

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 OK. Let's give Sally some advice for shopping.
- イ OK. Let's go shopping to buy Tom's present.
- ウ OK. Let's ask Sally to tell us about Tom.
- エ OK. Let's go shopping with Tom.

[No. 2]

- ア I think so.
- イ Now, I see.
- ウ I cook, too.
- エ Now, I can cook.

[No. 3]

- ア You'll be OK.
- イ I'll try harder.
- ウ It was ready.
- エ There was a math test.

[No. 4]

- ア Why are they on the field?
- イ When do you talk to our teacher?
- ウ Why didn't you tell me that first?
- エ When was everyone in the meeting room?

第2部

[No. 1]

- ア After the computer class.
- イ During lunch time.
- ウ Before the club meeting.
- エ After the science class.

[No. 2]

- ア She is ready for dinner.
- イ The man was happy this week.
- ウ She is at home now.
- エ The man worked hard for the family.

[No. 3]

- ア Before eight thirty.
- イ Around nine thirty.
- ウ In one hour.
- エ For two hours.

[No. 4]

- ア Eric used his own pen.
- イ The children should use their own things.
- ウ Eric used his own dictionary.
- エ The children should do their own homework.

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。)

What happens to our body when we go to sleep? There is one way to learn about sleep. It is to *observe sleeping people. Some doctors are sleep *experts who study people's sleep. To learn more about sleep, the sleep experts observed sleeping people. They used special machines to find out what happened to people's bodies (1) they were sleeping. They *measured four things: the *activities of people's *brains, the movement of their eyes, the *tension of their *muscles, and their *heart rates. When people went to sleep, different things happened to their bodies. When people were sleeping, they actually had three different *stages of sleep.

The first stage of sleep is light sleep. Their brains were not active. Their eyes didn't move. Their muscles were relaxed. If someone called them, they *woke up quickly. In this stage, their bodies were quiet. Their heart rates were low. The second stage of sleep is deep sleep. Their brains were not active. Their eyes didn't move. Their muscles became very relaxed. They didn't hear sounds. When someone called them, they didn't wake up. Their heart rates were lower than (2) those in the first stage. This was the stage of sleep when they got the most rest. The last stage of sleep is dream sleep. In the dream sleep, their muscles were still very relaxed, but their brains became very active, and their eyes began to move very quickly. Their heart rates were the (3) high of all stages of their sleep. The sleep experts could see that their sleep stage changed during the night. The people first went into the first stage of sleep, then into the second stage of sleep and the dream sleep, and then back into the second stage of sleep. This cycle of the second stage of sleep and the dream sleep was repeated about *every 90 minutes. Finally they went into the first stage again and woke up.

When we are sleeping, we have dreams. Dreams have a lot of *wonders. Now, let's think about dreams. (4) [have / dreams / studied / the sleep experts / about]. They were trying to answer three questions. First, do we always dream? Most people thought that they sometimes dreamed. Some people thought that they never dreamed at all. (5) actually, the sleep experts found that people usually have dreams during the dream sleep every night.

If we dream every night, why do we often forget our dreams? This is the second question. To remember our dreams well, we need to wake up while we are in the dream sleep. However, we usually wake up in the first stage of sleep, so we don't remember our dreams clearly.

What do we dream about, then? This is the third question. The sleep experts observed

sleeping people to get more information about dreams. The sleep experts stopped their sleep when they were in the dream sleep and asked them to talk about their dreams. After listening to them, the sleep experts found that their dreams had things *in common. First of all, they usually dreamed about people they knew, *such as family or friends. They didn't dream about people they didn't know. Second, their dreams were usually active. The people in their dreams were actually doing something. Third, they usually did strange and *unusual things in their dreams. They didn't dream about ⁽⁷⁾ everyday things, such as housework or office work. And finally, they often had bad feelings in their dreams, such as *anger, *fear, and *sadness.

The sleep experts are still trying hard to answer questions about sleep and dreams. When you go to sleep tonight, you may have each stage of sleep and forget about your dream.

〔注〕

observe 観察する	expert 専門家	measure 測定する
activity 活動	brain 脳	tension 緊張
muscle 筋肉	heart rate 心拍数	stage 段階
woke (wake の過去形) up 目が覚めた		every ~ ~ごとに
wonder 不思議	~ in common 共通の~	
such as ~ ~のような	unusual 珍しい	anger 怒り
fear 恐れ	sadness 悲しみ	

〔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 since
- イ during
- ウ while
- エ between

〔問2〕 ⁽²⁾ those の表す内容として適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア 彼らの脳の活動
- イ 彼らの目の動き
- ウ 彼らの筋肉の緊張
- エ 彼らの心拍数

〔問3〕 を適切な形に書き換えなさい。

〔問4〕 が本文の内容と合うように 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 have イ dreams ウ studied
エ the sleep experts オ about

〔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 Because
イ So
ウ But
エ If

〔問6〕 にはどのような1語が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア one
イ two
ウ three
エ four

〔問7〕 の形として適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア doing
イ have done
ウ did
エ to do

〔問8〕 次の文を, 本文の内容と合うように完成させるには, の中にどれを入れるのが適切か, 選びなさい。

The activities of people's brains, the movement of their eyes, the tension of their muscles, and their heart rates in three stages of sleep.

- ア move
- イ change
- ウ stop
- エ repeat

〔問9〕 次のア～カの中から本文の内容と合っているものを2つ選びなさい。

- ア The sleep experts observed sleeping people to find out how to sleep better.
- イ The people's brains were active and the muscles were relaxed during all stages of sleep.
- ウ We repeat each stage of sleep and get the most rest during the dream sleep.
- エ The sleep experts stopped the people's sleep during the dream sleep and asked them about their dreams.
- オ To remember our dreams, we need to wake up early in the first stage of sleep.
- カ In most dreams, we aren't doing everyday things.

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。)

Emily, a seventeen-year-old girl, was a high school student and lived in London. She had a brother, Steve. He was twenty-two years old, and studied *architecture in *Berlin. She wanted to go to university, but she still couldn't decide what to study in university.

Emily was going to visit Berlin to see Steve during summer vacation. One day, she talked with him on the phone. “Emily, it's the first time for you to visit Berlin. (1) I show you around?” “Thank you, Steve. I want to see many places.” “So can we meet at *the Alexander Square at five in the evening next Monday? Then let's make a plan for our Berlin tour!” “OK. I know that place. I've seen it on the map,” Emily said.

The next week, Emily arrived at Berlin at noon. At the airport, Emily bought a small bag (2) had the letters *BERLIN* on it, and put some books and a map into it. Then she took a bus to *the Brandenburg Gate, and rented a bike there. Steve said reading books in coffee shops was popular in Berlin, so she planned to (3) do that. At the same time, she wanted to think about her near future.

So, Emily went to a small coffee shop to eat lunch. Ten minutes later, a woman sat at the next table. She was wearing a black T-shirt and had a camera, and also had a bag with *BERLIN* written on it next to herself. After she drank a cup of coffee, she left the shop. Then Emily was going to take a map out of her bag, but the bag was at the next table. “Oh no! That woman!”

Emily ran out of the shop quickly. The woman in the black T-shirt was taking photos on the street. She was going to get on her bike. Emily ran to the woman and shouted, “Excuse me! (4)” The woman looked back, and saw Emily. Emily told her about their bags. “Oh, I'm so sorry. I thought it was mine.” “No problem. We have the same bags.” Emily smiled, and they *exchanged their *BERLIN* bags.

“I'm Susan from the U.S,” the woman said. “I'm Emily from the U.K.” They *shook hands with each other. Then Susan said, “If you have time, (5) about looking around Berlin together? I can show you around the city.” “Oh, really? Thank you so much!” Emily answered.

Emily and Susan started from the Brandenburg Gate, and did some sightseeing on their bikes. About ten minutes later, they arrived at *the Berlin Cathedral. Emily said, “This is a very big and old cathedral.” Susan said, “Do you know the famous wall in Berlin?” Emily said, “Yes, I learned there was a long wall (6) build in the *1960s.” Susan said, “That's *the Berlin Wall. We can still see part of it. Let's go and see it.”

After a while, Emily and Susan came to the wall. Susan began (7) talk to Emily.

“Actually, I’m a photographer. I have visited Berlin many times and taken photos for more than thirty years.” Emily asked, “Have you found any differences in this city?” Susan said, “Yes, Berlin is changing all the time. For example, many new *spots are made almost every year.” Emily said, “So we can often find something new.” “That’s right,” Susan said. “But there are also places like the Brandenburg Gate and the Berlin Wall. Berlin has both old and new things, and that’s the point which makes Berlin very interesting.” Emily said, “[you / a photographer / can / why / ask / became] ?” Susan answered, “First, I loved taking photos. Then, I studied German history in university, and learned the importance of knowing history. Then I wanted to show what changed and what never changed in this city. So, I’ve kept taking photos.” The story Susan told Emily impressed her very much.

Emily and Susan continued their tour for a while. When Emily left for the Alexander Square, Susan gave her a book. That book had Susan’s photos of the Berlin Wall. On the front page, Susan wrote down for Emily, “A picture tells us a story. History is made through many stories.” These words touched Emily’s heart, and she read them again and again. Thanks to this *chance meeting in Berlin, she thought she now knew what to do in the future.

Emily got to the square, and her brother was waiting for her. “Emily, how was your first day in Berlin?” She answered, “It was great! But I’m sorry. I have already had a wonderful tour of Berlin!” “No problem!” Steve smiled. “Steve, I have decided to study history in university. And I want to study in Berlin someday, too!”

〔注〕

architecture	建築	Berlin	ベルリン (ドイツの首都)
the Alexander Square	アレクサンダー広場		
the Brandenburg Gate	ブランデンブルク門	exchange	交換する
shook (shake の過去形)	hands		握手した
the Berlin Cathedral	ベルリン大聖堂	1960s	1960 年代
the Berlin Wall	ベルリンの壁	spot	場所
		chance	偶然の

〔問 1〕 にはどのような語句が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア Do
- イ Will
- ウ Shall
- エ Have to

〔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 which
- イ it
- ウ who
- エ she

〔問3〕 ⁽³⁾do that の表す内容として適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア buy a bag in the airport
- イ take a bus to the city
- ウ rent a bike in Berlin
- エ read a book in a coffee shop

〔問4〕 にはどのような文が入るのが適切か、選びなさい。

- ア You can't take photos on this street!
- イ You have the wrong bag!
- ウ Will you show me your photos?
- エ Will you find my bag?

〔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 how
- イ why
- ウ when
- エ which

〔問6〕 ⁽⁶⁾ の形として適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア have built
- イ building
- ウ to build
- エ built

〔問7〕 talk の形として適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア have talked
- イ talks
- ウ to talk
- エ talked

〔問8〕 ⁽⁸⁾ [you / a photographer / can / why / ask / became] 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⁾ what to do in the future の表す内容として適切なものを選びなさい。

- ア what time she was going to meet Steve
- イ what she was going to study in university
- ウ what time she was going to leave Berlin
- エ what she was going to do at the Alexander Square

〔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。

Why has Susan kept taking photos of Berlin?

- ア Because she wanted to show the history of Berlin.
- イ Because she wanted to study the history of photos.
- ウ Because she wanted to find a job in Berlin.
- エ Because she wanted to write stories about history.

〔問11〕 本文の内容と合っているものを選びなさい。

- ア Looking around Berlin with Steve impressed Emily very much.
- イ Meeting Susan gave Emily an idea about her future.
- ウ Studying architecture in university was important for Susan.
- エ Reading Emily's book gave Susan a chance to study history.

読み上げ台本

(最初に 10 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。』

『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、対話がそれぞれ 2 度ずつ読まれます。その対話に続ける言葉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 1 部を始めます。』

(3 秒の間)

[No.1]

(3 秒の間)

<i>Girl:</i>	What is the best birthday present for Sally?
<i>Boy:</i>	I don't have any good ideas. We have only known her for a few months.
<i>Girl:</i>	Who knows her well?
<i>Boy:</i>	Tom has been good friends with her for a long time.
<i>Girl:</i>	()

(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)

[No.2]

(3 秒の間)

<i>Woman:</i>	John, I'm surprised! I didn't know you can cook.
<i>Man:</i>	Yes, I can. I hope you enjoy the dinner.
<i>Woman:</i>	I love cooking too, but I can't cook so well. How did you learn?
<i>Man:</i>	My father taught me. He works at a restaurant.
<i>Woman:</i>	()

(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)

[No.3]

(3 秒の間)

Girl: What's the matter? Do you have a problem?
Boy: Yes. I'm worried about my math test tomorrow.
Girl: Are you ready for it?
Boy: Well, I've studied hard.
Girl: ()

(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)

[No.4]

(3 秒の間)

Man: Hi, Judy. Where is everybody?
Girl: Hi, coach. They are going to the meeting room.
Man: Isn't it time to practice on the field now?
Girl: Our teacher said that he needs to talk to all the team members.
Man: ()

(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)

『これで第 1 部を終わります。』

(5 秒の間)

『では、第2部を始めます。第2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2部を始めます。』

(3秒の間)

[No.1]

(3秒の間)

<i>Boy:</i>	Hi, Mary. Can I talk to you now?
<i>Girl:</i>	Hi, Jim. I'm sorry, I'm busy with the science homework now. Can we talk during lunch time?
<i>Boy:</i>	I have to go to the computer room then. How about after school before our robot club meeting?
<i>Girl:</i>	OK. See you then.

(3秒の間)

[Man] Question. When will the boy talk with the girl?

(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)

[Man] Question. When will the boy talk with the girl?

(10秒の間)

[No.2]

(3秒の間)

<i>Woman:</i>	I'm home. Wow, dinner is ready!
<i>Man:</i>	Yes. And I have cleaned all the rooms.
<i>Woman:</i>	Thank you. I'm happy. But why did you do this?
<i>Man:</i>	Oh, I just thought I should do more housework.

(3秒の間)

[Woman] Question. Why is the woman happy?

(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. Why is the woman happy?

(10秒の間)

[No.3]

(3秒の間)

Woman: May I help you?

Man: Yes, I have a question. How long does it take to the airport? I need to be there before 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Woman: It usually takes about one hour from this hotel. But there will be a festival tomorrow, so there will be more cars. I think it will take two hours.

Man: I see.

(3秒の間)

[Woman] Question. What time should the man leave the hotel?

(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)

[Woman] Question. What time should the man leave the hotel?

(10秒の間)

[No.4]

(3秒の間)

Boy: Did you see my dictionary, Mom? I can't do my homework without it.

Mother: Yes, I saw it this morning. Ask Eric. Maybe he used it.

Boy: Yeah, Eric always uses mine. Tell him to use his own dictionary.

Mother: But Eric said you used his pen yesterday. Well, maybe I should tell both of you to use your own things.

(3秒の間)

[Man] Question. What does the mother think?

(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 does the mother think?

(10秒の間)

『これで放送による問題を終わります。』