

英 語

放送英文

1 (リスニングテスト) 英文を聞いて問いに答えなさい。英文は2回ずつ読まれます。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

1. When you arrived in your classroom, only Kenta was there. Ten minutes later, Yuka came, and after that, Rikako arrived.

Question: How many students are there now including you?

2. You and your friends have decided to make something for the school festival with 100 plastic bottles. Haruki will bring 30 bottles. Suzuka will bring 25 and Shiori will bring 15.

Question: How many more bottles do you need?

3. The English club at my school has 26 members. Ten students are from the 3rd grade, seven are from the 2nd grade, and nine are from the 1st grade.

Question: Which grade has the most students in the club?

4. You are going to make a presentation about one of 4 countries. They are America, Canada, Australia and China. Mio will talk about China. Shota will talk about Canada and Haruka will talk about America. You can't choose the same country.

Question: Which country will you have to talk about?

2 (リスニングテスト) 英文を聞いて各問いに答えなさい。英文は2回ずつ読まれます。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

The first man who went into space was Yuri Gagarin. He was an astronaut from the Soviet Union. He went around the Earth for 108 minutes in a small spaceship in 1961. The United States sent a spaceship, Apollo 11 to the moon in 1969. It traveled more than four days to reach the moon. The astronaut, Neil Armstrong walked on the moon.

In 1998, 15 countries gathered and started building the International Space Station to do experiments. Now several astronauts from different countries live and work there.

It is now becoming possible for people who are not astronauts to go into space. In 2021, some American companies started to send tourists to space. It was the start of space tourism. The tourists rode in a capsule and it continued to go up to about 100 kilometers above sea level. During the flight, the passengers enjoyed a view of Earth from space. The whole trip took about 10 minutes.

If you want to stay in space longer, there is a flight that goes around the Earth for a few days. You can also stay in the International Space Station. These flights are very expensive now, but they will become cheaper as technology develops and more people go to space in the future. Professional astronauts receive special training for years before they go to space. However, tourists can now go to space with a much shorter period of training. Even elderly people can go to space. Some people say that it is a waste of money. Others say that it is not good for the environment. However, some people think it is valuable because people can realize how important the Earth is by going to space.

英 語

- ◎ 答えはすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
◎ 記号・番号で答えられるものはすべて記号・番号で答えなさい。

1 (リスニングテスト) これから英文と質問が2回ずつ読まれます。質問に対する答えの文の()内に入る適切な語を書きなさい。ただし数字も英語で書きなさい。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

1. There are () students.
2. You need () more bottles.
3. The () grade does.
4. You will have to talk about ().

2 (リスニングテスト) これから英文が2回読まれます。次の各問いに答えなさい。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

問1 次の各文が英文の内容に一致するように、下線部に入る適切な語(句)を書きなさい。1と3は数字で書きなさい。

1. The first astronaut went into space in _____.
2. The U.S. sent Apollo 11 to _____.
3. _____ countries gathered to start building the International Space Station.

問2 次の各文が英文の内容と合っていれば○、合っていなければ×を書きなさい。

1. Several astronauts from different countries worked together to start space flights for tourists.
2. Only professional astronauts can stay in the International Space Station because it is necessary to receive training for years to do it.
3. Even though you are not young, you can go into space.
4. Some people don't support space tourism but others do because people can understand the Earth is very important.

3 次の文の下線部の中で文法的に誤りのあるものをそれぞれア～エから選びなさい。また、誤りを訂正してその下線部をすべて書き直しなさい。

1. The best way to learn new words are to write them again and again.
ア イ ウ エ
2. In those days, John and Bob were in a same class.
ア イ ウ エ
3. Nancy is not going to the library. Ken is not going, too.
ア イ ウ エ
4. I have lost my dictionary, and I have to buy it.
ア イ ウ エ
5. How did you think of the TV program we watched the other day?
ア イ ウ エ

4 次の各組の文の()内に発音が同じでつづりが異なる語を入れて文を完成させなさい。

1. ア The () of an elephant is long.
イ Jack () everything about the job.
2. ア We () the first prize in the speech contest.
イ I have two cats. () is white, and the other is black.
3. ア Young children need at least () hours' sleep.
イ I feel sick. I think I () too much in the restaurant.

5 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ内容になるように()内に入る適切な語を書きなさい。

1. Mr. Brown is our English teacher.
Mr. Brown () () English.
2. He will get better if he takes this medicine.
This medicine will () () better.
3. Please tell me how many students there are in his class.
Please tell me the () of students in his class.
4. It is ten minutes' walk from here to the park.
It () () () to go from here to the park on foot.

⑥ 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Many people believe that music and feelings are connected. Can listening to music change our feelings? Some *psychologists have done research on this topic. In their experiment, they used machines to check people's *heart rate and the muscle activity in their faces while the people were listening to different kinds of music. Happy music made most of them happy and relaxed. (①), angry music did not make them mad. They knew it was an angry song, but instead of getting angry, most of them just couldn't feel relaxed while listening to it.

The tempo, speed of a song, relates to people's feelings. Most of the happy or angry music you hear is fast. Fast music with *harmony makes people happy and relaxed. Fast music with *discord makes them worried.

Some people say that if children, or even babies, listen to Mozart's music, they will get smarter. In the past, ②[was / to / for / it / to / popular / listen / parents] his music with their children to give them better grades in school and help them get into better universities in the future. Psychologists wanted to find out if listening to Mozart's music made people smarter. In 1993, they researched ③this topic. There were three groups of students, and they all took the same test at the same time, but before the test, each group spent ten minutes doing different things. The first group just sat around in silence. The second listened to advice about how to relax. And the third listened to Mozart's music. The first and second groups had about the same test scores. But the third group listening to Mozart got much better scores than ④them. Their average was ten percent higher than the other groups.

Now, did Mozart's music make them smarter? The answer is no. Listening to Mozart's music did not immediately make them better at getting high scores on tests. The piece of Mozart's music played before their test was in *a major key and was fast in tempo. It simply relaxed them and made them happy. And since they felt happy and relaxed, they were able to do better on the test. From this research, the psychologists learned that fast major key music makes people feel better and raises their performance.

The next time you study, why don't you put on a pair of headphones and listen to (⑤) and happy music in a major key? It won't make you smarter, but you will probably be able to focus better on studying.

(注) psychologists : 心理学者 heart rate : 心拍数 harmony : 調和、ハーモニー
discord : 不協和音 a major key : 長調

問1 (①)内に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選びなさい。

ア In addition イ On the other hand ウ Furthermore エ As a result

問2 意味の通る英文になるように②[]内の語を適切な順番に並べかえなさい。

問3 下線部③の内容について説明した次の文の[1]、[2]内に入る適切な日本語をそれぞれ6字以内で書きなさい。

人々が[1]の音楽を聴けば、[2]かどうかという論題。

問4 下線部④が指す内容について具体的に説明した次の文の[1]～[3]内に入る適切な日本語をそれぞれ5字以内で書きなさい。

ただ静かに[1]グループと、[2]の仕方についての[3]を聞いたグループ

問5 (⑤)内に入る最も適切な語を英文から1語抜き出しなさい。

問6 次の各文が英文の内容と一致していれば○、一致していなければ×を書きなさい。

1. Our feelings change only when we listen to happy songs.
2. The speed of songs is important. We don't feel relaxed when we listen to fast music combined with discord.
3. Children can always get high scores on tests by listening to Mozart's music.
4. The psychologists learned from the research that listening to classical music like Mozart's makes people feel comfortable. That's why they can get good grades.

7 探究の時間にリサのグループは「人口増加と食糧問題」をテーマに選び、各自で選んだ国の現状を調べ、経過報告をすることになりました。リサの報告と要約メモを読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Hi everyone. I will talk about a food problem in Sudan. Through my research, I learned that food is influenced not only by the natural environment but also by society and relationships between countries. Most of the land in Sudan has either *a steppe climate or a desert climate. *The staple food is made from *sorghum which can grow in dry areas. *Wheat is grown only on limited *irrigated land. However, bread made from wheat was introduced from Western countries. It made lives easier, but it also brought some problems.

After the end of *the Korean War, the U.S. didn't need to send wheat to battlefields anymore. At that time, it began to use its *surplus of wheat as food support to developing countries. Developing countries didn't have to pay with American dollars and they could use their own *currencies. They had 40 years to pay, and *the interest rate was very (①). In addition, the government of Sudan gave people *subsidies for the wheat bread, so they could buy it at low prices. Naturally, most people began to eat bread as their staple food.

Sudan planned to pay the loan back soon, but a civil war happened and its economy didn't grow much. The area which had an important oil resource was separated from it, and Sudan lost this economically important land. As the need for bread increased, the amount of subsidies from the government (②) and Sudan got into *financial trouble. The government had to raise the price of bread. Many people joined movements against the government and the whole country became dangerous. In the late 1980's, Sudan started to buy wheat from Russia. After Russia attacked *Ukraine in 2022, the price of bread went up much more. It changed from 1 *Sudan pound to 3 Sudan pounds in 2018 and soon became 50 Sudan pounds!

Making sorghum *porridge is very hard work, so bread made women's work easier. People enjoyed eating this delicious staple food every day but suddenly, it became very hard to buy.

We must find various ways to prepare for an age of food shortage. The population of the world has increased a lot and the environment may be damaged in the future. I think it is important to take good care of the products harvested in each country. I hope something to make sorghum into delicious food like a rice cooker will be

invented, or someone will develop a new recipe to use sorghum.

Through this study, I learned that the food people can get is often influenced by international situations. I also learned how important it is to protect food, especially staple food that helps the *stability of a country.

Lisa's summary notes:

Food problems in Sudan

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- **• About Sudan**
- *Climate : a desert climate, a steppe climate*
- *Staple food: Porridge made of sorghum*
- *Bread made from wheat*
- *Food produced in Sudan:*
- *sorghum (grain which can be grown even in dry areas)*
- 1 *(grown only on limited irrigated land)*
- **• Why did the people in Sudan want bread?**
- *• making sorghum porridge is very hard*
- *• bread: cheap, easy to get, and delicious*
- **• Why was bread cheap in Sudan?**
- *History of bread in Sudan:*
- *• The U.S. had a big surplus of 1*
- *• The U.S. began food support to developing countries*
- *• 2*
- *• Sudan had 40 years to pay*
- *• the interest rate*
- *• 3*
- **• Why did Sudan get into financial trouble?**
- *• the civil war happened*
- *• 4*
- *• government subsidies*
- **• My ideas**
- *• to produce something like a rice cooker to make sorghum porridge*
- *• to invent a recipe to make new delicious food using sorghum*
-

(注) a steppe climate : ステップ気候 The staple food : 主食

sorghum : ソルガム (イネ科の雑穀) Wheat : 小麦 irrigated : 灌漑かんがいが行われた

the Korean War : 朝鮮戦争 surplus : 余剰 currencies : 通貨

the interest rate : 金利 subsidies : 補助金 financial trouble : 財政難

Ukraine : ウクライナ Sudan pound : スーダンポンド porridge : 粥かゆ

stability : 安定

問1 (①)、(②)内に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものをア～エから選びなさい。

ア ① low ② increased イ ① low ② decreased

ウ ① high ② increased エ ① high ② decreased

問2 次の各文が英文の内容と一致していれば○、一致していなければ×を書きなさい。

1. Since there was a lot of wheat left, the U.S. began to give the surplus to developing countries to support them.

2. Women's lives got easier in Sudan, because getting bread was easier than making sorghum porridge.

3. In the late 1980's, another country began to sell wheat to Sudan. It was because many people joined boycotts.

4. Lisa thinks each country should make use of the crops it can get in its own country in order to get enough food for its people.

問3 リサのメモの に共通して入る英語を書きなさい。

問4 リサのメモの ～ に入る内容を述べた次の文の () 内に入る適切な日本語をそれぞれ10字以内で書きなさい。

・途上国が小麦を輸入する際、貨幣は()必要がなかった。

・スーダン政府がパンの購入に()ため、国民が低い価格で小麦のパンを購入することができるようになった。

・()地域が独立して、経済的に重要な地域を失った。

英語 解答 用 紙

1	1		2		3					
	4									
2	問1	1		2		3				
	問2	1		2		3	4			
3	1	記号	→	訂正	2	記号	→	訂正		
	3	記号	→	訂正	4	記号	→	訂正		
	5	記号	→	訂正						
4	1	ア		イ	2	ア		イ		
	3	ア		イ						
5	1		2							
	3		4							
6	問1									
	問2	[his music ~]								
	問3	1		2						
	問4	1		2		3				
	問5		問6	1		2		3		4
7	問1		問2	1		2		3		4
	問3									
	問4	2								
		3								
4										

受験番号	
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英語 解答 例

1	1	four	2	thirty	3	third													
	4	Australia																	
2	問1	1	1961	2	the moon	3	15												
	問2	1	×	2	×	3	○												
3	1	記号 ウ →	is	2	記号 エ →	the													
	3	記号 エ →	either	4	記号 エ →	one													
	5	記号 ア →	What																
4	1	ア nose	イ knows	2	ア won	イ One													
	3	ア eight	イ ate																
5	1	teaches	us	2	make	him													
	3	number	4 takes	ten	minutes														
6	問1	イ																	
	問2	[it was popular for parents to listen to] his music ~																	
	問3	1	モ	ー	ツ	ア	ル	ト	2	賢	く	な	る						
	問4	1	座	っ	て	い	た	2	リ	ラ	ッ	ク	ス	3		ア	ド	バ	イ
問5	fast	問6	1	×	2	○	3	×	4	○									
7	問1	ア	問2	1	×	2	○	3	×	4	○								
	問3	wheat																	
	問4	2	ア	メ	リ	カ	ド	ル	を	使	う								
	問4	3	補	助	金	を	出	し	た										
問4	4	石	油	資	源	が	豊	富	な										

受験番号	
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《配点》

各2点	1	2	3
	4	5	
	6	問1、2、3、4、5	
	7	問1、2、3 問4-3	
各3点	6	問6	
	7	問4-2、4	