

令和3年度


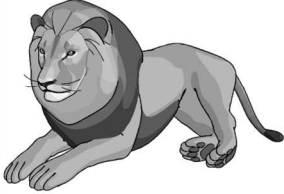
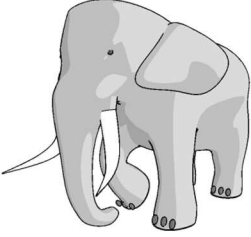

英 語





(一 般)




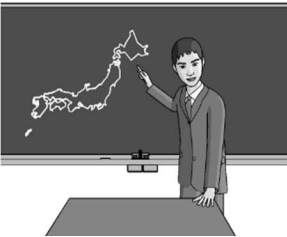
注 意

- 1 問題は1ページから8ページまであり、これとは別に解答用紙が1枚ある。
- 2 解答は、すべて別紙解答用紙の該当欄に書き入れること。

(一) 聞き取りの問題

| | ア | イ | ウ | エ |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| 1 |  |  |  |  |

| | ア | イ | ウ | エ |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| 2 |  |  |  |  |

| | ア | イ | ウ | エ |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| 3 |  |  |  |  |

(二) 聞き取りの問題

- 1 ア Kenji's aunt does.
イ Kenji's uncle does.
ウ Kenji's friend does.
エ Kenji's family does.

- 2 ア It took 1 hour and 15 minutes.
イ It took 1 hour and 20 minutes.
ウ It took 1 hour and a half minutes.
エ It took 1 hour and 50 minutes.

- 3 ア On the first day.
イ On the second day.
ウ On the third day.
エ On the fourth day.

- 4 ア He bought some shoes.
イ He bought some fruits.
ウ He bought some T-shirts.
エ He bought some snacks.

- 5 ア Because he wants to take a plane.
イ Because he wants to eat Okinawa food.
ウ Because he wants to go shopping.
エ Because he wants to visit many famous places.

(三) 次の1, 2の問いに答えなさい。

1 次の(1), (2)の各対話文の文意が通るように、()の中のア～エを正しく並べかえて、左から順にその記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。

(1) A : (ア I イ your dictionary ウ use エ may) for my homework?

B : Sure. I hope that you'll finish soon.

(2) A : Oh, this question is too difficult. Linda, can you solve it?

B : Sorry, I can't.

I think that you should (ア ask イ to ウ Mary エ solve) it because she is clever and kind.

A : Sounds nice. I'll do so.

2 次の(1), (2)の質問に対する答えを、それぞれ1文6語以上の英語で書きなさい。(「,」「.」などの符号は語として数えない。)

(1) ① あなたが大切にしているものを、英語の授業で発表するとしたら、あなたは、何について話したいですか。

② また、なぜそのことについて話したいと思ったのですか。

(2) 高校生活では、どのようなことに挑戦したいですか。(ただし、(1)の①と②で答えた内容は除くこと。)

問題は次に続きます。

(四) 大学生の未来 (Miku) とイギリスから日本の大学に留学しているソフィー (Sophie) は、街のスーパーに來ています。対話文とグラフ (graph) をもとにして、1~5 の間に答えなさい。

Sophie : Oh, no! Can't I use this credit card in the supermarket? I don't have much *cash right now.

Miku : , Sophie. I'll *pay for you. You can pay me back later.

Sophie : I'm sorry about (ア) that, Miku. In Japan, there are shops that only take cash. That can be a little *troublesome. .

Miku : (イ) それはイギリスでは違うのですか。

Sophie : In *England, most people *make electronic payments. Many shops around us don't even *accept cash. You don't have to worry that your money will get stolen. Isn't it a trouble to go to *the ATM and carry cash around?

Miku : Not really. Usually, there is an ATM *nearby. Japan is a *relatively safe country for carrying cash. Cash payments are also popular because it's expensive for many shops to *set up an electronic payment system.

Sophie : Cashless *society is becoming a global *trend. Look at the graph on my phone. Korea is the most cashless country of the nine countries. And England is almost as cashless as Canada.

Miku : I am surprised that most of the Japanese people don't use electronic payments. (ウ) オリンピック (The Olympics) は日本で今年開催されるでしょう。 And many people will visit Japan. The Japanese government is *promoting electronic payments for the convenience of tourists. But there are *concerns. For example, during *power failures, people can't make electronic payments.

Sophie : In the future, children may not have many chances to see . We need to teach them about the *value of money.

(注) *cash : 現金 *pay : お金を払う *troublesome : 面倒な

*England : イギリス *make electronic payment(s) : 電子決済を行う

*accept ~ : ~を受け取る *the ATM : 現金自動預入払出機 *nearby : 近くに

*relatively : 比較的 *set up ~ : ~を設置する *cashless : 現金のいない

*society : 社会 *trend : 傾向 *promote ~ : ~を促進する *concern(s) : 心配・不安

*power failure(s) : 停電 *value : 価値

(五) 次の英文は、穂香 (Honoka) が、動物のコミュニケーションについて調べたことを、英語の時間に発表したものである。これを読んで、1～6の間に答えなさい。

I think that humans have many ways to communicate. We communicate not only by speaking and writing but also by our expressions and gestures. Animals communicate, too. How do they communicate? I want to tell you (A) the way.

Animals communicate with one another in four different ways: by *sight, sound, *touch, and *smell. In these ways, animals are not different from humans at all. But I think that there is a big difference in the way of each kind of communication.

Sight is very (B) to animals. It is used in many cases. Scientists say that there are two kinds of communication by sight. One is color and *shape, and the other is *behavior. By color and shape, *female animals choose *mates. Female birds usually choose *males with *bright and beautiful *feathers. By behavior, animals communicate many things. For example, *bees *dance to communicate. When they find food, they dance to tell other bees the place of the food. In this way, more bees can find more food.

Sound is used for most of the animals to communicate. I want to give you three examples. First, birds make sounds that tell “I am here.” When other birds hear the sounds of a bird, they can find (C) the bird is. Second, lions sometimes *roar, because they don't want other animals to get into their *territory. Third, *chimps make sounds to tell others that the *dangerous animals are coming.

Touch is useful to many animals. *Monkeys hold each other in their arms as soon as they meet. In this way, animals touch to communicate how they feel. They often show happiness or make friends by touch. I hear that mother dogs *lick their babies, chimps *groom each other, and cats push themselves against humans to show their love.

Smell is necessary in some groups of animals. It is interesting to find how some animals communicate by smell. (D) They are able to send messages far away by putting their smell into the air. They can use bad smells when they want others to run away. Or they can use good smells when they want others to *get nearer. Mothers also know their children by smell. And the animals produce the smell to show their territories.

I think that animal communication is very mysterious. I'm very interested in (E) it, so I want to study more in a university. (F) My dream is to become an animal scientist.

(注) *sight : 見ること *touch : 触れること *smell : におい *shape : 形 *behavior : ふるまい
*female : メスの *mate(s) : 連れ合い *male(s) : オス *bright : 輝いている
*feather(s) : 羽 *bee(s) : ミツバチ *dance : 踊る *roar : ほえる *territory : 縄張り
*chimp(s) : チンパンジー *dangerous : 危険な *monkey(s) : サル *lick : ~をなめる
*groom : ~の毛づくろいをする *get nearer : より近づく

1 本文中の(A)の内容を表している最も適当なものを、次のア～エの中から一つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

ア how people walk and run

イ how people draw pictures

ウ how animals help each other

エ how animals communicate

2 本文中の(B), (C)に当てはまる最も適当なものを、それぞれ次のア～エの中から一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(B) ア bad イ difficult ウ important エ strange

(C) ア where イ why ウ what エ how

3 本文中の(D), (F)の意味を日本語で書きなさい。

4 本文中の(E)のitが指すものを、2語で本文中からそのまま抜き出して書きなさい。

5 次の【説明】に最も近い意味を持つ1語を、本文中からそのまま抜き出して書きなさい。

【説明】 something that people or animals eat

6 本文中に書かれている内容と一致するものを、次のア～カの中から二つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

ア People are able to communicate with each other only by speaking.

イ Animals communicate by seeing, hearing, touching and smelling.

ウ Birds dance and fly with others around the place of the food.

エ Almost all animals make sounds to communicate with one another.

オ A lot of people want to touch cats and dogs because they are so cute.

カ Animals can't find the difference between good smells and bad smells.