

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 I have a broken racket.
- イ No problem. I have one more racket.
- ウ We played tennis before.
- エ Sorry. I was busy last week.

〔No. 2〕

- ア I can go to the supermarket right now.
- イ You will like curry and rice very much.
- ウ I will cook the meat for you.
- エ You should buy the vegetables.

〔No. 3〕

- ア Yes, I am the next speaker.
- イ There are many listeners today.
- ウ There is a good speaker.
- エ I'll make it a little shorter, then.

〔No. 4〕

- ア I am glad to see him.
- イ I know a good place.
- ウ He has been there before.
- エ He will be busy next week.

第2部

[No. 1]

- ア At eight o'clock.
- イ At ten thirty.
- ウ For two hours.
- エ For two and a half hours.

[No. 2]

- ア At a book shop.
- イ At a library.
- ウ In the new books corner.
- エ In a sports store.

[No. 3]

- ア The boy lost the girl's textbook.
- イ The girl has to buy a new textbook.
- ウ The textbook she took is not hers.
- エ The girl's friend left the classroom.

[No. 4]

- ア He will call again to talk to Yuka's brother.
- イ Yuka's brother will talk to Taro again.
- ウ He will leave a message for Yuka.
- エ Yuka's brother will come home.

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。)

Today, many people are very interested in their teeth. We use many things to keep them clean: a toothbrush, *dental floss, and so on. Many kinds of *electric toothbrushes are sold in shops. We have thought for many years that our teeth are very important, and so we try (1) keep them clean. *According to a report by the Japanese government in 2016, the number of people who have more than 20 teeth at the age of 80 years or over was 51.2% among all the people at that age. In 2011, it was 40.2%. The report shows that people are now more interested in their teeth and look after them very well. Now, let's think about our teeth.

First, why are our teeth important? We can *bite pieces of food off and *chew them because we have teeth. Do you think that it is the only thing they do? Our teeth have some other important jobs. As you know, we use them to speak. If you don't have your front teeth, it is difficult to make clear sounds. There is another interesting thing about our teeth. Today, some scientists think that the *ability to play sports is *related to our healthy teeth. In a report, people who have healthy teeth can do many sports better than people who don't (2) . Then, why is our ability better when our teeth are healthy? One reason is this. The *dental bite is important when we play sports. According to some scientists, when you do a sport, you can get more power by *clenching the back teeth hard. In another report, many sports players take more care of their teeth than people who don't play sports, and (3) - a don't have as many bad teeth as (3) - b .

In addition to the ability to do sports, a report says that the power of memory is related to our teeth. After you eat food, *glucose increases. It influences a part of the *brain which works in remembering things. If you have a bad tooth, you can't eat much food and your brain doesn't work well. When we think about these reports about our teeth, we should take care of them.

Then, how can you keep your teeth healthy? We usually use a toothbrush, dental floss, and so on. In other countries people have other ways. (4) , some people in Africa and India chew a short *wooden stick to clean their teeth. The wooden stick has *medicinal ingredients which protect our teeth. There will be more *saliva in your mouth when you chew a wooden stick, and it cleans your teeth. People have many ways to keep their teeth clean.

(5) The answer is very simple. Dentists say, "You should often clean your teeth with a toothbrush and dental floss." When you have sweets and drinks, you should choose the ones which have low *sugar. Also, our mouths have a special job, too.

In fact, a new report shows that some *bacteria can protect our teeth. They usually live around our teeth. However, our teeth don't always have these good bacteria. Now, some scientists would like to change that. Their goal is to grow these good bacteria in our mouths. They did a test on many kinds of bacteria and looked for the ones that could be useful (6) bad teeth. The best type of bacteria, called "A12," came from children having healthy teeth. It is not used now, but it will come to us soon.

Finally, our teeth are very important in our lives. If we have healthy teeth, we can eat delicious food and enjoy our lives. So, what can you use to clean your teeth? You can use a wooden stick like people in Africa and India. Electric toothbrushes are very useful, too. Though you have different ways, it is best to do [that / do easily / can / the thing / you] every day.

〔注〕

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------------------|--------|
| dental floss | デンタルフロス | electric toothbrush | 電動歯ブラシ |
| according to ~ | ~によると | bite ~ off | ~をかみ切る |
| chew | よくかむ | ability | 能力 |
| related to ~ | ~に関して | dental bite | かみ合わせ |
| clench | くいしばる | glucose | ブドウ糖 |
| brain | 脳 | wooden stick | 木の棒 |
| medicinal ingredient | 薬用成分 | saliva | 唾液 |
| sugar | 糖分 | bacteria | バクテリア |

〔問1〕 (1) keep の形として適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア keeps
- イ kept
- ウ to keep
- エ have kept

〔問2〕 (2) にはどのような語句が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア have healthy teeth
- イ use them to speak
- ウ make clear sounds
- エ do important jobs

〔問3〕 文脈に合うように、 と に入る語句の組み合わせとしてどれが適切か、選びなさい。

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <input type="text" value="(3)-a"/> | — | <input type="text" value="(3)-b"/> |
| ア many sports players | — | some scientists |
| イ some scientists | — | the ability to do sports |
| ウ many sports players | — | people who don't play sports |
| エ some scientists | — | more power |

〔問4〕 にはどのような語句が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア The other day
- イ At first
- ウ In their opinion
- エ For example

〔問5〕 にはどのような1文が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア Where do we find the answer?
- イ What's the best way to keep your teeth healthy?
- ウ When should we clean our teeth?
- エ How often do we use electric toothbrushes?

〔問6〕 にはどのような語句が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア to fight
- イ to keep
- ウ to protect
- エ to grow

〔問7〕 it is best to do [that / do easily / can / the thing / you] every day. が文脈に合うように [] 内の語句を並べ替えた場合、ア～オの中で2番目と4番目にくる語句を記号で答えなさい。

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------|
| ア that | イ do easily | ウ can |
| エ the thing | オ you | |

〔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。

Why do some people in India chew a short wooden stick?

- ア Because it increases glucose in their mouths.
- イ Because its medicinal ingredients protect their teeth.
- ウ Because they have some good bacteria for their teeth.
- エ Because their teeth are clean and healthy.

〔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 does the power of memory increase?

- ア Our brains have many important things to do and protect our memory.
- イ We can remember things when saliva influences a part of the brain well.
- ウ Glucose increases by eating food and then our brains work well.
- エ Our bodies can get the power because good bacteria work in our mouths.

〔問10〕 本文の内容と合っているものを選びなさい。

- ア Some people said that clenching your teeth is the way to be healthy.
- イ Our saliva has good bacteria which protect our teeth.
- ウ All people in Africa always use a toothbrush and dental floss.
- エ Teeth are related to the ability to do sports and to the power of memory.

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。)

Mr. White found a good job in Japan and he was going to start working in Tokyo in April this year. He was a little worried about communicating with the Japanese workers in the new office because he couldn't speak Japanese. Before going to Japan, he talked to his friend Kate who once lived in Japan (1) he wanted some advice.

Kate said, "Don't worry. Many Japanese speak a little English, and some of them are very good at it. And, if you are going to work in a big company, I think everyone will understand you." "Did you have any trouble when you were in Japan?" Mr. White asked. (2) - ア "Not so much. I understood Japanese a little, too. Oh, now I remember one problem, but it was not so serious." "What was that?" he asked. She said, "People around me always talked to me in English, and some of them often said 'I'm sorry' when they were not sorry for anything." "Oh, so you had to guess (3) they really meant?" he said. She answered, "Right. I think you should remember (4) this."

Three months passed. On the first day at his new job, Mr. White heard the first "I'm sorry" at his desk. A young woman in the company uniform looked around the room, came to him, and said, "I'm sorry. Are you Mr. White, the new member of the team? I'm Toyota Junko. I'm new here, too." Mr. White thought, "She doesn't have to be sorry for anything. She is just saying 'Hi,'" so he said, "Hi. I'm James White. Nice to meet you." (2) - イ Junko's English was not so good, but it was better than his Japanese. So they kept talking in English, and there was no trouble. Junko later said, "In Japanese we often use the phrase '*sumimasen*' because it is useful. I need to remember that it is not always 'I'm sorry'."

Mr. White (5) start working hard, and was doing well with other team members. They spoke English a little better than Junko, and they asked Mr. White to help them with their English. So, he sometimes *corrected their wrong expressions. One day, an old worker asked him, "When you go to a store and there is no store clerk at the *cashier, do you say 'I'm sorry' to find someone to help you?" Mr. White said, "No, we don't. We say 'Excuse me' or just 'Hello'." (2) - ウ Mr. White thought, "I am not an English teacher, but I'm acting like (6) one," and was happy to help the people around him.

His team had a *joint project with another company, and they worked hard together. Mr. White thought they did a good job. They sometimes *worked overtime, and finished the work a week earlier (7) it was planned. A few days ago, the other company gave an e-mail to Mr. White, and it said, "〔 lunch / happy / will / have / to / we 〕 together this Friday." (8) He was happy to join the lunch, too. So, he was very surprised and worried when he met the *president of the company and heard, "We are very sorry for your work." He thought,

“What? Did we do something wrong?” However, the old president was smiling. Then Mr. White thought, “Again, he is not sorry for anything. He looks happy. Then, he *probably wants to say ‘Thank you.’” So, he said, “You are very welcome. We thank you, too.”

He was right. It came from “*sumimasen*” which means “Thank you” in Japanese.

When the lunch was over, and the members from the two companies were *clearing the table, Mr. White dropped a cup and broke it. Then he really say, “I’m sorry.”

〔注〕

correct 訂正する cashier レジ joint project 合同プロジェクト
work overtime 残業する president 社長 probably おそらく
clear 片付ける

〔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 because
- イ if
- ウ though
- エ so

〔問2〕 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。

“Oh, is that so? Thank you,” he said.

〔問3〕 にはどのような1語が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア why
- イ when
- ウ who
- エ what

〔問4〕 (4) this の表す内容として適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア Japanese people are not sorry for anything.
- イ “I’m sorry” does not always mean “I’m sorry.”
- ウ She knew what the others wanted to say.
- エ People around her always talked to her in English.

〔問5〕 (5) start の形として適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア starts
- イ started
- ウ will start
- エ has started

〔問6〕 (6) one の表す内容として適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア the old worker
- イ people around him
- ウ Mr. White
- エ an English teacher

〔問7〕 (7) にはどのような1語が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア than
- イ to
- ウ then
- エ before

〔問8〕 (8) [lunch / happy / will / have / to / we] を1語を補って並べ替え、文脈に合う文にしなさい。ただし、文の最初にくる語は**大文字**で始めなさい。

〔問9〕 (9) にはどのような語句が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア must not
- イ would
- ウ couldn't
- エ had to

〔問10〕 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。

When did Mr. White ask his friend for some advice?

- ア When he started working in Tokyo.
- イ Some time in January this year.
- ウ Three months after he came to Tokyo.
- エ Some time in April this year.

〔問11〕 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。

Why did Mr. White think, “Did we do something wrong?”

- ア Because the president was smiling at the lunch.
- イ Because he thought the president invited him to lunch.
- ウ Because the president said he was sorry.
- エ Because he thought the president was not sorry.