

問題A 次の会話が2回読まれるのを聞いて、問題用紙の指示に従って答える。

(1)

Man : What are you looking for ?

Woman : I'm looking for, well, I don't know it in English. I want to put these flowers in it.

(2)

Man : Look ! What is that building ?

Woman : Oh, I can't say it in English. Let's see, we can enjoy seeing many kinds of fish there.

(3)

Man : Who is the woman in the picture ? Is this your mother ?

Woman : No. She isn't my mother. Well, she's my mother's sister.

問題B 次の英文が2回読まれるのを聞いて、問題用紙の指示に従って答える。

(1)

My favorite month is May because we have many holidays.

(2)

When I got up this morning, it was raining.

問題C 次の会話と質問が2回読まれるのを聞いて、問題用紙の指示に従って答える。

(1)

A : Tom, are you playing video games again ?

B : Oh, Mom. I've already finished my homework.

A : Really ? What did you study ?

B : I studied math, science and English. Then, I started playing video games.

Question : What did Tom study before he played video games ?

(2)

A : Ken, you always study English very hard. Why ?

B : Because I want to go to London in the future.

A : What do you want to do there ?

B : My dream is to meet my favorite singer and talk with her in English.

Question : Why does Ken study English very hard ?

問題D 次の会話が2回読まれるのを聞いて、問題用紙の指示に従って答える。

Mina : Hello. My name is Mina. Nice to meet you.

Kate : Hello. I'm Kate from Canada. Nice to meet you too.

Mina : Well, Kate, are you free this evening ?

Kate : Yes, but why ?

Mina : Today is my birthday, and we're going to have a birthday party at my house.

Would you like to join us ?

Kate : Oh, today is my birthday too.

Mina : Wow ! Happy birthday, Kate !

Kate : Thank you. I'm sixteen today.

Mina : I'm sixteen too. I hope we can be good friends.

Kate : Me too.

英 語 (45分)

1 この問題は聞き取り検査です。問題A～問題Dに答えなさい。

問題A (1)～(3)のそれぞれの会話の中で女性があることを伝えようとしています。女性が言い表そうとしている言葉として最も適当なのは、(ア)～(ウ)のうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。

- (1) { (ア) 花びん
(イ) 貯金箱
(ウ) 腕時計 } (2) { (ア) 郵便局
(イ) 警察署
(ウ) 水族館 } (3) { (ア) 母
(イ) おば
(ウ) いとこ }

問題B (1), (2)の英文の [] に入る英語を聞き取って、書きなさい。ただし、[] に入る英語は1語とは限りません。

- (1) My favorite month is [] because we have many holidays.
(2) When I [] this morning, it was raining.

問題C (1), (2)のそれぞれの会話に対する質問の答えとして、最も適当なのは、(ア)～(エ)のうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。

- (1) { (ア) Math, music and English.
(イ) Math, science and English.
(ウ) Social studies, science and English.
(エ) Social studies, science and Japanese. }
- (2) { (ア) He'd like to be a singer in London.
(イ) He'd like to make songs in London.
(ウ) He'd like to write a letter in English.
(エ) He'd like to talk with his favorite singer. }

問題D 高校生のMinaが、最近姉妹校から来日したばかりのKateという女の子をパーティーに誘っている会話が読めます。下は、その日のMinaの日記です。放送で読まれる会話を聞いて、(1)～(3)の [] に適当な英語を入れ、日記を完成させなさい。ただし、[(1)], [(2)] はそれぞれ英語1語を、[(3)] には英語2語を書きなさい。

Minaの日記

I am very happy today. My friends came to my [(1)] party. It was a wonderful party. I got some presents, and the cake was nice too. I talked with a girl [(2)] Canada, and this was the best thing about today. Her name is Kate. Kate and I were born on the [(3)]. We had a good time at the party, and we are good friends now. I want to be her best friend and help her at school.

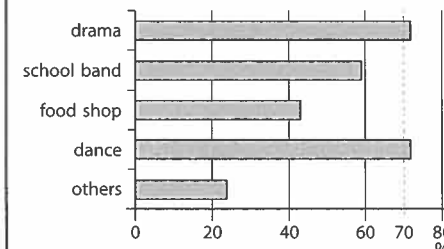
2 次の英文は、生徒会執行部のYukaが、文化祭の取り組みについてスライド(Slide) 1～3を用いて発表する原稿の一部である。①～③に答えなさい。

Slide 1 How many people came to our school festival ?



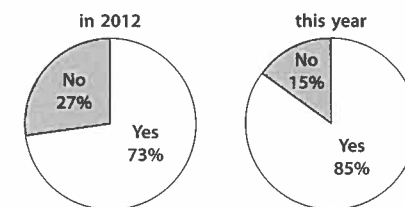
We worked hard for the school festival this year. In 2011 and 2012, we had about 300 visitors at our school festival, but this year, we had more than 400 visitors. I will explain why many visitors came to our school festival this year.

Slide 2 Which events do you want ?



“Which events do you want in our school festival?” We asked 100 families before the festival. We decided to try the two most popular events. They were [(イ)] and [(ウ)]. More than 70% of the families wanted these events. We made school newspapers about the events and sent them to the families of the students. This is why we had more visitors this year.

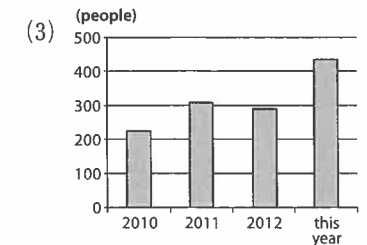
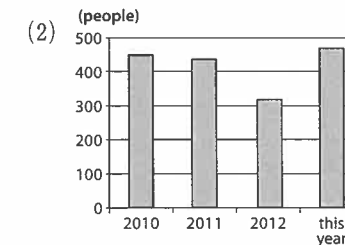
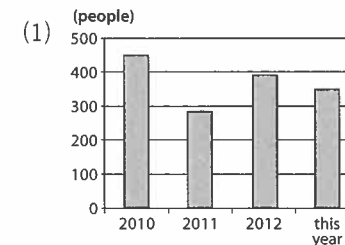
Slide 3 Were you happy about our school festival ?



On this slide, you can find that 73% of the visitors were happy after they visited our school festival in 2012, and 85% of the visitors were happy this year. But we still had [(エ)] % of visitors who were not happy this year. We'd like to try more interesting things next year.

[注] visitor 訪問者 this is why こういうわけで

① スライド1の(ア)の部分に入れるグラフとして最も適当なのは、(1)～(3)のうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。



② スライド2を見て、[(イ)] と [(ウ)] に入れるのに最も適当な英語をそれぞれ答えなさい。

③ [(エ)] に入れるのに最も適当なのは、(1)～(4)のうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。

- (1) 12 (2) 15 (3) 27 (4) 42

3 次の①, ②の [] に最も適当な英語1語を入れ, それぞれが自然な会話になるようにしなさい。

- ① Tina : What club are you going to join ?
Saki : I want to try a new club at this school.
Tina : [] about science club ?
Saki : Sounds good. Let's visit the club this afternoon.

- ② Clerk : May I help you ?
Lisa : I want to buy red shoes.
Clerk : We have beautiful red shoes. I think these are very nice.
Lisa : They look too small for me. Do you have [] ones than these ?

4 高校生のJunは, 近くの大学で行われたKing博士(Dr. King)による体験講座に参加した。次の英文は, 講義を聞きながら取ったメモの一部と講義のあとでKing博士に行ったインタビューの一部, それらをもとに作成したスピーチ原稿である。①～⑥に答えなさい。

■メモの一部

Dolphins make their own names !

- When? → from 60 to 90 days after they are born
- What kind? → whistle sound
- What do they do when they hear their names?



■インタビューの一部

- Jun : May I ask some questions?
Dr. King : Sure.
Jun : I understand dolphins make their own whistle sounds for their names. I also understand other members of the group remember the sounds and use them.
Now, I want to know [(ア)] they have names.
Dr. King : OK. They need their names because they can't see well.
Jun : I don't understand that.
Dr. King : Dolphins live in groups in the sea. Their eyes are not good. It is very difficult for them to find other members of their group.
Jun : I see. What do they do when they hear their names ?

- Dr. King : They quickly respond to their names. But if they hear other names, they don't respond to them. It means [(イ)].
Jun : You have many interesting stories about dolphins.
Dr. King : Yes. Dolphins make new sounds for their names, but sometimes they make new sounds to do other things. We have many things to study. Scientists like me have to keep studying about dolphins.

■スピーチ原稿

Hello, everyone. I'm [(ウ)] dolphins. Did you know that they have their own names ? They make their names about two or [(エ)] months after they are born. Their names are like the sound of a whistle. They have to make their own names to live in a group because they can't find other dolphins with their eyes. They respond when their own names are called. There are still things [(オ)] about this animal. Thank you for listening.

[注] dolphin イルカ whistle 笛 group 群れ quickly すぐに respond 応答する

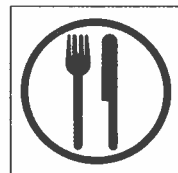
- ① [(カ)] に入れるのに最も適当な英語1語を書きなさい。
- ② 英文をもとに, 次の [] に適当な日本語を入れて, イルカが名前を必要とする理由を説明しなさい。
- イルカは群れで行動するが, 視力が弱く, [] が困難であるため。
- ③ [(キ)] に入れるのに最も適当なのは, (1)～(4)のうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。
- (1) dolphins answer to all whistle sounds
(2) dolphins answer to their own whistle sounds
(3) dolphins do not answer to any whistle sounds
(4) dolphins do not answer to their own whistle sounds
- ④ [(ク)] に入れるのに適当な表現を [] の語をすべて用いて英語5語で書きなさい。ただし, [] の語を用いる順序は自由とします。
[tell, about, going]
- ⑤ [(コ)] に入れるのに最も適当なのは, (1)～(4)のうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。
- (1) three (2) five (3) sixty (4) ninety
- ⑥ インタビューの内容をもとに [(ケ)] に3語以上の英語を入れなさい。

5 次の英文を読んで、①～⑥に答えなさい。

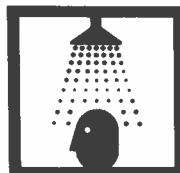
The Olympics were held in Tokyo in 1964. A few years before the Olympics, (ア) Japan had a big problem. It was a problem of communication. Many foreign people did not visit Japan, and we had only Japanese signs. For example, words like “便所” or “トイレ” were on toilet doors. These signs were not understood by many foreign people. Japanese people at that time needed to make signs in many different languages for foreign people. But when they put many words on one sign, the letters became too small. They could not easily read the sign. They had to think of (イ) signs for foreign people. Mr. Masaru Katsumi, a leader of a design team for the Olympics, had a great idea. He thought that it was easy for everyone to understand pictures. He wanted to make picture signs. These signs are called pictograms and are used in many places now.



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3

Look at these pictures. Picture 1 shows a toilet. Picture 2 shows a restaurant. Picture 3 shows a shower. Foreign people can easily understand what each picture shows. They look very simple, but the designers worked very hard to make pictograms. They had to make pictograms which everyone could understand without any trouble. When they started to make them, one of the (ウ) pictograms was a shower. Many Japanese people didn't know about showers at that time and didn't have one at home. One of the designers didn't even know the word “shower,” but he had to make the pictogram. He asked many people, “Have you ever seen a shower?” They said, “No.” One officer had to explain how to use it with a photo of a shower, but the officer didn't have a shower at his home. The designer made the pictogram through the officer's words.

With a lot of trouble and hard work, twelve designers needed three months and made pictograms for the Olympics. When the last pictogram was finished, Mr. Katsumi said to all the designers, “You did a great job, but this work was not for us. We did it for all Japanese people. (エ) Please write your names on this paper.” The paper said that they'd like to give up the copyright to the pictograms. They wrote their names on the paper. They gave up the copyright. One of the designers said, “Mr. Katsumi hopes that many people in many places will use the pictograms in the future. Money from the copyright is not important to Mr. Katsumi. He is proud that he is one of the members who worked for the Tokyo Olympics.”

In 2020, we are going to have the Olympics in Tokyo. Our life will change a lot. What kinds of new signs or pictograms will we see around us?

〔注〕 the Olympics 国際オリンピック大会

held hold ～(～を開催する)の過去分詞形

at that time 当時は

letter 文字

pictogram ピクトグラム (絵文字)

designer デザイナー

officer 役人

copyright 著作権

be proud that ～ ～を誇りに思う

sign 標識

leader 責任者

simple 単純な

photo 写真

① 下線部 (ア) が指す内容として最も適当なのは、(1)～(4)のうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。

- (1) 苦勞して作成した絵文字がすぐに役に立たないものになってしまったこと。
- (2) トイレの標示を日本語にするのか英語にするのかを多くの人が迷ったこと。
- (3) 多くの外国人が日本を訪れたにもかかわらず、宿泊施設が少なかったこと。
- (4) 標識が日本語で書かれており、多くの外国人が理解できなかったこと。

② (イ), (ウ) に入れる語の組み合わせとして最も適当なのは、(1)～(4)のうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。

- (1) (イ) : easy, (ウ) : easy (2) (イ) : difficult, (ウ) : difficult
- (3) (イ) : easy, (ウ) : difficult (4) (イ) : difficult, (ウ) : easy

③ 下線部 (エ) のことを Katsumi さんがデザイナーたちに頼んだのは、ピクトグラムが将来どのようなものになればよいと思ったからですか。英文の内容をもとに日本語で答えなさい。

④ 英文の内容と合っているのは、(1)～(5)のうちではどれですか。当てはまるものをすべて答えなさい。

- (1) It was not easy to read signs which had many words on them.
- (2) Many different languages were written on signs in Japan before 1964.
- (3) Many Japanese people often used a shower at home before 1964.
- (4) The designers did not give up the copyright of the pictograms.
- (5) The pictograms look simple, but making them was not easy.

⑤ 英文の内容をもとに、ピクトグラムの長所を () に4語以上の英語を入れて完成しなさい。

Many people () than signs in letters.

⑥ この英文の題として最も適当なのは、(1)～(4)のうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。

- (1) When did Japanese people learn how to use a shower?
- (2) How did the designers get money from the pictograms?
- (3) Why did Japanese people use English on many signs?
- (4) How were the pictograms for the Olympics in Tokyo made?

受 検 番 号	(算用数字)	志 願 校	
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解 答 用 紙

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- 注意 1 英語で書くところは、どの書体で書いてもよい。
- 2 語数が指定されている設問では、「,」や「.」などの符号は語数に含めません。また、「don't」などの短縮形は、1語とします。

1	問題A	(1)		(2)		(3)	
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問題B	(1)		(2)	
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問題C	(1)		(2)	
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問題D	(1)		
	(2)		
	(3)		

2	①	
	②	(イ) (ウ)
	③	

3	①	
	②	

4	①	
	②	イルカは群れで行動するが、視力が弱く、 が困難であるため。
	③	
	④	I'm dolphins.
	⑤	
	⑥	There are still things about this animal.

5	①	②
	③	
	④	
	⑤	Many people than signs in letters.
	⑥	