

I

リスニング問題は4つのパートに分かれています。放送は全て2回ずつ流れます。

Part 1 放送を聞いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えとして最も適したものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) Which did the man like the best?

- ア The trees.
- イ The wildlife.
- ウ The sunset.
- エ The waterfall.

(2) Which does the speaker want to say most?

- ア Different countries have different senses of time.
- イ Brazilians study harder in university than Americans.
- ウ Americans have a better sense of time than Brazilians.
- エ Students in each country should learn from the different culture.

Part 2 ある高校生が写真を見せながらスピーチをします。あとの質問に対する答えとして最も適したものを、(1)は2つ、(2)は1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) Which two pictures is the speaker showing to the listeners?



(2) Which is true about the speaker's grandfather?

- ア He taught science at high school.
- イ He taught the baseball rules to the speaker while they were watching games at the stadium.
- ウ He often caught rare insects and took them home.
- エ He often talked about his life while they were playing catch.
- オ He's been sick in the hospital for two years.

Part 3 カレンダーを見ながら会話を聞き、(1)は[]に入る日付を数字で答えなさい。
 (2)は質問に対する答えとして最も適したものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) Today is October [].

(2) What is the boy going to do now?

- ア Go to the library.
- イ Go to the dentist.
- ウ Decide the topic.
- エ Take a piano lesson.

2021 **10**月

日	月	火	水	木	金	土
26	27	28	29	30	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28 ★	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5	6

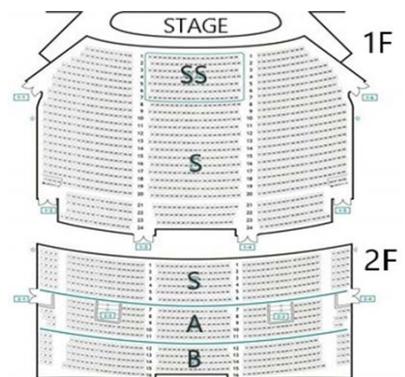
★ : Presentation !

リスニング問題は次ページに続きます。

Part 4 演劇のチケットを購入しようとしている男女の会話を聞き、あとの3つの質問に対する答えとして最も適したものを記号で選びなさい。

Title	Genre	Performance Time
"See You Again in Takasago"	Love Romance	9:30 ~ 12:30
"Road to Mamesaki"	Adventure	10:00 ~ 14:30
"Finding Sone"	Action	11:00 ~ 13:00
"Amida Story"	Mystery	14:00 ~ 16:30

Seats	Price	Price for Students
SS seats	8,000 yen	5,000 yen
S seats	7,000 yen	4,000 yen
A seats	5,000 yen	2,000 yen
B seats	3,000 yen	1,000 yen



- (1) Which program will they probably see?
- ア “See You Again in Takasago” イ “Finding Sone”
 ウ “Road to Mamesaki” エ “Amida Story”
- (2) What kind of seats will they finally get?
- ア SS seats. イ S seats.
 ウ A seats. エ B seats.
- (3) What will the woman probably do soon after this conversation?
- ア Buy two tickets. イ Reserve the seats.
 ウ Have lunch. エ Get two coffees.

リスニング問題は以上です。

II

次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Here are two stories about communicating with people from other countries.

The first story is about greetings. When I study a new language, I always start by learning its greetings. Different languages greet in different ways. *Ni hao* is Chinese. *Bonjour* is French. *Anyong haseyo* is Korean. *Buenos dias* is Spanish. And *Salaam alaikum* is Arabic. Each greeting has its own meaning. *Ni hao* means “Are you OK?” *Bonjour* and *Buenos dias* mean “Good day!” *Anyong haseyo* means “Be peaceful.” *Salaam alaikum* means “Peace be upon you.” Each time you greet someone in Korean or Arabic, you wish them (1). What a nice idea!

English has various greetings from *formal (*How do you do?*) and polite (*Hello*) to *informal (*Hi*) and casual (*Hey*). What about Japanese? Many people from other countries feel (2) by the greeting *Konnichi wa*. It just means “Today”!

When my son was four years old, I started training him to greet people in foreign languages. “Let’s learn some secret passwords,” I told him. “When I say *Chinese*, you say *Ni hao*. When I say *French*, you say *Bonjour*. When I say *Korean*, you say *Anyong haseyo*. And when I say *Spanish*, you say *Buenos dias*.” We practiced these “secret passwords” for two weeks.

Then, we held a party for students from Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. The first student to arrive was from France. “Jean speaks French,” I told my son. When he heard the word “*French*,” he called out “*Bonjour*” just as we practiced. Jean was glad. “Wow! Your son speaks French!” For the next 20 minutes, my son greeted each student in their own language. (3)Everyone was surprised!

Greetings are magic expressions that have the power to touch others. Say *Salaam alaikum* to some Arab visitors, for example, and watch how smiles of joy, surprise and *curiosity come over their faces. You know our language! Where did you learn it? (4)Greeting people [showing / their / own / a way / in / of / is / language] friendship and respect. Why don’t you learn some new greetings today?

*Linguistic flexibility is also important for global communication. This means using different ways to *express what you want to say. (5)Learning to express things in different ways allows you to speak a foreign language better.

Let's take an example. Several years ago, I had a Japanese student who practiced speaking English very hard. One day, we were having a *conversation. Everything was going well.

Suddenly, there was a problem. He wanted to say the Japanese word *asatte*, but he didn't know how. "*Asatte! Asatte!*" he kept repeating and tried to think of the English translation. Everything stopped. Communication *failure.

What happened? The problem was that he couldn't change his way of thinking. When he came to a word he didn't know, he stopped. Now, it's OK if you don't know an English word. The challenge is in how you *deal with this.

The meaning of *asatte* is "the day after tomorrow." My student didn't know this. What could he say *instead? Actually, there are many ways to express this idea. He could say, "(6)in () ()" or "on Wednesday." These both have the same meaning as *asatte*.

Communicating in a foreign language is like driving a car. Learning to drive is easy. What's important is to reach the place that you want to go to. If a friend sends you *directions to a party, do you give up and return home if you come to (7)a roadblock? Of course not. You drive around it and find another way to your *destination.

Languages and cars are tools. They help us to do things we want to do. (8)The purpose of a conversation is not to translate every Japanese phrase, but to tell your ideas or feelings with the words you can use.

So, remember, if you come to a word you don't know, look for another saying, find a different way and go around the roadblocks!

(注)

formal 改まった informal 堅苦しくない curiosity 好奇心

linguistic flexibility 言語的柔軟性 express 表現する conversation 会話

failure 失敗 deal with ~に対応する instead その代わりに directions 道順

destination 目的地

- 1 (1)に入れるのに適切な語を文章中から探し、抜き出して答えなさい。
- 2 (2)に入れるのに適切な語を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア happy イ angry ウ natural エ strange
- 3 下線部(3)の理由を日本語で説明しなさい。
- 4 下線部(4)が文章内容に沿った正しい英文になるように、[]内の語句を並べかえなさい。
- 5 下線部(5)を日本語に直しなさい。
- 6 文章の内容に合うように、下線部(6)の()に適切な語を入れなさい。
- 7 下線部(7)は何を例えたものか。文章内容に即して日本語で答えなさい。
- 8 下線部(8)を日本語に直しなさい。



次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

FUTURE CITIES

Now, around half of the world's population live in cities – but by 2050 they will become even more crowded, with another 2.5 billion people!

All these people will need places to live, transportation to get around, and energy to power their homes. This will put more pressure on Earth's resources. So, we need to come up (1) environmentally-friendly ways to build houses, travel and produce power.

Let's take a look at some of the high-tech *sustainable solutions that are being developed. The manager of a material company, Rebecca Heil, tells us about some of the exciting new ideas that they are working on.

* * * * *

I : Interviewer R : Rebecca

I : [A]

R : Climate change and the environment! Right now, the world still *relies too much on fossil fuels for our energy. We need to become more environmentally-friendly, fast! Scientists across the world are working on ways to help.

I : **What are your recent ideas that will help the environment?**

R : Thanks to new materials, we're changing *wind turbines and making them much bigger. With larger wind turbines, we can produce more energy! We're also working on lighter and more efficient solar panels so that one day we can power our planes and cars with sunlight!

I : **Is it true you are recycling greenhouse gases?**

R : Yes! Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a gas which is known (2) a problem for the climate. But we are working on ways to use it as a *raw material. That's very exciting, because it means we will protect fossil resources. CO₂ is already successfully being used in *mattresses, sports floors, car parts and even clothes. And the process will possibly be used for many other products.

I : [B]

R : Materials will become lighter and more natural looking. They'll also become 'smarter,' with *in-built electronics. Everything from garbage cans to street lights will become 'smart.' To do this, they'll need to be able to share data using very small special *transmitters. That's what we are creating at the moment!

I : **What about entertainment?**

R : Recently we worked with the Research & Development Team at a game company to create a *holographic display. (3)[in / you / something / have / movies / probably seen / similar / science-fiction]! It can *project floating images within a *360-degree direction. This was possible because of a special film developed by our scientists.

I : [C]

R : I love that my work is improving the planet and people's lives. It's very meaningful. Also, I can work with others who care about what they do. Working with the latest technology is so exciting, too!

I : **Do you have any advice for kids who want to work in science?**

R : When I was a kid, I thought all scientists wore white coats and spent their days looking through *microscopes. (4)This isn't true at all – there's so much variety in science. From art to space technology, science is everywhere! (5)Talk to as many people as you can to find out about the science that's in your lives.

(注)

sustainable 持続可能な rely on ~に頼る wind turbine 風力タービン, 風力発電
raw material 原料 mattress マットレス in-built electronics 内蔵電子部品
transmitter 送受信器 holographic display ホログラフィックディスプレイ
project 投影する 360-degree direction 全方位 microscope 顕微鏡

1 [A]～[C]に入れるのに最も適したものを、記号で選びなさい。ただし、同じものを2回以上選んではならない。

ア What do you like the best about your job?

イ What was your dream when you were a kid?

ウ What is the material you like the best?

エ What are some of the biggest challenges facing the future?

オ Can you tell us about more things we can probably see in the future?

2 (1)と(2)に入る前置詞を答えなさい。

3 下線部(3)が「おそらくSF映画で似たようなものを見たことがあるだろう」という意味の英文になるように、[]内の語を並べかえなさい。ただし、文頭に來る語も小文字で始めています。

4 下線部(4)の内容を日本語で答えなさい。

5 下線部(5)を日本語に直しなさい。

6 本文の内容に一致するものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア There will be about 2.5 billion people in cities by 2050.

イ Rebecca is working at a material company with the latest technology.

ウ Rebecca's company is developing lighter wind turbines that are able to produce more energy.

エ Rebecca's company is making planes and cars that can move with sunlight.

オ Rebecca's company made some products from CO₂.

IV

白陵高等学校の1年の生徒Aと生徒Bの会話を読み、下線部を英語に直しなさい。

A: 昨年の東京オリンピックは、いろいろと大変だったけど、(1)たくさんの日本人選手が*メダルをとったのは嬉しかったなあ。

B: 開会式で選手達が入場する時、(2)日本のテレビゲーム音楽が聞こえてきたのにはワクワクしたよね。

A: ピクトグラムのパフォーマンスも面白かったよ。

B: ピクトグラムってなんだっけ？

A: 何らかの指示や案内を説明するための単純な絵のことだよ。

(3)1964年の*東京大会以来、世界中で使われているんだよ。

B: 外国にいるとき、(4)言葉が分からなくても、レストランがどこにあるか分かるのは助かるね。

A: これからも、(5)みんなを幸せにするものが日本でたくさん作られたらいいなあ。

(注)

メダル medal 東京大会 the Tokyo Olympics