

指示があるまで、このページをよく読んで待ちなさい。指示があるまで、この問題用紙を開いてはいけません。

I 受験に際しての注意

1. 問題用紙は1ページ（表紙を除く）から12ページまでである。
2. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じない。それ以外のことがらについて尋ねたいことがあれば、手をあげて監督者に聞くこと。
3. 監督者の「はじめ」の合図で始め、「やめ」の合図ですぐやめること。
4. 解答用紙が折れ曲がったり、破れたり、汚れたりした場合には、手をあげて監督者に申し出ること。

II 解答記入上の注意

1. すべてマーク方式で解答を記入すること。
2. マークは必ず**H Bの黒鉛筆**を使用して記入すること。ボールペン、万年筆、サインペン等を用いてはいけない。
3. 答えは、すべて各問題の指示にしたがって解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。
4. 一度マークしたものを訂正するときには、**プラスチック消しゴム**で完全に消してからマークしなおすこと。消して出たカスはきれいに払っておくこと。
5. 次の場合は、いずれも誤答となるから特に注意すること。
 - (1) マークの仕方が悪かった場合。（特にマーク欄が塗りつぶされていなかったり、外側に少しでもはみ出した場合）
 - (2) 問題が要求している以上に余分な答えをマークした場合。
 - (3) マークすべきところ以外に印をつけたり、汚したりした場合。特に**枠内**は絶対に汚さないこと。
 - (4) 訂正の場合の消し方が不十分な場合。

III 氏名等の記入上の注意

1. 問題用紙と解答用紙の両方の所定欄に、漢字で氏名を、算用数字で受験番号をそれぞれ記入すること。
2. 解答用紙の左側にある受験番号をマークすること。

| | |
|-----|--|
| 氏 名 | |
|-----|--|

| | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 受験番号 | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|

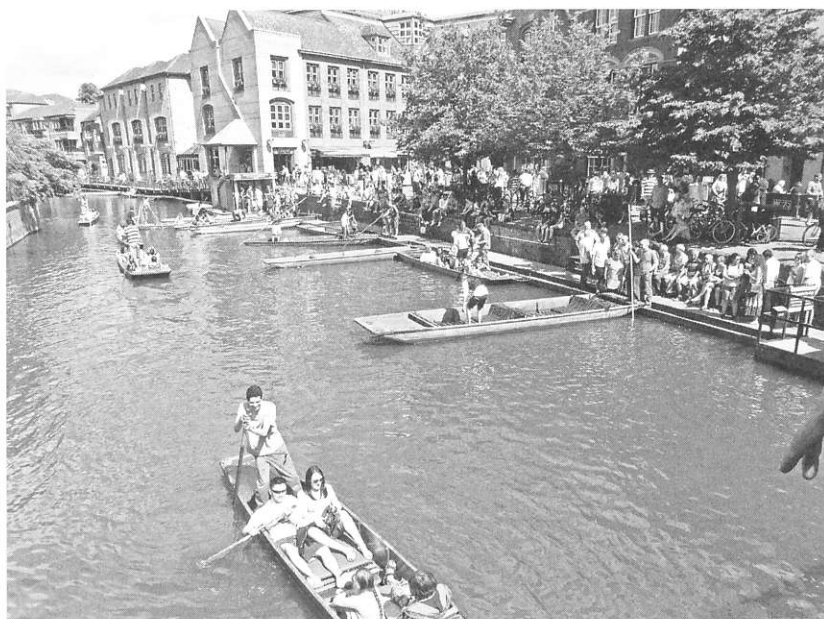
I 【リスニングテスト】ただいまから、放送によるリスニングテストを行います。リスニングテストは問題1と問題2です。

問題1 1～4の写真を見て放送を聞き、写真の説明として最も適するものを選びなさい。写真の説明はそれぞれ2回ずつ放送されます。

1



2



3



4



問題2 これから4つの会話を放送します。5～8の会話と質問を聞き、それに対する答えとして最も適するものを選びなさい。会話と質問は2回ずつ放送されます。

- 5 ① By bike.
② Every day.
③ After school.
④ On foot.
- 6 ① Will did but Cathy didn't.
② Cathy did but Will didn't.
③ Yes, they did.
④ No, he didn't.
- 7 ① He cannot find his textbook.
② He was late for school.
③ He left his textbook at home.
④ He lost his notebook.
- 8 ① For weeks.
② For a week.
③ For two weeks.
④ For three weeks.

Ⅱ 次の各文の () 内に入るものとして最も適するものを選びなさい。

1 () my stay in Tokyo, I'll visit *Tokyo Sky Tree*.

- ① At ② During ③ In ④ With

2 She doesn't speak Japanese, () ?

- ① does she ② doesn't she ③ did she ④ didn't she

3 I have a friend () lives in Paris.

- ① which ② who ③ what ④ whose

4 Don't () the window open. I'm cold.

- ① find ② feel ③ leave ④ show

5 My brother was () on the sofa then.

- ① sleep ② sleeps ③ slept ④ sleeping

Ⅲ 次の（ ）内の語（句）を並べ替えて日本語の意味を表す英文にしたとき、
（ ）内の3番目にくるものを選びなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字になっています。

- 1 何か冷たい飲み物をもらえますか。

Can I (① drink ② to ③ have ④ cold ⑤ something) ?

- 2 あの絵は有名な画家によって描かれたのですか。

(① that ② painted ③ by ④ was ⑤ picture) a famous painter?

- 3 ビルと呼ばれる男の子が私の家に遊びに来ました。

(① Bill ② came ③ to ④ called ⑤ a boy) my house.

- 4 彼は試験に合格できましたか。

(① he ② able ③ was ④ pass the exam ⑤ to) ?

- 5 私は今日、宿題をしなければならない。

(① my homework ② have ③ do ④ I ⑤ to) today.

Ⅳ 次の対話文の空所 1～5 に入るものとして、最も適するものを次頁から選びなさい。ただし、同じものを 2 度以上使ってはいけません。

Aya is staying with her host family.

Jane : Dinner is ready! Everybody, come to the table!

Aya : OK, I'm coming!

Jim : Ummm. It smells nice!

Aya : Looks great! Where should I sit?

Jane : Would you sit here, Aya?

Aya : Sure. Thank you.

Jim : Well, shall we start eating?

Jane : (1)

Aya : I love spaghetti. It's my favorite.

Jane : (2) Please enjoy.

Aya : I've never had such delicious spaghetti.

Jane : It's Jane's special.

Aya : You're an excellent cook, Jane.

Jane : Thank you for the compliment*.

Aya : (3)

Jane : My pleasure. How about some more this?

Aya : I want to eat more, but I'm so full*.

Jane : Really?

Aya : It's so tasty*, but I can't eat any more.

Jane : That's all right. You don't have to finish it.

Aya : (4)

Jane : I hope you have space for dessert.

Aya : Dessert? Of course I do. (5)

Jane : That's good. We have vanilla ice cream.

Aya : That sounds great!

[注] compliment 褒め言葉 full 満腹した tasty おいしい

- ① I enjoyed the dinner very much.
- ② Would you give me the recipe later?
- ③ I have another stomach.
- ④ I'm glad to hear that.
- ⑤ Go ahead. Please help yourself.

Ⅴ 次の英文中の空所 1～7 に入るものとして、最も適するものを下の語群から選りなさい。
ただし、同じものを 2 度以上使ってははいけません。

London is the biggest city in Britain. Over seven million people live and work in London. London is also one of the most (1) cities in the world. It is a centre for business and tourism. There are many exciting things to do in London. The city has got some of the best theatres and museums in the world. There are a lot of places to go at night. It is a fun city. First, let me introduce to you a brief history of London.

The Romans came to Britain in AD43. They built a town on the River Thames*. They called the town Londinium. Soon, they built a bridge (2) the river. Londinium grew bigger. Ships came to the town (3) all over Europe.

The Romans built roads from Londinium to other parts of Britain. By the year 400, there were fifty thousand people living in the city. In 1066, William the Conqueror* came to England. William was the Duke of Normandy* in France. He won the Battle of Hastings* and he became King of England. William lived in London but he was afraid of the people of London. He built the White Tower to feel (4). Now it is the (5) part of the *Tower of London*.

Many tourists visit the Tower of London every year. The Crown Jewels — the Queen's gold and jewels — are (6) there.

All the Kings and Queens of England lived in London. It was the biggest town in England. By 1600, there were more than two hundred thousand people (7) in London.

〔注〕 Thames テムズ川 William the Conqueror ウィリアム 1 世
Duke of Normandy ノルマンディ公
the Battle of Hastings ヘイスティングスの戦い

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------|------------|
| ① safe | ② tallest | ③ from | ④ shortest |
| ⑤ living | ⑥ important | ⑦ over | ⑧ kept |

Ⅵ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

〔習慣などと人名に関する注〕

Lent 四旬節（カトリックの習慣で日曜を除いた特定の40日間）

Mothering Sunday 里帰りの日曜 mother church 母教会（そこから各教会が分派した）

President Woodrow Wilson ウッドロウ・ウィルソン大統領（第28代 1913-21）

President Lyndon Johnson リンドン・ジョンソン大統領（第36代 1963-69：J.F. ケネディが暗殺され大統領に昇格した）

King Charles the Ninth シャルル9世（フランス王、在位1561-74）

In Britain the fourth Sunday of Lent* was called Mothering Sunday*. Centuries ago, people visited the 'mother' church* in their town or village on this day. Later, when young people started to leave home to work, and live farther away, they had a day's holiday once a year to visit their mother and the mother church. They took presents like flowers or cake home to their mothers. Slowly, Mothering Sunday changed to Mother's Day — a special day for mothers.

During the Second World War (1939-1945), many American soldiers in Britain stayed with British families and gave their British 'mothers' presents on Mothering Sunday. But in the USA Mother's Day is on a different day.

An American woman called Anna Jarvis had a special service* in the church to remember her mother when she died. She wanted to have a special day for mothers, and many people agreed* that it would be a good thing. Anna's mother died on the second Sunday in May, and Anna wanted that day to be Mother's Day. She talked to business people and people in the government* about her plan for a special day all over the USA. In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson* said that the second Sunday in May would be Mother's Day across the USA. It is also that day in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Children try to do things to say 'thank you' to their mothers on that day; they give them breakfast in bed, or take them out for a meal, or give them a present.

People have also celebrated* Father's Day for about a hundred years. Many people wanted to thank their fathers for all their hard work, help and love too. The first Father's Day was in the USA in 1910. In 1966, American President Lyndon Johnson* said that the third Sunday in

June would be Father's Day across the USA. It is the same day in Britain and Canada, but in Australia and New Zealand it is the first Sunday in September. On Father's Day people often like to take their father out, for example for a meal or to watch or do some sport.

After Mother's Day comes April, and April Fool's Day. How did April Fool's Day begin? Until the middle of the sixteenth century, France celebrated the new year on 1 April. Then in 1564, King Charles the Ninth* decided to change this, and the new year began on 1 January. The message about this change travelled through the country very slowly, and some people did not know about the change or did not like it. When these people tried to give new year presents on 1 April, other people laughed at them and called them 'fools' or stupid people. After this, 1 April was called All Fool's Day, and later April Fool's Day. In many countries it became a day to play jokes on people and laugh at them.

[注] service 礼拝 agree 同意する government 政府 celebrate 祝う

問1 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選びなさい。

- ① Centuries ago in Britain, young people visited their mother and mother church on Mother's Day.
- ② Centuries ago in Britain, young people left home to work and lived farther on the Mothering Sunday.
- ③ Centuries ago in Britain, young people started to take flowers or cake home to their mothers on Mother's Day.
- ④ Centuries ago in Britain, young people left home to work and lived farther, and came back home and visited the mother church on the Mothering Sunday.

問2 本文の内容について、次の質問の答えとして適するものを1つ選びなさい。

Which is the beginning of Mother's Day in the USA?

- ① Some American soldiers stayed with British families and gave presents to the mothers of the families on Mothering Sunday during the Second World War.
- ② The wife of President Woodrow Wilson wanted to have a special day for mothers and many people thought it would be a good thing for them.
- ③ Anna Jarvis wanted the second Sunday to be Mother's Day in the USA and talked to people and the government about her plan.
- ④ Canada, Australia, and New Zealand had Mother's Day on the second Sunday in May.

問3 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選びなさい。

- ① Father's Day began in 1966 when President Lyndon Johnson said that the third Sunday in June is the day in the USA.
- ② Father's Day started in 1910 because many people wanted to thank their fathers, too.
- ③ Father's Day is the third day in June in Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
- ④ On Father's Day children give breakfast to their father in bed.

問4 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選びなさい。

- ① April Fool's Day began because people laughed at some people who did not know the new year's day was changed.
- ② April Fool's Day began because King Charles the Ninth decided this.
- ③ April Fool's Day began because the new year started on 1 April in France.
- ④ April Fool's Day began because in many countries people played jokes and laughed on 1 April.