

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ア～エから1つずつ選びなさい。

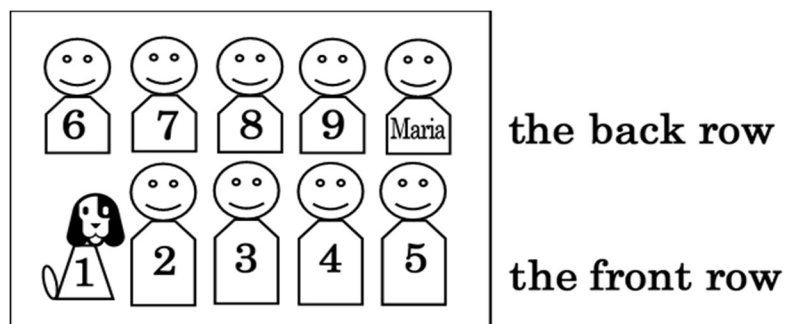
(1) Choose the wrong sentence.

- ア The woman is asking the man to call a taxi for the next day.
- イ The man is telling the woman about a shuttle service the hotel offers.
- ウ The woman won't take a shuttle bus because her bags are very heavy.
- エ Although it costs some money, the woman will take a taxi.

(2) Choose the right sentence.

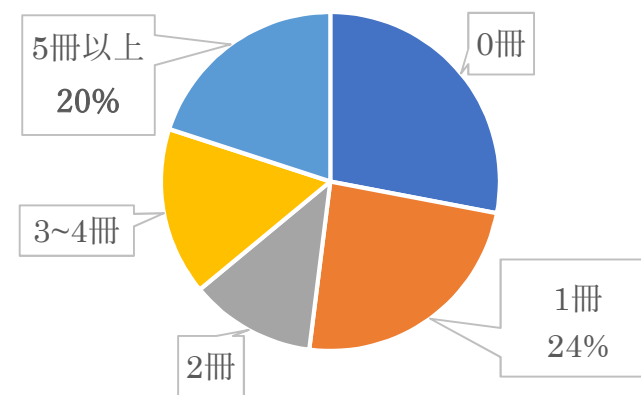
- ア An electronic dictionary is easy and fast to use, but too expensive for a beginner.
- イ You should use an electronic dictionary because words are in alphabetical order.
- ウ You should use a paper dictionary when you are a beginner at English.
- エ You can learn more things from an electronic dictionary than from a paper dictionary.

Part 2 下の写真のイラストを見ながら男女の会話を聞き、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イラストの1～9から1つずつ選びなさい。女性の話し手が、写真の持ち主のMariaである。



- (1) Which is Maria's grandmother?
- (2) Which is Maria's uncle Bill?
- (3) Which is Maria's cousin Jason?

Part 3 下のグラフを見ながら会話を聞き、あとの2つの質問に数字で答えなさい。



- (1) What percentage of the students read no books?
- (2) What percentage of the students read three or four books?

Part 4 目の見えない青年 David が話すのを聞き、あとの2つの質問に対する答えとして最も適したものをア～エから1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) What happened to David when he was at a restaurant?
 - ア The waiter wasn't able to listen to David.
 - イ The waiter tried to take David's order by asking Jasmine.
 - ウ The waiter asked Jasmine to read the menu to David.
 - エ The waiter took David's arm to guide him to the bathroom.
- (2) What is the main point of this story?
 - ア David asks people to close their eyes in order to understand how hard being blind is.
 - イ David thanks people around him for their help in his daily life.
 - ウ David is angry because people around him are not kind enough to help him.
 - エ David wants people to treat blind people in the same way as they treat sighted people.

II

次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

When I was 9 years old, I received my first handmade card. It was from a classmate. He was from South Korea. At first he couldn't make friends at his new school, and I helped him. He wanted to show his thanks but didn't know what to say. So (1)he made me a card. It was a *folded piece of paper from his notebook, with a picture of us on the front. There were only a few sentences inside because he didn't know how to write in English. But those words meant a lot to me at the time.

(2)Since then, I [known / are / handwritten / wonderful / cards / how / have]. You need to take time and effort to make them special. Like photographs, (3)cards can be kept and looked back on. You can make your own unique card with the things you have at home. Or you can buy a card from a store. The most important thing is messages you write inside.

The first step is to (A). Will you give it to a friend or a family member? Or is it for someone you don't know well but who might need a little *encouragement?

Next, (B). There are many types: Thank-you cards, birthday cards, holiday cards, and I'm-sorry cards are just a few.

Now it's time to (C). For me, this is the hardest but *worth doing. You can ask yourself some questions while you are writing: What are your favorite memories of that person? What do you *appreciate most about him or her? Your words can be as sweet or as funny as you want. If they're personal, the message will be special.

Last, (D) at the lowest part. Don't forget to add the date, because the person who receives your card can keep it to read again in the future.

(4)It is hard to put your feelings into words, but getting a handwritten card or letter can make someone who needs it happy.

(注) folded 折られた encouragement 励まし

worth doing する価値がある appreciate ~をありがたく思う

- 1 下線部(1)について、彼がそうした理由を日本語で答えなさい。
- 2 下線部(2)が「それ以来、手書きのカードのすばらしさを知ることとなった」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。
- 3 下線部(3)と同じ内容の部分を本文から探し、最初の2語と最後の2語を抜き出さない。ただし、カンマやピリオド等は語数に含めない。
- 4 (A)～(D)に入れるのに最も適したものを、ア～カからそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。ただし、同じものを2回以上選んではならない。
 - ア gather your ideas
 - イ write your name
 - ウ think of a person you'd like to make a card for
 - エ keep in touch with them
 - オ think about what kind of card you'd like to make
 - カ draw some pictures
- 5 下線部(4)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。

1 For more than a hundred years, writers have been interested in the power of machines — and what happens when they go wrong. Before computers became part of modern life, they began to appear in stories. Often, these computers begin working for humans, but later they refuse to do this and start to fight against humans.

2 (1)The idea of [is / are / more / computers / humans / interesting / than / that / powerful] to scientists too. That is why *IBM spent a lot of time and money building a chess computer called Deep Blue. They wanted to show that a computer could win against Gary Kasparov, the best chess player in the world.

3 In 1996, Deep Blue played Kasparov six times. Kasparov won the match, but IBM knew that their computer could do better. They did a lot of work on the computer and its software, and in 1997, Deep Blue and Kasparov played again. This time, Deep Blue won the match (3.5 to 2.5).

4 A lot of newspapers wrote about Deep Blue and Kasparov. They said that it was the beginning of a new age: computers had finally become smarter than humans. However, Deep Blue had help from humans. Its software was written by five different computer *technicians and a very good chess player. Also, it is important to remember that chess is a *mathematical game. Computers are good at chess because they can do millions of *calculations every second. Deep Blue can look at 200,000,000 different chess moves every second; a human chess player like Kasparov can look at three! In some ways, (2)it is surprising that computers cannot win at chess every time. In 2003, Kasparov played against a new chess computer, Deep Junior, and the match ended 3-3.

5

6 In the past, people thought that computers did not have any (4-a) — they could never make funny stories, or write beautiful music. However, software programmers have recently ‘taught’ computers to do many different things which need (4-b). For example, Paul Hodgson is a programmer and his favorite music is jazz. He wrote some music software for his computer, and now the computer can make pieces of music in the same way as a jazz musician. The computer is not a very good jazz musician — but as the software gets better, the music will get better too.

7 In fact, music, like chess, is quite mathematical. Perhaps it is not a surprise that computers are good at both. One of the first computer technicians, Alan Turing, was interested in the question ‘Can a computer really think like a human?’, so he *invented (5)the Turing Test. To do the test, you sit at a computer and ‘talk’ by using messages to someone in a different room. That ‘someone’ can be a person or a computer, but you do not know which it is. If you think it is a person but it is really a computer, then that computer has passed the Turing Test.

8 Every year programmers try to make a computer which can pass the Turing Test. There is a prize of 100,000 dollars — the Loebner Prize — for the first computer to pass the test. Alan Turing himself made this *prediction: ‘A computer will pass the Turing Test before the end of the twentieth century.’ But (6)he was wrong.

(注) IBM アメリカのコンピュータメーカー technician 技術者
 mathematical 数学的な calculation 計算 invent ~を考案する
 prediction 予測

- 1 下線部(1)が「人間よりも強力なコンピュータという考えは、科学者にとっても興味深い」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。
- 2 下線部(2)のように筆者が感じる理由を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
- 3 ア～エの文を正しい順に並べかえて、第5段落を完成させなさい。
 - ア Other scientists think that one day a really powerful computer will do some of the things that a human brain does, but will never really think like one.
 - イ This is a difficult question, and scientists do not always agree on the answers.
 - ウ Computers can do calculations and play mathematical games very well, but do they really think in the same way as humans?
 - エ Some scientists believe that the human brain is just like a very powerful computer; so when we can make a computer that is powerful enough, it will think like a human brain.
- 4 (4a)と(4b)に入る共通の語をア～エから1つ選びなさい。
 - ア solution イ imagination ウ information エ situation
- 5 下線部(5)は、どのようなテストか。その目的、実施方法、合格基準をそれぞれ日本語で説明しなさい。
- 6 下線部(6)の具体的な内容を日本語で説明しなさい。ただし、チューリングテストという言葉は必ず用いること。

IV

白陵高等学校の教師(A)と3年の生徒(B)の会話を読み、下線部を英語に直しなさい。ただし、将棋は *shogi* と表記すること。

- A: おはよう、佐々木君。(1)どうしたの？えらく興奮しているみたいだね。
- B: 先生、聞いてください！藤井聡太七段が王位のタイトルを取ったんです！棋聖に引き続き、2つ目のタイトルです。(2)*タイトルを持っている最年少の棋士なんですよ！すごいですねえ。同じ年齢なんですけど、僕なんか足元にもおよばないや。
- A: 佐々木君、田中先生を知っているかい？
- B: はい。(3)昨年から数学を教えてもらっています。
- A: そうか。(4)彼は白陵高校の卒業生だっていうのは聞いたことがあるかな？
- B: はい。
- A: (5)何のクラブに入っていたかは知っているかい？
- B: いえ、そこまでは・・・
- A: 将棋部なんだよ。そして今の君の年齢で全国高校将棋選手権で優勝したんだよ。
- B: ええっ？全国大会で優勝？
- A: そうだよ。(6)将棋の練習に一生懸命になり過ぎて、家で勉強する十分な時間もなかったくらいだ。けれど決して悪い成績を取らなかった。家で勉強できない分、授業に集中していたんだね。(7)君も将来すごい人になりたいのなら、今できるあらゆることをするべきだよ。まず、宿題を忘れないことから始めたらどうかな？

(注) タイトル title