

英 語

令和3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 | | | | | | | |
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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。放送を聞き質問に答えなさい。

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。

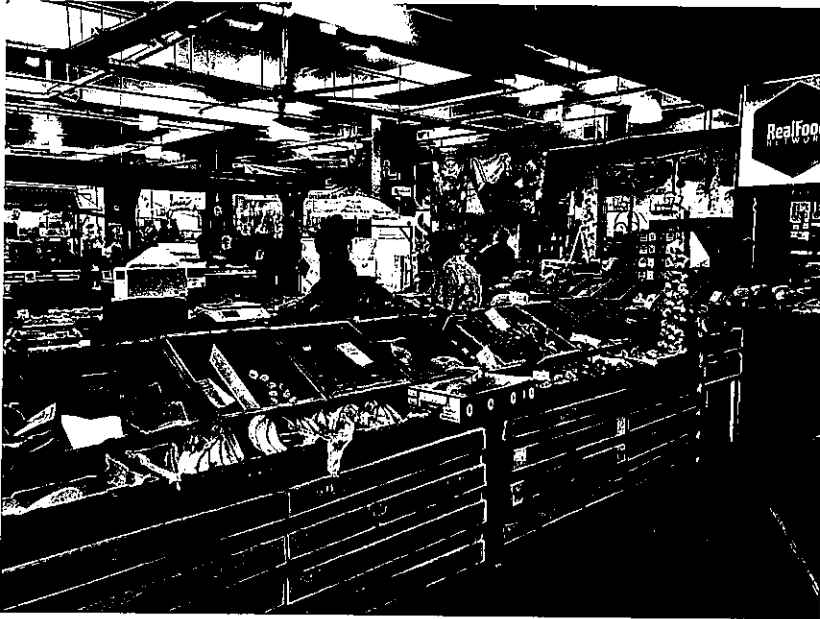
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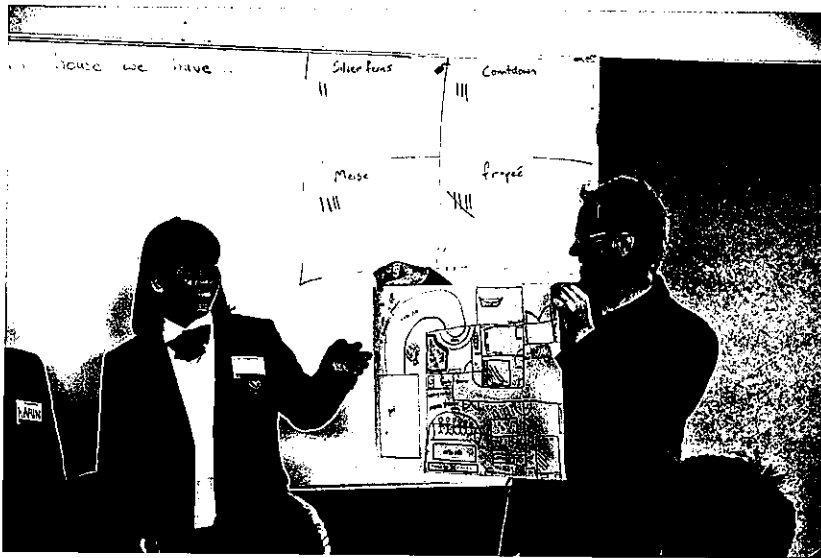
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3



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 Under the desk.
② On the floor.
③ In his bag.
④ In the school office.
- 6 ① It's too expensive.
② It's too cheap.
③ It's not his favorite color.
④ It's not warm enough.
- 7 ① Never.
② Once.
③ Twice.
④ Many times.
- 8 ① At 3 p.m. today.
② At 4 p.m. tomorrow.
③ At 3 p.m. tomorrow.
④ At 4 p.m. today.

Ⅱ 次の各文の（ ）に入るものとして最も適するものを選びなさい。

1 Won't you () me to the zoo, Dad?

- ① carry ② take ③ try ④ give

2 My mother () do the dishes every day because I do on Sundays.

- ① isn't ② wasn't ③ don't ④ doesn't

3 Which is () popular in Japan, Doraemon or Dragon Ball?

- ① very ② more ③ most ④ many

4 The girl () in the school yard is my sister.

- ① running ② to run ③ run ④ ran

5 You () study hard if you want to enter a high school.

- ① can ② should ③ may ④ must not

Ⅲ 次の対話文の空所 1～7 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 度以上使ってはけません。

Haruka : Oh, my gosh!

Satoshi : (1)

Haruka : I left my homework at home!

Satoshi : Really!? Why?

Haruka : I got up late this morning. And I got ready to go to school very fast, so I forgot to
put my homework into my bag!

Satoshi : (2)

Haruka : I stayed up late last night.

Satoshi : Why? (3)

Haruka : No. Actually I finished my homework after school.

Satoshi : Wow! It is rare for you to do like this!

Haruka : (4)

Satoshi : I see. That's why you did your homework so fast.

Haruka : Exactly. So my mother bought it for me. It is very fun! I can play it forever!

Satoshi : (5) ... Did you play it last night?

Haruka : Yes ... until sunrise ...

Satoshi : You should prepare for going to school before you play video games.

Haruka : (6) I'll do it next time.

Satoshi : By the way, how is your study for today's English vocabulary test?

Haruka : (7)

Satoshi : Yesterday our teacher said, "You will have a vocabulary test next."

Haruka : Oh, my gosh! I completely forgot!

- ① What!?
- ② Sounds nice!
- ③ How about you?
- ④ You are absolutely right.
- ⑤ Why did you get up late?
- ⑥ What's the matter with you?
- ⑦ Did you try hard to do your homework?
- ⑧ My mother told me she wouldn't buy a new video game for me if I didn't finish my homework.

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

If you look at the center of the Cambodian flag, you will see a picture of a building. It is the most famous building in Cambodia, and one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. It is called ⁽¹⁾Angkor Wat.

The story of the city of Angkor is like the story of many old cities. A long time ago, Angkor was one of the largest cities in the world, and many people lived there. There were a lot of houses made of wood, and many temples made of stone. But the world changed, and people moved away.

The houses fell down, but the temples did not fall down, because they were made of stone. But the forest around the city grew quickly. Trees grew up over the temples and hid* them. Only one temple, Angkor Wat, could defend* itself against the forest. Angkor Wat had canals* full of water around it, on all four sides, and the forest could not cross the canals. The forest destroyed* many of the temples in Angkor, but it did not destroy Angkor Wat.

Angkor Wat was for some time the temple and capital city* of one of the old Khmer* kings. (A) AD 802 to 1431, they were kings of the country. Later, the country was called Cambodia. We know very little about that time, because there are no old Khmer books about it. The only person to describe* Khmer life was a Chinese traveler, Zhou Daguan, and he visited Angkor in AD 1296. He wrote about the different temples, and about the Khmer people and life in Angkor. But we still have the temples. We have learned a lot from ⁽²⁾them, because they are full of pictures.

The Khmer kings thought that they were gods, not men like other people. And because they were gods, they thought that they could never die. So the kings built large temples with pictures of their gods and of themselves. The first kings built their temples for the Hindu* god Siva.

In about AD 1150, Angkor Wat was built by King Suryavarman the Second for another Hindu god, Vishnu. The King ordered people to build Angkor Wat and they cut pictures into the stone walls of the temple. There are pictures from Hindu stories—from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata—and there are pictures of King Suryavarman and of his life in Angkor. And there are also pictures from Buddhist* stories. After the death of King Suryavarman the Second, a later king changed Angkor Wat into a Buddhist temple.

But like all the temples in Angkor, ⁽³⁾it was built as a Hindu 'mountain' temple. 'Mountain' temples were built to look like Mount Meru, the home of the Hindu gods. The five towers of Angkor Wat are the five mountain tops of Mount Meru. The walls of the temple are the smaller mountains around Mount Meru. The canals around the walls are the seas around the mountains. And (B) a real mountain, it is hard to climb to the top of the temple at Angkor Wat.

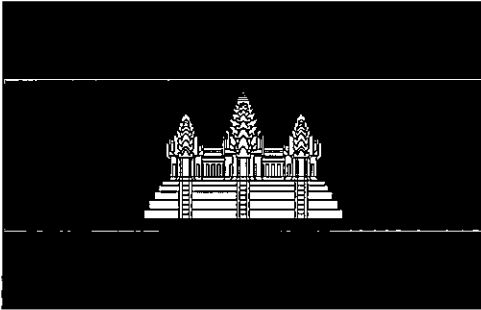
There is a lot to see in Angkor. Angkor Wat is the most famous of the temples, but the favorite temple for many people is (C) kilometers away at Ta Prohm. The trees grew up over the temple at Ta Prohm, and are still there—just like they were hundreds of years ago. The kings of Angkor were rich and strong, but they have all died, and their temples will all fall down. In the end, nothing is as strong as the forest surrounding Angkor.

(*World Wonders*, BARNABY NEWBOLT 一部改)

〔注〕 hid (hide「～を隠す」の過去形) defend ～を守る canal(s) 運河
destroy(ed) ～を破壊する capital city 都
Khmer クメール人(カンボジアを中心とする東南アジアの民族)の
describe ～について詳しく述べる Hindu ヒンドゥー教の
Buddhist 仏教の

問1 カンボジアの国旗として最も適切なものを選びなさい。

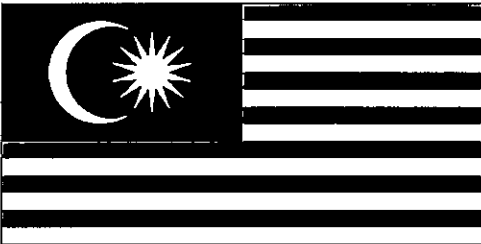
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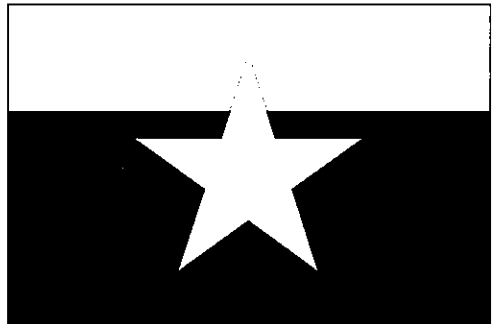
②



③



④



問2 下線部（1）に関して、本文で述べられているものとして適切なでないもの一つを選びなさい。

- ① 四方を運河に囲まれていたため、森林によって破壊されることはなかった。
- ② クメール王の時代に建設され、寺院の頂上に登ることは難しい。
- ③ ユネスコの世界遺産に登録され、多くの観光客が訪れるようになった。
- ④ ヒンドゥー教の寺院として建設されたが、仏教の寺院へと変わった。

問3 下線部（2）を具体的に表すものとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- ① the Khmer people
- ② the wooden houses in Angkor
- ③ the old Khmer kings
- ④ the temples in Angkor

問4 下線部（3）を具体的に表すものとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- ① Angkor Wat
- ② the Hindu god
- ③ Mount Meru
- ④ Ta Prohm

問5 本文中の (A)、(B)、(C) に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- ① (A) With (B) in (C) a little
- ② (A) Of (B) as (C) a little
- ③ (A) In (B) on (C) a few
- ④ (A) From (B) like (C) a few

問6 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切なものを選びなさい。

Zhou Daguan _____.

- ① visited Angkor Wat before it had been built
- ② reported Khmer people and life in Angkor
- ③ studied about the Khmer kings in his university
- ④ showed that the first kings built their temples for the Hindu god

問7 The Khmer king(s) について本文の内容と一致するものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① King Suryavarman the Second built Angkor Wat as a Buddhist temple.
- ② The Khmer kings governed the city of Angkor and named it Cambodia.
- ③ The Khmer kings planted many trees around Angkor Wat to protect it from other countries.
- ④ A Khmer king after King Suryavarman the Second changed Angkor Wat into a Buddhist temple.

問8 次の英文を読み、本文の内容と一致するものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① We don't have any place to see in Angkor without Angkor Wat.
- ② The Khmer people were very poor, so they built some temples to make them rich.
- ③ The writer says the forest around Angkor is the strongest.
- ④ The walls of Ta Prohm are the smaller mountains around Mount Meru.

V 次の（ ）内の語（句）を並べ替えて意味の通る英文にしたとき、（ ）内の
4番目にくるものを選びなさい。ただし、文頭の語も小文字にしてある。

1 (① you ② do ③ like ④ what ⑤ the best ⑥ sport), Ted?

2 (① many ② places ③ visit ④ are ⑤ to ⑥ there) in
Kyoto.

3 (① her ② to ③ told ④ stop ⑤ she ⑥ son) playing the
game by noon.

4 (① is ② fun ③ look ④ it ⑤ after ⑥ to) my brother, but
it's also tiring.

5 (① know ② if ③ your ④ you ⑤ hand ⑥ raise
⑦ the answer,).

問題は次頁に続く

Ⅵ 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。

Takanawa Gateway Station opened its (1) to the public March 14, becoming the latest* addition to Tokyo's Yamanote and Keihin Tohoku lines and marking a major milestone* in a decadeslong* project to transform a large part of the Shinagawa district into a global transportation and business hub.

The (2) station, located in Minato Ward between Shinagawa and Tamachi, is the 47th station to open on the Keihin Tohoku Line and the 30th on the Yamanote Line. East Japan Railway Co. initially expects 23,000 daily passengers, with that figure* (3) to 123,000 by 2024. It is the first station to be added to the heavily used Yamanote loop (4) Nishi-Nippori in 1971.

"It's a beautiful station (5) its big windows and modern roofing," said stationmaster* Taka Nakamura. "As the development of Shinagawa continues, from these windows people will be (6) to see the city changing."

The station's sleek* cedar* walls and enormous* glass panels were (7) by famed architect Kengo Kuma, who is said to have been inspired by origami in creating the concept for the building's overall structure. With robots providing cleaning, surveillance* and travel guidance, as well as an automated (8) store where items are scanned by cameras instead of clerks*, it's a markedly modern addition to Tokyo's intricate* public transit system.

Takanawa Gateway Station represents the latest benchmark* in the Shinagawa Redevelopment Project, a yearslong endeavor* by JR East to create a global hub by enhancing transportation and spearheading* new construction in the neighborhood.

(The Japan Times)

〔注〕 latest 最新の milestone 節目 decadeslong 数十年の
figure 数字 stationmaster 駅長 sleek 光沢のある cedar スギ
enormous 巨大な surveillance 監視 clerk(s) 店員
intricate 入り組んだ benchmark 基準 endeavor 努力
spearheading ～の先頭に立つ

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------|---------|
| ① able | ② convenience | ③ designed | ④ doors |
| ⑤ growing | ⑥ new | ⑦ since | ⑧ with |

