

※注意※

試験開始から5分後にリスニングテストを始めます。それまでに[1]の問題に目を通して、[2]以降の問題を解いておきなさい。

[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)の英文を聞き、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。英文は1度しか放送されません。

(1) Where does Kumi want to go?

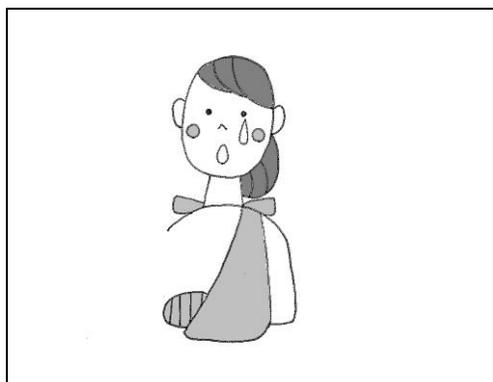
- ア America
- イ China
- ウ Italy
- エ Korea

(2) What does the girl's mother do?

ア



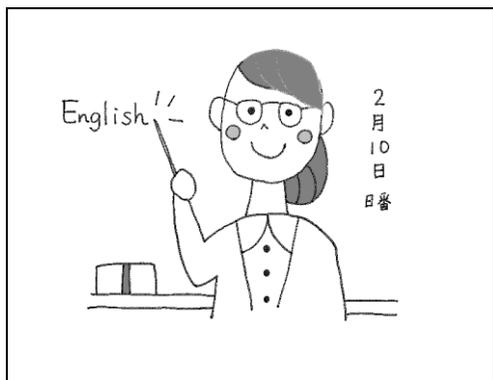
イ



ウ



エ



(3) How much are Emma's piano lessons for a month?

ア \$ 120

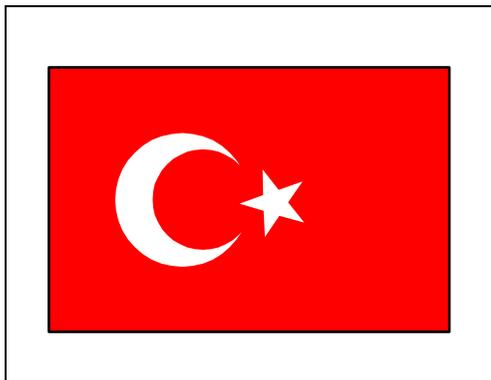
イ \$ 48

ウ \$ 30

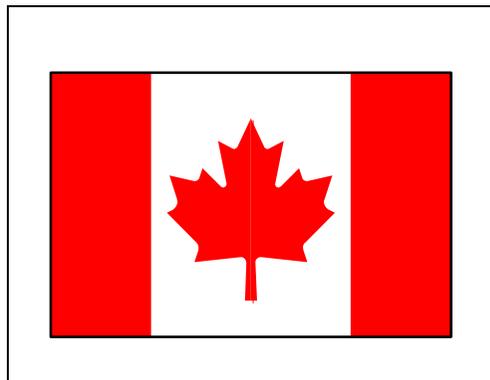
エ \$ 12

(4) Which is the flag of Jane's country?

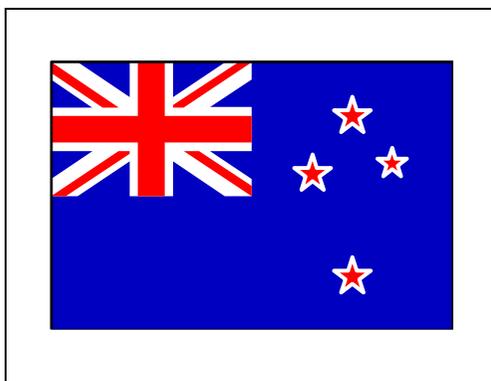
ア



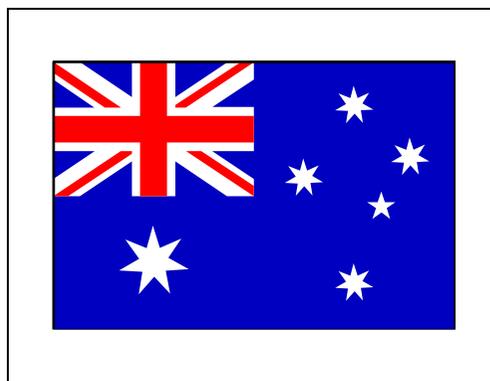
イ



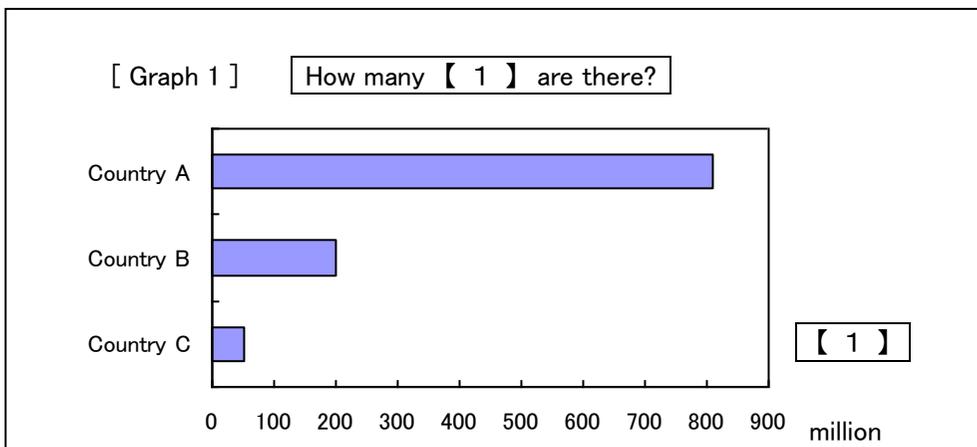
ウ



エ

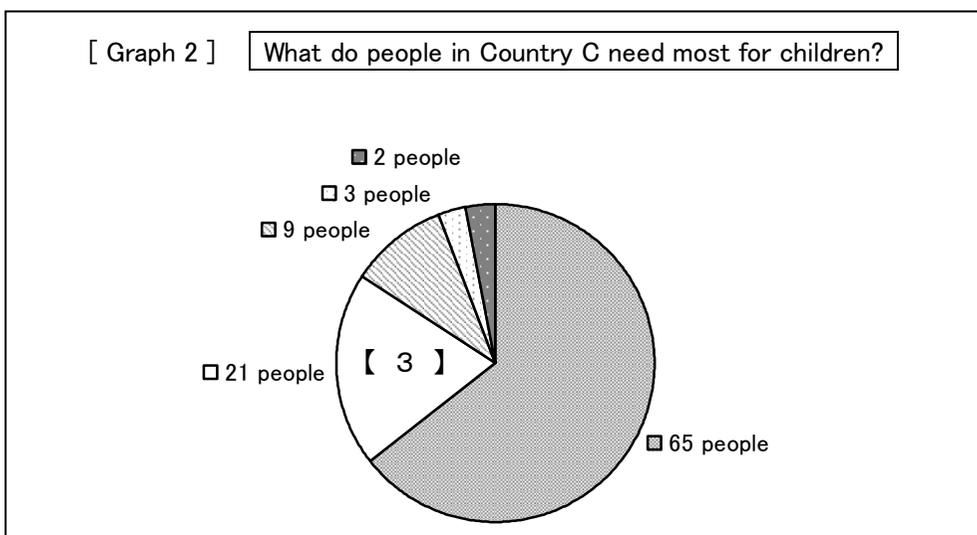


問2 次のグラフと表は、3つの国について比較したものです。放送される英文を聞き、以下のグラフと表の中の【 1 】～【 3 】に入る答えとして適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、英文は1度しか放送されません。



[ List 1 ]      How many people can read and write?

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| Country A | 58%    |
| Country B | 【 2 】% |
| Country C | 30%    |



(1) 【 1 】

- ア people
- イ plants
- ウ mountains
- エ cities

(2) 【 2 】

- ア 98
- イ 70
- ウ 55
- エ 48

(3) 【 3 】

- ア Food
- イ Houses
- ウ Schools
- エ Hospitals

問3 次の英文は、今から放送される電話での会話の要約です。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。ただし、( )内にアルファベットがある場合、そのアルファベットで始まる語を答えること。英文は2度放送されます。

Cathy left Japan ①(s ) ( ) ago. She now lives with her family. Last month she became an ②(a ). On Christmas Day, she enjoyed ③(s ) in the sea. Cathy's birthday is in ④(F ) and Kyoko is going to send some manga books to Cathy.

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、それが前から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 あそこで立っている少女を見て。  
[ the / over / girl / at / there / look ].

問2 この学校からその城が見えますよ。  
[ from / be / can / school / this / castle / the ].

問3 私に電話をくれるように彼に伝えてくださいませんか。  
[ you / could / to / tell / him / me ] ?

問4 私は何をしたらよいかわかりませんでした。  
[ didn't / I / know / what / do ].

問5 生徒の一人は私の兄に似ています。  
[ the / one / brother / students / of / looks / my ].

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 : ( ) car is that?

B : The red one? It's Ms. White's.

問2

A : Why did you go to bed so ( ) last night?

B : Well, I couldn't stop reading a comic book.

問3

A : It's very hot today, isn't it?

B : Oh, yes. I'm thirsty. I want ( ) cold to drink.

問4

A : Excuse me. Where is the post office?

B : Well, go along this street three blocks. It's on your right.

You can't ( ) it.

A : Thank you so much.

4 あなたは中学の卒業式前に、お世話になった英語の先生にメッセージを書くことになりました。以下のカードの□の中にも15～20語の英文を書きなさい。何文書いてもかまいません。ただし、コンマ[,]やピリオド[.]は語数に入れません。

|  |
|--|
| Dear teacher,  |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div> |
| Best wishes,<br>○ ○ ○ ○  |

5 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

I was talking with an American woman the other day. She said, “I don’t want to move back to America because I can’t live ( A ) Japanese food.” Actually I’ve thought so, too. Japanese food is delicious and keeps me healthy. It looks like the perfect balance. ( 1 ) But it’s interesting that Americans and Japanese sometimes have a different idea about “good” food.

Take bread for example. When I was a kid, everybody ate soft, white bread. ( 2 ) But \*in the 1960s and 1970s whole \*grain became popular, and people began to say that white bread tasted bad and was not healthy. ①The brown \*bran is taken out of bread to make it soft and white, but it is very good for the health. You can still get white bread in America, but these days supermarkets have many kinds of brown breads. They are also called whole \*wheat bread. Americans want to get them ( B ) they think they are both \*tastier and healthier.

In Tokyo, ②( ) ( a ) ( ) ( ) ( b ) ( ), but my friends tell me they think it is only “healthy,” not tasty. ( 3 ) The other day I wanted to get some whole wheat \*flour to bake bread and went to a few stores with one of my Japanese friends, but we couldn’t find any whole wheat flour. In ( C ), my friend didn’t even know the Japanese word for “whole wheat.”

We can say almost the same thing for rice. Americans today are very careful about their health and think brown rice (*genmai*) is healthier and more delicious ( D ) white rice. Like whole wheat bread, the bran is not taken out. And like whole wheat flour, you can buy brown rice in almost all \*grocery stores in America. But brown rice seems to have a terrible image in Japan. ( 4 ) Of course Japanese white rice tastes good with Japanese style cooking. But brown rice really is tasty too.

As you know, “good” food has to be both delicious and healthy. ( 5 ) I like the Japanese style breakfast: a bowl of rice and a bowl of miso soup with some vegetables or fish. But sometimes I like to eat brown rice not for my health ( E ) for the taste. Why don’t you try some brown rice for tomorrow’s breakfast? I will tell you how to cook it if you want to.

\*in the 1960s and 1970s 1960年代と1970年代に \*grain (穀物の) 粒  
\*bran むか \*wheat 小麦 \*tasty おいしい \*flour 小麦粉  
\*grocery store 食料雑貨店

問1 下線部( A ) ~ ( E )に入る適切な語をそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア all            イ because    ウ but            エ case            オ fact  
カ for            キ than        ク without

問2 (1) ~ (5)に入る適切な語句をそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア I was told that it was eaten during war time when they couldn't get white rice.  
イ I believe that a good meal makes us healthy and happy.  
ウ In that way, for me Japanese food is best.  
エ "Brown" (whole grain) bread was not popular.  
オ Almost everybody eats white bread.

問3 下線部①について、it が指すものを明らかにして日本語に直しなさい。解答は、解答欄にある書き出しで始めなさい。

問4 下線部②について、以下の[        ]内の語(句)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 )に入るものをそれぞれ記号で答えなさい。

- [ ア difficult    イ isn't    ウ the supermarket    エ finding    オ in  
カ whole wheat bread ]

問5 次の英文のうち本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア The American woman who the writer talked with wanted to move back to the U.S.  
イ Many people in America think brown breads are not only healthy but also tasty.  
ウ Brown rice cannot be bought in any grocery stores in the U.S.  
エ Japanese white rice is delicious with American style cooking.

6 次の英文は、昨年ブラジル(Brazil)で行われたオリンピック(the Olympic Games)に出場した難民オリンピック選手チーム(the Refugee Olympic Athletes team)について書かれたものです。英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

On August 5, 2016, the Olympic Games, the biggest sports event in the world, started in Brazil. More than 11,000 athletes from 206 countries joined the Games this time. At the \*opening ceremony, the athletes walked into the stadium with their countries' flags but one team came in with one Olympic flag, not with their countries' flags. They were members of the Refugee Olympic Athletes team.

They were two \*swimmers from \*Syria, two judo players from \*the Democratic Republic of the Congo and six runners from \*Ethiopia and \*South Sudan. They left their own countries for some reasons. One of ①them was war and so they couldn't go back. ②( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) join the Olympic Games as members of their own countries. In June of last year, \*the International Olympic Committee (IOC) chose these ten athletes as members of the team and they got a chance to be in the Olympic Games under the Olympic flag for the first time!

The woman ( A ) carried the Olympic flag at the opening ceremony was \*Rose Nathike Lokonyen. She is a 23-year-old athlete from South Sudan. When she was four years old, she and her family left her country because of a war. Since then they ③(live) at a \*refugee camp in Kenya. She practiced very hard every day. When she was chosen as a member of the team, she said, "I'm very happy ④(join) the Olympic Games. If I run well, I think I can give hope to the refugees ( A ) live in the camps."

Now there are about sixty million refugees in the world and their life is very hard. When IOC chose the ten athletes as members of the team, it wanted to tell people all over the world about the hard life of refugees. And at the same time IOC members wanted the team to be a "\*symbol of hope" for the refugees. Actually they showed people that everyone has a chance and hope in life.

A swimmer of the team said, "I hope in the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games there will be no refugees. We want to hold our own flags there."

\*opening ceremony 開会式    \*swimmer 水泳選手    \*Syria シリア

\*the Democratic Republic of the Congo コンゴ民主共和国

\*Ethiopia エチオピア    \*South Sudan 南スーダン

\*the International Olympic Committee (IOC) 国際オリンピック委員会

\*Rose Nathike Lokonyen ローズ・ナティケ・ロコニエン

\*refugee camp in Kenya ケニアの難民キャンプ    \*symbol 象徴

問1 下線部①の **them** が指しているものを本文中の2語で答えなさい。

問2 下線部②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。

「彼らが自国のメンバーとして、オリンピックに参加することは難しかった。」

問3 下線部(A)に共通して入る語を答えなさい。

問4 下線部③④を適切な形にしなさい。

問5 現在、世界には難民が何人いると書かれていますか。数字で答えなさい。

問6 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 At the opening ceremony of the 2016 Olympic Games, all the athletes walked into the stadium with their countries' flags.

イ The refugee athletes from the Democratic Republic of the Congo joined the Olympic Games in judo.

ウ The refugee athlete carrying an Olympic flag at the opening ceremony of the 2016 Olympic Games was a runner from Ethiopia.

エ The people in the refugee camps joined the 2016 Olympic Games as members of their own countries.

オ A swimmer of the Refugee Olympic Athletes team wants to join the 2020 Olympic Games as a member of Syria.

7 次の会話文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Tom is visiting his friend Yuki. They are members of the computer club. Now they are in Yuki's room and talking with her brother Ken. He knows computers well.

*Ken* : Today most of us have computers. We can do a lot of things with computers. I use my computer almost every day to do my homework.

( 1 )

*Tom* : I use the Internet and send e-mails to my friends.

*Yuki* : I watch videos and play games on my computer every day.

①( ) ( ) do you use your computer, Tom?

*Tom* : I use it five days a week. ( 2 )

*Ken* : So, you also use it almost every day, right?

②( ) ( a ) ( ) ( ) ( b ) ( ) ( ) ( ) every day?

*Tom* : No, I don't.

*Ken* : More than three \*billion people use the Internet and more than 200 billion e-mails are sent in the world every day.

*Yuki* : Wow, so many?

*Ken* : Yes. The Internet is used all over the world. There are more than seven billion people in the world. That means about half of them use the Internet every day.

*Tom* : I'm one of them. The Internet opens the door to a new world that we've never experienced. It's very exciting to learn new things and I sometimes forget the time.

*Yuki* : ( 3 ) I use my computer for more than two hours a day.

*Tom* : Oh, that's too long!

*Yuki* : My mother always says, "Don't stay in front of the computer too long! Have you finished your homework yet?" I want a \*smartphone, but she will never buy one for me!

*Tom* : Smartphones are really small and we can carry them easily. So if you get one, you can play more games. Your mother won't be happy about that.

*Ken* : By the way, early computers were much bigger. When I found ③this, I was very surprised.

*Tom* : Were they as big as this TV?

*Ken* : No. Actually, they were as big as this room!

④They were so big that people didn't have them at home.

*Yuki* : It's hard to believe! Did people do as many things as we do today?

*Ken* : No. Early computers could only \*do simple maths. Then, later they could do many different things.

*Tom* : It sounds interesting.

*Ken* : And \*in the 1970s, computers became ⑤( ) and ( ), so people started to use them at home. That made computer games very popular in the 1980s. A lot of people bought computers just to play games!

*Yuki* : I see. I didn't know the history of computers.

*Tom* : I want to learn more!

*Ken* : OK. I'll give you one question about the \*computer mouse. ⑥( ) was the first computer mouse made of?

*Tom* : Was it made of paper?

*Ken* : No, it wasn't. Yuki, do you have any idea?

*Yuki* : Um... I have no idea. (4)

*Ken* : The first computer mouse was made of \*wood! Isn't it interesting?

*Tom* : Yes! I'll ask this question at school tomorrow. My classmates will be surprised, too.

\*billion 10億の      \*smartphone スマートフォン  
 \*do simple maths 単純な計算をする      \*in the 1970s 1970年代に  
 \*computer mouse コンピュータのマウス      \*wood 木材

問1 以下の英文を本文中に入れる時、適切な位置を(1)～(4)から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

It often happens to me.

問2 下線部①⑥に入る適切な語(句)をそれぞれ書きなさい。

問3 下線部②について、以下の[ ]内の語(句)を並べかえ、日本語の意味になる英文を完成させなさい。解答欄には、( a )と( b )に入るものをそれぞれ記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で示してあります。

「毎日何人の人がインターネットを使うか知っていますか。」

[ ア many    イ you    ウ the Internet    エ people    オ do  
 カ know    キ how    ク use ]

問4 下線部③が指す内容を次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア 初期のコンピュータが今よりずっと大きかったこと。
- イ ユキが毎日2時間コンピュータを使っていること。
- ウ 初期のコンピュータがユキの部屋のテレビほどの大きさだったこと。
- エ スマートフォンがとても小さくてどこにでも持ち運ぶことができること。

問5 下線部④とほぼ同じ内容になるように、以下の英文の( )に入る語を答えなさい。

They were ( あ ) big ( い ) have at home.

問6 下線部⑤の( )に入る語(句)として適切なものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ただし、順序は問いません。

- ア bigger
- イ cheaper
- ウ earlier
- エ heavier
- オ more expensive
- カ smaller

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 Tom is one of the seven billion people who use the Internet every day.
- イ Yuki uses her computer for more than fourteen hours a week.
- ウ Yuki will get her smartphone if she finishes her homework.
- エ Computer games became very popular in the 1980s because people could use computers at home.
- オ The first computer mouse was made of wood, so the computer could not do many things.