

2022年度

## 英語 (2回)

(答えは全て解答用紙に書きなさい)

I. [リスニング問題] 放送を聞いて設問に答えなさい。

[A] 次に対話と質問が流れます。その質問に対する答えとして適切なものを1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。英文と質問は2回読まれます。

- (1) 1. Once a week.            2. Twice a week.            3. Once a month.            4. Twice a month.
- (2) 1. He missed the bus.            2. He lost the plane tickets.  
3. He didn't bring his phone.            4. He left his passport at home.
- (3) 1. She brought her pet into the garden.            2. She damaged the flowers.  
3. She took pictures of the flowers.            4. She painted a sign in the garden.
- (4) 1. Go to another restaurant.            2. Wait for a table.  
3. Cancel her reservation.            4. Come back tomorrow.

[B] 次にまとまった英文と質問が流れます。その質問に対する答えとして適切なものを1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。英文と質問は2回読まれます。

- (1) 1. Sally's mother.            2. Lisa's mother.            3. Sally's sister.            4. Lisa's sister.
- (2) 1. Interview a professional singer.            2. Talk to an athlete.  
3. Tell listeners today's weather.            4. Read the news report.
- (3) 1. They called a campground.            2. They stayed at a hotel.  
3. They went to a campground.            4. They camped behind Ben's house.

II. 英文を読み、各設問に答えなさい。(※の語には注釈がある。)

Many years ago, there were large cities and gardens in some \*rainforests. In Nigeria, scientists found old walls 10 meters high. ①These walls were built around a town in the rainforest more than a thousand years ago. In the Mexican rainforest, the \*Mayan people built great stone buildings, and in the rainforest of Cambodia there are hundreds of buildings at \*Angkor. In both places there are buildings that are more than a thousand years old. [ ア ]

Today, about fifty million people live in the rainforests of the world and most of them do not damage the forest that they live in. They take the fruit from the forest trees, ②(  A  ) they do not cut the trees down. They kill some animals to eat, ②(  B  ) they do not destroy the \*species. [ イ ]

When we cut down the rainforests, we destroy the lives of these forest people too. In 1900, there were one million forest people in the Amazon forest. In 1980, there were only 200,000.

The \*Yanomami live along the rivers of the rainforest in the north of Brazil. They have lived in the rainforest for more than 10,000 years and they use more than 2,000 different plants for food and for medicine. But in 1988, someone found gold in their forest, and suddenly 45,000 people came to the forest and began looking for gold. They cut down the forest to make roads. ③The Yanomami people lost land and food. [ ウ ]



問7 以下の英文が入る最も適切な場所を本文の[ ア ]～[ エ ]から選び、記号で答えなさい。

Many died because new sickness came to the forest with the strangers.

問8 次のア～エの英文のうち、本文に合っているものにはTを、合っていないものにはFを記入しなさい。

ア. Most of the people living in the rainforest damage it.

イ. The Enawene Nawe people use many kinds of plants for medicine.

ウ. The Yanomami people were weaker than the people who wanted gold.

エ. People cannot cut down trees in a national park.

問9 次の質問に2語以上の英語で答えなさい。

1. Do the Yanomami people have a home which is safe now?

2. How many roads did the Penan people close in 1987?

Ⅲ. 高校生の *Saki* がクラスメートの *Hiro* と話をしています。対話文を読み、各設問に答えなさい。

(\*の語には注釈がある。)

*Hiro:* Hi Saki. Welcome back! It's good to see you again. How was your stay in the UK?

*Saki:* I had a great time there. My host family were so kind, and I really loved school life. In fact, it was so different from Japan.

*Hiro:* Oh, really? What things surprised you the most?

*Saki:* Well, first, there was so much moving! Here in Japan, we spend most of the school day in our homeroom classrooms. Teachers come to our classroom for each subject.

*Hiro:* I see, so the students go to the teachers in the UK?

*Saki:* That's right. There were some buildings in my school. We called them 'blocks', for example, an English block, a language block, a science block, and so on. We had to use the time between classes to get to the next block. Sometimes they were far away, so we had to walk or even run to start each class on time!

*Hiro:* Wow, that's a lot of exercise! It must be hard to carry all your textbooks with you.

*Saki:* It was hard for me, but we usually only had one textbook for each subject, so they weren't too heavy. Students don't buy textbooks, they borrow them from the school and then return them at the end of the school year. It's a good way to recycle them and save paper, too!

*Hiro:* It is! How was your homeroom teacher?

*Saki:* My teacher was called a 'form tutor'. Actually, in the UK, they say 'form'. It means 'homeroom'. When students get to school, they come to their form room and the teacher checks the students. In Japan, we often talk to our homeroom teacher about many things, but in the UK, many students \*hardly ever speak to their teachers.

*Hiro:* Interesting. How about everyday school life?

*Saki:* There were several big differences. First, there were almost no clubs at all! Of course, some students do some after school activities, for example, sports, music or drama, but most people just leave school at 3 p.m. as soon as the last class ends. I didn't do anything while I was there, so I always got home by 3:30!

*Hiro:* Did you?!

*Saki:* Yes, I went to bed earlier than I do here in Japan and slept much longer! The next thing is students never clean their classrooms. I enjoy doing it in Japan because it's a kind of teamwork. Also, we learn to be \*responsible and not to drop trash. Some of the rooms in my UK school were a little untidy!

*Hiro:* I can imagine! So, what were the lessons like?

*Saki:* Hmm, they were \*completely different. For one thing, there was a lot of discussion. Students' desks were always put together in groups of four or six, so it was easy to talk with classmates. When the teacher asked a question, so many students raised their hands to answer. They were not shy at all and

often disagreed with each other! At first, I thought they were fighting, but I got to know that they just really enjoyed talking about topics!

*Hiro:* That sounds kind of fun.

*Saki:* It was. In fact, as my English skills got better, I also felt more \*confident and began to share my ideas with my classmates. It is challenging, but it is important to tell people what you think in the UK.

(注) hardly ever めったに～しない responsible 責任がある completely 完全に  
confident 自信がある

問1 (1) ~ (5) までの英文が本文の内容と一致するように、適切なものを1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) Students in the UK \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. give textbooks to poor people
- イ. borrow textbooks from their friends
- ウ. buy textbooks for each subject
- エ. use the textbooks in the school

(2) Many students in the UK \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. often talk to their homeroom teachers
- イ. speak to their teachers only when they have trouble
- ウ. don't talk much to their teachers
- エ. have a friendly talk with their teachers

(3) Saki went to bed early in the UK because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. she had nothing to do after school
- イ. she didn't do her homework at home
- ウ. she had to get up early every day
- エ. she was tired of classes at school

(4) Saki found \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. some of the rooms in Japan were not clean
- イ. some of the rooms in the UK were dirty
- ウ. students in the UK didn't drop trash
- エ. Japanese students never threw away trash

(5) During lessons in the UK, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. students fight each other
- イ. students often give the same opinions as others
- ウ. students have fun when they exchange ideas
- エ. students say nothing all the time

問2 文中の空所 A に入れるのに最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. That sounds like an exciting day.
- イ. That sounds like a bad day.
- ウ. That sounds like a short day.
- エ. That sounds like a difficult day.

問3 以下は2人の会話の内容をまとめたものです。( 1 ) ~ ( 6 ) にあてはまる単語を書きなさい。

Saki talks about the differences between Japanese and UK schools. In the UK, there are some buildings called blocks. The ( 1 ) wait for the ( 2 ) in each block for lessons. Students in the UK don't have many ( 3 ) activities after school. Sure, there are some activities such as sports, music or drama, but most students leave school when the last lesson is over. Also, they don't have to ( 4 ) their classrooms. Actually, Saki likes to do that in Japan because she can work ( 5 ) on a team. She is surprised at the discussion in the lessons at first. However, now she understands it is important to show how she ( 6 ) to other people.

IV. 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、( ) 内の語句を並べかえなさい。ただし、文頭にくる単語も小文字になっています。

- (1) ジョンは姉に宿題を手伝ってくれるように頼んだ。  
( him / his / John / with / help / sister / asked / to ) his homework.
- (2) 日本製のカメラは世界中で人気があります。  
( popular / Japan / over / made / are / in / cameras / all ) the world.
- (3) 私はエミが先週貸してくれた本をちょうど読んだところです。  
( week / read / lent / Emi / the book / just / I've / me / last ).
- (4) 私は自分がピアノが上手だったらいいのと思う。  
( the piano / at / wish / I / I / good / were / playing ).

V. 次は *Emi* が「鎌倉校外学習」というテーマで行事前のショートスピーチをするために作ったメモです。メモの内容に合うように、4つの英文を完成してスピーチの原稿を作りなさい。

伝えたいこと：  
1. 自分は鎌倉に行ったことがない  
2. 鎌倉は毎年多くの人によって訪れられている  
3. 鎌倉は古い寺社(temples and shrines)で有名である  
4. 自分は日本史に関心がある

- Hello, I'm Emi. I'd like to talk about our day trip to Kamakura.
- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ before.
  - (2) Kamakura \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (3) Kamakura \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (4) I \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'm looking forward to visiting Kamakura.  
Thank you for listening to my speech.

