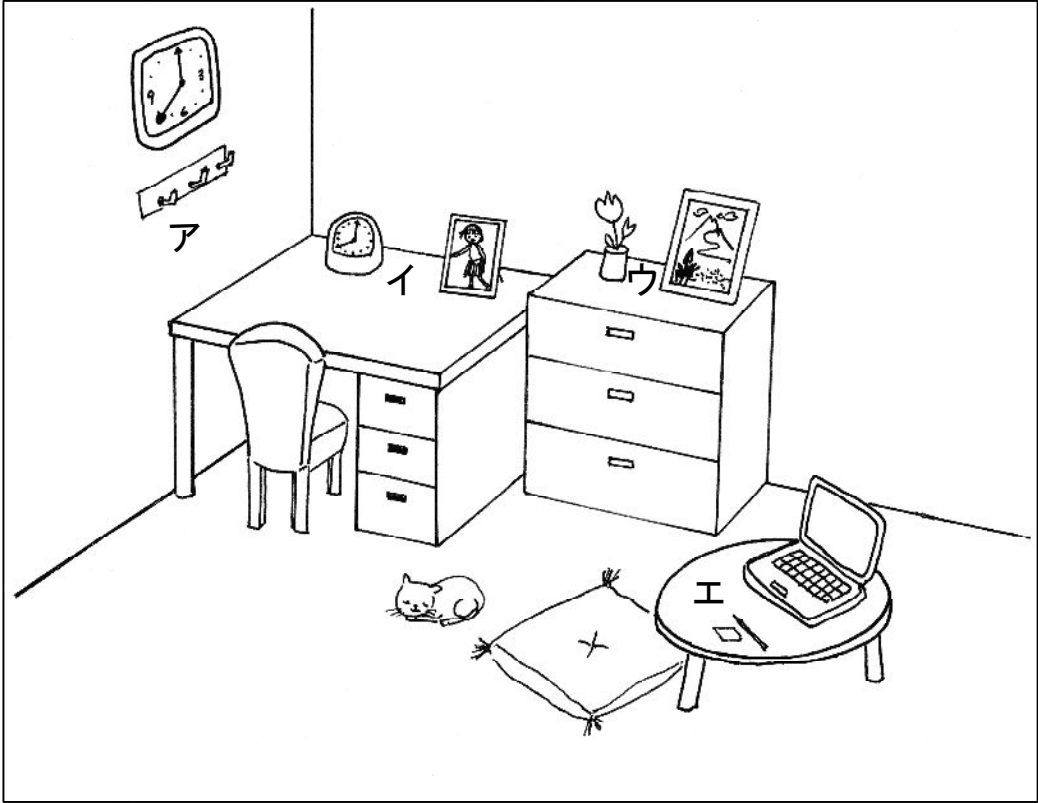
(2) ア Ice cream and an orange.

イ Ice cream and orange juice.

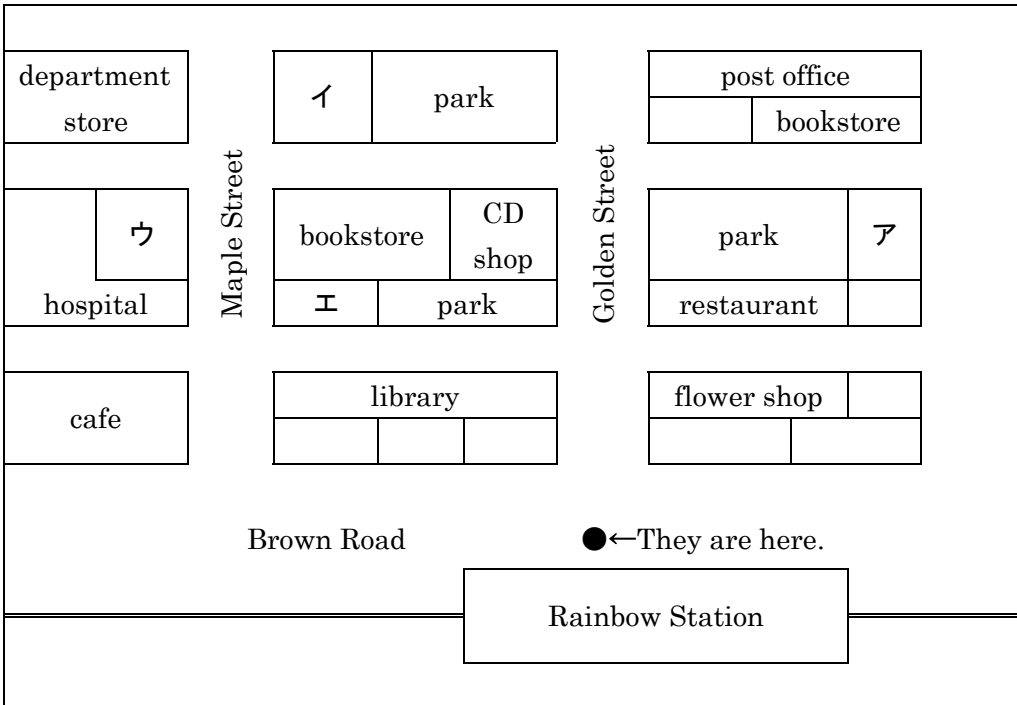
ウ A hot dog, orange juice and ice cream.

エ A hot dog and ice cream.

(3)

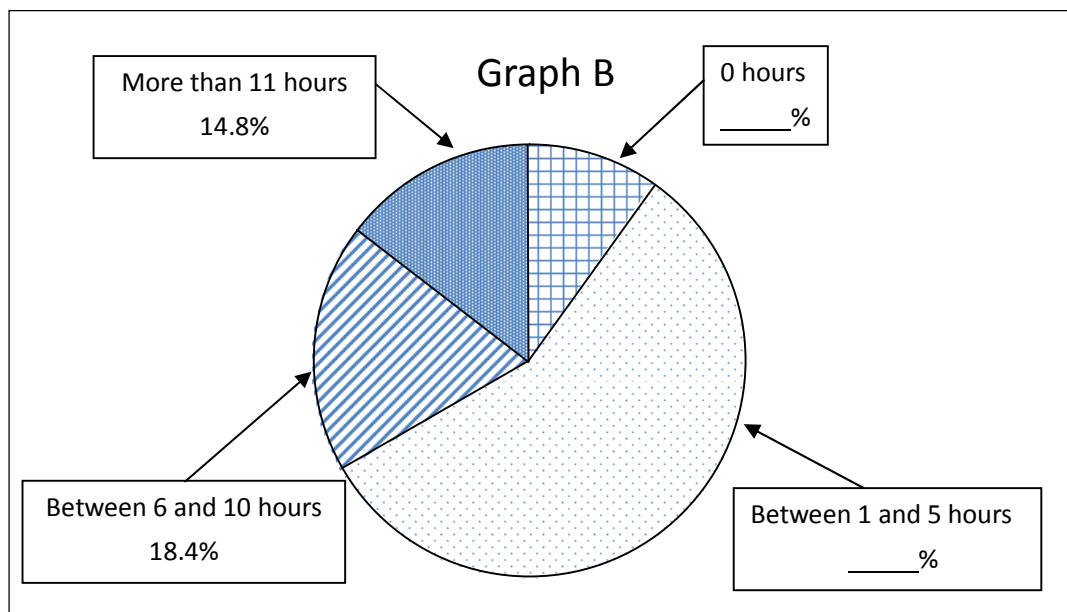
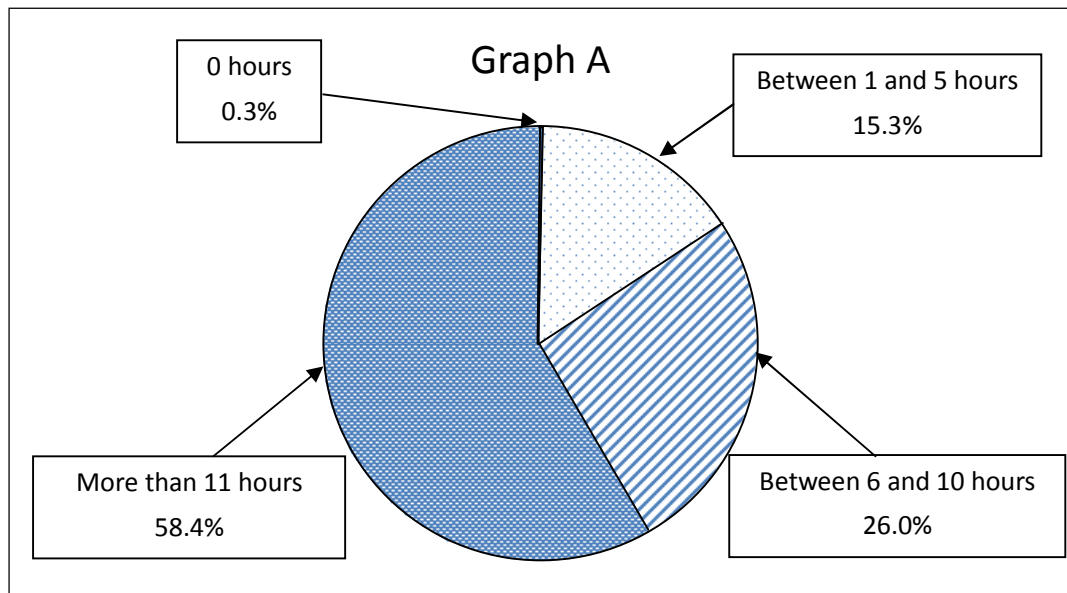


(4)



問2 次の表は、アメリカと日本の大学生の1週間あたりの学習時間について調べたものです。英文と(1)～(3)の質問を聞き、その答えとして適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、英文と質問は2度放送されます。

Study Hours a Week for College Classes



東京大学 大学経営政策研究センター 「全国大学生調査」 2007年より

- (1) ア 0 hours.
イ Between 1 and 5 hours.
ウ Between 6 and 10 hours.
エ More than 11 hours.
- (2) ア She studies longer than Laura does.
イ Her study hours a week are in the second longest group in Japan.
ウ She studies one and a half hours every week.
エ She is a student who doesn't study at all.
- (3) ア 4.2%.
イ 9.7%.
ウ 14.8%.
エ 58.4%.

問3 次の英文は、今から放送される対話の内容をまとめたものです。その対話の内容と一致するように、次の英文の下線部①～④の()内に、それぞれ適切な語を1語ずつ入れなさい。対話は1度しか放送されません。

Tom went to a Japanese restaurant. At first, he couldn't read the names of the food, but the woman who worked there ①() him. He ordered fish with miso-soup and rice. The woman was a ②()() of English, so he asked her ③() she studied English. She began to practice English some years ago. She always talks to ④()() in English when they come to her restaurant. He wants to visit the restaurant with his friends next time.

このページに問題はありません。

2 []内の語を並べかえ、日本語に合う英文を完成させる時、不足している1語があります。その語と、それが何番目に入るかを答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で示してあります。

問1 この国で話されている言語は何ですか。

[what / the / is / language] in this country?

問2 窓を開けていただけませんか。

[window / would / mind / the / you]?

問3 ルーシーはトムにセーターをあげた。

[Lucy / sweater / a / Tom / gave].

問4 父は夜遅くに家に帰ってきた。

[my / night / came / late / father / home].

問5 彼がそう言うのは当然だ。

[it / natural / is / so / to / say / him].

問6 この本は長すぎて1日では読めない。

[it / is / long / book / so / this / I / read / can't] in a day.

3 次の会話文に合うように、()内に入る適切な語をそれぞれ1語答えなさい。

問1

A : Must I return the book by 5:00?

B : No, you don't () to. It's open until 6:00.

問2

A : Hello. May I speak to Mr. Black?

B : I'm sorry. You have the () number.

問3

A : Have you ever () to Himeji Castle?

B : Yes. I visited it last summer.

問4

A : You look pale. What's the matter?

B : I'm feeling sick.

A : Take () of yourself.

4 次の質問に、それぞれ主語と動詞のある英語1文で答えなさい。ただし、問2は5語以上の英語1文で答えなさい。

問1 Which season do you like best in Japan?

問2 (問1の答えに対して) Why?

5 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Do you listen to music when you are sad? Do you get happy to listen to your favorite song? Maybe you listen to music when you feel sick. Does music help you when you want to be happier?

For a long time, doctors have used music to help people. A long time ago, a *Greek doctor played music for his ①sick people. People in other countries also used music for sick people. In World War I and World War II, doctors played music for people ②() were very tired after fighting in the war.

Today some doctors play music for patients in the hospital after *surgery. If sick people listen to *Mozart, maybe they will need less medicine.

What happens when we listen to music? We need food, water and love from other people to live. But do we need music?

In one study, different people listened to different kinds of music and scientists looked at what happened to the body of the person ③(listen) to music. When the person liked a song, the *heartbeat was faster and the body became warmer. The *brain showed that he had a good feeling.

With this study, scientists learned that we can feel good while we are listening to music.

What happens when our lives are difficult? Can music still be a part of life?

Clive Wearing is a British pianist. In 1985, he became very sick and lost his memory. Now ④() of his past life. He can only remember a few seconds of time. He doesn't remember what he was doing one minute ago. For example, if his wife leaves the room and comes back 20 seconds later, ⑤(A)() () () (B) ().

His life is very difficult because of this. He needs a lot of help to live. However, there is one thing that Mr. Wearing can remember. He can still play the piano. He just can't remember how or when he learned to ⑥do this.

People who can't hear can enjoy music, too. *Beethoven, for example, began to lose his hearing when he was about 30 years old and *completely lost his hearing before he became 50. But he kept writing and playing music and became a great music writer.

When people listened to Beethoven's famous *symphony for the first time, the listeners gave him a big *applause, but he didn't hear it. When someone looked at him to tell him about the listeners, he saw that they were giving him applause and he cried.

How can those people enjoy music? They can feel the *vibrations in their brains when music is played. In this way, all people can enjoy music.

(出典：THE MAGIC OF MUSIC Genevieve Kocienda 一部改変)

*Greek ギリシャの *surgery 外科手術 *Mozart モーツァルト
*heartbeat 心拍 *brain 脳 *Beethoven ベートーベン
*completely 完全に *symphony 交響曲 *applause 拍手
*vibration 振動

問1 下線部①を表す1語を本文中から抜き出さない。

問2 下線部②に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

問3 下線部③を適切な形にしない。

問4 下線部④に入る語句として適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア he can remember everything
- イ he can remember something
- ウ he can remember nothing
- エ he can remember many things

問5 下線部⑤について、以下の[]内の語を意味の通る文になるよう並べかえ、英文を完成させなさい。解答欄には、(A)と(B)に入る語をそれぞれ答えなさい。

「彼は、彼女が誰かわからない」

[doesn't / who / she / he / is / know]

問6 下線部⑥の内容を表す3語を本文中から抜き出さない。

問7 次の英文のうち本文の内容と一致するものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Sad people must listen to music to be happier.
- イ Doctors use music to give sick people more medicine.
- ウ People can feel good when they listen to music.
- エ Beethoven didn't know that his listeners were giving him applause when the music was finished.
- オ Only people who can hear enjoy music.

6 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

How do we learn to be ①thoughtful? When and where do we learn it? It may not be easy to answer these questions. One reason is that “thoughtfulness” is an *abstract idea. ②() Usually, we learn it with family as little children for the first time and then as young boys and girls at schools and so on. And at last, we learn it as men and women in *society. ③() *Unfortunately, it is true that some people cannot learn thoughtfulness even when they grow old. ④()

If you are asked the following question, how will you answer it? Do you want to answer “five”?

There are seven people and five chairs.

⑤() () () () () () ()?

I'll tell you a story that I read in *The Yomiuri* newspaper. One day, a kindergarten teacher asked this question to the children in her class. All the children answered “five” quickly. But one girl didn't answer “five.” After she thought about it, she answered happily, “It's not good to have ⑥() people who can't find a chair to sit down. ⑦Why don't we take turns? Then, all of us can find a seat.”

⑧() () (A) () (B)! *Mathematically, the girl's answer can be wrong. But her answer is deep and creative. She doesn't know it yet, but she is already a thoughtful person at her young age.

(出典 : Fifteen Short Essays for Fun Reading Ikuko Anjo Jassey 一部改変)

*abstract 抽象的な *society 社会 *unfortunately 不運にも
*mathematically 数学的には

問1 下線部①の意味として適切でないものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア helpful
- イ thinking of other people
- ウ strong
- エ kind

問2 下線部②③④に入る適切な文をそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア In this way, it takes time and needs practice.
- イ Another reason is that we learn and understand it slowly.
- ウ Fortunately, some people learn to be thoughtful when they are very young.
- エ So we can learn it easily and don't need any practice.

問3 下線部⑤の()内に適切な語をそれぞれ1語入れ、以下の日本語に合う英文を完成させなさい。

「何人の人が座ることができますか。」

問4 下線部⑥に入る数字を英語で書きなさい。

問5 下線部⑦の和訳として適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア なぜいすの向きを変えないのですか。
- イ なぜいすの数を変えないのですか。
- ウ 交替でいすに座ったらどうですか。
- エ いすを取り替えたらどうですか。

問6 下線部⑧について、以下の[]内の語を意味の通る文になるよう並べかえ、英文を完成させなさい。解答欄には、(A)と(B)に入る語をそれぞれ答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で示してあります。

[is / how / heart / thoughtful / her]!

問7 次の英文のうち本文の内容と一致するものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Even a young child can be thoughtful.
- イ Thoughtfulness can be learned in a day.
- ウ The girl's answer is not mathematical but thoughtful.
- エ The girl's answer is different from other children's, so she isn't thoughtful.
- オ When people grow up, all of them are thoughtful.

7 サラと加奈とマイクが、学校で社会の宿題について話をしています。次の会話文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Sarah : Hi, Kana and Mike. (A)

Kana : We are doing our homework. We are studying about the history of chocolate. A long time ago, people drank chocolate.

Mike : It's very interesting. ①Chocolate () () () *cacao. Cacao means "food of the gods."

Kana : Did you know that the *Mayan people in Central America grew cacao trees about 2,000 years ago?

Sarah : Wow, 2,000 years ago! I didn't know that.

Kana : Yeah, they cooked cacao *seeds and mixed them with *herbs to make a chocolate drink.

Mike : Don't you think it is interesting that cacao and chocolate were an important part of Mayan culture? Look at these pictures. The Mayan people painted cacao trees on many buildings.

Sarah : Oh, they are very beautiful! I want to go there and see them. Please tell me more about the history of chocolate. (B)

Mike : They drank chocolate at special events. For example, they served chocolate when people got married.

Sarah : Oh, I see. It's very nice. (C)

Kana : No. The *Aztec people in Mexico enjoyed drinking it, too. Some people believe that chocolate is an Aztec word and it means "bitter water."

Mike : But they could not grow cacao trees there. So they had to buy cacao seeds from the Mayan people. ②Chocolate was as () as gold. Only rich Aztec people could drink chocolate. It is said that the Aztec leader drank 50 cups of chocolate every day.

Sarah : Wow! You have already studied a lot about the history of chocolate! What else did you find about chocolate?

Mike : Chocolate became popular around the world because of Spain. In 1519, a Spanish man named *Hernando Cortes arrived in Mexico. He believed the chocolate drink could become popular in Spain.

Kana : There was a war between Spain and the Aztecs. After Spain won the war, they took the cacao seeds home. Later, Spain began growing cacao trees because so many people wanted chocolate.

Sarah : Oh, ③this () () () thirsty. (D) Let's get some hot chocolate at the cafe across the street.

Kana : Good idea. I love hot chocolate.

Mike : I'm happy everyone can enjoy chocolate now. Yes, let's take a hot chocolate break.

*cacao カカオ *Mayan マヤ族の *seed 種 *herb ハーブ
*Aztec アステカ族の *Hernando Cortes エルナン・コルテス

問1 会話文の (A) ~ (D) に入る適切な文をそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア When did they drink chocolate?
- イ Why is it called chocolate?
- ウ What are you doing?
- エ How about taking a break?
- オ How did they make chocolate?
- カ Did only the Mayan people drink chocolate?
- キ Did the Mayan people like chocolate?

問2 下線部①③の()内に適切な語をそれぞれ1語入れ、以下の日本語に合う英文を完成させなさい。

- ①「チョコレートはカカオから作られているんだよ。」
- ③「この話を聞いて私はのどがかわいちゃったわ。」

問3 下線部②の()内に入る適切な語を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア different
- イ interesting
- ウ important
- エ well

問4 次の日本文のうち会話文の内容と一致しないものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア アステカでは、チョコレートは金持ちの人たちだけが飲むことができた。
- イ スペインは、アステカとの戦争に勝ち、本国にカカオの種を持ち帰った。
- ウ コルテスは、チョコレートが大好きで、一日に50杯のチョコレートを飲んだ。
- エ マヤの人々は、結婚などの特別な行事でチョコレートを飲んだ。
- オ 約2,000年前に、マヤの人々はカカオを栽培していた。
- カ チョコレートは、アステカの言葉で「神々の食べ物」という意味がある。