

高等学校 英語問題

1

(放送による聞き取り問題)

第1問はA, B, Cの三つの部分に分かれている。英文はA, Bでは二回, Cでは三回放送される。

A 聞こえてくる英文の内容に最も近い意味のものを, ア～エの中から一つずつ選び, 記号で答えよ。
英文はそれぞれ二回流れる。

問1

- ア The speaker was too excited to sleep last night.
- イ The speaker works for a museum in Singapore.
- ウ The speaker has never been to Singapore before.
- エ The speaker enjoyed going shopping during the stay.

問2

- ア The speaker wants to get well soon.
- イ There are 20 girls in the speaker's class.
- ウ The speaker was absent from school yesterday.
- エ There are 35 students in the speaker's class today.

問3

- ア Jack is having lunch at the table now.
- イ Jack is clearing the table after lunch now.
- ウ Jack is doing the dishes in the kitchen now.
- エ Jack is helping his father in the yard now.

B 英文を聞き, それぞれの問いの答えとして最も適切なものを, ア～エの中から一つずつ選び, 記号で答えよ。英文はそれぞれ二回流れる。

問1 Question: What happens if you join the club now?

- ア You can play tennis on weekends with no fees.
- イ You can take free tennis lessons for a month.
- ウ You are free to use the courts in the afternoon.
- エ You are free to use any racket you want in the club.

問2 Question : What does the speaker do on Wednesdays?

- ア He sees a doctor.
- イ He reads books to kids.
- ウ He has karate practice.
- エ He meets his grandmother.

問3 Question : If you are 15 years old and want to enjoy art, which room should you go to?

- ア Room 201.
- イ Room 202.
- ウ Room 301.
- エ Room 302.

C これから放送される英文を聞き、空所に読まれた通りの英単語を書け。英文は三回流れる。

The world-famous music group the Beatles released a new song last year. It's called "Now and Then." The "new" song ()() about 45 years ago, and has taken a very long time to finish. It's special because ()()()() the Beatles will ever make.

2 次の会話文 (A) ~ (C) の (1) ~ (5) に入るのに最も適切な英文をア～エの中からそれぞれ一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

(A) (*In the cafe*)

James : Japanese people often sleep on trains, don't they? When I saw that for the first time, I was really surprised.

Yuta : It's very common, James. I usually take a nap on trains, too.

James : I can't believe it. If you do such a thing in my country, someone will easily take your bag, your smartphone, and anything else.

Yuta : Oh, really?

James : (1).

- (1) ア Not all places are as safe as Japan
- イ Japan is not as safe as my country
- ウ My country is one of the safest countries
- エ No other place is safer than my country

(B) (*In the classroom*)

Emily : Are you ready for your speech in the afternoon, Linda?

Linda : Yes, but I'm very nervous.

Emily : Take it easy. You always write a good speech. Just remember to (2).

Linda : Yeah, that's right. I often talk quickly when I am nervous.

- (2) ア start soon before you forget it
イ try not to speak too fast
ウ talk in a really big voice
エ carry your writing with you

(C) (*In the bookstore*)

Sarah : What's that character on those picture books over there?

Yuki : Which one?

Sarah : The red and yellow character who has a round face.

Yuki : Oh, it's *Anpanman*. He's very popular in Japan. I loved him when I was young and I still have many picture books of him. I was really sad when Yanase Takashi died about ten years ago.

Sarah : Yana...?

Yuki : Yanase Takashi. He created *Anpanman* when he was about fifty. Yanase started working as a comic writer before the age of thirty. But (3). *Anpanman* was his first great hit to be read by many people. And now it is his most important work.

Sarah : So, it took about twenty years for him to introduce *Anpanman* to the world, right?

Yuki : Yes, and during that time, he had to make money for a living. He kept working at places like a medicine company, a newspaper company, and a department store.

Sarah : I see, (4).

Yuki : Right.

Sarah : Then, what does *Anpanman* actually do?

Yuki : Now he helps friends who need help. But in the early stages, his job was to save people who were hungry.

Sarah : Save hungry people?

Yuki : Yes. Yanase was once in China during the war. While he was there, he thought that what was right and what was wrong was not clear, and he realized the one thing that was always the worst for everyone in the world.

Sarah : I know it! It's hunger!

Yuki : Right. He had almost no food while he stayed in China and he saw a lot of people who lost their lives because they had nothing to eat. That's why he created his character *Anpanman*, and *Anpanman* helped lots of people who were hungry.

Sarah : What an interesting story! Now (5). You said you still have his books. Please lend one to me, Yuki. And I'd also like to know more about Yanase. Could you tell me more about him?

Yuki : Of course. I'm happy you are interested in him and his work.

- (3) ア his work wasn't popular for a long time
イ he was too old to work as a comic writer
ウ his parents wanted him to change his job
エ he worked for a famous comic book company

- (4) ア he just wanted to be rich
イ he got sick after that
ウ he had various experiences
エ he didn't want to be a writer
- (5) ア I remember reading his books
イ I feel like reading his books right away
ウ I've learned enough about him
エ I'd like to visit China someday

3

次の各文の下線部ア～エの中には、英文として適切でないものが一つある。その記号と正しい語（句）を書け。

- (1) The novel he ア wrote is イ good ウ than エ yours.
- (2) ア We all イ stayed home for a while ウ because of it was エ raining.
- (3) I met ア an old friend of イ me ウ on my way エ to school yesterday.
- (4) A : How ア long have you イ lived in Saga?
B : ウ We've been here エ from last month.
- (5) A : ア Let's go イ camping this weekend.
B : Great! If the weather ウ will be fine, we can エ have a barbecue.

4

次の (A), (B) の問いに答えよ。

(A) 日本語の意味に合うように、() 内の語を正しく並べかえよ。

- (1) あなたはそんなに早くここに来る必要はありません。
You (don't / here / to / have / so / come) early.
- (2) 私は家で食べるおやつを少し買いました。
I (snacks / eat / at / some / bought / to) home.
- (3) 電話で話しているあの女の子は私の妹です。
That girl (on / who / is / the phone / is / talking) my sister.

(B) 次の (1) ～ (3) の下線部を英語に直せ。

- (1) どの部活に入るかまだ迷っているんだよね。君は何部だっけ？
- (2) 眠そうだね。コーヒーを一杯飲んだらどうだい？
- (3) 夕食ができたわよ。早く二階から降りてらっしゃい。

次のコンゴ共和国 (the Republic of the Congo)に関する英文を読んで、後の問いに答えよ。

You can find the Republic of the Congo almost in the center of Africa. Did you know that there are two countries in Africa with the name Congo? The other country is to its east, the *Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is much bigger than the Republic of the Congo, about seven times bigger. The Congo River (a) between their *capital cities.

By the way, the Congo River is the deepest in the world. The Republic of the Congo is about the same size as Japan, and about 50 percent of it is covered with *tropical rain forests. If you want to meet gorillas up close, it is ①not just the country for you!

Its capital city is *Brazzaville, and its official language is French. It is hot and *humid all through the year. The *average temperature is about 25°C. Also, more than 70 percent of the population is *Christian.

The country has (b) some difficult times, and most of the people there are poor. It is ②not easy for many people to feed their families. But even in such an environment, you will meet very fashionable people wearing colorful clothes walking on the streets of the capital city. They are (c) “sapeurs.” This word comes from a name meaning a group of fashionable and *elegant *gentlemen.

The sapeurs wear top designer brand suits, shoes, and *accessories. You will know a sapeur *immediately when you see one. They are colorful, elegant, and clean, too. They even have a unique way of walking to show off their *stylish clothes. This is ③not just a fashion style, but a way of living and thinking.

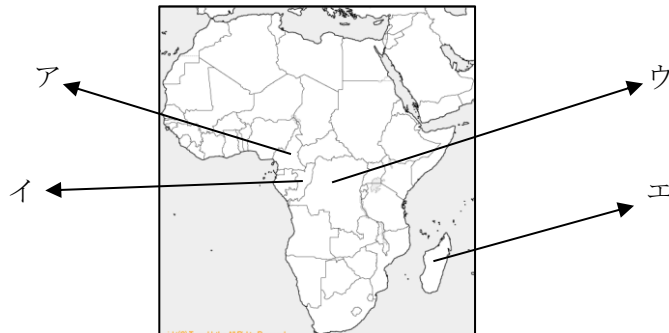
You may ask [] they dress like this. Well, you see, do you remember that I told you there were difficult times in the country? You have to have peace to enjoy fashion. So, as sapeurs say, “You (1)(a sapeur / and be / can’t / have / war) at the same time.” It’s one way to show that they are against war. Also, you have to “take care of your hair, (d) nice and be well dressed” as a famous sapeur singer sang in one song. There is ④not always enough water, so it is easy to get dirty. If you are always too dirty, you might ⑤not get sick. But these sapeurs take good care of themselves so they won’t get sick. It’s good for many reasons.

The sapeurs are men with *ordinary jobs like taxi drivers, shoemakers, and police officers. But after they get off work, they spend many hours (e) their clothes and accessories. Then, they walk around the city. (2)They walk as sapeurs to make people happy and show them that life is good.

The sapeurs, gorillas, and forest elephants are all there. Isn’t it an amazing country?

- (注) *Democratic Republic of the Congo : コンゴ民主共和国 *capital : 首都の
 *tropical : 熱帯の *Brazzaville : ブラザヴィル (都市名) *humid : 湿度が高い
 *average : 平均の *Christian : キリスト教徒の *elegant : 優雅な
 *gentlemen : 紳士 *accessories : アクセサリー *immediately : すぐに
 *stylish : おしゃれな *ordinary : 普通の

- (1) コンゴ共和国の位置を示すものを次の地図のア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えよ。



- (2) 空所 (a) ～ (e) に入るのに適切な語を次の語群からそれぞれ一つ選び、必要ならば形を変えて書き入れよ。ただし、同じ語を繰り返し用いてはならない。

語群： call choose experience make run smell

- (3) 空所 [] に入るのに適切な語を次のア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア that イ how ウ why エ when

- (4) 下線部(1)の () 内の語 (句) を並べかえて意味が通るようにせよ。
- (5) 下線部(2)を日本語に直せ。ただし、sapeurs は「サプール」とすること。
- (6) 下線部①～⑤の not の中には必要でないものが二つ含まれている。その二つを番号で答えよ。
- (7) 次の1～5の英文の中から、本文の内容と一致しているものを二つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- 1 The Congo River is deeper than any other river in the world.
- 2 Almost all of the Republic of the Congo is tropical rain forests.
- 3 It is not so easy to tell who are sapeurs and who are not.
- 4 A good thing about being sapeurs is it can help them stay healthy.
- 5 Sapeurs are rich enough to buy fashionable clothes without working.

次の Ladybirds (テントウムシ) という題の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えよ。

'What are you doing there?'

The old man looked up to see who asked the question. He saw a little girl standing near him.

'That is a very good question,' he said. 'You mean, [1] am I down here on my hands and knees?'

She *nodded.

'Yes, a very good question,' he repeated. 'What do *you* think I am doing?'

She *frowned. (2)He was just like a teacher. He always answered a question with a question.

'Are you looking for something? Have you lost something?'

'No, my dear, I haven't lost anything. So what do you think I am looking for here in the long *grass?'

'I don't know. Please tell me.'

'First, tell me your name.'

Rebecca. 'What's yours?'

'Well, Rebecca, you can call me Poff. (3)Everybody does.'

'Poff.' She *paused. 'Poff,' she said again. 'That's a funny name. Is it your real name?'

'Another very good question, Rebecca. You're full of good questions. You want to know what I am looking for in the long grass. Let me show you. Look at this.'

He took a box from his pocket and opened it. She looked inside. It was full of ladybirds, pretty red ones with black *spots on them. 'Do you like the ladybirds, Rebecca?'

She looked into the box again. 'They're very pretty. May I pick one up?'

'Of course, but be very careful. Here, hold your hand out.'

He picked up one of the *insects and put it into her hand. The insect ran across her hand, and dropped into the grass.

'Oh, I'm sorry!' she said. (4)She was afraid that the man would be angry with her.

'Don't worry, Rebecca. I have a lot more in this box.'

'Why are you collecting these ... red and black things?'

'They're called ladybirds, Rebecca, and I want to study them.'

'Why?'

'Well, because they are interesting. I want to know as (5)(about / as / lives / their / much) I can. Will you help me find another ladybird? When you find one, count the black spots on it.'

'How many spots do they have, Poff? Do they have lots and lots of spots?'

'Well, you count them and then you will see.'

Rebecca was already on her hands and knees. The grass was so long that she almost disappeared. Poff could just see her beautiful [i] above the grass.

'Got one!' she *shouted. She stood up and held out her hand. 'I've got one, Poff! A really pretty one.'

'Well done, Rebecca! Now, count the spots.'

'Five!' she shouted. 'There are five spots, aren't there, Poff?'

'No, dear, that's not quite right. Look again. There are three on each wing. That makes (①). And there's another spot on the neck, just behind the head. That makes seven. Can you find them all?'

She looked again at her ladybird. Very *closely. He watched as she counted the spots out loud: one, two ... three, four ... five. She shook her head, and counted again. But she could only see (②).

'Can't you find the other (③)?' he came over to her and said. Perhaps the poor child cannot count, he thought to himself. He *knelt down next to her. She held her hand out to him to show him the

ladybird. He took her hand in his and looked at it.

'Let me see.'

She was right! It was amazing! The *central wing spots were missing. There were indeed only (④) spots. Poff couldn't believe his eyes. Was it a new kind of ladybird, or was it just a strange one? Poff was excited! I'll take it to the Museum, he thought. I'll show it to my friend, Dr. Booth. I'll be famous. I'll be Poff, the man who found the first five-spot ladybird!

'You're right, Rebecca! You're right! Only five spots! It's wonderful! What a *clever girl you are! Thank you! Thank you!'

He [ii] her up and lifted her above his head and laughed. Rebecca laughed too. She was happy because Poff was happy.

(注) *nod : うなづく *frown : 顔をしかめる *grass : 草 *pause : 思案する *spot : 点
 *insect : 昆虫 *shout : 叫ぶ *closely : しっかりと *knelt : kneel (ひざまづく) の過去形
 *central : 真ん中の *clever : 賢い

出典 : *Ladybirds* (by Jake Allsop) (PENGUIN ENGLISH) 一部改変

- (1) 空所 [1] に適語 (1 語) を入れよ。
- (2) 下線部(2)は, He (=Poff : ポフ) のどのような様子を述べたものか。次のア～エの中から最も近いものを一つ選び, 記号で答えよ。

ア 虫の知識がたいへん豊富なこと	イ 説明がとてもわかりやすいこと
ウ 次から次へと質問してくること	エ 人の気持ちがすぐにわかること
- (3) 下線部(3)を, does が表す内容を明らかにして 日本語に直せ。
- (4) 下線部(4)のように Rebecca (レベッカ) が思った理由を日本語で答えよ。
- (5) 下線部(5)の () 内の語 (句) を並べかえて意味が通るようにせよ。
- (6) 空所 (①) ～ (④) に, それぞれ適切な数を表す英単語を書き入れよ。
- (7) 空所 [i], [ii] に入るのに最も適切な語を, 次のア～エの中からそれぞれ一つ選び, 記号で答えよ。

[i] ア foot	イ body	ウ hair	エ hand
[ii] ア picked	イ called	ウ looked	エ cheered
- (8) 次の (A), (B) の答えとして最も適切と思われるものを, 下のア～エの中からそれぞれ一つ選び, 記号で答えよ。

(A) ポフとレベッカが話している場所

ア 教室	イ 屋外	ウ 実験室	エ 博物館
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(B) ポフとレベッカの関係

ア 親子	イ 先生と生徒	ウ 友だち	エ 見知らぬ者同士
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