

1 リスニングテスト(放送で流れる英語は2回ずつ繰り返されます。)

Part A 次の会話(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なものを、後のア~エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) | (2) |
| ア She left at five o'clock. | ア I'll get the popcorn. |
| イ No, I'm not sure. | イ That sounds pretty nice. |
| ウ Thanks for calling. | ウ Well, I'd like to see a comedy. |
| エ I'm sure she will be happy. | エ Sure. That's all I want. |
| (3) | (4) |
| ア But isn't it a little boring? | ア No, thanks. I'll have it later, please. |
| イ Well, climbers don't have to pay. | イ Sure. Another cup of coffee, please. |
| ウ No. I don't like rock and roll. | ウ With milk, please. |
| エ Yes. Last spring, in Europe. | エ I'm sorry. I have no money. |
| (5) | |
| ア Because I have no time to go to parties. | |
| イ I can't take part in that party. | |
| ウ The party will be held late at night. | |
| エ I have to go to the dentist first. | |

Part B 次の会話を聞いて、会話の内容に関する質問(6)~(10)の答えとして正しいものを、後のア~エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (6) | (7) |
| ア The wool sweater on the table. | ア Because she didn't have her bus pass. |
| イ The cheaper sweater. | イ Because she hates taking the bus. |
| ウ The purple wool sweater. | ウ Because her father told her to. |
| エ The sweaters on sale. | エ Because the bus was late. |

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (8) | (9) |
| ア He likes cold weather. | ア At the airport. |
| イ It rained in the morning. | イ In the classroom. |
| ウ He got a cold from his best friend. | ウ At the swimming pool. |
| エ He waited in the rain for his girlfriend. | エ At the supermarket. |
| (10) | |
| ア At a baseball game. | |
| イ At a movie. | |
| ウ At a concert. | |
| エ At a wedding party. | |

2 次のA~Cに答えなさい。

A 次の英文(1)~(5)の()に入る語を答えなさい。ただし、書き出しの文字が指定されている場合は、それに従うこと。

- (1) A: What did Mr. Kato teach you?
B: He () us math.
- (2) A: When is your ()?
B: I was born on October 7.
- (3) Two and five makes seven. Fifty and fifty makes one ().
- (4) A: When are you going to leave Japan?
B: Next (W), on February 21.
- (5) A: () did you have for lunch?
B: I had sandwiches.

B 次の英文(1)~(9)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) You () fifteen years old.
ア am イ are ウ is エ be

- (2) () Bob like baseball?
ア Is イ Do ウ Does エ Are
- (3) Reading is () interesting than watching TV.
ア most イ more ウ many エ much
- (4) Tom () Riho for two years.
ア has known イ is knowing ウ knows エ have known
- (5) Kenta likes music, but () was difficult for him to sing the song.
ア this イ they ウ it エ he
- (6) Have you finished () your room?
ア clean イ to clean ウ cleaned エ cleaning
- (7) How () is it from here to the station?
ア long イ far ウ old エ often
- (8) We went to Australia () the winter vacation.
ア during イ with ウ about エ between
- (9) Alice started playing the piano () she was four years old.
ア if イ when ウ that エ but

C 次の(1)~(3)の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()に入る語を答えなさい。

- (1) I heard the news yesterday. I felt very sad.
I was very sad (①)(②) the news yesterday.
- (2) Don't enter this room.
You (①)(②) enter this room.
- (3) They enjoyed the party last Saturday.
They had a (①)(②) at the party last Saturday.

3 次の(1)~(4)の会話において、それぞれの()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: Could you tell me how to get to Fukushima Station?
B: Sure. ()
ア Take the Tohoku Honsen Line. イ Four stops.
ウ They come every ten minutes. エ You have the wrong number.

- (2) A: Help yourself.
B: Thank you. It's very good.
A: Would you like more soup?
B: No, thank you. ()
ア I need it now. イ I've had enough.
ウ I'd like to drink more. エ I'm sorry, I can't eat shrimp.
- (3) A: Show me your passport.
B: Sure. Here you are.
A: ()
B: Sightseeing.
ア Enjoy your stay. イ How long are you going to stay?
ウ What's the purpose of your trip?
エ Where did you go in London?
- (4) A: Hello. For here or to go?
B: For here, please.
A: (①)
B: I'll have this hamburger and one large orange juice.
A: (②)
B: No, that's all. Here's the money.
ア Is that all? イ Anything else?
ウ What will you have? エ I need the menu.

4 次の(1)~(4)の日本語を参考にして、()に入る語を答えなさい。

- (1) ここでは靴を脱いでください。
(①)(②) your shoes here.
- (2) ケンは初めて富士山に登りました。
Ken climbed Mt. Fuji (①) the (②) time.

(3) 彼は一生懸命に勉強したので、自己最高点を取ることができました。

He studied (①) hard (②) he could get his best score.

(4) ビルはお金持ちなので何でも買えます。

Bill is rich (①) (②) buy anything.

5 次の(1)~(5)において、ア~オの語句を並べかえて空欄に入れ、日本語に合う英文を作りなさい。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る。

(1) ソファの上で寝ている犬はポチです。

_____ (A) _____ (B) _____ Pochi.

ア the sofa イ sleeping ウ is エ the dog オ on

(2) 私の兄はときどき、公園でテニスをします。

My brother _____ (A) _____ (B) _____.

ア tennis イ the park ウ in エ sometimes オ plays

(3) 僕は母と同じくらい早起きです。

I get up _____ (A) _____ (B) _____.

ア my イ as ウ mother エ as オ early

(4) 何か温かい飲み物はいかがですか。

Do you _____ (A) _____ (B) _____ ?

ア hot イ drink ウ to エ something オ want

(5) 祖母と話すとおち着きます。

_____ (A) _____ (B) _____ relaxed.

ア makes イ with ウ my grandmother エ me オ talking

6 あなたは次の意見に賛成ですか、反対ですか? ①の()内からア、イのどちらかを選び、②にその理由を英語で書きなさい。

You should use more time for reading books than using your smart phone.

I ①(ア agree イ don't agree) with the idea because ②_____

7 次の英文を読んで、後の問1、2に答えなさい。

In North American high schools and colleges many team sports are played. The most famous are baseball, basketball, American football, and soccer. But there is another popular sport that is not as famous in Japan. The sport is called lacrosse. Lacrosse is a team sport that is like hockey. The players use a ***stick** with a small net on the end. Players use their sticks to carry, pass, catch, and throw a small ball into the goal. It is a very old sport with a unique history.

It is believed that the game first began about 1000 years ago in North America. (1) To the Native Americans, lacrosse was more than just a game. (2) It was used to solve problems between ***tribes**, to ask God to bring rain, or to heal a sick person. They played with two teams of 100 to 1000 men. The games continued for 2 or 3 days. (3) Often players were injured or even killed in the games. (4)

In 1637, a French man saw the Native Americans' sport and gave it a new name. He called it "crosse." That means "stick" in French. After some time, the game began to change and it became popular with people who were not Native Americans.

The game became more popular in the 1800s. In 1860, a Canadian dentist, William George Beers, wrote the first rule book for the new game of lacrosse. The teams were to be made up of 12 players each. The games were made shorter and they were not dangerous any more. Players wore helmets on their heads and special clothes on their bodies.

Today lacrosse is played by about 825,000 players in American high schools and colleges. It is becoming more and more popular. In Japan there are three kinds of teams: high school, university, and club teams. In this country, women's lacrosse seems to be more popular than the men's game.

Lacrosse is not an Olympic sport today, though it was a part of the 1904 and 1908 Olympic Games. According to Olympic rules today, a game must be played on four or more ***continents**, and in more than 75 countries to become an Olympic sport.

[注] stick スティック tribe 部族 continent 大陸

問1 空所(1)～(4)に入れるのに最も適切な文を、後の(ア)～(カ)から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) For this reason, some tribes called it “the little brother of war.”
- (イ) The fastest runner of the team was an important player when the game was over.
- (ウ) The game was started by the Native Americans.
- (エ) It also had an important meaning for them.
- (オ) It was very fast and dangerous.
- (カ) North America is very wide, so they could not play the game.

問2 次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

- ① How many players does each team have in modern lacrosse?
- ② Has lacrosse ever been played in the Olympics?

8 次の英文を読んで、後の問1～5に答えなさい。

(ア)“No music, no life.” These are words often spoken by music-lovers. Many young people enjoy listening to their favorite artists, singing along, and going to concerts and music festivals. But what about the deaf? People who cannot hear are called deaf. Do you think deaf people can enjoy music, too? Do deaf people also enjoy going to concerts?

The answer for many deaf people is yes. Though they cannot hear the music through their ears, (イ)they are able to feel the music in their bodies. Music is made of sound waves that travel through the air. These waves of sound create ***vibrations** that we can feel. ***Musical instruments** such as drums and bass make strong vibrations. We can feel the vibrations in our bodies. At concerts, some deaf people will hold a large ***balloon** in their hands to feel these vibrations through their fingers. Others may push a balloon against their bodies. Some music festivals have made special seats for deaf people. In these seats big speakers are placed under the floor, so the musical vibrations can be (A) more strongly.

Of course, a musical performance is more than just sound. The costumes, lights, dancing, and special effects are also a big part of the experience. At some concerts an ***interpreter** will stand on the stage and (B) to show the song’s words to the deaf audience members. By watching the movement and dancing of the people

around them, the deaf ***concert-goers** can feel the (C) of the music. They too can enjoy dancing and moving to the beat.

In 1995, the Miss America Pageant was held. A young woman, Heather Whitestone, (D) audiences with her beautiful moves as she danced around the stage. What was even more impressive was the fact that she moved to the music though she was deaf. Everyone could see that, even though she was deaf, she had a strong understanding and love of music.

Deaf people can enjoy feeling music, and some can write and play (ウ)it. In fact, the great ***Beethoven** lost his hearing in his later years. He created some of his most impressive works in the last four years of his life. At that time he was completely deaf. During this time he finished his famous ***Ninth Symphony**.

[注] vibration 振動 musical instrument 楽器 balloon 風船
 interpreter 通訳者 concert-goer コンサートによく行く人
 Beethoven ベートーベン *Ninth Symphony* 交響曲第9番ニ短調

問1 下線部(ア)の意味を説明するように、次の英文中の()に適切な語を入れなさい。

Many people can’t imagine life () music.

問2 空所(A)～(D)に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、それぞれ選択肢の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (A) ① seen ② spoken ③ felt ④ heard
- (B) ① speak ② sing songs ③ listen to music ④ use sign language
- (C) ① color ② rhythm ③ sound ④ name
- (D) ① found ② saw ③ surprised ④ helped

問3 下線部(イ)を日本語に直しなさい。

問4 下線部(ウ)が指すものを、文中から抜き出して答えなさい。

問5 次の(1)～(4)の英文について、本文の内容に合っていればTを、合っていないければFを書きなさい。

- (1) According to the story, the only way to enjoy music is through our ears.
- (2) Sound waves make vibrations in the air.
- (3) Heather Whitestone danced very well though she could not hear.
- (4) Beethoven was completely deaf for four years before his death.