


## 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 30 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、消しくずを残さないようにして、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書き、その数字の  の中を正確に塗りつぶしなさい。
- 10 解答用紙は、汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。

## リスニングテスト

- 1** これから2つの対話が放送され、それぞれの対話のあとに、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 Because there were vending machines on the highest mountain in Japan.
- イ Because he could find the same kinds of vending machines in his country.
- ウ Because there were no banana vending machines in Japan.
- エ Because he could find different kinds of vending machines in Japan.

〔2〕

- ア At 5:00 p.m.
- イ At 5:30 p.m.
- ウ At 8:30 p.m.
- エ At 11:30 p.m.

- 2** これから2つの対話が放送され、それぞれの対話のあとに、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〕

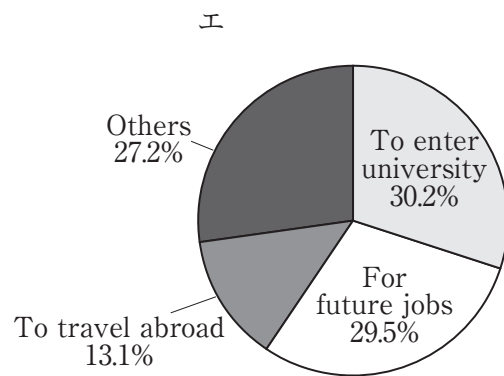
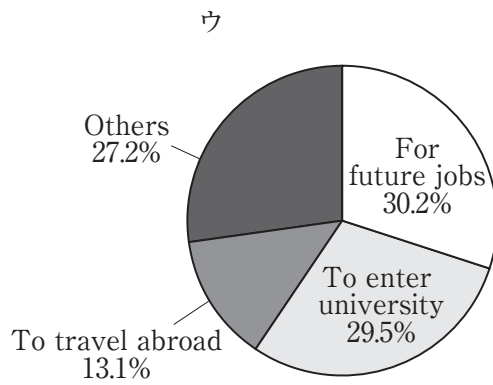
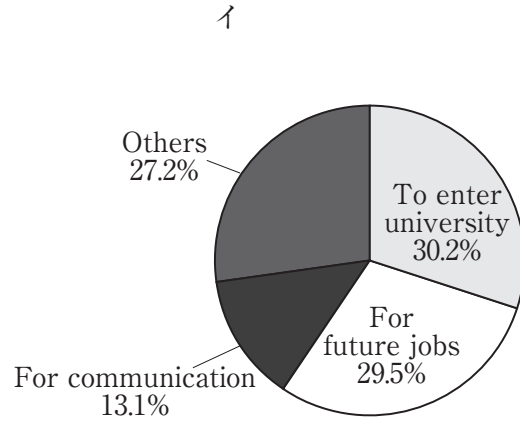
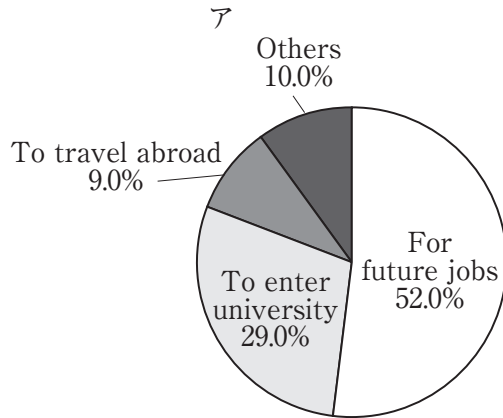
- ア Because she wanted to have the hot food there.
- イ Because her father showed her the paper about the restaurant.
- ウ Because she wanted to eat different dishes from last time.
- エ Because her father said that the dishes were delicious.

〔2〕

- ア Sunday.
- イ Monday.
- ウ Tuesday.
- エ Wednesday.

## B

〔1〕



〔2〕

- ア A person's life will change by learning a foreign language.
- イ People learn foreign languages for their jobs.
- ウ Most of the students study foreign languages for communication.
- エ It is interesting to understand a foreign language.

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 Sports are enjoyed especially, by children, because sports are good for their health.
- イ There are two kinds of sports, and the difference is the number of players.
- ウ To keep practicing, the most important thing for children is to win games.
- エ Playing sports on a team makes children's bodies and feet tired.
- オ People can use the skills they learn from sports all their life.
- カ Players' friendship will last even after they don't play together anymore.
- キ Mr. Brown asks the people to keep listening to the radio and join his rugby team.

## 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: Oh, that was fun! Which one shall we try next, Sara?  
B: Can you show me the map, Mom? Well, how about this “Fun on a Rope?”  
It says, “The most popular activity in Great Woods.”  
A: Let me see... ( )  
B: I’m sure it is. Look at the picture here. There will be a staff member on both sides to hold hands, so even a small child like me can do it. Let’s go!
- ア Does it say that children should not try?  
イ Do you think this activity is safe for you?  
ウ Is it necessary for me to hold your hand?  
エ Is this the one we have just tried now?
- [2] A: Have you heard that the exchange student, Anna, will visit our science club this Saturday? We will talk about the environment together!  
B: Oh, I didn’t know that. ( )  
A: Yes, of course! I want to know how people are protecting beaches in other countries.  
B: That sounds interesting, but I’m out of town that day so I cannot go. Tell me about it next week.
- ア Are you going to ask her to come?  
イ Why don’t you tell us if you are free?  
ウ Can I join you on that day, too?  
エ Are you looking forward to it?

- [ 3 ] A: Hi. Two tickets for the 7:30 bus to London tomorrow morning, please.  
B: Tomorrow, the first bus going to London is the 8:00 a.m. bus.  
A: Really? But I checked the website. It says the buses run from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Sundays.  
B: (            ) Until the end of March, we use the winter season schedule, so now fewer buses are running. The earliest tickets you can buy are for the 8:00 a.m. bus.
- ア It also says you can buy the tickets on the Internet.  
イ You cannot buy morning bus tickets here on weekends.  
ウ I'm sorry, but I think you checked the wrong schedule.  
エ We have already sold all the seats for the 7:30 a.m. bus.

5

次の〔1〕～〔3〕について、下線部 < > の中の単語・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〕 Bears sleep through winter, for about six months. Even though they do not move much for such a long time, they can walk and run around without any trouble soon after they come out in spring. However, people cannot do that. When a patient has to stay in bed and does not move at all, after a week or so the patient will < あ fast い not う as え to お as before か be able き need く walk >. Someday, scientists may find out more about the bear's amazing body to help people who need special care after staying in bed for a long time.

【2番目と4番目 1 2 3 4 5 6 7】  
 ア 2番目く 4番目あ イ 2番目か 4番目く  
 ウ 2番目え 4番目う エ 2番目い 4番目あ

〔2〕 When the World Cup came to Africa for the first time in 2010, a photographer from Europe went to Africa. She traveled to ten countries there and talked to people working for local soccer teams. One of the soccer coaches said that people really love soccer and it brings them together. Anyone can play this sport because they only need a field, a ball, and a goal. Children make their soccer balls from garbage and play with them. Even when people do not have much, they can have happy lives. It depends < あ their い how う of え looking お on か the things き at く way > they have.

【3番目と6番目 1 2 3 4 5 6 7】  
 ア 3番目く 6番目き イ 3番目く 6番目い  
 ウ 3番目い 6番目う エ 3番目え 6番目う

〔3〕 Can you imagine a life without computers and the Internet? For about the last 50 years, we have been developing this technology, and it has really changed our lives. By using a computer, people can look for information, send messages, and even talk without leaving their desks. This is true at schools and offices. Information < あ been い convenient う has え in お made か more き technology く our lives > many ways. Today students can learn outside the classroom, and also people can work at home.

【1番目と6番目 1 2 3 4 5 6 7】  
 ア 1番目う 6番目か イ 1番目き 6番目か  
 ウ 1番目き 6番目い エ 1番目う 6番目え

**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には、本文のあとに【注】がある。)

A lot of people today will check a book or the Internet when they want to know about something, for example, how many countries there are in Africa. Most of us do not remember all the countries in the world because we know that we can easily find them on maps in books, or on the Internet. We do not have to keep much information in our brain like people who did before computers, or even before books were printed. However, it is still important to use our brain to remember things.

A part of our brain called the \*hippocampus is used to \*memorize things. When we have new information, first the hippocampus keeps the thing that we want to remember for a short time. This may be easier to understand if you think about asking someone's phone number and writing it on a piece of paper. You remember the number for a moment and soon forget it. If memorizing a new piece of information is not important, then you will just forget it. However, if memorizing it is important, you will try to keep it in your \*mind, for example, by saying it or writing it many times. After a lot of practice, it will go into different parts of the brain and will be there for a long time, so you usually do not forget it. There are more facts about memorizing.

Humans are usually better at remembering images than \*letters or numbers. In one famous \*experiment, people were shown 10,000 pictures, but they were able to look at them only once. Later, to check how well they remembered those pictures, the scientists showed them some of those pictures and some other pictures. The people in the experiment were able to \*recognize more than 80% of the pictures they first saw. Humans have a great \*ability to remember images. They started to use letters about 5,000 years ago, but they remembered dangerous things like animals or places as images, earlier. So, remembering a place you have been to only once, or forgetting a word you saw only once is not so special. The brain is more \*trained to remember images. There is (1) another thing human brains are good at. It is \*spatial \*navigation. Long before letters were first used, people moved around to find food or to run away from danger. They made a map in their minds and used it as a guide. They were able to go to the place they wanted to and return because they could remember. This \*trait helps people when they memorize a lot of information.

In \*ancient times, some people used these two traits in a \*method called “memory \*palace” to remember many things. When books were still not very common, people had to memorize and tell other people important \*lessons, stories or histories without reading or writing. They had methods to make this easier. (2) “Memory palace” is one of them. This is how it works. First of all, people who could memorize well



imagined a big palace like a big house. Then, they \*visualized the things that they had to remember and put those images in the palaces of their minds. For example, when someone wanted to memorize a story, he visualized each part of the story. Then, each part's picture was put in a place in his memory palace. The image of the story's beginning was \*placed in its entrance, the next part at the door, and so on. When he had to tell the story, he started from the entrance, remembered the image, and put it into words. When he wanted to tell the next part of the story, he moved to the next place in his palace.  Because the method was hard, they had to train again and again to be good at it. This method has survived, and even now people who remember many different things in a very short time practice this same method.

There is another way to memorize things. When we first try to memorize new information, we often use things we have already learned. For example, when you learn a new friend's birthday, you relate the date with some dates that you already know. If your friend's birthday is January 29 and your brother's is January 31, then you remember that the new date is two days before your brother's.  However, when we remember, we have to be careful about a \*false memory.

(3) A false memory is a memory that did not actually happen, but we believe that it did. Scientists found that false memories often happen in our lives. In one experiment, a scientist showed many pictures of different things to a group of adults. One of the pictures was of a school building. Three weeks later, they looked at the same picture of the school, and most of them said, "I have visited that school," though it was not true. A false memory was made. There is another example. When you are talking with your family about your second birthday party, you do not remember it because you were too young. However, you know about the present you got because you heard the story from your family so many times and saw the pictures taken then. You will think it as a real memory because you can visualize the moment, but it is a false memory. This kind of thing happens all the time around us.

In the world today, it is easy to get information through the Internet, and computers can hold a lot of information for you. However, keeping it in your brain not only helps you to remember things, but also supports you when you think and discuss things with people. You need \*knowledge and many words to understand things and put your ideas into language. Remembering is one of the first steps of learning.

【注】

hippocampus	脳 <span>の</span> 海馬	memorize	記憶する	mind	心
letter	文字	experiment	実験	recognize	それと分かる
ability	能力	train	訓練する	spatial	空間の
navigation	ナビゲーション	trait	特徴	ancient	古代の
method	方法	palace	宮殿	lesson	教訓
visualize	視覚化する	place	置く	false	間違った
knowledge	知識				

〔問1〕 下線部（1） another thing human brains are good at について、次の文を完成させるとき、 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。

We can  thanks to this ability.

- ア recognize images we saw a long time ago
- イ learn some words in a foreign language
- ウ go to a place we want to go to and return
- エ use letters to remember important things

〔問2〕 下線部（2） “Memory palace” について、本文の内容と一致しないものを、次の中から選びなさい。

- ア “Memory palace” is not a real building that you can see in the real world.
- イ “Memory palace” is not used anymore because we have books we can read.
- ウ When people used this method, they put things they memorized in palaces of their minds.
- エ People who used this method needed to practice to be able to use it well.

〔問3〕 下線部（3）A false memory について、本文の内容と一致するものを、次の中から選びなさい。

- ア People sometimes memorize something they saw in a picture as a real experience.
- イ When people talk about their second birthday party, they always know it is a false memory.
- ウ In one experiment, everyone in the group was shown a picture of their schools.
- エ A false memory is only seen in children because they hear stories from people around them.

〔問4〕 次の文が入るのに最も適した場所を本文中の  ～  の中から選びなさい。

The new information and the facts we already know are connected.

〔問5〕 次の①と②の文を、本文の内容と合うように次のように完成させるとき、  
 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 Humans have always remembered things as images and our brains are well trained to do it. This is one  for humans to use the method of “memory palace.”

- ア solution
- イ report
- ウ experience
- エ reason

② Though computers can keep information for us, .

- ア we must do experiments to learn about the world
- イ we must visualize things that we see in our lives
- ウ we should try to memorize things to learn better
- エ we should only use a method called “memory palace”

〔問6〕 本文の内容と合うものを、次のア～カの中から2つ選びなさい。

- ア The hippocampus is an area in our brain working as a place to hold information for a short time.
- イ When a piece of new information is kept in many parts of the brain, usually people quickly forget it.
- ウ In the experiment of 10,000 pictures, people were able to remember all the pictures they saw only once.
- エ In the “memory palace” method, people write a story on the walls of their palaces.
- オ Having knowledge and relating a new thing to it is helpful when people memorize something new.
- カ The information in your brain does not help you memorize things, so you need to discuss them.

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・語句には、本文のあとに【注】がある。)

*Toki is in her second year of high school. Her father is a nurse, her mother is an office worker, and her sister, Sari, just started to study in college. Toki is now in bed, and is looking at her smartphone.*

“Is that really something you want to do, Toki? Are you sure it’s not something Mom and Dad want you to do? Sometimes, you just do it because someone wants you to do it. I don’t think it’s good.” I read the message once again, and turned the smartphone off.

I got (1) this message from Sari three days ago. We were \*texting about her new life in Osaka, my school life, and my future job. I wrote that I was thinking about becoming a nurse like Dad, and then she wrote her message back to me. “But,” I wrote, and stopped. I didn’t know what to say. I became a little \*upset when I got her message, but she may be right. “What do I really want to do?” I looked into the dark room and asked myself again.

The next day, there was no club activity after school, so I decided to talk with my best friend, Kana. I sat down next to her and told her about the message. “I want to be a nurse because I like helping people. But am I just trying to do something my parents want me to do? (2) Now I’m not so sure. I have started thinking about many things, and now I can’t see myself very \*clearly. What do I want to do? What am I good at?” I looked around the room. “And you know, many people around me already know things they want to do, and some of them have even started moving forward...” Kana was \*nodding and listening to me. “I know how you feel, Toki. I sometimes feel like that, too. I mean, I sometimes feel I have to try hard to \*keep up.” We looked around the room and saw some students talking with our teacher, Ms. Sasada. Ms. Sasada \*noticed us and stopped talking with the other students. She came \*toward us and said, “Hi. Do you remember the volunteer project in a \*nursing home that I introduced to the class the other day? Are you two interested in joining this Saturday?” Kana said, “Ms. Sasada, I already \*signed up for it as a member of the newspaper club. Well, Toki, what do you think? Are you coming? It’s always interesting to meet new people. I often get some new ideas by talking with them.” “Hmm..., OK.” I said. Ms. Sasada smiled and said, “Well, sometimes it’s good to experience something new. And volunteer work is not just helping people. You can learn something very important, too.”

On Saturday, I met Kana at the station and we \*chatted while we walked to the

nursing home. “Kana, I’ve wanted to ask you how you became so interested in becoming a journalist.” (3) I knew she had a dream to be a journalist. She visits many places to interview people and writes for the school newspaper. She is already moving forward. She said, “Well, in junior high school, I did \*research about \*social problems in Japan. It was just one of the projects in social studies class, but I was shocked. There are so many problems in Japan we should know about, but I didn’t know anything about them. I thought I want to and I have to tell people about these problems.” She then added, “In my case, that homework opened my eyes. You don’t know yet what key will open the door to your future, but don’t worry. You’ll find it.”

At the nursing home, Mr. Fuchino, a worker there, introduced us to everyone. We started to chat with elderly people and enjoyed \*gardening together. People laughed and talked, but soon I noticed (4) one elderly woman sitting alone. I walked over to her and sat down beside her. After a while she said, “My whole family loves flowers.” I nodded and said, “People who love flowers have beauty in their hearts.” She then started talking quietly about her early days. As I listened to her, we enjoyed gardening together. At tea time, Mr. Fuchino talked to me. “Hello. Is this your first time here? I was surprised because Ms. Kiyono was talking with you. She usually only talks with people she knows very well. I think you are very good at communicating with people.” “Oh, thank you.” I was surprised and happy to hear that. Mr. Fuchino and I then walked over to Ms. Kiyono and had tea together. While we were talking about my school, friends, and family, I told them the same thing I told Kana. Then Ms. Kiyono said, “It will be great if you become a nurse.” She held my hand and continued, “Well, parents \*expect many things from their kids. But they wish for only one thing. They want their kids to be happy.” Mr. Fuchino smiled and said, “She’s right. And if your parents want you to be a nurse, I think they have a good reason. They know what kind of person you are. Your friends and family know the things you are good at. So, you will understand more about yourself if you listen to them.”

When we were going back home, I said to Kana, “Ms. Sasada was right.” I looked at my hand and I could still feel Ms. Kiyono’s warm touch. “I learned many important things today. And I guess I really like to communicate with people.” Kana smiled and said, “And you are good at it. You can do some research about other jobs, too. But Nurse Toki sounds great to me!”

When I got home, I heard a voice I knew very well. “Hey, Toki!” Sari was \*waving at me from the kitchen. I was surprised and said, “You said you would come home next month!” “Well, I changed my plans,” she said with a smile. But then with a \*serious face she added, “Are you upset with me? I was worried.” I said, “No, no. Sorry I didn’t write back. I just didn’t know what to say, but...well, I got some \*hints

today.” Mom brought some tea and said, “Hints? About what?” I sat next to Dad and asked, “Dad, should I become a nurse?” Dad looked up from his newspaper. He looked surprised. I looked at both Mom and Dad and said, “You want me to be a nurse, right?” Then Dad said, “Of course I’m happy that you respect my work. It’s a great job. But it doesn’t mean I expect you to do the same thing.” Mom smiled and said, “Now I see why you have not been sleeping well for several days. \*Relax, Toki. You need time to find out more about yourself. (5) In life, you can always stop and think. Sometimes you change your course, and sometimes you don’t. If you know what makes you happy, then you’ll be fine. You will be able to see what to choose in your life. As you know, I changed my job, and now I enjoy working.” Then Dad stood up and said, “OK, let’s have dinner and talk more about it. Sari, Toki, today’s dinner is your favorite!” “Chicken rice!” we shouted, and smiled at each other.

While Dad and Sari went to the kitchen to help Mom, I felt sleepy, but \*relieved and relaxed. Some people are already moving forward, but I won’t hurry. I’ve learned how to find the “key”, and I now know the things I like to do. I took out my smartphone, and texted Kana. “I think I’m slowly moving forward. I’ll talk to you more on Monday!”

【注】

text (携帯電話等で) メッセージを送る

clearly はっきりと

keep up 遅れずについていく

toward ~に向かって

sign up 申し込む

research 研究

garden ガーデニングをする

wave 手を振る

hint ヒント

relieved ほっとした

upset 気を悪くした

nod うなづく

notice 気付く

nursing home 老人ホーム

chat おしゃべりする

social problem 社会問題

expect 期待する

serious 真面目な

relax リラックスする

〔問1〕 下線部（1）this message について、最も適切なものを、次の中から選びなさい。

- ア Toki was going to answer the message but she didn't.
- イ Toki was asked some advice by Sari in that message.
- ウ Toki sent the message to Sari a few days ago.
- エ Toki read the message only once after she got it.

〔問2〕 下線部（2）Now I'm not so sure. について、本文の内容と合うように次のように書き表すとき、①と②に入る語・語句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。

Toki started to think that it was not  idea but  idea to become a nurse, so she went to talk with her best friend.

- ア ① her                      ② Sari's                      イ ① her                      ② her parents'
- ウ ① her parents'              ② her                              エ ① her parents'              ② Sari's

〔問3〕 下線部（3）I knew she had a dream to be a journalist. について、本文の内容と合うように次のように文を完成させるとき、 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。

Kana decided to become a journalist because .

- ア she realized that all the people in Japan were interested in social problems
- イ when she was a junior high school student, she did research about journalists
- ウ in junior high school, she went to interview people and wrote for the school newspaper
- エ she thought there are lots of problems in Japan, and she wants to tell people about them

〔問4〕 下線部（4）one elderly woman について、本文の内容と一致しないものを、次の中から選びなさい。

- ア She was not joining other people when Toki saw her for the first time.
- イ While she was talking about her early days, she was holding Toki's hand.
- ウ Mr. Fuchino was surprised because she was talking with a person she didn't know well.
- エ She said to Toki that parents only hope for their children to have a happy life.



〔問5〕本文の内容と合うように、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 was Toki surprised to see Sari when she came home?

- ア Because she was worried that Sari would be upset with her about the message.
- イ Because she realized that Sari didn't get the message from Toki a few days ago.
- ウ Because she was still upset with Sari about the message, and didn't want to see her.
- エ Because she knew that Sari was planning to come home later than she actually did.

〔問6〕本文の内容と合うものを、次のア～カの中から2つ選びなさい。

- ア Kana was already moving forward toward her dream, so she couldn't understand anything about how Toki was feeling.
- イ When Toki and Kana were talking in the classroom, Ms. Sasada was introducing a volunteer project to the whole class.
- ウ Ms. Sasada told Toki that Toki can help people through volunteer work if she learns something important.
- エ Mr. Fuchino said to Toki that listening to friends and family is helpful to find out more about herself.
- オ Kana thought it is a good idea for Toki to be a nurse because Toki is good at communicating with others.
- カ Toki's father said he is happy when she respects his work, and he wanted her to choose the same job.

〔問7〕下線部(5) In life, you can always stop and think. Sometimes you change your course, and sometimes you don't. について、一度始めたものは長く続けることが大事だという意見と、様々な異なるものを試してみることが大事だという意見がある。あなたはどちらの意見に賛成か、具体的な理由と例を挙げてあなたの考えを80語以上100語以内の英語で書きなさい。ただし、, や . や ? などは語数に含めないものとする。

