英　語

平成28年度　A

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14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**ＨＢ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

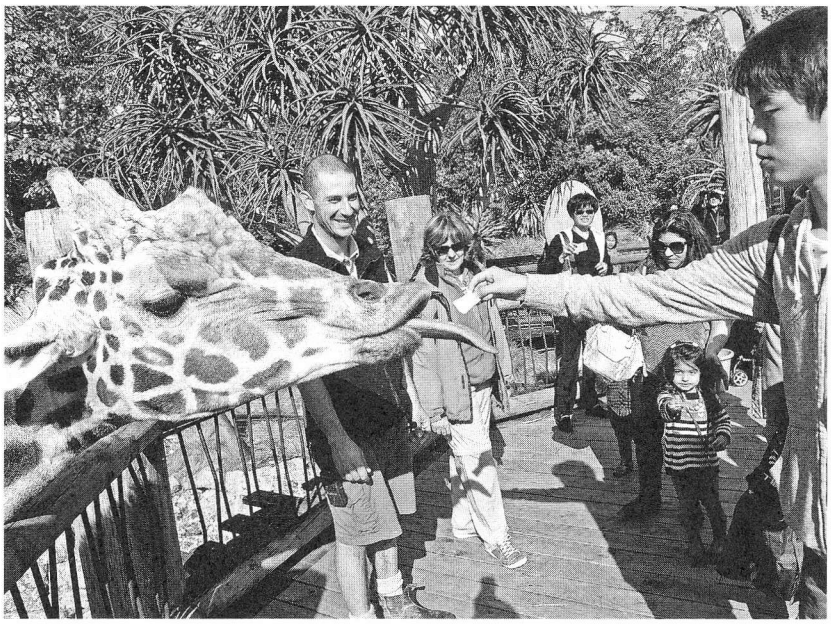
1．問題用紙と解答用紙の両方の所定欄に、漢字で氏名を、算用数字で受験番号をそれぞれ記入すること。
2．解答用紙の左側にある受験番号をマークすること。

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。

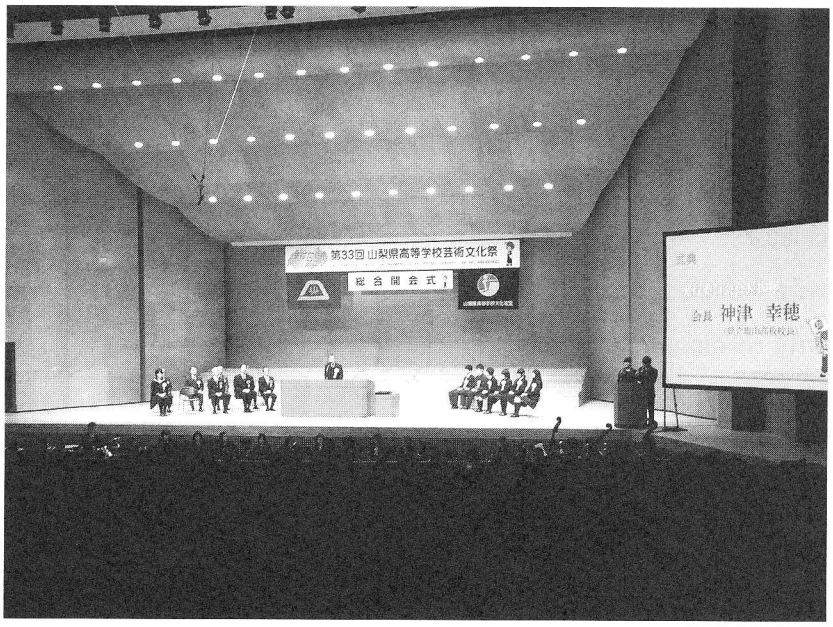
問題１　１～４の写真を見て放送を聞き、写真の説明として最も適するものを選びなさい。写真の説明はそれぞれ２回ずつ放送されます。

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 A new math book.
② A calculator.
③ Help with homework.
④ Help with reading.

6　① At 5:00.
② At 11:05.
③ At 11:40.
④ At 11:45.

7　① He was sick.
② He was injured.
③ He had an accident.
④ He invited his friend.

8　① A nurse.
② A teacher.
③ A doctor.
④ A police officer.

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　Hurry up, (　　) you will be late for school.

①　and　　②　or　　③　when　　④　if

2　Yasuaki has (　　) in Tokyo for three years.

①　live　　②　lived　　③　living　　④　lives

3　Makiko (　　) to clean her room.

①　must　　②　may　　③　have　　④　has

4　Stop (　　), Shohei.　You are in the library now.

①　talking　　②　talked　　③　talks　　④　talk

5　A person who makes a house is a (　　).

①　carpenter　　②　housekeeper　　③　housewife　　④　nurse

Ⅲ　次の（　　）内の語（句）を並べ替えて日本文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　あれは、昨日私が買った本です。

That (① I　② is　③ book　④ the　⑤ which　⑥ bought) yesterday.

2　この機械をマニュアルなしでは動かせません。

We (① the manual　② machine　③ can't　④ this　⑤ operate ⑥ without).

3　私はとても悲しかったので、誰にも会いたくなかった。

I was so (① didn't　② I　③ sad　④ that　⑤ to　⑥ want) see anyone.

4　彼女はハンカチを父親にあげた。

(① father　② a handkerchief　③ her　④ gave　⑤ to ⑥ she).

5　淳は日本で最も有名な野球選手のひとりです。

Jun is (① most　② one　③ baseball　④ of　⑤ famous ⑥ the) players in Japan.

問題は次頁に続く

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の語群から選びなさい。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. *Ms. Luise* is cooking breakfast in the kitchen.

Ms. Luise : Good morning! Would you like to have breakfast now?

Aya : Yes, please. May I help you?

Ms. Luise : (　1　)

Aya : Anything else?

Ms. Luise : Oh, Would you turn off the blender?

(*Aya* turned off the blender.)

(　2　)

Aya : I'd like them sunny side up, please.

Ms. Luise : OK, (pouring herself a smoothie) This looks good. ... Yum!

Aya : What's in it?

Ms. Luise : Banana, pineapple, coconut milk, spinach and bittter melon.

Aya : Bitter melon!

Ms. Luise : You can't really taste the greens. (　3　)

Why don't you try this? I think you like it.

Aya : No, thank you.

Ms. Luise : You don't like bitter melon?

Aya : (　4　)

Ms. Luise : I'm sorry I didn't know that. (　5　)

Aya : That's sound good.

① How would you like your eggs?

② It's healthy and it tastes good.

③ Then, how about carrots juice?

④ No, I don't.

⑤ Please open the fridge and get some eggs for me.

Ⅴ　次の英文中の空所１～８に入るものとして、最も適するものを次頁の語群から選びなさい。ただし、同じものを２度以上使ってはいけません。

Many American school children and teenagers start the day by running out the door to get the school bus. Others walk to school, some drive themselves and their friends if they are old (　1　), and others are driven to school by their parents. Walking is better for the environment* and for the students' health, but may not be possible, because some students have to travel long distances from home to school. In some rural* areas of the USA students have to travel up to two hours to get to school. In towns and cities, the school bus meets students at a bus stop, but in rural areas, where houses can be far from each other, the school bus stops in (　2　) of each student's house. When a bright yellow school bus stops on a street or road, cars in both directions* must stop until the students are (　3　) on or off the bus and the doors are (　4　).

The school year usually starts after Labor Day* in early September, and continues until the middle of June, so summer vacation is about ten weeks. Each school year has two semesters*, with the first semester from September to December, and the (　5　) from January to June. The school day is (　6　) to Friday, usually from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. In most states, teenagers must stay in school until they are sixteen years old, when they can leave early, called "dropping out," to find a job. Students are usually around seventeen or eighteen when they finish high school.

There is no national curriculum* in the USA. There can be differences not only between states, but between towns in the same state. Public and private schools usually teach the same types of courses. Private schools, which are usually organized by churches, teach religion*, but (　7　) schools do not. All schools teach courses (　8　) English, math, science, history, and geography*.

〔注〕environment　環境　　rural　いなかの　　direction　方向
Labor Day　労働者の日（９月第１月曜）　　semester　学期
curriculum　カリキュラム　　religion　宗教　　geography　地理

① Monday	② second	③ like	④ front
⑤ public	⑥ closed	⑦ enough	⑧ safely

Ⅵ　次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Elephants are very large animals, but they are also very (1)gentle. They are important to humans too. Elephants and people have worked together for over 2,000 years. However, when they work with people, the elephants are usually not in the wild. They are usually in captivity* and working in zoos or circuses.

Over these 2,000 years, people have learned a lot about the way elephants act. However, there is one question that people are still concerned about*: How can people keep elephants happy when they are in captivity?

Mike Hackenberger is a skilled animal trainer at the Baltimore Zoo. He works hard to make sure* his elephants are healthy and seem happy.

Hackenberger teaches other zoo workers how to know that an elephant is happy. Part of his (2)method for doing this is to talk to the elephants. "Oh you're happy..." he says to one elephant. "Hear that?" he asks as the elephant makes a low noise, "That's a happy sound," he reports. "That's a good sound."

But can elephants really be happy? Do animals have feelings? If so, are their feelings the same as people's feelings? There's big discussion about this subject. Many people who work closely with animals say that (3)they do have feelings and can experience happiness. These people think animals are just like humans. Other people are not so certain.

There is one thing that everyone agrees on when they talk about elephants. Elephants seem happier — and safer — if their home in the zoo or circus is very similar to their life among their herd* in the wild. Today, zoos work hard to make elephants feel as 'at home' as possible.

Hackenberger also talks to the elephants, and this may help them feel comfortable. According to Hackenberger, the training of elephants has improved in recent years. He explains, some of the techniques* were a bit barbaric*. We've walked away from that ... society's walked away from treating animals like that." That's news that makes everybody happy.

One important fact about elephants is that they are social animals. This means that they usually live in families and herds. They need other elephants. Therefore, if they are alone for a long time, they seem to be unhappy and they can start to act in an unusual way.

Hackenberger talks about one elephant, called Limba. Limba was alone for 30 years in a zoo in northern Quebec, and she didn't do very well by herself. Hackenberger then tells the story

of how two other elephants came to live with Limba. They were only two days old at the time. He thinks Limba 'fell in love' with the two young elephants. He also feels that is the reason Limba became happier, and more like a normal elephant.

When he is training elephants, Hackenberger talks to them a lot. He's very gentle with them as well. Most importantly, he lets them do things that they do when they are free, in the wild.

For example, elephants love to swim and play in the mud*. "Do you want to go swimming?" Hackenberger asks the elephants. "Absolutely*," he answers for one of them as the elephant actually nods his head! "Let's get in the water," he says and takes them to the mud hole. The animals really seem to like this pleasant activity.

So what is the answer to the question: How can people keep elephants happy when they are in captivity? For Hackenberger, the answer is not difficult. He believes that elephants need to learn how to be elephants, just as they are in the wild.

〔注〕captivity　とらわれの身　　be concerned about ～　～に関心を持っている
make sure　確かめる　　herd　群れ　　technique　技術
barbaric　野蛮な　　mud　泥　　absolutely　もちろん

問1 下線部（1）、（2）の意味として最も適するものを選びなさい。

（1） ① 元気な ② 穏やかな ③ 野性的な ④ 怒りっぽい

（2） ① 方法 ② 順序 ③ 感情 ④ 性格

問2 下線部（3）が指すものとして最も適するものを選びなさい。

① trainers ② feelings ③ animals ④ people

問3 本文の内容に合うように以下の英文に続くものとして最も適するものを選びなさい。

Hackenberger tries to make his elephants healthy and happy by _____.

① training them well

② checking their teeth and feet

③ taking them to the circus

④ talking to them

問4 本文の内容に合うように以下の英文に続くものとして最も適するものを選びなさい。

Most people who work with animals think that animals _____.

① have feelings

② are always happy

③ are happier than children

④ cannot have feelings

問5 本文の内容に合うように以下の英文に続くものとして最も適するものを選びなさい。

Limba fell in love with the young elephants because _____.

① elephants love all young things

② elephants are social animals

③ young elephants are good trainers

④ Limba enjoys living alone

問6 次の質問に対する答えとして最も適するものを選びなさい。

What activity do elephants do in the wild?

① They swim and play in the mud.

② They communicate with people.

③ They play together with trainers.

④ They fall in love with people.

問7 次の質問に対する答えとして最も適するものを選びなさい。

What does Hackenberger believe about making elephants happy in captivity?

① Elephants are happy in a zoo.

② Elephants are happy in captivity if they have a trainer.

③ Elephants are happy anywhere they can be elephants.

④ Elephants are happy when they are alone.

問8 次の英文を読み本文の内容と一致するものを１つ選びなさい。

① Elephants are usually free when they work with people.

② Elephants feel happy and safe when their home is clean and quiet.

③ Talking to elephants makes them comfortable.

④ Society has continued strict animal training.