

1 と 2 は放送を聞いて答える問題です。放送は 2 分後に始まりますので、それまでに問題と解答用紙に目を通しておきなさい。なお、放送を聞きながら、問題用紙の余白にメモを取ってもかまいません。

1 〈放送を聞いて答える問題〉

これから流れる講義を聞き、解答用紙の空欄に当てはまる最も適切な英語か数字を答える形式で講義メモを完成させなさい。放送は 1 回しか流れませんので注意して聞きなさい。

2 〈放送を聞いて答える問題〉

これから英文を読み上げます。その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、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。なお、英文はそれぞれ 1 度しか読み上げられません。

- Q1 ア “Hello”
イ “Goodbye”
ウ “SOS”
エ “Thank you”

- Q2 ア It allows faster downloading and sharing of information.
イ It makes phone calls more challenging.
ウ It helps find taxis.
エ It simplifies video games.

- Q3 ア Its eyes turn red and it makes scary sounds.
イ It starts running away.
ウ It shuts down.
エ It calls for help.

- Q4 ア They added more beef and pork curry.
イ They kept the same menu as in Japan.
ウ They changed beef and pork curry to chicken, lamb, and vegetarian curry.
エ They removed all types of curry from the menu.

- Q5 ア A pearl
イ A sardine
ウ A diamond ring
エ A coin

3 ()にあてはまる語(句)として最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

- (1) What was the city you visited on your school trip ()?
ア like イ weather ウ please エ interesting
- (2) A: You lost your smartphone, didn't you? Have you found it?
B: No, not yet. I'm still () it.
ア taking care of イ looking forward to ウ taking off エ looking for
- (3) You have to be () when you open e-mails from strangers.
ア dangerous イ careful ウ friendly エ afraid
- (4) The students are free to decide () they would like to do at this school.
ア to choose イ how to ウ on that エ which activity
- (5) When you want to find out the length of the line that makes a circle, you need to use 3.14159265358979323846... But it is too long, so we use π . π is a short way of () 3.14159265358979323846...
ア write イ wrote ウ written エ writing
- (6) One thing which they all agree about () the Japanese work hard.
ア it when イ is that ウ us because エ two things
- (7) We have some students from other countries in our class. () a good experience for everyone to meet students who have different backgrounds.
ア They have イ You are ウ It is エ We are
- (8) The huge amount of micro-plastics in the ocean is one of the () issues that we have to think about.
ア most serious イ more popular ウ most effective エ more positive
- (9) You need to read a book for your winter homework, don't you? () I have ever read is this one. I recommend it to you.
ア You will like the book
イ The best book that
ウ I was told that
エ Take it easy
- (10) I don't have much money because I'm still a student. But if I had a lot of money, I () some to children in other countries who don't have enough food.
ア wish イ were given ウ would send エ could fly

4 次の(1)-(5)の日本語の意味になるように()にそれぞれ1語ずつ入れ、英文を完成させなさい。なお、can't や I'll のような ' を使った短縮は1語と数えます。

- (1) 私は将来、海外留学をしたい。
() () () () abroad in the future.
- (2) 近頃はガソリン代が高いです。
Gas prices () () () ().
- (3) インドネシアでは何語を話していますか。
() languages () () () in Indonesia?
- (4) 彼女の笑顔を見ると私は幸せになります。
() () () () happy.
- (5) 自分のことは自分でできる年齢です。
You are old () () () care of ().

- 5 次の英文を読み、(1)-(5)の文が本文の内容と合うように最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。



Years and years ago at the very beginning of time, when the world had just been made, there was no night. It was day all the time. No one had ever heard of sunrise or sunset, starlight or moonlight. There were no night birds, nor night beasts, nor night flowers.

In those days the daughter of the Great Sea Snake, who lived in the depths of the seas, married one of the sons of the great earth race known as Man. Yemaya left her home among the shades of the deep seas and came to live with her husband in the land of daylight.

Her eyes grew tired of the bright sunlight and her beauty disappeared. Her husband watched her with sad eyes, but he did not know what to do to help her.

“O, if night would only come,” she cried as she moved about on her bed. “Here it is always day, but in my father’s kingdom there are many shadows. O, for a little of the darkness of night!”

Her husband listened to her cry. “What is night?” he asked her. “Tell me about it and perhaps I can get a little of it for you.”

“Night,” said Yemaya, “is the name we give to the heavy shadows which darken my father’s kingdom in the depths of the seas. I love the sunlight of your earth land, but I grow very tired of it. If we could have only a little of the darkness of my father’s kingdom to rest our eyes part of the time.”

Her husband at once called his three most faithful servants. “I am going to send you on a trip,” he told them. “You must go to the kingdom of the Great Sea Snake who lives in the depths of the seas and ask him to give you some of the darkness of night.”

The three servants left for the kingdom of the Great Sea Serpent. After a long dangerous trip they arrived at his home in the depths of the seas and asked him to give them some of the shadows of night to bring back to the earth land.

The Great Sea Serpent gave them a big bag full at once. It was tightly closed and the Great Sea Snake warned them not to open it until they were once more in front of his daughter, their mistress, Yemaya.

The three servants started out, carrying the big bag full of night upon their heads. Soon they heard strange sounds inside the bag. It was the sound of the voices of all the night beasts, all the night birds, and all the night insects. The three servants had never heard sounds like those in all their lives. They were terribly frightened.

“Whether we die or not I am going to open the bag and see what makes all those terrible sounds,” said one of the servants.

So they laid the bag on the ground and opened it. Out rushed all the night beasts and all the night birds and all the night insects and out rushed the great black cloud of night. The servants were more frightened than ever at the darkness and escaped to the jungle.

Yemaya, daughter of the Great Sea Snake, was waiting for the return of the servants with the bag

full of night. Ever since they had started out on their trip she had looked for their return, hoping with all her heart that they would hurry and bring the night.

She was standing under a royal palm tree when the three servants opened the bag and let night escape.

“Night comes. Night comes at last,” she cried, as she saw the clouds of night upon the horizon. Then she closed her eyes and went to sleep under the royal palm tree.

When she woke up she felt greatly refreshed. She was once more the happy princess who had left her father’s kingdom in the depths of the great seas to come to the earth land. She was now ready to see the day again.

When it was daylight again the three servants came home through the forests and jungles with their empty bag.

“O, faithless servants,” said their master, “why did you not listen to the Great Sea Snake and open the bag only in front of his daughter, your mistress? Because of your disobedience I will change you into monkeys. From now on you will live in the trees.”

And in Brazil night leaps out quickly upon the earth just as it leapt quickly out of the bag in those days at the beginning of time.

- (1) Yemaya became ill because _____
 - ア she missed her home in the depth of the seas.
 - イ she was a sea snake and could not live on land.
 - ウ she could not rest on land without darkness.
 - エ she could not see anything in bright daylight.

- (2) The three servants were sent on a trip to _____
 - ア get some darkness from the Great Sea Snake.
 - イ take Yemaya back to the depths of the seas.
 - ウ ask the Great Sea Snake to start night on earth land.
 - エ catch the bright sunlight in a bag.

- (3) The three servants opened the bag because _____
 - ア they wanted to get the frightened night beasts out of the bag.
 - イ they wanted to see what was making the scary sounds in the bag.
 - ウ they wanted to give night to Yemaya as soon as possible.
 - エ they wanted to hurry through the dark jungle.

- (4) The servants were turned into monkeys because _____
 - ア they enjoyed living in the shades of trees.
 - イ they were not brave enough to serve their mistress.
 - ウ they made the princess happy again.
 - エ they did not follow the Great Sea Snake’s orders.

- (5) This story says that in Brazil, _____
 - ア the sunlight is bright all year round.
 - イ the night falls very quickly.
 - ウ the night is long and very dark.
 - エ beasts, birds, and insects are more active at night than in daytime.

How Night Came from the Sea: A Brazilian Folktale

Adapted from <https://storytellingforeveryone.net/how-night-came-from-the-sea/>

Source: *Fairy Tales from Brazil: How and Why tales from Brazilian folk-lore* by Elsie Spicer Eells, Dodd, Mead and Company, Inc., Chicago, 1917.

6 次の英文を読み、(1)-(5)の文が本文の内容と合うように最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

Every day, people use the Internet to collaborate and share information. Today, scientists and archaeologists*¹ are using the power of the Internet to investigate*² the past in a new, exciting way. The approach is known as crowdsourcing, and it works with asking people for help with a project. Crowdsourcing has the potential*³ to completely change modern archaeology.

Scientists in the United States and Mongolia used the Internet to try to solve a long-hidden mystery: the location of Genghis Khan's tomb*⁴. Genghis Khan was the founder of the Mongol Empire, one of the largest empires in history. When he died in 1227, he was buried*⁵ in an unmarked grave*⁶. He didn't want to be found, so his soldiers killed anyone they saw on their way to his tomb. They also killed the people who built the monument. Then, finally, they killed themselves. Even today, the location of his tomb remains unknown.

Experts believe that Genghis Khan's final resting place is somewhere near the Burkhan Khaldun, a sacred*⁷ Mongolian mountain. It's a difficult place to get to and covers a huge area, so the scientists had to rely on satellite images. However, there were over 85,000 images to study, so they needed a lot of help.

More than 10,000 volunteers or "citizen scientists" joined the search. They logged in to a website and labeled landmarks on very detailed*⁸ satellite images of the area. The landmarks could be roads, rivers, modern structures, or ancient structures. Participants also labeled anything else that looked unusual.

According to project leader Albert Lin, humans can often do this kind of work better than computers. "What a computer can't do is look for "something strange," he says. Lin's team used the information from the volunteers to decide on the best places to visit and study. The project has found more than 50 sites that might be related to Genghis Khan's tomb. The exact location is still unknown, but Lin believes that they are getting closer to finding out this great secret.

In fact, the spot where a lot of people thought Khan was buried is actually one of the country's most sacred spots. "Mongolians hate any attempt to touch graves, or even walk around graveyards," Mongolia Today said, "According to ancient tradition, burial spots are forbidden areas in which no one is allowed." So Albert Lin hopes to find it from space — and now he says he can.

Crowdsourcing is also being used in Peru, which has large numbers of historical sites from many different cultures. It can protect important archaeological sites from looters—people who (A) ancient objects and (B) them. Looting pits are easy to spot in satellite images, and volunteers can look for signs of looting and illegal construction. They are happy to make scientific contributions or discoveries.

Notes: *1 archaeologist 考古学者 *2 investigate ～を調査する *3 potential 可能性 *4 tomb 墓
*5 buried 埋められる *6 grave 墓 *7 sacred 神聖な *8 detailed 詳細な・細かい

(1) Nobody knows the location of Genghis Khan's tomb because _____

- ア he wanted to keep it secret.
- イ he was killed by his soldiers 800 years ago.
- ウ he was buried in a place that cannot be seen from space.
- エ he was buried in a place that was far away from any landmark.

(2) The project to find Genghis Khan's tomb has been done by _____

- ア more than 10,000 volunteers in Mongolia.
- イ more than 10,000 volunteers from all over the world.
- ウ an archaeologist named Albert Lin and a few scientists in Mongolia.
- エ an archaeologist named Albert Lin and more than 10,000 scientists.

(3) Crowdsourcing CANNOT help archaeologists _____

- ア to protect ancient sites from being damaged.
- イ to find historical sites without going into sacred areas.
- ウ to work with many volunteers at the historical sites in search of ancient objects.
- エ to look for historical sites with the help of many volunteers from all over the world.

(4) The words that go in (A) and (B) are _____ .

- ア A: buy B: keep
- イ A: clean B: decorate
- ウ A: find B: damage
- エ A: steal B: sell

(5) This passage tells us that _____

- ア only scientists can work in crowdsourcing.
- イ using computers can solve any question in archaeology.
- ウ ordinary people can contribute to archaeology thanks to technology.
- エ satellite images from space will show us most of the historical sites in the world.

[出典] Laurie Blass and Mari Vargo 2018 Chapter 3 Connective Lives, The Power of Crowds, PATHWAYS Reading, Writing, and Critical Thinking Second Edition National Geographic Learning, pp.45-46 (Revised)

7 次の(1)~(4)の質問に答えなさい。

- (1) What school event did you enjoy the most in your junior high school days?
Write your answer with a reason or an example using more than 15 words.
- (2) How many years have you studied English? What would you like to do using your English skill when you become a high school student?
Write your answer using more than 15 words.
- (3) Do you think we should clean our classrooms by ourselves every day?
Write your opinion with a reason using more than 15 words.
- (4) Do you think Japanese culture will become more popular outside Japan?
Write your opinion with a reason using more than 15 words.

〈 7 の記入上の注意 〉

- ① 【記入例】にならって、解答欄の _____ の上に1語ずつ書き、15語を超えてからは解答欄の _____ で示された行におさまるように書きなさい。符号(, . ? ! など)は語数に含めません。
- ② 英文の数は問いません。

【記入例】

Did	you	call	me,	Emi?	5語
I	was	in	the	shower	10語
and	I	couldn't	answer	my	15語
phone. By the way, I have a question about tomorrow's math homework. Call					
.....					
me when you read this!					
.....					