

1 は放送を聞いて答える問題です。放送は1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 (放送による問題)

問1 これから英文を読み上げます。その受け答えとして最も適切なものをア～ウの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、英文はそれぞれ1度しか読み上げられません。

Question 1.

- ア Yes, they will.
- イ Yes, they are.
- ウ Yes, they do.

Question 2.

- ア Yes, it is.
- イ Yes, they are.
- ウ Yes, I do.

Question 3.

- ア Yes, I will.
- イ Yes, she does.
- ウ Yes, I have.

Question 4.

- ア Yes, I can.
- イ I want to go to Australia.
- ウ No, it isn't.

Question 5.

- ア She will sleep at 10 pm.
- イ She sleeps at 10 pm.
- ウ She is sleepy.

問2 これから英文とその内容に対する質問を読み上げます。その質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～ウの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、英文はそれぞれ1度しか読み上げられません。

Question 1.

- ア They are in London.
- イ They are in California.
- ウ They are in Sydney.

Question 2.

- ア To buy an orange.
- イ To eat an orange.
- ウ To drink orange juice.

Question 3.

- ア Few people.
- イ One thousand people.
- ウ Thousands of people.

Question 4.

- ア 13 years ago.
- イ 30 years ago.
- ウ 31 years ago.

Question 5.

- ア It uses a lot of gasoline.
- イ It doesn't use much gasoline.
- ウ It uses electricity.

2 次の各文の ( ) にあてはまる語 (句) として最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. I'm going to buy something to ( ). I'm so thirsty.  
ア eat                      イ write                      ウ drink                      エ read
2. You ( ) use the stairs. There is a slope.  
ア don't have to              イ must                      ウ cannot                      エ may
3. A: How long ( ) you lived in Japan?  
B: For about thirteen years.  
ア do                      イ did                      ウ are                      エ have
4. My home town ( ) for its good green tea.  
ア know                      イ knows                      ウ is known                      エ has known
5. Don't ( ) afraid of making mistakes.  
ア you                      イ forget                      ウ do                      エ be
6. ( ) the number of tourists visiting Japan increasing?  
ア Is                      イ Does                      ウ Has                      エ Did
7. My younger sister ( ) a smart phone. It is common now.  
ア have                      イ has                      ウ to have                      エ having
8. I'm ( ) to know that I can choose the subjects I like.  
ア surprise                      イ surprised                      ウ surprising                      エ surprisingly
9. ( ) is impossible. You can do anything.  
ア Something                      イ Everything                      ウ Nothing                      エ One thing
10. That is a shrine ( ) was built in 1063.  
ア when                      イ there                      ウ it                      エ which
11. A: How can I ( ) the station?  
B: Go straight and turn right at the next corner and you will see it on your left.  
ア get to                      イ give up                      ウ take care                      エ look up
12. A: What club do you ( )?  
B: The Brass Band Club. We practice for a concert almost every day.  
ア come to                      イ belong to                      ウ want to                      エ decide to
13. I saw some students crossing the street when the light was red. It was ( ).  
ア important                      イ hungry                      ウ noisy                      エ dangerous
14. Please tell me ( ) you want to eat in our country.  
ア that                      イ what                      ウ who                      エ how
15. It's not always ( ) to wear the school uniform. You can wear your own clothes if you want.  
ア necessary                      イ difficult                      ウ have                      エ need

3 次の物語を読み、あとの問いに対する答えとして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。

One autumn day long ago, Bear was out walking. As he walked, he began to sing: “I am Bear. I am the strongest of all the animals. I can do anything. Yes, I can!”

As soon as Bear said those words, a little voice spoke up from the ground.

“Can you really do anything?” Bear looked down. He saw a little brown squirrel\*1.

“I am Bear. I can do anything. Yes, I can!”

“Can you make the sun not rise tomorrow morning?” Brown Squirrel asked.

“I have never tried that before. But I am Bear. I can do that. Yes, I can!”

Bear turned west to face the sun. It was the time when the sun always goes down. Bear spoke in a loud voice.

“Sun, do not come up tomorrow.”

The sun began to go behind the hills.

“You see?” Bear said. “Sun is afraid of me.”

“But will the sun come up tomorrow?” Brown Squirrel asked.

“No,” Bear answered. “The sun will not come up!”

But Brown Squirrel said, “The sun is going to rise!”

All that night, they did not sleep. One by one, other animals came. They wanted to see who would be right, Bear or Brown Squirrel.

Finally, it was the time when the sun always comes up.

“Look,” said Turtle, “a little bit of red is starting to show.”

“Yes,” said Owl, “I believe the sun will rise today.”

Bear only said louder: “The sun will not come up!”

But next to him, little Brown Squirrel said: “The sun is going to rise!”

The sun came up. Everyone was happy except for one animal. That animal was Bear. He sat there with his head down and an angry look on his face. The happiest animal of all was little Brown Squirrel.

“The sun came up, the sun came up, the sun came up.” Little Brown Squirrel began to tease\*2 Bear.

WHOMP!

Bear’s long, sharp claws\*3 scratched\*4 Brown Squirrel’s back from the top of his head to the tip of his tail. Brown Squirrel went home and slept all winter. When spring came again, little Brown Squirrel went outside and looked at himself. There were long stripes where Bear had scratched him. He was not Brown Squirrel anymore. He was now Chipmunk\*5, the striped one. This is how Chipmunk got his stripes.

\*1 squirrel : リス    \*2 tease : からかう    \*3 claw : 動物の爪    \*4 scratch : ひっかく    \*5 chipmunk : シマリス

Adapted from How Chipmunk Got His Stripes: A Tale of Bragging and Teasing, As told by Joseph Bruchac & James Bruchac, Dial Books for Young Readers, New York, 2001



1. Why did Bear sing he can do anything?

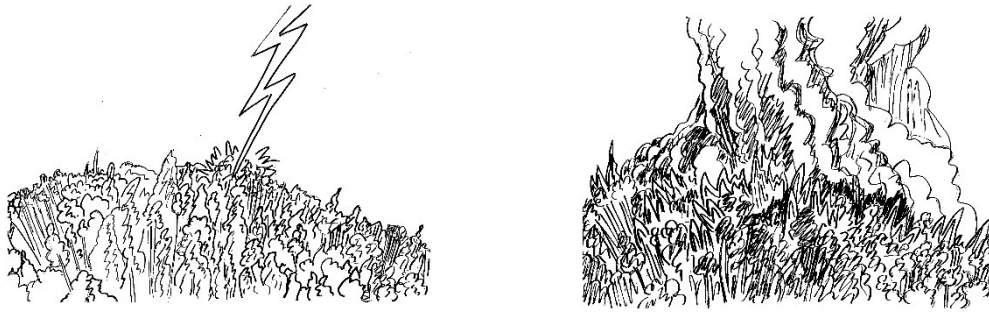
- ア Because all animals were afraid of him.
- イ Because he thought he was the strongest of all animals.
- ウ Because he was the biggest of all bears.
- エ Because he had made the sun not rise before.

2. Why did the sun go behind the hills?

- ア Because Bear told him not to come up the next day.
- イ Because Brown Squirrel said the sun was going to come up the next day.
- ウ Because the sun was not afraid of Bear.
- エ Because it was the time for the sun to go down.

3. Why did all the animals come?
- ア Because they could not sleep.
  - イ Because they wanted to know who was right.
  - ウ Because they did not like Bear.
  - エ Because they wanted to help little Brown Squirrel.
4. Why did the sun come up?
- ア Because Bear said the sun will not rise.
  - イ Because Brown Squirrel said the sun was going to rise.
  - ウ Because the sun was afraid of Bear.
  - エ Because it was the time for the sun to rise.
5. How did Chipmunk get his stripes?
- ア Brown Squirrel became Chipmunk because he slept all winter.
  - イ In the spring, Chipmunk found stripes when he looked at himself.
  - ウ Bear scratched Brown Squirrel's back because he became angry.
  - エ Bear teased Chipmunk because the sun came up.

4 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに対する答えとして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。



Wildfires occur all around the world, but most often in areas that have wet seasons followed by long, hot, dry seasons. That is why they often happen in parts of Australia, South Africa, southern Europe, and the western regions of the United States.

A wildfire can move quickly and destroy large areas of land in just a few minutes. It needs three things to start and keep burning: fuel, oxygen\*1, and a heat source. Fuel can be anything that can burn—trees, grass, and even homes. Air gives the oxygen. A heat source is anything that can start fire, like lightning, hot winds, and even heat from the sun. However, most wildfires are caused by people, not nature, especially from cigarettes and campfires. [ A ]

When trying to put out a fire, firefighters must consider\*2 three main factors: the shape of the land, the weather, and the type of fuel in the place where the fire occurs. For example, fire often moves faster uphill. In the northern hemisphere\*3, southern sides of mountains are sunnier and drier, so they are more likely to burn than the northern sides. [ B ] Also, strong winds can suddenly change the direction of a fire. This could put firefighters' lives in danger. Sudden changes in wind direction also make it hard to predict\*4 the spread of a fire. Lastly, dry grass and dead trees usually burn faster than trees that are wet after rain.

From past experience, we know that it is difficult to prevent\*5 wildfires, but it is possible to stop them from becoming too big. We can cut down trees or start fires on purpose to clear land. [ C ] In addition, some people who live in areas where wildfires often occur can build fire-resistant homes, says fire researcher Jack Cohen. Fire-resistant homes are designed and built so that they are hard to catch fire. Cohen has studied wildfires for more than twenty years and is an expert\*6 on how houses catch fire. "In California there were a great number of communities that did not burn," he says, "because they were fire-resistant."

Most experts agree that no single action will solve the wildfire problem entirely. [ D ] The best method is to consider all these strategies\*7 and use each of them when and where they are the most effective.

\*1 oxygen : 酸素      \*2 consider : ～を考慮する      \*3 hemisphere : 半球      \*4 predict : ～を予測する  
 \*5 prevent : ～を防ぐ      \*6 expert : 専門家      \*7 strategy : 対策

1. Fill in the blank.

Wildfires are caused most often by \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ア animals      イ humans      ウ plants      エ winds

2. Fill in the blank.

Wildfires can become biggest when they start \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ア on the northern side of mountains when it is dry and windy
- イ on the northern side of mountains when it is windy after rain
- ウ on the southern side of mountains when it is dry and windy
- エ on the southern side of mountains when it is windy after rain

3. Choose one way that is NOT effective to stop wildfires from becoming too big.

- ア Cut down trees.
- イ Live with firefighters.
- ウ Clear land by starting fires on purpose.
- エ Live in houses that are not easy to catch fire.

4. Choose the blank A to D that the following sentence fits in.

They both help reduce the amount of fuel for fires by removing plants and trees.

- ア A      イ B      ウ C      エ D

5. Choose one correct sentence, according to the passage.

- ア There is one effective way to prevent wildfires.
- イ Growing more trees can help reduce wildfires.
- ウ Wildfires never happen in communities with fire-resistant houses.
- エ Firefighters can be in danger in wildfires when there is a strong wind.

5 コロナ禍が明けて留学生が来るようになったら、[あなたが留学生を案内したい場所とそこで何をしたいか]、さらに、[留学生に紹介したい日本の文化とその理由] を 40 語以上の英語を使って表現しなさい。

〈 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】

When	I	got	a	letter	
from	you,	I	was	so	
~~~~~					
How	are	you	Emi?	I	40語
heard it is getting colder in California. Please be careful about your health.					
See you soon.					