

英 語

2 英 語

注 意

- 1 問題は **1** から **7** まであり、**16** ページにわたって印刷してあります。
- 2 検査時間は**50**分で、終わりは午後**0**時**10**分です。
- 3 最初に **1** から **3** のリスニングテストを行います。
- 4 声を出して読むではいけません。
- 5 答えは全て解答用紙に明確に記入し、**解答用紙だけを提出しなさい。**
- 6 答えは**特別の指示**のあるもののほかは、各問のア・イ・ウ・エのうちから、最も適切なものをそれぞれ**1**つずつ選んで、その記号を書きなさい。
- 7 答えを記述する問題については、解答用紙の決められた欄からは**み出さない**ように書きなさい。
- 8 答えを直すときは、きれいに消してから、新しい答えを書きなさい。
- 9 **受検番号**を解答用紙の決められた欄に**記入**しなさい。

リスニングテスト

- 1 これから2つの対話が放送され、それぞれの対話の後に、質問が1つあります。質問に対する答えとして、最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。対話と質問は1度だけ読まれます。解答時間はそれぞれ8秒です。

〔1〕

- ア At 12:00.
- イ At 1:30.
- ウ At 2:00.
- エ At 5:00.

〔2〕

- ア On Tuesday.
- イ On Wednesday.
- ウ On Thursday.
- エ On Friday.

- 2 これから2つの対話が放送され、それぞれの対話の後に、質問が2つずつあります。質問に対する答えとして、最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。対話と質問は1度だけ読まれます。解答時間はそれぞれ8秒です。

A

〔1〕

- ア A coat.
- イ A tie.
- ウ An art book.
- エ A magazine.

〔2〕

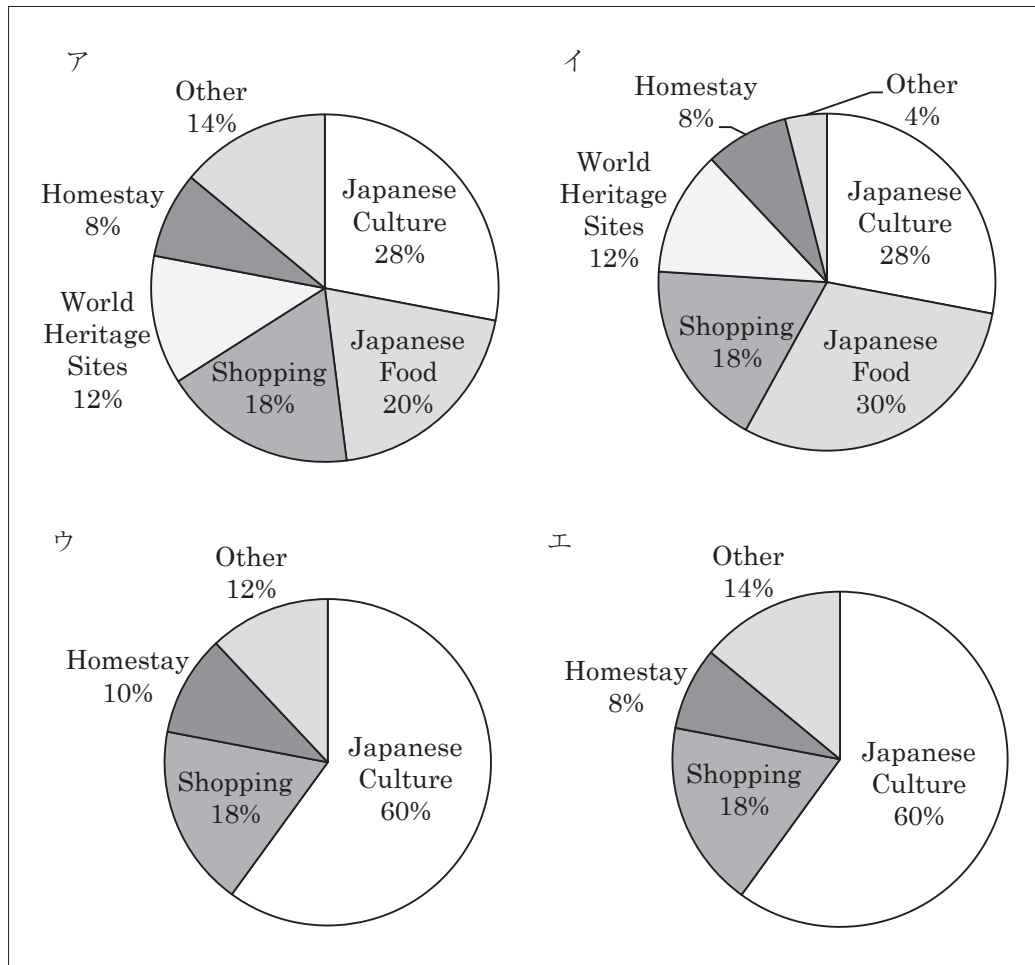
- ア On the second floor.
- イ On the third floor.
- ウ On the fourth floor.
- エ On the fifth floor.

B

[1]

- ア Because she wants to collect ideas from Kokusai students for her report.
- イ Because she wants to write about foreign people living in Japan now.
- ウ Because she wants more Japanese people to visit foreign countries.
- エ Because she wants to know what Kokusai students enjoy the most in Japan.

[2]



3

次の英文を聞き、その内容に合うものをア～キの中から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
英文は1度だけ読まれます。解答時間は30秒です。

- ア A doctor that saves sick animals and injured people has been Alan's dream job.
- イ Alan's father said that new technologies would take people's jobs away.
- ウ Alan heard that about 15 thousand jobs would disappear in the future.
- エ Alan heard that people's jobs became easier with new technologies.
- オ Alan's mother believed that robots could do everything better than humans.
- カ Alan can understand people's feelings but can't imagine animals' feelings.
- キ Alan changed his dream job because he was not sure about the future.

筆記テスト

4 [1] ~ [3] の () に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

[1] A: ()

B: Is it for here or to go?

A: To go, please.

B: OK. Please wait a minute.

ア I'd like to go to the restroom.

イ I'd like to change money.

ウ I'd like to have two hamburgers.

エ I'd like to try these shoes.

[2] A: Sometimes we don't see things as they are.

B: What do you mean, Dad? Could you give me an example?

A: Look at the moon just above the building. ()

B: Really? I will watch it here later this evening.

ア The shape of the dark part looks different in different countries.

イ People can jump as high as that building if they are on the moon.

ウ The moon is in the sky even during the morning, but you can't see it.

エ The moon high up in the sky looks small, but actually, its size is the same.

[3] A: Let's go to see a famous Japanese castle built in the 17th century.

B: I'm hungry. Can we eat first? Are there restaurants on the way?

A: Yes, I know one. ()

B: It doesn't look so old. The architects did a good job. Let's eat there.

ア That one over there is as old as the castle.

イ It is closed now to make the building stronger.

ウ The chef uses many traditional Japanese recipes.

エ It is so popular that we have to call three days before.

5

次の〔1〕～〔3〕について、下線部 < > 中の単語・語句を英文の内容に合うように正しく並べかえたとき、指定された順番にくるものの組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エの中から選びなさい。ただし、不要な単語・語句が1つずつ含まれている。

〔1〕 Scientists were shocked to see turtles injured by plastic waste in the sea. They wanted people to know the situation and put the news on the Internet. People were shocked and felt very sad, so some < あ who い read う use え people お to か which き the news < started > less plastic things in their daily life.

【2番目と5番目 1 2 3 4 5 6 7】

ア 2番目 あ 5番目 く イ 2番目 い 5番目 き
ウ 2番目 か 5番目 く エ 2番目 く 5番目 い

〔2〕 In an American university, a Japanese student may see some differences. For example, an American student takes an apple from her bag, makes it clean with her clothes, eats a part, puts it on her desk, then goes back to writing in her notebook. Such < あ in い seen う is え has お student か a き a classroom < never > in Japan.

【3番目と5番目 1 2 3 4 5 6 7】

ア 3番目 い 5番目 お イ 3番目 う 5番目 い
ウ 3番目 え 5番目 い エ 3番目 お 5番目 き

〔3〕 For about four centuries, < あ Kabuki い a う name え been お performance か called き has < traditional > an important part of Japanese art. Though it is hard for some Japanese people to understand *Kabuki*, it is popular among many foreign people.

【3番目と5番目 1 2 3 4 5 6 7】

ア 3番目 え 5番目 く イ 3番目 お 5番目 あ
ウ 3番目 お 5番目 く エ 3番目 き 5番目 い

6

次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(*印のついている単語・語句には、本文のあとに【注】がある。)

*Mary is a *senior in high school. Her parents and her big brother, Ron, come to watch her last basketball game of the year. She just finishes it.*

We lost the game. I said to Anne, “Captain, it was a good game, but the other team worked harder.” Anne said to me, “I can’t believe it, Mary. I’m so sorry.” She started crying on my shoulder. (1) Other members of our team saw that and followed our captain’s example. When we left, the champion team was smiling for a photographer. Their photos will appear in magazines and newspapers. That’s the difference between going home with first prize and second. Ron said, “That was the best game the Rabbits have ever played. I’m proud of you.” “No, Ron. I *failed to get to my goal.” “You know, we win some games and lose some, Mary.” I didn’t want to hear it from someone who won his last game. In the car, on the way home, everybody tried to cheer me up. But I couldn’t hear them, and tears covered my eyes. When we returned home, I ran to my room.

I was alone in my room and feeling terrible. It was not about losing the game. The game was good because all the players of both teams did their best. And the team that worked harder and tried harder won. I was fine with that. Then, where did this feeling come from? I was not seeing things clearly through my tears. I needed Ron. As my big brother, from *kindergarten to high school, Ron opened everybody’s heart and created a *path for me. Then his voice came behind the door. “Mary, you have been in your room for two hours. Your family is worried about you. Come down.” So I went down.

“Have some apple pie and hot milk, Mary. You’ll feel better,” said my mom. And she was right. Still, I had this terrible feeling. I said, “I wanted to follow Ron’s path, but I failed. All my hard work was a waste.” “Oh, Mary, don’t say that. (2) You should know that making an effort for your goal is as important as winning in the end,” said my dad. “Yes, Dad. You have told me that so many times. But why am I feeling so terrible? It won’t go away.” Ron said, “Listen, Mary. I haven’t told you, but it happened to me before. In the end, the hours and days I spent for my goals were not a waste. They have become my treasure. Yours will become your treasure, too.” I wasn’t sure yet. Finally, my mom said, “Look at these photos, Mary Chesterton. You can see your treasure for yourself.”

She attracted my attention to the photos on the wall. My family put photos there to remember the great times. “You two worked so hard for the *presentation,” said

my dad, as he pointed at the photo of Sae and me smiling at each other. It was of a *middle school event, and many people in the *community could come. Students who passed a *tryout gave a presentation about their project. I wanted to take part in it because Ron did it and was successful. Sae came to me with a great idea. "Let's show and tell about Japanese *kimono* and about American jeans. They show the spirit of each culture." We created a really good speech and practiced many times. Our goal was to open people's eyes and hearts to different cultures. However, as the day came closer, we became more nervous. In my dreams, we could not speak at all. My mom was *practical. She said, "Hard work brings you *success. Practice, practice, and more practice." My dad was positive. "Jeans are our heritage, Mary. Because they have seen our history, they can speak for themselves. Don't worry." Ron encouraged me. "I was there two years ago. You and Sae are a better team with a clear goal. And here are my lucky jeans. Wear them." (3) His words and his jeans pushed those bad dreams out of my head. On the presentation day, we made the biggest *impression on people and got to our goal. Sae wearing *kimono* and I wearing jeans were the most popular pair. The school newspaper showed more photos of us than of other teams.

My mom pointed at the photo of my family, at a community meeting, in funny costumes. "You helped us for the first time. You were still in kindergarten." Our goal was to spread the importance of respecting the environment. People thought we were strange, but many stopped to listen. We were successful because we attracted their attention. Saving the environment has been my mother's volunteer work. At home, she told us to follow the 3 Rs: reducing, reusing, and recycling. So, it was natural to wear each other's clothes in our family. Actually, I almost always wore Ron's old clothes before high school. Some people said I had no *sense of fashion, and some said I looked cool. Sometimes, that was how I knew my friends.

Ron pointed at several photos of the Tigers and the Rabbits. "Basketball will never leave me. It's an important part of my life, though I am spending more time on studying at college now." The Tigers is one of the strongest high school boy teams in the city. He was the best player in the city when I entered the same school. I was nervous about the tryout to join the Rabbits, the girl team. I had some questions. "What is it like? What should I do?" Ron's answers didn't help me. "Just be yourself. Make a great impression on the coach." My dad's answer encouraged me. "You have played with bigger and taller boys until now. You know you can do it." My mom's was practical. "Have fun, Mary. Worrying about success is just a waste of time."

I touched the photo of Anne and me. At the tryout, I used Ron's style. He had good communication with his teammates. Soon, a tall girl caught my attention among 40 students. She caught the coach's attention, too. In the end, I had a lot of fun

playing basketball with the good athletes at the tryout. Later, the coach put the 20 names of the Rabbits of 2020 on the wall of the gym. Anne was the first, and mine the second. I heard a voice, “Mary, hi, I’m Anne. You play like your brother, the best player I’ve ever seen. Also, I was impressed by your presentation about jeans.” She was that tall girl who caught my attention at the tryout. Before I could say a word, she continued. “You were wearing Ron’s clothes. You looked so cool.” “Well..., thanks. We’ll make a great team.” Her face was kind. It was a kind of face I liked to see when I was ill or unhappy or scared. We soon became a very good pair, and we could finish each other’s sentences. And we played the last game together.

I said to my family, “Mom, Dad, Ron, with you, (4) I have made a lot of treasures. I can see them clearly now.”

【注】

senior 最上級生

kindergarten 幼稚園

presentation プレゼンテーション

community 地域社会

practical 現実的な

impression 印象

fail 失敗する

path 人の進む道

middle school 中等学校

tryout オーディション

success 成功

sense センス

〔問1〕 下線部（1）の内容を次のように書き表すとき、の中に入る最も適切なものを、下のア～エの中から選びなさい。

Other members .

- ア started smiling at Mary
- イ started cheering Anne up
- ウ started crying like Anne
- エ started working harder with Mary

〔問2〕 下線部（2）について、本文の内容に合うように次のように書き表すとき、最も適切なものを、次の中から選びなさい。

- ア Winning is the most important thing in Mary's life.
- イ Mary should know making an effort is also a very important thing.
- ウ Mary has won so many times, and that's enough.
- エ The time Mary spent for her goal will be a waste if she loses in the end.

〔問3〕 下線部（3）の内容を次のように書き表すとき、①と②に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、下のア～エの中から選びなさい。

Mary ① having the bad dreams after Ron's ② and jeans.

- ア ① stopped ② advice
- イ ① stopped ② presentation
- ウ ① started ② advice
- エ ① started ② presentation

〔問4〕 次の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下のア～エの中から選びなさい。

Why did Sae and Mary become the most popular pair in the school event?

- ア Because they understood their history and could speak about it.
- イ Because their presentation was given with Ron wearing his lucky jeans.
- ウ Because they gave a good presentation though they didn't practice.
- エ Because their presentation opened people's eyes to different cultures.

〔問5〕 次の①～③の文を、本文の内容と合うように完成するとき、の中に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下のア～エの中から選びなさい。

- ① Mary felt terrible when the Rabbits lost the last game because .
- ア Ron said to her that she had to win all the games
イ some players of the other team didn't do their best
ウ she worked harder and tried harder than the other team
エ she thought that all their hard work for the Rabbits was a waste
- ② Mary's family chose to wear funny costumes .
- ア to spread their sense of fashion
イ to attract people's attention at an event
ウ to have fun at an event in kindergarten
エ to start a business of saving the environment
- ③ At the tryout of the Rabbits, .
- ア Mary attracted Anne's and the coach's attention
イ Anne didn't know that Mary was Ron's little sister
ウ Mary enjoyed playing basketball with good athletes
エ Mary played with Ron's bigger and taller teammates

〔問6〕 下線部（4）について、あなたにとっての treasures となる経験は何か、80語以上100語以内の英語で書きなさい。その際、何が treasures なのか、どうしてそう思うのか、今後その経験をどのように生かしていくのかの3点について具体的に述べること。ただし、、 や ？ などは語数に含めないものとする。

7

次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(*印のついている単語には、本文のあとに【注】がある。)

Let's look around the station. We may see pink ticket gates, yellow lines on the platform, black numbers on the train schedule, and a red button to stop trains when something dangerous happens. A person wearing a red coat may walk in front of you. When we look around, we find our life is full of color. We think seeing color is natural, but some animals and insects don't *recognize color as humans do. It is believed that cats and dogs see the world with less color. Birds are able to see a kind of light which humans can't see. It is said that humans are usually able to recognize more than 1.8 million colors, and even over seven million in a good situation. So, why do we see so many colors? How do we use those colors in our life? First, what is color? To find the answer, it's necessary to know how we see things.

We recognize colors because we see light. All the things around us *reflect light into our eyes. It gets to the *retina which is the part to *respond to the light in the eye. *Signals about the thing which is seen are created there, and they are sent to the *brain. Then, we recognize shapes and colors. However, light doesn't have any color. So, how do we see color? In the retina, there are some kinds of *cells which respond to light, shape, and color. One of them is called *cones. There are also three kinds of cones, and each of them responds to the different *wavelengths of three colors: red, green, and blue. For example, when the cones for red respond to the wavelengths in the light, the signal for red is created. When the brain gets the signal, we recognize it as red. Green and blue are recognized in the same way, and all the other colors are recognized by mixing signals of those three colors. Color is created by our eyes and brain.

Recognizing color helps us a lot. We know color is used to tell us something, and we learn its meaning in our daily life. We know we should stop when we see a red signal on the street. At a big station, the schedules of trains are shown with different colors. This is helpful for us to find trains that will get to our station faster. After we have these experiences many times, we share the *knowledge about a special meaning of color. When we have learned the *combination of the color and meaning, we don't have to think about it every time. Because of color, we not only see things around us more easily, but we also can understand things around us more *efficiently.

A similar way to use color is also seen in the natural environment. Plants have many ways to protect themselves, and one of them is using color. Combinations of bright colors, for example, red and black or yellow and black, show that the plant is dangerous to eat. Animals which have learned to stay away from dangerous things

through their experience don't eat plants with such bright colors.

When we think of colors, we shouldn't forget that culture and the environment are important parts. Some basic colors, for example, red and blue, are common among different cultures, but there are some differences influenced by each culture. For example, let's look at French words for brown. *Café* is the color of coffee, *Chocolat* is the color of chocolate, *Biscuit* is the color of cookies, and there are even more browns for the names of food. France is famous for its good food, and the food culture has influenced the names of colors in French.

Then, how is Japanese color influenced by its culture? (1) There have been different ways to decide the name of a color. Usually, the name is decided for a reason or a meaning. One of the ways is using the name of the thing with the similar color like *Café* in French for the color of coffee. The other is using the name of the *material to make the color. For example, the *dye of Japanese traditional dark blue called *Ai* is made from a plant called *Ai*. In the past, Japanese people often used dyes made from plants, so many Japanese words for color come from their names. The names of colors show us some important parts of each culture.

Japanese colors also have an interesting story in history. People created so many kinds of brown and gray around the middle of the Edo period. Because ordinary people became richer than before, they used a lot of money for beautiful clothes. Then, the government didn't want them to use too much money and *forbade bright dyes for clothes. Not only the color but also the material of the clothes was decided by the government. However, the people didn't give up trying to wear unique clothes. They made efforts to create a lot of brown and gray because such simple colors were the only ones they could use under the rule. It is said that more than one hundred kinds of brown and gray colors were made at that time. Edo people could see small differences among the colors and enjoyed them.

Today, color has become more important to us. It is believed that color influences our *perception in many ways. For example, a black thing looks smaller than a white one. In addition to size, we feel a black thing is heavier than a white one. Color influences our body, too. Sometimes we feel warm or cool when we look at color, so we call some colors like red a warm color, and colors like blue are called a cool color. When we look at a vending machine, we will easily see that warm colors are often used for hot drinks, and cool colors for cold drinks. Red makes us not only warmer but also excited. It is said seeing it influences our way of eating and buying. When we see it, we eat a lot or buy many things even if it's not necessary. (2) We already use this knowledge in daily life.

We also get some *impressions from each color, though there are differences

among cultures. Red is thought as a powerful color in Japan. When we wear red clothes, we can impress others as being powerful people. In the same way, companies are very careful about color when they sell their *products. When they think about the impression of the color, they choose the one which will influence their customer the most. At the store, the way to show the products with colors is also important to attract more attention from customers. Color can be as powerful as words to encourage customers to buy things.

So, what is color to us? Color is not only science and art, but also a language to communicate with others.

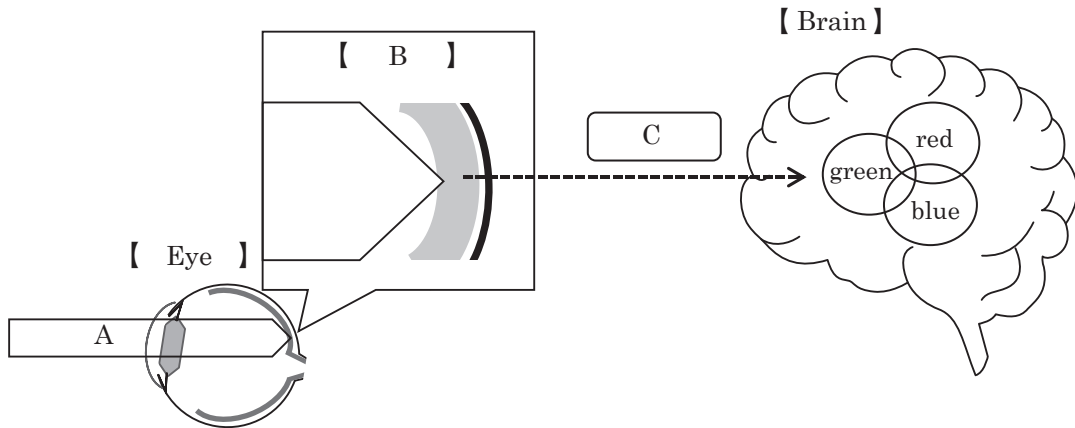
【注】

recognize 識別する
respond 反応する
cell 細胞
knowledge 知識
material 原料
perception 知覚

reflect 反射する
signal 信号
cone 錐体すいたい（視細胞の1つ）
combination 組み合わせ
dye 染料
impression 印象

retina 網膜
brain 脳
wavelength 波長
efficiently 効率よく
forbid 禁ずる
product 製品

[問1] 次の図を本文の内容に合うように完成するとき、A ~ Cに入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、下のア~エの中から選びなさい。



	A	B	C
ア	colors	signals	cells
イ	light	cones	signals
ウ	colors	wavelengths	cones
エ	light	cells	wavelengths

[問2] 次の①~②の文を、本文の内容と合うように完成するとき、の中に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下のア~エの中から選びなさい。

① We can understand things in the world efficiently .

- ア because we recognize colors around us
- イ even when we cannot see colors around us
- ウ when we want to find the cheapest train ticket
- エ because we always think about the meaning of colors

② Through experiences, animals .

- ア try to eat plants of bright colors without having troubles
- イ try to stay away from the plants with the combination of red and yellow
- ウ learn how to recognize safe food for them to eat
- エ learn how to show they are dangerous by their bright bodies

[問3] 下線部(1)について、次のA～Dを① *Café*と② *Ai*の2つに分けるときの、最も適切なものを、下のア～エから選びなさい。

- A *Beni* is a kind of red, and it is made from *Benibana* which we use to make the dye for the color.
- B *Yamabuki* is the name of a bright yellow flower. We also call a kind of bright yellow *Yamabuki*.
- C *Kitsune* is a kind of animal, but as a color, it is a kind of brown which is used only for explaining food such as toast.
- D *Murasaki* is a kind of purple and a plant. A part of the plant is used as medicine and material to create the color.

ア

① <i>Café</i>	A, B
② <i>Ai</i>	C, D

イ

① <i>Café</i>	B, D
② <i>Ai</i>	A, C

ウ

① <i>Café</i>	A, D
② <i>Ai</i>	B, C

エ

① <i>Café</i>	B, C
② <i>Ai</i>	A, D

[問4] 次のア～エの文を、本文の内容に合うように時間の流れに沿って並べ、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Edo people were told to use only a few colors for their clothes.
- イ Edo people wore clothes which cost a lot.
- ウ Edo people made new colors which were similar but a little different.
- エ Edo people had more money to use than before.

〔問5〕 下線部（2）について、本文の内容に合う具体的な例として最も適切なものを、次の中から選びなさい。

- ア Blue is used for the design of bottles and cans of hot drinks, so it is easy for us to recognize hot drinks.
- イ Red is often used to calm customers in stores because they will easily know which thing is necessary for them.
- ウ Black and white stones are used for *Igo*, a Japanese game, and we make black ones smaller to look the same size as the white ones.
- エ White boxes are better than black boxes to carry heavy things because people feel white boxes are lighter.

〔問6〕 本文の内容に合っているものを、次のア～カの中から2つ選びなさい。

- ア Humans and some animals like dogs see the world in a different way because the lights they see are not the same.
- イ In our brain, the signals of three colors create more than 1.8 million colors that humans usually recognize.
- ウ To have a convenient life, all of us have important knowledge about the meaning of each color since we were born.
- エ Browns in French words were influenced by Edo culture, so brown became popular both in France and in Japan.
- オ Though the words for color may be different in each language, color works like a language because it gives us common impressions all over the world.
- カ Color is one of the ways that companies and stores use when they want their customers to buy their products.