

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	
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受験番号					
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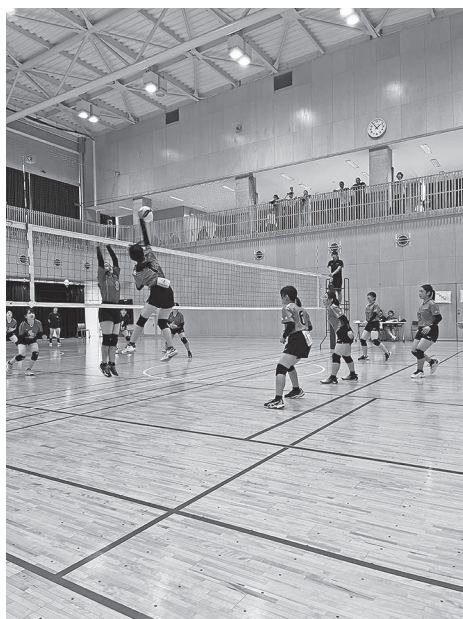
I 【リスニングテスト】 ただいまから、放送によるリスニングテストを行います。リスニングテストは**問題1**と**問題2**です。放送を聞き質問に答えなさい。

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。

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 \$2

② \$4

③ \$6

④ \$10

6 ① Same size

② Small size

③ Medium size

④ Large size

7 ① Mail the letter

② Turn left

③ Cross the road

④ Go straight

8 ① 9:00 a.m.

② 9:30 a.m.

③ 10:00 a.m.

④ 10:30 a.m.

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 I stayed home () it was raining hard.

- ① so ② if ③ because ④ but

2 He has () finished his homework.

- ① no ② already ③ still ④ yet

3 () some milk in the fridge.

- ① There is ② There are ③ This is ④ These are

4 This river is twice as () as that one.

- ① long ② longer ③ the longest ④ most long

5 Open the window, () you will feel hot.

- ① and ② but ③ or ④ so

Ⅲ 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、文頭にくる語も小文字になっています。

1 (① many ② in ③ are ④ our ⑤ famous ⑥ there
⑦ town ⑧ buildings).

2 This is (① movie ② the ③ interesting ④ I ⑤ have
⑥ ever ⑦ seen ⑧ most).

3 (① your ② for ③ use ④ can ⑤ I ⑥ a ⑦ pen
⑧ minute)?

4 I (① as well ② speak ③ her ④ could ⑤ English ⑥ I
⑦ as ⑧ wish).

5 (① could ② come ③ me ④ she ⑤ tell ⑥ when ⑦ will
⑧ you) to 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、最も適する文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。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字になっています。

Taro : Hi, Lisa. You're watching an anime, right?

Lisa : Yes, I'm watching one from Japan. (1).

Taro : I like this anime, too. Japanese anime is very popular around the world.

Lisa : Yes. I like the stories and the art style. Compared with American cartoons, Japanese anime has more serious themes.

Taro : That's true. Many Japanese anime tell long stories, sometimes for many years.

Lisa : In my country, cartoons are usually short and made mainly for children. They are fun, but (2).

Taro : I see. In Japan, even adults watch anime. For example, my parents sometimes watch Ghibli movies.

Lisa : Yes! Studio Ghibli is famous worldwide. The art is beautiful, and the stories have deep messages.

Taro : Exactly. I think Japanese anime often shows feelings carefully.

Lisa : I agree. (3).

Taro : Do you watch anime only in English?

Lisa : No, sometimes I watch it in Japanese with subtitles.* (4).

Taro : That's good. Watching in Japanese may help you learn the language.

Lisa : Yes, that's why I like it. Anime is not only entertainment for me, but (5).

〔注〕 subtitle 字幕

- ① they teach me new words and phrases
- ② it also helps me understand Japanese culture
- ③ it expresses characters' emotions very well
- ④ this anime is one of my favorites
- ⑤ they don't sometimes have deep messages
- ⑥ I never watch Japanese anime
- ⑦ anime is only for adults

Ⅴ 次の英文中の空所 1～5 に入るものとして、最も適するものを下の語群から選びなさい。
文頭にくる語も小文字になっています。ただし、同じものを 2 度以上使ってはいけません。

Food is not only something we eat to survive. It is also connected to culture and identity. For example, sushi is a famous Japanese dish that is known around the world. Many tourists come to Japan to try sushi made by professional chefs, (1) spend years learning their skills.

Countries have their own food traditions. In Italy, pasta is an important part of daily meals. In India, people enjoy curries with a wide variety of spices. In Mexico, tacos are very popular. Each dish tells us something about the environment of the country. For example, people in hot areas often eat food with strong spices because it (2) cool down their body.

Recently, fast food has become common everywhere. It is cheap and convenient, but it is often high in fat and sugar. (3) too much fast food may cause health problems such as obesity*. That is why nutritionists* recommend (3) more vegetables and fruits.

Food culture is changing, but traditional dishes are still important. They help people remember (4) they come from. Sharing meals with family and friends is also a way to build relationships. Food, after all, is not just about taste, but about (5) we live together.

〔注〕 obesity 肥満 nutritionist 栄養士

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|--------|---------|
| ① where | ② who | ③ making | ④ how | ⑤ their |
| ⑥ delicious | ⑦ eating | ⑧ helps | ⑨ what | |

Ⅵ 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879 (1) the city of Ulm, Germany. His parents' names were Hermann and Pauline.

Einstein's father Hermann was friendly, kind, and intelligent. He was also very good at math when he was young.

Einstein's mother Pauline was the boss in the family. She came from a rich family, and she was very intelligent. She loved music and was a very good piano player.

When Einstein was born, his family sold beds, but the company closed down. They soon moved to the big city of Munich. In Munich, Hermann opened a new company with his brother Jakob.

Einstein was not like other children. When he was a baby, he did not say his first words until after he was two years old. Hermann and Pauline were very worried about him, and they took him to see many doctors, but no one knew what the problem was. People around him worried that he might never learn to speak well!

Until he was 10 years old, Einstein was not very good at talking. Even when he became an adult, he said, "I rarely think in words at all."

Einstein was very different from other boys. When he was young, he did not like to play sports and games with the other children. He liked to go and sit by himself and think and dream.

Einstein really liked blocks, and he also liked to build houses from playing cards. They say that* he could make a house that was 14 stories* tall! He did not worry about how many times the houses fell down, and he worked on them for hours and hours.

Einstein also loved music and started to play the violin when he was very young. He loved Mozart, and he practiced playing his music for hours and hours.

Einstein was better at science than music, but they say that if he ever found a question he could not answer, he went and listened to music. Music always helped him find the answer he was looking for.

Einstein was intelligent, but he did not like to be told what to do. He sometimes made his teachers very angry. He was once made to leave school, and some of his teachers said that he was lazy*. One of them said he would never do anything special in his life!

Einstein liked to spend a lot of time alone, and it was very easy to make him angry. He often used to throw things at the other children, and one time he threw a chair at his violin teacher!

When Einstein was nine, he started going to a school that was well known for teaching math and science.

Einstein was not interested in space and time until he got older. Most children think about space and time when they are very young, but Einstein did not start thinking about ⁽²⁾them until he was an adult. Because he was an adult, Einstein was able to think about them more deeply.

Einstein once said that he believed that being a slow child was what helped him to explain the theory of relativity*.

Einstein's favorite toy was a compass*. One day, when he was sick in bed, his father gave it to him to make him feel better. Einstein loved seeing the way the needle* always moved to point north. It made him very interested in the way nature worked.

Young Einstein learned that the compass moved because of magnetic fields*, and in his future work, fields were always at the center of his science.

(*The Albert Einstein Story*, Jake Ronaldson)

〔注〕 they say that ～ ～と言われている story 階 lazy 怠けた
the theory of relativity 相対性理論（物理学に関する有名な理論）
compass 方位磁針 needle 針 magnetic fields 磁場

問 1 (1) に入る語として最も適するものを選びなさい。

- ① after ② of ③ in ④ before

問 2 下線部 (2) の内容として最も適するものを選びなさい。

- ① space and time ② children ③ things ④ a lot of time

問3 次の英文を完成させるために、最も適するものを選びなさい。

1 When he was baby, _____.

- ① he didn't say his first words until after he was two years old
- ② many doctors were worried about him
- ③ there was not any problems about him
- ④ he really liked blocks because he liked to build houses with them

2 When he was young, _____.

- ① people around him worried that he might never learn to speak well
- ② he liked to play with the other children
- ③ he started to play the violin and the piano
- ④ he liked to go and sit by himself and think and dream

3 Einstein was intelligent, but _____.

- ① he failed math twice
- ② he didn't like people telling him what to do
- ③ he didn't go to any school
- ④ he didn't think about his future work

問4 アインシュタインが自然界の働きに興味を持ったきっかけとして最も適するものを選びなさい。

- ① 音楽
- ② おもちゃ
- ③ 方位磁針
- ④ 学校

問5 本文の内容として最も適するものを選びなさい。

- ① 若いころのアインシュタインは、数学はもちろんすべての教科で優秀な成績を収めていた。
- ② 生まれたころから大人になるまでアインシュタインは、ずっと同じ家に住んでいた。
- ③ 話し始めるのが遅かったアインシュタインは、周りを心配させた。
- ④ アインシュタインは、数学と同じくらい音楽にも興味を示し、音楽教師に憧れたこともあった。