

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〉

オンラインで開催される SDGs キャンプにおける先生の説明を聞いて、指示に従って解答用紙に必要事項を書き入れなさい。説明は1回しか放送されませんので、注意して聞きなさい。

② 〈放送を聞いて答える問題〉

これから流れる3種類の英文について、質問が1問または2問出されます。それぞれの質問に最も適切な答えを1つ選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。放送は1回しか流れませんので、注意して聞きなさい。

- (1) ア He likes sushi.
イ He likes spam musubi.
ウ He likes spicy pizza.
エ He likes spaghetti.
- (2) ア He keeps it.
イ He buys books.
ウ He gives it to his mother.
エ He gives it to charities.
- (3) ア When she was in Thailand.
イ When she was in Indonesia.
ウ When she was in Japan.
エ When she was in India.
- (4) ア She came to Japan last week.
イ She studied Japanese in her junior high school.
ウ She is interested in Japanese movies.
エ She is interested in Kendo.
- (5) ア There are lots of environmental problems nowadays.
イ The number of these problems is increasing.
ウ Our lifestyle is one of the reasons for these problems.
エ Some people try to use a lot of natural resources and energy.

3 次の A・B の問いに答えなさい。

A 意味の通る英文、または会話文になるように、各文の () に最も適切な答えを次のア～エから 1 つ 選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) I would () to join some volunteer activity abroad in the future.
ア be イ like ウ mind エ enjoy
- (2) Para athletes showed us that anything is () in 2020 Tokyo Paralympics.
ア easy イ necessary ウ common エ possible
- (3) Isn't () important to try to understand each other?
ア it イ that ウ he エ what
- (4) A: Excuse me. Is there anything I can do for you?
B: Oh, yes. ()
A: Where do you want to go?
ア May I help you?
イ I'm just looking, thank you.
ウ Could you help me buy a ticket?
エ I want to have something cold.
- (5) A: Mary is going back home to her country next month.
B: I heard that. ()
A: That's a good idea.
ア How did you know that?
イ I'm going to write a letter to you soon.
ウ Let's give her something nice.
エ We should not have a party now.

B 各設問の下の日本語に合うように、() に当てはまる英単語 1 語を書きなさい。

- (6) Have you ever () *natto* before?
納豆を食べたことがありますか?
- (7) I have a lot of things () do today.
今日はやるべきことがたくさんあります。
- (8) My host mother is the () woman I've met in Canada.
私のホームステイ先のお母さんはカナダで会った中で一番親切な女性です。
- (9) Could you tell me () the library is?
図書館がどこにあるか教えてくださいませんか?
- (10) The person I want to be like () my soccer coach.
私が目標にしている人 (そのようになりたい人) はサッカーのコーチです。

- 4 次の英文を読み、内容に関する文を完成するため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。

People have many ways to express themselves — to show how they feel or what they think. One way that feels especially good is laughter. We laugh when we see or hear something funny, and sometimes we laugh just because we see other people laughing. Many people laugh when someone tickles*¹ them. Laughter clearly has a role to play in human communication, but what are we saying when we laugh?

A team of psychologists*² studied the laughter of 120 students at an American university. The students watched funny movies alone and in pairs. The psychologists recorded the students' laughter, and they noticed that the students made a wide variety of laughing sounds. They also found that there were differences in how each student laughed and in how many times the student laughed. Both these things depended on*³ his or her partner: Was the other person the same sex or the opposite*⁴ sex? And what was the relationship between the two — was the person a friend or a stranger? Here are some of the researchers' findings.

- Men laughed much more during the movies when they were with a friend. It did not matter whether*⁵ the friend was male or female. Men laughed much less when their partner was a stranger or when they were alone.
- Women laughed most when they were with male friends. With male strangers, women laughed in a higher voice.
- There were three basic types of laughs: high songlike laughs, laughs with the sounds coming mostly through the nose, and low grunting*⁶ laughs like a pig.

The researchers then carried out another study. They asked people to listen to these three types of laughter. To find out which type people liked best, they asked questions like: Does the person laughing sound friendly? Do you think he or she sounds attractive? Would you like to meet this person? Most people preferred*⁷ the high songlike sounds and were attracted to people who laughed this way.

The researchers believe that laughter is a tool we use, usually without thinking about it, to influence*⁸ the way other people feel and react. We often use laughter to show that we want to be friends. In fact, most laughter during conversation is *not* because someone just heard something funny. Researcher Robert Provine says that in conversation, the people who are listening actually laugh less than the ones who are speaking. Provine says that a speaker's laugh has a social purpose. He calls laughter "the oil in the social machine." In other words, it helps relationships between people work smoothly.

*1 tickle : ～をくすぐる

*2 psychologist : 心理学者

*3 depend on ～ : ～による・～次第である

*4 opposite : 反対の

*5 it does not matter whether ... : ...かどうかは問題ではない

*6 grunt : 低いうなり声を出す

*7 prefer : ～をより好む

*8 influence : ～に影響を与える

(1) According to the passage, we do NOT laugh

- ア when we tickle someone.
- イ when we see or hear something funny.
- ウ when we see someone laughing.
- エ when we are watching a funny movie.

(2) In the psychological study at an American university,

- ア nobody knew each other well.
- イ all the students knew each other well.
- ウ all the students watched funny movies alone and in pairs.
- エ all the students watched funny movies together in a large group.

(3) The study of an American university showed

- ア both men and women laughed most when they were with male friends.
- イ both men and women laughed in a higher voice when they were with a male stranger.
- ウ men didn't laugh as often when they were with friends.
- エ women laughed in different manners depending on who they were with.

(4) The study showed

- ア men were attracted to women who laughed with a low grunting sound.
- イ people laughed with a high songlike voice when they met someone new.
- ウ women laughed with a higher voice when they tried to attract a male stranger.
- エ people liked high songlike laughter most of all the three kinds of laughing sounds.

(5) According to Robert Provine,

- ア people laugh more when they are speaking than listening.
- イ people laugh most often when they hear something funny.
- ウ people often use tools when they want to make other people laugh.
- エ people often laugh when they put oil in machines to work them smoothly.

5 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに対する最も適切な答えをア～エの中から1つ選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

Frederick Douglass was born in Talbot County, Maryland. His mother was a slave*¹ and when Frederick was born, he became a slave, too. Life as a slave was very difficult, especially for a child. At the young age of seven, Frederick was sent to live on a different plantation*². He almost never saw his mother who died when he was ten years old. A few years later, he was sent to another house in Baltimore. There, his master's wife began to teach Frederick the alphabet. Since it was against the law at that time to teach slaves to read, his master forbade*³ his wife to continue teaching Frederick. However, Frederick was an intelligent young man and he secretly taught himself to read and write by watching others.

Once Frederick had learned to read, he read newspapers and other articles about slavery*⁴. He began to think about how people should be treated. He also taught other slaves how to read, but this eventually got him into trouble. He was moved to another farm and was beaten*⁵ by the slave owner. This did not stop Frederick. Instead, Frederick became resolved*⁶ to gain his freedom.

In 1838, Frederick boarded a train to the North. He successfully escaped to New York and became a free man. He got married and moved to Massachusetts where he met with people who were against slavery. Frederick began to speak at meetings about his experiences as a slave. He was an excellent speaker and moved people with his story. Frederick wrote down his story of slavery in an autobiography called *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*. The book became a bestseller.

Frederick believed in the equal rights of all people. He spoke out for women's right to vote*⁷. During the Civil War*⁸, he asked President Lincoln to let black men fight in the war with equal pay. After the war, Frederick used his popularity to pass some laws. The American government ended slavery and gave all black men equal rights, including the right to vote. He also became the first black man to hold high-ranking positions in the U.S. government*⁹. He continued to fight for human rights until he died in 1895.

*1 slave: a person who is owned by another person to work for them

*2 plantation: a large area where plants such as coffee, sugar, etc. are grown

*3 forbid: to order not to do something

*4 slavery: the system of having slaves

*5 beat: to hit someone many times

*6 resolved: to be decided about something

*7 vote: to choose someone who will work for the country

*8 Civil War: a war between southern America and northern America. At the end of the war, President Lincoln made a speech that slaves were free.

*9 government: the group of people responsible for controlling the country

- (1) How did Frederick learn to read?
- ア He studied on his own after learning the alphabet from someone.
 - イ His master's wife let him go to school with her children.
 - ウ People read newspapers and articles to him.
 - エ He borrowed textbooks from the master's wife.
- (2) Why did Frederick have to go to the North?
- ア Because he was invited to speak at meetings.
 - イ Because he was training to fight in the Civil War.
 - ウ Because he was moved to a farm in New York.
 - エ Because he wanted to be free from slavery.
- (3) What did Frederick do after he was a free man?
- ア He married his wife.
 - イ He told his supporters about his life as a slave.
 - ウ He wrote a book about his life.
 - エ All of the above.
- (4) Who had the right to vote before the Civil War?
- ア Black and white men.
 - イ All American men.
 - ウ White men.
 - エ White men and women.
- (5) Choose one thing Frederick Douglass did NOT do.
- ア Work for the government.
 - イ Make speeches about human rights.
 - ウ Teach at a school for slaves.
 - エ Work on a big farm.

6 次の (1)~(4) の質問に対するあなたの考えを 15 語以上の英語で書きなさい。

(1) How do you spend your free time?

Write down your answer with a reason or some examples using more than 15 words.

(2) Do you like getting up early?

Write down your answer with a reason using more than 15 words.

(3) What eco-friendly activities do you do now ?

Write down your idea with a reason using more than 15 words.

(4) Which do you like to live in, the city or the countryside?

Write down your opinion with a reason using more than 15 words.

7 次の英文を読み、英文中の①~④の質問に対するあなた自身の考えをまとめ、合計 40 語以上の英文で述べなさい。

After the spread of Coronavirus, many people have had experiences to stay at home. ①What did you do when you stayed at home? When you spent your time in that way, ②how did you feel about it? Also, ③write down one thing you wanted to do but you could not because of the pandemic, and ④tell the reason why you wanted to do that.

Write down your ideas about **the four questions** using more than 40 words.

〈 記入上の注意 〉

① 【記入例】にならって、解答欄の_____の上に 1 語ずつ書きなさい。

・符号(, . ? ! など)は語数に含めません。

・指定の語数を超える場合、解答欄の_____で示された行におさまるように書きなさい。

② 英文の数は問いません。

【記入例】

Hi	there!	When	I	got
a	letter	from	you,	I
<hr/>				
How	are	you	Emi?	I
heard it is getting colder in California. Please be careful about your health.				
See you soon.				