

# 英 語

注 意

- 1 声に出して読むはいけません。
- 2 問題は **1** から **3** までで、10ページにわたって印刷してあります。
- 3 **1** はリスニングテストです。  
リスニングテストは、**検査開始直後**に行います。
- 4 **受検番号**を、解答用紙の決められた欄に記入しなさい。
- 5 答えは、全て解答用紙の決められた欄に記入しなさい。
- 6 答えは、**特別の指示**のあるもののほかは、各問の**ア・イ・ウ・エ**のうちから最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つずつ選んで、答えの欄に、その記号を記入しなさい。
- 7 記号を書くときも、文字を書くときも、明確に書きなさい。
- 8 答えを直すときは、きれいに消してから、新しい答えを記入しなさい。
- 9 提出するのは、**解答用紙**だけです。

1 リスニングテスト（放送で指示があります。）

第1部

〔No. 1〕

- ア Because the man didn't stay long with her yesterday.
- イ Because the man had something to do at home yesterday.
- ウ Because she was angry with him yesterday.
- エ Because she left the man very early yesterday.

〔No. 2〕

- ア He talked to the girl about the history.
- イ He studied for the history test with his friend.
- ウ He told his friend a different subject.
- エ He taught the girl English words again.

〔No. 3〕

- ア One.
- イ Two.
- ウ Three.
- エ Four.

〔No. 4〕

- ア The woman will wait for the man to call her.
- イ The man is waiting for the woman to call him.
- ウ The woman knows what time the man will call her.
- エ The man will not call the woman tonight.

〔No. 5〕

- ア On Tuesday.
- イ On Wednesday.
- ウ On Thursday.
- エ On Friday.

第2部

[No. 1]

- ア You will bring a cake to me.
- イ Would you like to eat your cake?
- ウ You will give me some.
- エ Would you like to try some?

[No. 2]

- ア From the desk.
- イ In your hand.
- ウ Near to the next room.
- エ Under your chair.

[No. 3]

- ア They will come here soon.
- イ Shall I walk, then?
- ウ There is a bus stop near here.
- エ Shall I take a taxi from there?

[No. 4]

- ア It was great!
- イ It is a movie you saw.
- ウ Yes, I saw a movie yesterday.
- エ No, there is no movie on TV.

[No. 5]

- ア Since this Monday.
- イ No problem right now.
- ウ For two weeks.
- エ Not until next month.

2 次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(\*印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕があります。)

Do you enjoy watching the beautiful night sky? It is beautiful especially in winter. Sometimes we see a star that looks like it is flying with its \*tail in the sky. Have you ever made a wish then? If you (1), was it a \*comet or a \*meteor? It is OK to wish on a comet, but usually you wish on a meteor, not a comet. Today, let's talk about some differences between them.

First, what is a comet? And a meteor? A comet is \*mainly ice, with some gas, \*dust, and so on, and its size is from several kilometers to \*tens of kilometers. A meteor is a very small piece of ice, dust, or \*rock. It is also called a “\*shooting star.” However, this name is not actually correct because it is usually (2) small that we can't call it a star. Its size is often less than one centimeter. Those pieces often come from comets.

(3) - ア Now you know that they are very different.

Next, where are they and how do we see them? A comet travels a very long \*distance in space. Sometimes the same comet is seen again more than a few hundred years later. Then, how about meteors? Can we see the same meteors again and again? No, we can (4) see the same one again. We can see a meteor only for a few \*seconds when it comes into the air near the earth, and soon it is gone or \*falls to the ground. Well, some people will say, “We can see the same \*meteor showers at about the same time of the year.” They are right, but each one of the meteors is a new (5) one. We just see a group of different meteors at about the same time of the year. (3) - イ

We say that both comets and meteors have a tail because we can see light on one side of them. They \*seem to be (6) move with a tail behind them. No, not both of them, actually. Now let's talk about their tails.

Now we know that a comet is mainly ice. The ice melts and \*emits gas and dust only when it comes near the sun. To our eyes, both of them are seen as light, as tails. So, nothing is burning in the tail of the comet. Though they are two different types of light, they look like one tail of the comet. (3) - ウ We can see the tail on the \*opposite side of the comet from the sun. So, the tail may be behind the comet or in front of it, to the right or left. When we see the comet's tail, we don't know which way it is moving. However, we know the \*direction of the sun \*even if we can't see it.

How is the tail of a meteor seen? Meteors come into the air near the earth at very high speeds. Because there is \*friction with the air, they become very hot and emit light. (7) Meteors [ meteors / when / called / only / are ] they are in the air. The light, the tail, is always seen behind the meteor moving in one direction. When we see the tail of a meteor, we

know which way it is moving.  Now we know that the tails of comets and meteors are very different.

Both comets and meteors look beautiful in the night sky. Let's enjoy watching them and hope that we can keep enjoying that from now on.

〔注〕

tail 尾	comet すい星	meteor 流星
mainly 主に	dust 塵 <sup>ちり</sup>	tens of ~ 数十の～
rock 岩	shooting star 流れ星	distance 距離
second 秒	fall 落ちる	meteor shower 流星群
seem to ~ ~ように見える		emit 放出する
opposite 反対の	direction 方角・方向	even if ~ たとえ～でも
friction 摩擦		

〔問1〕  にはどのような1語が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア make
- イ wish
- ウ do
- エ have

〔問2〕  にはどのような1語が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア too
- イ so
- ウ very
- エ not

〔問3〕 次の文は本文中の  ～  の  
どの位置に入るのが適切か、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

However, we can't know the direction of the sun.

〔問4〕 (4) にはどのような1語が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア only
- イ often
- ウ never
- エ always

〔問5〕 <sup>(5)</sup> one が表す内容として適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア meteor
- イ shower
- ウ time
- エ year

〔問6〕 <sup>(6)</sup> move の形として適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア moving
- イ moves
- ウ moved
- エ have moved

〔問7〕 <sup>(7)</sup> Meteors [ meteors / when / called / only / are ] they are in the air. を、文脈に合うように [            ] 内の語を並べ替えた場合、ア～オの中で2番目と4番目にくる語を記号で答えなさい。

- |           |        |          |
|-----------|--------|----------|
| ア meteors | イ when | ウ called |
| エ only    | オ are  |          |

〔問8〕 次の質問に対する答えとして、本文の内容と合っているものを選びなさい。

How can we know which direction a comet or meteor is going?

- ア We can know the direction of comets from the direction of the sun, and the direction of meteors from their speeds.
- イ We can know the direction of comets and meteors by the direction of their tails.
- ウ We can know the direction of meteors but not the direction of comets.
- エ We can know the direction of comets but not the direction of meteors.

〔問9〕 次の質問に対する答えとして、本文の内容と合っているものを選びなさい。

How many different types of tails are there for comets and meteors?

- ア There is one type for comets and two for meteors.
- イ There are two types for comets and one for meteors.
- ウ There is one type for both comets and meteors.
- エ There are two types for both comets and meteors.

〔問10〕 本文の内容と合っているものを選びなさい。

- ア We can see the same meteors at about the same time of the year.
- イ The direction of the tail of a comet or meteor can tell us different things.
- ウ Both comets and meteors are ice and gas.
- エ A meteor is a star which moves across the night sky.

3

次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(\*印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕があります。)

“\*Peep!” Tomomi heard the sound of a \*whistle. It meant the end of today’s club \*activities. Tomomi \*took off her face mask. Then, she thought of the *kendo* match the next month, July. Tomomi wanted to \*take part in the match because it would be the last match in her junior high school days. However, her *kendo* club had a lot of members and only five people could take part in the match. She thought she had to practice harder

(1)

Then, Mr. Green, an English teacher, was watching the *kendo* practice. He came to Japan last month. He found Tomomi was wearing something like a \*towel on her head. He asked Tomomi, “Hi, Tomomi! <sup>(2)</sup> [ your / you / on / wearing / head / are ] ? I’m interested in the *kanji* \*characters on it. They look beautiful.” Tomomi took off the towel and showed it to him. “This is *tenugui*, a Japanese towel, for *kendo*. We read it *ten teki sen seki* in Japanese. They mean even small \*drops of water \*wear away a stone after a long time,” she answered. He was very surprised because the young girl said something so difficult. “Do you know the meaning? It has a very deep and important meaning.” She answered, “Yes, my father told me. A small thing can become powerful if you continue doing it and it is important to keep doing such a thing. I believe <sup>(3)</sup> the things those characters mean, and I never give up.” Mr. Green said, “It is very important when we do something. (4) - ア” Tomomi looked bright and happy.

After a week, Tomomi was talking with Meg, a foreign student, in a classroom. “I am worried about the match in July. I practice harder every day, but I don’t know that I will be one of the members who will take part in the match,” Tomomi said, and she didn’t look happy. Meg thought \*for a moment and then said, “When I came to Japan, I couldn’t speak Japanese well. So, I couldn’t make Japanese friends easily. Then you talked to me. You \*seriously listened to my problems. Although I talked in my poor Japanese for a long time, you didn’t stop listening to me. I think you are a person who doesn’t give up and keeps doing difficult things. (4) - イ” “Your words give me a lot of \*confidence. Thank you, Meg.” Tomomi smiled.

Then, Mr. Green passed in front of the classroom and he saw the two girls. “Hi, what are you doing?” he asked. Meg told him the things they were talking about. After her story, Mr. Green started to talk about a number. He said, “Do you know about ‘the magic number?’” The two girls looked at each other, and both of them answered, “No, I don’t.” He said to them, “Some people \*researched the time (5) a person needed to become a \*world-class expert. They asked basketball players, writers, pianists, and so on, ‘How many hours



have you practiced since you started?’ Some \*studies showed that ten thousand hours  
 (6)  need to be a world-class expert. It was called ‘the magic number’ because it  
 appeared in many studies again and again. Some people believe it.” “Really? It’s amazing. I  
 don’t think I can continue *kendo* for such a long time, but I want to,” Tomomi said. He smiled  
 and said, “If you practice *kendo* for two hours every day, it will take about fourteen years to  
 do ten thousand hours in all. The thing I want to say is not that you should practice for ten  
 thousand hours, but I want you to understand it is very important to keep doing something for  
 a long time. If you do so, you can do great things. The characters on your *tenugui* also show  
 that.  (4) - ウ

The day of the match came, and many boys and girls took part in it at the public gym.  
 Mr. Green was looking for Tomomi, but he couldn’t  (7) her among them. Then,  
 Tomomi came to him with Meg. Mr. Green asked Tomomi, “Why are you here? Your match  
 will start soon.” She answered, “I was not \*selected in the team. However, I am not sad  
 because this match is not the end of my *kendo* life. I have really felt that it is important to  
 keep doing something according to the meaning of the four *kanji* characters and the magic  
 number. So, I will continue to practice *kendo*.” Mr. Green said, “Those characters and the  
 magic number teach us great things.  (4) - エ” Tomomi showed him her  
*tenugui* and said, “I believe that my *kendo* life will be longer than the magic number.”

〔注〕

peep ピーツという音	whistle ホイッスル	activity 活動
take off ~ ~を脱ぐ	take part in ~ ~に参加する	
towel タオル	character 文字	drop しずく
wear away ~ ~をすり減らす	for a moment 少しの間	
seriously 真剣に	confidence 自信	research 調べる
world-class expert 世界に通用する一流の人		study 研究
select 選ぶ		

〔問1〕  (1) にはどのような語句が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア because of the end of today’s club activities
- イ about the *kendo* club activities
- ウ to become a starting member
- エ to start her junior high school days

〔問2〕 [ your / you / on / wearing / head / are ] <sup>(2)</sup> ? を、文脈に合うように1語補って  
[                    ] 内の語を並べ替えなさい。ただし、文の最初にくる語は大文字で  
書き始めなさい。

〔問3〕 the things those characters mean <sup>(3)</sup> が表す内容として適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア A little water makes a thing better because it is powerful.
- イ To continue doing small things can bring you big things.
- ウ A small thing on a stone will be bigger after a long time.
- エ You can do a good thing if a drop of water cuts through a stone.

〔問4〕 次の文は本文中の  ～  の  
どの位置に入るのが適切か、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

It is great to do the things you have learned, too.

〔問5〕  にはどのような1語が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア which
- イ who
- ウ for
- エ with

〔問6〕  の形として適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア needs
- イ needed
- ウ are needed
- エ were needing

〔問7〕  にはどのような1語が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア feel
- イ watch
- ウ follow
- エ find

〔問8〕 次の質問に対する答えとして、本文の内容と合っているものを選びなさい。

What did Meg say to Tomomi?

- ア She said to her that it was difficult to make Japanese friends.
- イ She said to her that she wanted to talk with Tomomi more.
- ウ She said to her that Japanese was more difficult than English.
- エ She said to her that Japanese students did not talk to her.

〔問9〕 次の質問に対する答えとして、本文の内容と合っているものを選びなさい。

What did Tomomi think when she heard the story of ‘the magic number’?

- ア She thought that practicing *kendo* for a long time was very difficult.
- イ She thought that she had to practice *kendo* for ten thousand hours.
- ウ She thought that it was interesting and she wanted to continue *kendo*.
- エ She thought that it had an interesting meaning and she felt time was important.

〔問10〕 本文の内容と合っているものを選びなさい。

- ア Tomomi didn't take part in the last *kendo* match in July although Meg could do so.
- イ Mr. Green said to Tomomi that the four *kanji* characters and the magic number had the same meaning.
- ウ Tomomi's father gave her a *tenugui* and taught her the four *kanji* characters.
- エ There was the last *kendo* match of the year in Tomomi's junior high school this month.

## 読み上げ台本

(最初に 5 秒の間)

『リスニングテストを行う前に、リスニング問題の印刷の確認を行います。リスニング問題は 1 ページから 2 ページに印刷してあります。問題が印刷されていない場合や、不鮮明な場合には申し出て下さい。』

(5 秒の間)

『これから放送によるリスニングテストを行います。問題用紙の 1 ページを開いてください。問題は第 1 部と第 2 部に分かれています。第 1 部では、対話とその内容についての質問が、それぞれ 2 度ずつ読まれます。その質問に対する最も適切な答えを選んで、記号で答えなさい。なお、放送中に問題用紙の余白にメモをとってもかまいません。では、第 1 部を始めます。』

(3 秒の間)

[ Man ] [ No.1 ]

(3 秒の間)

<i>Woman:</i> Were you angry with me yesterday?
<i>Man:</i> No. Why?
<i>Woman:</i> Because you left so early.
<i>Man:</i> I just had some things to do at home.

(3 秒の間)

[ Woman ] Question. Why did the woman ask the man a question?

(5 秒の間)

『繰り返します。』

(2 秒の間)

( [ No.1 ] の繰り返し )

(3 秒の間)

[ Woman ] Question. Why did the woman ask the man a question?

(10 秒の間)

[ Man ] [No.2]

(3 秒の間)

<i>Girl:</i>	Tom, have you studied for the test tomorrow?
<i>Boy:</i>	Yes, I studied English words again and again.
<i>Girl:</i>	We will have the history test tomorrow, not the English test.
<i>Boy:</i>	Really? I told my friend the wrong thing.

(3 秒の間)

[ Woman ] Question. What did the boy do?

(5 秒の間)

『繰り返します。』

(2 秒の間)

([No.2] の繰り返し)

(3 秒の間)

[ Woman ] Question. What did the boy do?

(10 秒の間)

[ Woman ] [No.3]

(3 秒の間)

<i>Man:</i>	Excuse me, do you have this T-shirt in different colors?
<i>Woman:</i>	Yes, there are four other colors: red, blue, black, and white.
<i>Man:</i>	I will take two red ones for my daughters and a blue one for my son.
<i>Woman:</i>	If you want, we have ones for adults, too.

(3 秒の間)

[ Man ] Question. How many T-shirts will the man buy for his children?

(5 秒の間)

『繰り返します。』

(2 秒の間)

([No.3] の繰り返し)

(3 秒の間)

[ Man ] Question. How many T-shirts will the man buy for his children?

(10 秒の間)

[ Woman ] [No.4]

(3 秒の間)

*Man:* What time can you call me tonight?

*Woman:* Well, I'm not sure yet.

*Man:* Shall I call you, then?

*Woman:* Yes, it's a better idea.

(3 秒の間)

[ Man ] Question. What did the woman and the man decide to do?

(5 秒の間)

『繰り返します。』

(2 秒の間)

([No.4] の繰り返し)

(3 秒の間)

[ Man ] Question. What did the woman and the man decide to do?

(10 秒の間)

[ Man ] [No.5]

(3 秒の間)

*Woman:* Your group's presentation is on Friday.

*Boy:* Yes. I'm going to send the pages of my part to our group leader on Thursday.

*Woman:* I think she needs one more day to check the pages of all the members.

*Boy:* OK. I will do so.

(3 秒の間)

[ Woman ] Question. When is the boy going to send his pages to his group leader?

(5 秒の間)

『繰り返します。』

(2 秒の間)

([No.5] の繰り返し)

(3 秒の間)

[ Woman ] Question. When is the boy going to send his pages to his group leader?

(10 秒の間)

『これで第 1 部を終わります。』

(5 秒の間)

『では、第 2 部に入ります。第 2 部は、質問や発言に対して、適切な応答を選ぶ問題です。質問や発言は 1 文のみで、2 度ずつ読まれます。それに対する応答として、最も適切なものを選んで、記号で答えなさい。なお、放送中に問題用紙の余白にメモをとってもかまいません。では、第 2 部を始めます。』

(3 秒の間)

[ Woman ] [ No.1 ]

(3 秒の間)

*Boy:* Your cake looks delicious.

(5 秒の間)

『繰り返します。』

(2 秒の間)

( [ No.1 ] の繰り返し )

(10 秒の間)

[ Man ] [ No.2 ]

(3 秒の間)

*Woman:* Where can I put my bag in the meeting room?

(5 秒の間)

『繰り返します。』

(2 秒の間)

( [ No.2 ] の繰り返し )

(10 秒の間)

[ Woman ] [ No.3 ]

(3 秒の間)

*Man:* It will take too long if we walk to the office.

(5 秒の間)

『繰り返します。』

(2 秒の間)

( [ No. 3 ] の繰り返し )

(10 秒の間)

[ Man ] [ No. 4 ]

(3 秒の間)

*Woman:* Was the movie you saw yesterday interesting?

(5 秒の間)

『繰り返します。』

(2 秒の間)

([No. 4] の繰り返し)

(10 秒の間)

[ Man ] [ No. 5 ]

(3 秒の間)

*Woman:* When will I see you again?

(5 秒の間)

『繰り返します。』

(2 秒の間)

([No. 5] の繰り返し)

(10 秒の間)

『これで放送による問題を終わります。』