

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〉

8月に実施されるオーストラリア研修についての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。

- Q1 ア It's easier to pronounce words clearly when we speak with masks.
イ Wearing a mask helps to train to breathe.
ウ You can practice pronunciation by moving your lips, and others will not notice.
エ Wearing a mask can prevent Covid-19 infection.
- Q2 ア After he retired, he decided to work in a kindergarten.
イ After he retired, he decided to work at an elementary school.
ウ After he retired, he decided to work at a middle school.
エ After he retired, he decided to work at a high school.
- Q3 ア He changed the lunch menu to dishes from around the world.
イ He transformed the library into one that was well-stocked with sports materials.
ウ He turned PE classes into a way to learn about sports worldwide.
エ He created a football team that anyone could join.
- Q4 ア He came to Japan in 1907.
イ He came to Japan in 1917.
ウ He came to Japan in 1970.
エ He came to Japan in 1971.
- Q5 ア He was a famous writer.
イ He was American.
ウ He came to Japan.
エ He photographed the people of Minamata.

3 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) How () do you eat fast food?
ア old イ long ウ often エ many
- (2) We should recycle () cans to reduce waste.
ア using イ used ウ be using エ be used
- (3) If someone is trying to walk across a street when the light is red, tell him or her () so.
ア to do イ to stop ウ not to do エ not to stop
- (4) () English is important for business people.
ア Study イ Studied ウ Studies エ Studying
- (5) Where were these pictures ()?
ア taken イ took ウ take エ taking
- (6) Many countries () renewable energy to make electricity.
ア uses イ has used ウ are used エ are using
- (7) It is necessary to make a map which shows us () we should go in a disaster.
ア where イ what ウ when エ who
- (8) We can find the () information on the internet.
ア late イ later ウ lately エ latest
- (9) A: I left my textbook at home. Can I () yours?
B: Sure.
ア lend イ borrow ウ rent エ leave
- (10) In Japan, when you become eighteen, you will have the right ().
ア to vote in the elections
イ to study abroad
ウ to get a teacher's license
エ to drink alcoholic drinks

- 4 次の英文を読み、(1)～(5)の文が本文の内容と合うように最も適切な答えを1つずつ選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

Up north, all alone in a little hut*¹ in an Inuit*² village, there lived an old woman. She had no family to hunt for her. The old woman often had to ask her neighbors for food.

One day on the ice, the old woman found a little white polar bear cub*³. His mother must have been killed, the old woman thought. So she took him home. Back in her hut, the old woman gave her food to the cub. “I will call you Kunikdjuaq,” she said. “Kunikdjuaq, my son.” Kunikdjuaq was happy with the old woman. He was a friendly bear, and the children of the village loved to play with him in the snow.

Spring, summer, and long dark winter passed. Kunikdjuaq grew quickly. When spring came again, he was big and strong enough to go hunting and fishing for the old woman. Soon the old woman had lots of meat and fish to eat, and furs*⁴ to keep her warm. And she shared every good catch*⁵ with the bear and the whole village, because all Inuits do that. “Come,” called out the old woman proudly. “There’s food for all of us.”

The hunters in the village grew angry because Kunikdjuaq was much better at hunting than they were. They decided to kill Kunikdjuaq. But the children overheard the hunters’ plan and ran to tell the old woman. “Kunikdjuaq is my son,” she said. “Do not take him away from me!”

“This bear is getting too big and strong. He is dangerous,” they said. “We will kill him tomorrow. He will make a fine feast*⁶ for the village, and his fur will keep us warm.”

The old woman ran back home. She told Kunikdjuaq that he had to leave. “Go,” she said. “Go quickly and do not come back.” Crying, she told him not to forget her. So Kunikdjuaq left. Sadly, the old woman and the children watched him walk away.

Now the old woman was alone again. Sometimes, when she felt very lonely and hungry, she left her hut early in the morning and went very far out on the ice. Then she called, “Kunikdjuaq! Kunikdjuaq, my son!” She did not have to wait long before a big polar bear came running to meet her. It was Kunikdjuaq—big and strong with shiny fur!

The old woman always checked him carefully, making sure that he was healthy. Then Kunikdjuaq brought her fish. They ate some of it together, and the old woman took some home with her. This continued for many years. And, up to this day, the Inuit tell the story of the bear Kunikdjuaq and the old woman.

*1 hut: a small house

*2 Inuit: a group of peoples of northern Alaska, arctic Canada, and Greenland

*3 cub: a baby bear

*4 fur: the hairy coat of an animal

*5 catch: something caught such as fish

*6 feast: food at a party

Adapted from The Polar Bear Son: An Inuit Tale, retold and illustrated by Lydia Dabovich, Clarion Books, New York, 1997

- (1) The old woman did not have enough food because...
- ア she was very poor.
 - イ she had no one to help her get food.
 - ウ she gave all the food to her bear.
 - エ her neighbors did not like to share.
- (2) The children of the village played with Kunikdjuaq because...
- ア Kunikdjuaq did not have a mother.
 - イ Kunikdjuaq gave them food.
 - ウ they were happy for the old woman.
 - エ they became friends with Kunikdjuaq.
- (3) Kunikdjuaq had to leave because...
- ア the hunters did not like him.
 - イ the hunters wanted more fish.
 - ウ he became too big and dangerous.
 - エ he wanted to meet other bears.
- (4) After he left, Kunikdjuaq...
- ア never saw the old woman again.
 - イ secretly met with the old woman when no one was watching.
 - ウ came back after the hunters forgot about him.
 - エ visited the old woman every day.
- (5) The Inuit people still tell the story of Kunikdjuaq probably because...
- ア they must not forget Kunikdjuaq.
 - イ Kunikdjuaq brings food to them.
 - ウ they enjoy the story of family love.
 - エ they do not have good entertainment.

5 次の英文を読み、(1)～(5)の問いに対する最も適切な答えを1つずつ選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

As a boy, Zoltan Takacs caught snakes and kept them in his room. Now he goes after them in the world's most remote jungles, deserts, and oceans.

Takacs collects snake venom so that he can study it. He is searching for venom components*1—called “toxins*2”—that can be used as medicine to cure various diseases. Usually, he travels alone with only a backpack, a camera bag, and tools for collecting venom. He often flies small planes to reach remote places, and has traveled to more than 160 countries. He has faced pirates, wars, and angry elephants. He has also survived six venomous snake bites. Takacs's adventures are like action movies, but he is driven by his desire to make new scientific discoveries. “Animal venoms,” he explains, “are the source of many lifesaving medicines. They have been used to develop drugs that treat high blood pressure, heart attacks, diabetes*3, and other diseases.”

Many drugs produce certain side effects. These side effects happen because the drugs affect more than one target in the body. For example, cancer drugs sometimes can't tell the difference between cancer cells and healthy cells—so the drugs kill both. This causes side effects like severe headaches, hair loss, and vomiting. Toxins are a good model for medications because they can hit a single target. But finding the right toxin to fight a specific disease can take years of work. That's why Takacs and his colleagues have developed a new technology called “Designer Toxins.” This allows the creation of “toxin libraries.”

Designer toxin libraries—which could finally hold the venom toxins of every animal on Earth—help researchers identify*4 which toxin might cure a specific disease. With this new technology, testing can happen much more quickly and efficiently*5. A researcher can test many different toxins at once to see if any of them have an effect on a specific disease. Takacs believes the technology will help researchers develop new toxin-based drugs. But he is also concerned that a lot of possible toxin-based drugs are being lost.

So far, scientists have studied only a couple thousand toxins. But according to Takacs, some 20 million more exist in nature. Some of these venom toxins come from endangered species*6. So if a venomous animal dies out, it is possible that a new drug is lost, too. The venom of an endangered snake could lead to a medicine that saves human lives.

Once a species dies out, there's no way to bring it back. Takacs says, “For me, losing biodiversity*7 means losing beauty and a wealth of knowledge and resources, including possibilities for treating diseases.” He explains, “(x) is like peeling out pages from a book we've never read, then burning them.”

*1 component: 成分 *2 toxin: 毒素 *3 diabetes: 糖尿病 *4 identify: ～を特定する
*5 efficiently: 効果的に *6 endangered species: 絶滅危惧種 *7 biodiversity: 生物多様性

(1) What is venom?

- ア A kind of snake.
- イ A disease.
- ウ Toxins that snakes have.
- エ Drugs made by scientists.

(2) Why is Takacs searching for snakes?

- ア He wants to be rich.
- イ He wants to keep them in his room.
- ウ He wants to protect the environment.
- エ He wants to help produce medicines that will have no side effects.

(3) What is true about venom?

- ア Venom can cure any side effect.
- イ You can create venom from many different components.
- ウ Venom can help fight a specific disease by hitting the right target in the body.
- エ Venom can cure many different diseases in the body at the same time.

(4) What is NOT true about venom?

- ア We will never have its venom if a species dies out.
- イ Scientists can create medicines by testing many different venoms.
- ウ Some endangered species might have venoms that could help cure diseases.
- エ We have found almost all venom toxins on the earth to create designer toxin libraries.

(5) Choose the most suitable words for the blank (x).

- ア Losing species
- イ Finding venoms
- ウ Collecting snakes
- エ Creating medicines

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) Do you think your home town is a good place to live in?

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

(2) All students have their own computer at this school.

If you have your own computer, what would you like to do using it?

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

(3) What can you do for our environment?

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

(4) Someday in the future, when we don't have to worry about Covid-19, what would you like to do?

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

7 次の英文を読み、あなたの考えをまとめ、合計 40 語以上の英文で述べなさい。

We can buy domestic vegetables and imported vegetables. Some people believe we should buy vegetables produced in our country more than ones from other countries. Do you agree with this idea? First write a good point of domestic vegetables and a good point of imported vegetables. Then write your opinion with a reason.

〈 6 と 7 の記入上の注意 〉

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
<hr/>				
How	are	you	Emi?	I
heard it is getting colder in California. Please be careful about your health.				
See you soon.				