

**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 放送を聞き、それぞれの問い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。

**A**

(1) What does the girl's cousin want to do at the soccer game?

- ア Watch the game.
- イ Play soccer.
- ウ Talk to the coach.
- エ Get a uniform.

(2) Where will the girl's cousin stay?

- ア At the girl's house.
- イ At a hotel.
- ウ At the dormitory.
- エ At the girl's grandparents' home.

**B**

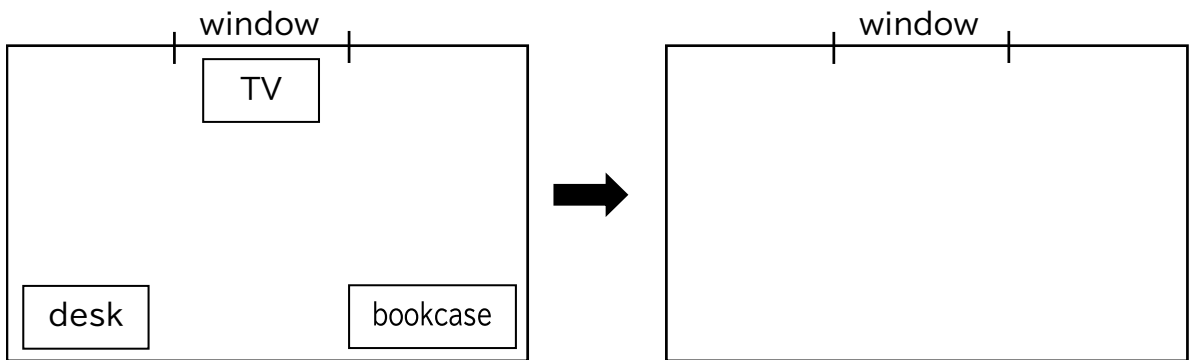
(1) What time does the library close?

- ア At 5:00 pm.
- イ At 5:30 pm.
- ウ At 6:00 pm.
- エ At 6:30 pm.

(2) What color is the backpack?

- ア Red.
- イ Black.
- ウ White.
- エ Blue.

Part 2 部屋の模様替えについての会話を聞き、家具の移動後の配置を解答欄の図に描き入れなさい。



Part 3 花火大会についての会話を聞き、その内容に合うものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア The event isn't so famous around the area.
- イ They don't need the tickets to enjoy the event.
- ウ The father was surprised because his son bought a bike.
- エ The boy came in the ninth place at the last exam.
- オ They're going to meet at the girl's house next Sunday.

リスニング問題は次ページに続きます。

Part 4 各国の労働状況についての会話を聞き、あとの問いに答えなさい。

	Public Holidays (祝祭日)	Paid Holidays (有給休日)	Total
(a)	11	30	41
India	20	15	35
Australia	9	25	34
(b)	23	10	33
South Korea	26	7	33
(c)	10	14	24

(1) 表中の(a)~(c)に当てはまる国名を選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Japan      イ America      ウ France

(2) 会話の内容に合うものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Japanese people generally work harder than Americans.
- イ Japanese people work more days than Americans on average.
- ウ Japanese people work longer hours a day than Americans on average.
- エ The data is enough to think about this topic.

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。

Some people are writers, and some people are talkers. Natalie was always a ( A ).

Like all writers, first she loved reading. As a baby and then a \*toddler, Natalie loved it when her mom or dad read to her. She enjoyed listening to the same stories, because they sounded totally different \*depending on who was reading them.

Mom read gently, calmly. Even if the story was exciting or scary or sad, Natalie always felt warm and safe when Mom was reading.

But not with Dad. He was loud and \*reckless. He made funny voices for all the firemen and ducks and princesses. He made \*sound effects for the trains and the police cars, and if the words weren't exciting or silly or scary enough, he threw in some new ones. When Dad was reading, (2)anything could happen.

And so (3)Natalie learned the fun of storytelling in the best way, from people who loved good books almost as much as they loved her.

By the time she was four, Natalie couldn't wait any longer. She wanted more stories than her parents had time to read to her. She already knew her ABCs, and (4)she [ word / point at / mom and dad / when / every / asked / to / her ] they read to her. Then Natalie sat and turned the pages of her picture books again and again. She started being able to see the words and hear the sounds they made, and (5)once she began to crack the code, nothing could stop her. Natalie became a ( B ).

Even after Natalie could read by herself, her mom and dad read stories to her at bedtime—Dad one night, and Mom the next. Natalie could always choose one of her favorite stories.

The car crash changed all that. Natalie was in second grade, and after the accident Mom was the only one to read at bedtime. And that was when Natalie hid some of her favorite books in the back of her closet. She didn't want her mom to read them anymore. (6)Those were Daddy's books. Sometimes late at night, or on a quiet Sunday afternoon, Natalie opened \**The Sailor Dog* or *The Grouchy Ladybug*, and she could hear her father's voice reading to her.

The writing part came gradually, naturally. At first it was \*imitation. If Natalie read a good poem, (7)she [ like / to / one / tried / make up / it ]. If a character caught her imagination, Natalie talked to her stuffed animals and played roles of a story and made up words for everyone to say. Sometimes she \*pretended to be \*Gretel, helping \*Hansel push the \*wicked witch into the oven. Other times she pretended to be the wicked witch.

And always, always, Natalie thought about the authors. She thought about \*Hans Christian Andersen or \*Beatrix Potter, and she imagined these people sitting in a garden and making up new stories. And (8)she knew that one day she would sit down in a garden and try it out for herself.

(注)

toddler 幼児    depending on ～によって    reckless 無茶な    sound effect 効果音  
*The Sailor Dog* or *The Grouchy Ladybug* 絵本のタイトル    imitation 模倣  
pretend ふりをする    Gretel グレーテル    Hansel ヘンゼル  
wicked witch 悪い魔女    Hans Christian Andersen ハンス・クリスチャン・アンデルセン  
Beatrix Potter ビアトリクス・ポター

- 1 ( A )と( B )に入れるのに適切な語を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じものを2度用いてはいけません。  
ア talker    イ reader    ウ writer    エ teacher
  
- 2 下線部(2)の意味に最も近い日本語を選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア なにかが起こった。  
イ なにも起こらなかった。  
ウ なんでもありだった。  
エ どうにもならなかった。
  
- 3 下線部(3)を日本語に直しなさい。
  
- 4 下線部(4)が「ナタリーは読み聞かせの際に、ひとつひとつの語を指さしてくれるように両親に頼んだ」という意味の英文になるように、[    ]内の語句を並べかえなさい。
  
- 5 下線部(5)は「いったん彼女が暗号を解くと」という意味だが、「暗号を解く」の具体的内容を日本語で答えなさい。

6 下線部(6)の具体的な内容の説明となるように、下の( )に入る 15 字程度の日本語を答えなさい。

それらは( )本だったということ。

7 下線部(7)が「彼女はそのようなものを作ろうとした」という意味の英文になるように、[ ]内の語句を並べかえなさい。

8 下線部(8)を it の内容を明らかにして日本語に直しなさい。



次の火星についての英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

### Facts about Mars

- Mars was named after the Roman God of War, and it is the fourth planet from the sun in our solar system.
- Mars is also known as the 'Red Planet' because, well, it's red! This color comes from the large amount of a chemical called \*iron oxide (or '\*rust' as you might know it) in its rocks and soil.
- Mars is the second smallest planet in the solar system after Mercury. With a diameter (a straight line passing through the center of a circle) of 6,791 kilometers, it's about half the size of Earth.
- It is much ( A ) than our own planet, since it's \*farther away from the sun. At the \*equator, temperatures can reach 20°C, but at its \*poles they can be as low as -140°C.
- Mars is (3)home to the highest mountain in our solar system — a \*volcano called Olympus Mons. It's 24 kilometers high, about three times as high as Mount Everest!
- You could jump around three times higher on Mars than you can on Earth. This is because the planet's gravity (the \*force that keeps us on the ground) is much ( B ).
- Do you like to look at the moon at night? Well, check this out — Mars has two moons! One is called Phobos and the other Deimos.
- A day on Mars is 24 hours and 37 minutes — only a little bit ( C ) than a day on our own planet. A year on Mars, however, is almost twice as long, lasting 687 Earth days! This is because (4)takes / finish / Earth / it / than / much / to / longer ] its \*orbit around the Sun.
- Until recently, scientists believed that there was no \*liquid water on the \*surface of Mars — only rocks, soil dust and ice. But in 2018, they found \*evidence of a lake under the planet's south \*polar ice cap. Exciting stuff!
- (5)Humans have not been to Mars yet, but scientists have sent spaceships there to research this wonderful planet. The first spaceship to land on Mars was the Viking Lander. It touched down on the surface in 1976.

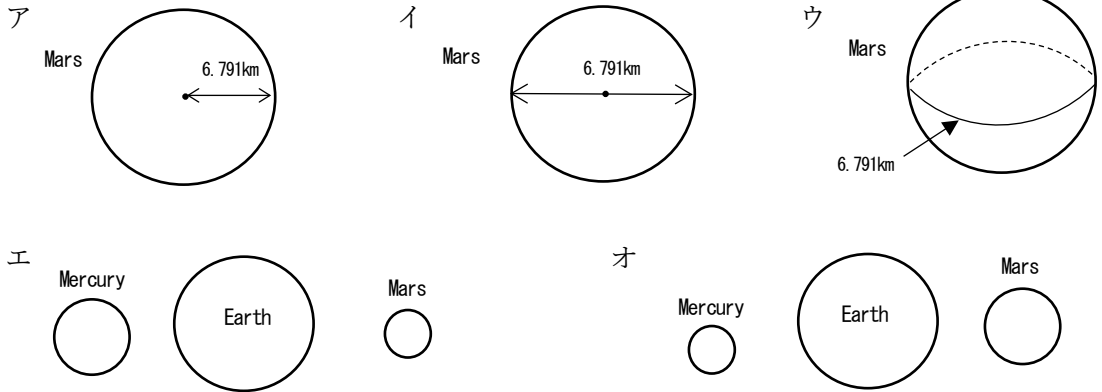
(注)

iron oxide 酸化鉄 rust さび farther より遠い equator 赤道 pole 極地  
volcano 火山 force 力 orbit 軌道 liquid 液体の surface 表面  
evidence 証拠 polar 極地の

- 1 空所( A )～( C )に入れるのに適切な語を選び、適切な形に直して答えなさい。ただし、同じものを2度以上用いてはいけません。

heavy light warm cold weak strong long short

- 2 本文の内容に合うイラストを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。



- 3 下線部(3)の意味として適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア the place you feel most comfortable in  
 イ the place some animals go back to  
 ウ the place something is found in  
 エ the place you live in

- 4 下線部(4)が「火星が太陽周回軌道を周り終えるのは、地球よりもずっと時間がかかる」という意味の英文になるように、[ ]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 本文の内容に一致していればTを、一致していなければFを書きなさい。

- ① People call Mars 'Red Planet' because it looks red.  
 ② Mount Everest is about 72 kilometers high.  
 ③ The moon we see at night is called Phobos.  
 ④ Today scientists believe that there is some water on Mars.



## IV

白陵の文化祭での高校生 A と B の会話を読み、下線部を英語に直しなさい。

また、会話が自然につながるように、に入る 20 語程度の英語を書きなさい。

2 文以上になってもかまいません。

A: ねえ、見て。(1)これは中学生たちが作った白陵についての\*壁新聞ね。

学校の歴史とかも調べてあって、面白いわ。

B: 創設者の三木省吾先生のこと書いてあるね。(2)40 年以上前に白陵を卒業した先生が、時々三木先生の話をしてくれるよね。

A: (3)三木先生は厳しいだけでなく、とても温かい人だったと言ってたわね。

B: 昔は校則がすごく厳しかったみたいだ。例えば、(4)生徒たちは日曜日に外出するときでも制服を着なければならなかったんだ。他にも、昔は授業が 90 分で、ドイツ語の授業もあったそうだよ。

A: 今は昔とはずいぶん変わったのね。へえ、このポスターによると、(5)この学校で一番古い建物は\*寮なのね。食堂が一番古いと思ってたから、少し意外。

B: 実は最近、家を出て寮に入るのもいいなと思ってるんだ。

A: どうして？

B:

A: なるほど、それもそうね。

(注)

壁新聞 a poster 寮 the dormitory

(メモ欄)