

1 リスニングテスト

Part A

英語の会話(1)～(5)を聞いて、会話の最後の発言に対する相手の応答として最も適切であると考えられるものを A～D から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、会話と質問は2回ずつ繰り返されます。

<p>(1)</p> <p>A. Yes, she is. B. No, she is out now. C. She is over there. D. She is a student.</p>	<p>(2)</p> <p>A. It is raining every day. B. It may be cloudy. C. It wasn't bad. D. It was very difficult.</p>
<p>(3)</p> <p>A. Yes, that's the end. B. Yes, I'm back. C. In about eight hours. D. Last night.</p>	<p>(4)</p> <p>A. In about 5 minutes. B. Over an hour ago. C. Yes, more than 20 minutes. D. No, the night before last.</p>
<p>(5)</p> <p>A. OK. I'll do that. B. OK. I won't do that. C. I'll lock the door. D. Are you sure?</p>	

Part B

英語の会話(6)～(10)を聞いて、それぞれの会話に関する質問の答えとして正しいものを A～D から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、会話と質問は2回ずつ繰り返されます。

<p>(6)</p> <p>A. At the zoo. B. At the library. C. At the hamburger shop. D. At the supermarket.</p>	<p>(7)</p> <p>A. Some cold water. B. Some hot tea. C. Some ice cream. D. Some iced tea.</p>
<p>(8)</p> <p>A. At the shopping mall. B. In a bookstore. C. In a classroom. D. In a library.</p>	<p>(9)</p> <p>A. He doesn't like the restaurant. B. He has a lot of work to do. C. He ate his lunch at home. D. He isn't hungry.</p>
<p>(10)</p> <p>A. In a church. B. In the post office. C. On a bus. D. In a movie theater.</p>	

2 英文(1)～(5)の( )に入る最も適切な語を、後のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) He was happy ( ) the birthday present.

ア get イ getting ウ to get エ got

(2) My sister finished ( ) her report.

ア wrote イ to write ウ writing エ write

(3) Look at the boy ( ) baseball.

ア plays イ playing ウ played エ to play

(4) I have a camera ( ) my father gave me.

ア who イ which ウ whose エ what

(5) I ( ) lived in this city since 2010.

ア am イ have ウ do エ has

3 会話(1)～(3)の( )に入る最も適切なものを、後のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) A: ( ) don't you do it yourself?

B: OK. I'll try.

ア What イ Why ウ How エ Where

(2) A: I got tired, Kevin.

B: ( )

A: I had to run to the station this morning.

ア Are you getting enough sleep? イ Don't mind.  
ウ What happened? エ What shall we do?

(3) A: I want to invite you to a soccer game. Are you free?

B: ( )

ア I'll check my schedule. イ You can use my phone.  
ウ We should play again. エ Yes, I will.

- 4 表の (1) ~ (5) において、A と B の関係が C と D の関係と同じになるように、D の空欄に適切な語を入れなさい。

	A	B	C	D
(1)	two	second	nine	
(2)	close	open	forget	
(3)	box	boxes	woman	
(4)	she	hers	I	
(5)	use	using	begin	

- 5 英文 (1) ~ (5) の ( ) に入る最も適切な語を1語答えなさい。

(1) The second month of the year is ( ).

(2) “What ( ) do you speak in your country?” “We speak Japanese.”

(3) “What is that big building?” “It is a new ( ). I hear about 50 doctors work there.”

(4) The sister of our father or mother is our ( ).

(5) The day between Wednesday and Friday is ( ).

- 6 (1) ~ (5) の日本語を参考にして、英文の ( A )、( B ) に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。

(1) 私の考えはあなたのはとは違います。

My idea is ( A ) ( B ) yours.

(2) それは天候しだいです。

It ( A ) ( B ) the weather.

(3) あなたのおかげで、私は元気になりました。

( A ) ( B ) you, I got better.

(4) どうぞご自由に自分でとって食べてください。

Please ( A ) ( B ).

(5) あなたからの E メールを楽しみに待っています。

I'm ( A ) ( B ) to your e-mail.

7 会話 (1)、(2) の下線部にはどのような表現を入れたらよいか。4 語～8 語の英文で答えなさい。

(1) A : You are late again.

B : I'm very sorry.

A: What happened?

B : \_\_\_\_\_ . I thought I was on a number 15 but  
it was a number 50.

(2) A : Your homework, please.

B : I'm sorry. I haven't done it.

A : Oh, why not?

B : \_\_\_\_\_ .

A : I'm sorry to hear that. Are you better now?

8 次の (1) ～ (5) において、日本語の意味になるようにア～オの語句を並べかえて英文を作りなさい。ただし解答は ( A ) と ( B ) に当てはまるものを記号で答えなさい。ただし文頭に来る文字も小文字で表記してあります。

(1) 太郎は私の宿題を手伝ってくれた。

ア my homework イ with ウ helped エ Taro オ me  
( )-( A )-( )-( B )-( ) .

(2) 音楽を聴いたらいかがですか。

ア don't イ music ウ you エ why オ listen to  
( )-( A )-( )-( B )-( ) ?

(3) あの髪の長い女性が佐々木先生です。

ア with イ that woman ウ Ms. Sasaki エ long オ hair is  
( )-( A )-( )-( B )-( ) .

(4) その時計は常に時間が正確です。

ア always イ good ウ keeps エ time オ the clock  
( )-( A )-( )-( B )-( ) .

(5) 何か飲み物はいかがですか。

ア like イ something ウ would エ to オ you  
( )-( A )-( )-( B )-( ) drink?

- 9 あなたは、英語の授業で尾瀬国立公園を紹介する英文を書くことになりました。次のメモをもとに、後の英文の（ 1 ）～（ 5 ）に適切な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ入れて英文を完成させなさい。

～メモ～

<尾瀬国立公園（Oze National Park）>

- ・本州(Honsyu) 最大の湿原(marsh)がある。
- ・夏にはいろいろな種類の植物(plants)が見られる。
- ・長い間、多くの人々が美しい自然を愛してきた。
- ・私の好きな花はユリ(lily)である。

I'm going to tell you about Oze National Park. It has the ( 1 ) marsh in Honshu. We can see many kinds of plants in ( 2 ). Many people have loved this beautiful nature for a ( 3 )( 4 ). My ( 5 ) flower is the lily.

- 10 次の英文を読んで、後の問1、2に答えなさい。

Today, scientists are using technology to change some foods we eat. This is called \*genetic modification and it changes the qualities of plants or animals and tries to make better food products. These changed foods are called \*genetically modified foods, or sometimes just G.M. foods. The number of these foods is increasing every year.

Why \*modify foods? Scientists are trying to grow more food for people in the world. In some countries, food is ( A ) to grow because the ground is hard and there is not enough water. G.M. foods may grow better in such countries. If so, there will be more food for hungry people living in those countries. There are other good points too. Larger fruits and vegetables could be grown, and cows could be changed to make more meat and milk.

Not everyone agrees that making genetically modified foods is a good idea. Some people believe that it is wrong for people to change nature. They are worried animals could be hurt or that some plants could die. They worry that this could be bad for the earth. There are also questions about the \*safety of G.M. foods. Because these foods are still very ( B ), we don't know if eating them will hurt people's health.

Another problem in many countries is that the foods are not \*labeled as genetically modified. Many shoppers want to buy natural foods, ( C ) G.M. foods. They think it important for people to know what they are buying and to have a choice about the kind of food they buy.

As scientists get better at changing foods genetically, we ( D ) more and more of these foods. At the same time, natural foods might become more difficult to find. Though we cannot stop scientific \*progress, it is important to answer \*ethical questions and questions about these new kinds of food, if people are to accept them in the future.



1 1 次の英文を読んで、後の問1～問6に答えなさい。

When you think of popular sports in the world, you may think of games such as soccer, baseball, and basketball. Though it is not as popular as soccer, basketball is played in more than 200 countries by more than 400 million people.

Where and how did this exciting sport begin? It was first made in December of 1891 by a Canadian named Dr. James Naismith. He was a P.E. teacher working at the Young Men's Christian Association Training School (YMCA) in Springfield, Massachusetts in the United States. He was trying to find a new game that his students could play in the gym during the cold and rainy winter months.

Dr. Naismith tried many ideas, but finally thought of a simple game using a ball and a basket. He put a peach basket onto the gym wall. This was the first basketball goal. The basket still had its \*bottom, so the ball had to be taken out by hand after each goal. This took a lot of time and made the game slow. Later the bottom of the basket was cut out and the ball could go through. At this time, there were no real basketballs, so a soccer ball was used to play the game.

Peach baskets were used until 1906, when \*metal hoops began to be used. Throwing the ball into the basket was called a "field goal," a team got one point for this. Bouncing the ball (\*dribbling) was not part of the game. Instead, the players would just pass the ball and shoot. Naismith worked hard to make the rules for his new game. Some of the early rules were taken from a children's game called "Duck on a Rock." Naismith played this game when he was a child.

He called his new game "Basket Ball." The first game was played at a YMCA gym in Albany, New York on January 20, 1892, with nine players on each team. The game ended at 1-0; the shot was made from 25 feet (7.6 meters), on a court just half the size of today's courts. By 1897, the number of players on a team became five, the same number as teams have today.

The game has changed a lot since that first contest more than one hundred and twenty years ago, we can imagine that Dr. James Naismith would be very proud to see how popular his game has become all over the world.

【訳注：文中に\*印のある単語の意味です】

bottom 底 metal hoops 金属の輪 dribbling ドリブル

問1 本文の内容に合うように、次の英文に続く語句をア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Dr. James Naismith invented the game ( )

ア in Canada.                      イ with his friends.

ウ in America.                      エ in 1881.

問2 質問①～③の答えとして最も適切なものをア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ① In how many countries is basketball played now?  
 ア A million.    イ 400 million.    ウ More than 200.    エ Very few.
- ② How many points did a team get for a field goal?  
 ア One.    イ Two.    ウ Three.    エ Zero.
- ③ How long ago was the first basketball game played?  
 ア 100 years ago.    イ 120 years ago.  
 ウ More than 120 years ago.    エ 200 years ago.

問3 James Naismith がバスケットボールを考案したきっかけは何か。次の文の ( ) に当てはまる語句を日本語で答えなさい。ただし、( A ) には教科名、( B ) には季節、( C ) には場所が入る。

Naismith は YMCA の ( A ) の先生で、( B ) に生徒が ( C ) で出来るスポーツを考えようとしたから。

問4 左欄の①、②の年に変化したものを、右欄のア～エからそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

① 1897年	ア The ball イ All of the rules
② 1906年	ウ The goal エ The number of players on each team

問5 この文章に最もふさわしい題は次のどれか。ア～エから1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

- ア How to make peach basket  
 イ The life of Dr. James Naismith  
 ウ The history of basketball  
 エ How to enjoy basketball

問6 次のア～オのうち本文の内容に合うものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Basketball is more popular than soccer.  
 イ Naismith took some basketball rules from “Duck on a Rock.”  
 ウ Today, the game is still called “Basket Ball.”  
 エ The game has changed a little since it was first began.  
 オ Naismith asked his students to make the rules for the game.



受験番号		氏名	
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得点	
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1 リスニングテスト

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
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2					3					小計	1	小計	2-3		
1		2		3		4		5		1		2		3	

4									
1		2		3		4		5	

5									
1		2		3		4		5	

6											
1	A	B	2	A	B	3	A	B			
4	A	B	5	A	B	小計	4	小計	5	小計	6

7										小計	7
1											
2										小計	8

8														
1	A	B	2	A	B	3	A	B	4	A	B	5	A	B

9									
1		2		3		4		5	

10										小計	9	小計	10	小計	11
1	A	B	C	D	2	①	②								

11									
1		2	①	②	③	3	A	B	C
4	①	②	5	6					