

2017年度

[英語] 問題

注意事項

1. 問題用紙および解答用紙は、試験開始の合図があるまで開かないでください。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
3. 受験番号および氏名は解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
4. リスニングテストは試験開始後2分経過してから始まります。それまでに、リスニングテストの指示文と英文に目を通して、答え方の要領をつかんでおいてください。録音を聞いている時間は、解答のための休止を含めて9分ほどです。
5. 問題用紙は1ページから10ページまでです。

I リスニングテスト

第1部 英語の短い対話を聞き、それに続く対応として最も適切なものを1～4から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。次の問題に進むまでに5秒の休止が設けられています。対話を聞くのはそれぞれ一度だけです。問題はA、B、C、D、Eの五題です。

- A. 1. She is sick in bed.
2. She comes to see my mother.
3. She goes to bed.
4. She is a doctor.
- B. 1. I'm going there. Come with me.
2. No. This bus does not go to Kawaguchi-ko.
3. Stop it. You can't get out of the entrance.
4. The bus is already gone. Wait for the next one.
- C. 1. Why not? I'll come with you.
2. No, it's more special.
3. Yes. I've wanted to eat it.
4. I'm sorry. I'm too full to eat it.
- D. 1. You must be very happy to hear that.
2. Why don't you come to school later than usual?
3. I've lost my textbook and notebook since yesterday.
4. It's unusual for you. Tell me what happened.
- E. 1. You know I have no weekends.
2. I'm happy that you've already watched it.
3. I'm sorry, but I'm not interested in it.
4. We are going to have a party together, aren't we?

第2部 放送で流れる英文とその内容に関する五つの質問を聞き、その質問に対する答えとして、最も適切なものを1～4から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。聞きながらメモを取ってもかまいません。各質問の後には7秒の休止が設けられています。英文と質問は二度放送されます。

- F. 1. They always send e-mails to each other.
2. They have too many children to remember everything about them.
3. They have never received letters from their children.
4. They don't know how old all of their children are, either.
- G. 1. Mrs. Albina always had two or three babies at one time.
2. They are asked to take care of children by other families.
3. Mr. Albina has several wives and each of them had twins.
4. Mrs. Albina had to take care of her brothers' children.
- H. 1. At the age of 30
2. At the age of 22
3. At the age of 20
4. At the age of 12
- I. 1. She wanted to have as many children as possible.
2. She had enough money to buy much food.
3. She felt very sad when her mother left her.
4. She didn't like her mother and brothers.
- J. 1. They had to give them the same name.
2. They had to give up taking care of them.
3. They had to send them to school.
4. They had to buy a larger house for them.

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、A～Fについて質問に対する最も適切な答えを選び、記号で答えなさい。

(* のついた語句には本文の最後に注があります。)

Louis Armstrong was born in 1901 in a poor part of New Orleans. That area was called Storyville and many black people lived there. It was so dangerous that it was also called “Battlefield.” A lot of people had weapons like guns or knives and there were many *crimes. Louis sometimes carried a gun too, because, at his house, he found a gun which someone left. It was not easy to be a young African-American boy in the early 1900s. Many white people thought blacks were not as good as white people. One day, Louis and his sister got on a *streetcar with their babysitter. He tried to sit on a front seat because he wanted to see where the streetcar was going. But the babysitter made him go to the backseat and sit with her. The seats in the front were only for white people. When black people sat on the front seats, they were often hit or kicked. Sometimes they were arrested.

Louis loved music. His family was poor, so Louis had to start working when he was seven years old. He worked for a Jewish family called the Karnofskys. They had a horse and a wagon, and they went around the city to sell used clothes, bottles, paper and so on. Louis blew a *tin horn on the wagon to tell people that they arrived. It was the first time for him to play a musical instrument and people liked his horn. Louis was interested in music and he could hear a lot of jazz music on the streets because many people played and enjoyed music in bars and dance halls. Louis really wanted a real cornet. It was an instrument like a trumpet and he found one for five dollars in a shop. Five dollars was a lot of money for Louis, but the Karnofskys were kind and lent him some money to buy the instrument. He had to work hard to pay the money back to them. He really loved the cornet and learned to play it by himself.

When Louis was about ten, he and three other boys made a music group. They sang many kinds of songs on the streets. When someone asked them to sing a song, they often sang it for them. Some people threw money into a hat on the street. One New Year’s Eve, Louis and his friends sang a lot of songs and made a lot of money. They were so excited and wanted to be noisy. When one of his friends shot a toy gun, Louis shot a real gun into the air. He did not hurt anyone, but a policeman arrested him. Policemen were very severe with black people. He was sent to a Reform School. Reform schools were schools for boys who were too young to be sent to *jail. They couldn’t leave the Reform School until they were allowed to do so.

In the Reform School, Louis was homesick at first. But, he had a chance to learn a very important thing for his life: music. The Reform School had a big marching band. If the boys wanted to join the band, they had to behave very well. So, Louis followed all the rules of the Reform School and he could join the band. The music teacher soon found that

Louis was very good at music. He first gave Louis a *tambourine. He was so good at it and had a good sense of rhythm, so he became a drummer. Then the teacher gave Louis an alto horn and a *bugle. He learned to play them both soon. The teacher was very impressed, so he gave Louis a cornet. Every morning, Louis played the cornet to wake up other students. When they woke up with the sound Louis made, they felt very happy because it was very cheerful! The teacher made Louis the leader of the band.

Although the boys could not go out of the school, only the band members could march and play in city parades. In a bright uniform and a nice cap, Louis marched through Storyville. He was so proud because he was a band leader and his mother and his old friends came to see him play. Usually, the boys of the band got some candies, but this time people gave them some money! Louis left the Reform School in June, 1914.

After that, he became a very famous trumpet player. He also belonged to some big bands. Jazz music was very popular in the 1950s and 60s in the U.S., and Louis became one of the greatest jazz players. Louis was not only good at playing instruments but writing songs. He wrote a song named “Hello Dolly” and it became a number one hit when the Beatles’ “She loves you” was at number two! In 1967, he wrote “What a wonderful world” and it was also popular all over the world. When he died, President Nixon called him “a free and individual spirit, and an artist of worldwide *fame.” Twenty-five thousand people came to his *funeral.

注)

crime(s) : 犯罪 streetcar : 路面電車 tin : ブリキの jail : 刑務所
tambourine : タンバリン bugle : トランペットに似た金管楽器 fame : 名声
funeral : 葬式

A. Why was Storyville called “Battlefield”?

- ア It’s because many people had weapons and they could often use them.
- イ It’s because only white people had guns and white people often shot black people.
- ウ It’s because a war was continuing and people could buy weapons very easily.
- エ It’s because someone left a gun in Louis’s house and he always carried it.

B. Why couldn’t Louis sit on the front seats of a streetcar?

- ア It’s because his sister didn’t want to sit there.
- イ It’s because black people couldn’t get into a streetcar.
- ウ It’s because a white man was driving the streetcar.
- エ It’s because only white people could sit there.

- C. How did Louis get the first cornet?
- ア The Jewish family had a cornet and Louis bought it with five dollars.
 - イ Louis could borrow some money from the Karnofskys and bought it.
 - ウ Louis worked hard and made enough money to buy it from a dance hall.
 - エ Louis worked so hard that the Karnofskys gave it to him.
- D. Why did Louis have to go to the Reform School?
- ア It's because children couldn't work and earn money.
 - イ It's because the police found out that Louis used a gun.
 - ウ It's because Louis's friends fired guns and he couldn't run away.
 - エ It's because Louis and his friends earned too much money by singing songs.
- E. Which didn't Louis do in the Reform School?
- ア Louis behaved very well because he really wanted to join the music band of the school.
 - イ Louis played a lot of instruments because his teacher told him to play them.
 - ウ Louis made a new singing group because he was good at writing songs.
 - エ Louis got up earlier than other boys and played the cornet to wake them up.
- F. 本文の内容と合っているものを次のア～キから二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア When Louis was seven years old, he was arrested because he sat on the front seats of streetcars with his sister.
 - イ The Karnofskys liked Louis because he was very good at selling and buying musical instruments on the wagon.
 - ウ Louis made a jazz band when he was ten, and the band played in a music hall and earned a lot of money.
 - エ After he shot a gun, Louis was not sent to jail because he was too young, but he went to the Reform School.
 - オ Louis played a lot of instruments because the marching band of the Reform School didn't have enough members to play.
 - カ Many people liked Louis's music and even the President of the United States made some comments about his death.
 - キ Louis is very famous because he wrote some beautiful songs such as "Hello Dolly", "She loves you", and "What a wonderful world."

III 次の英文を読み、以下の間に答えなさい。

(* のついた語句には本文の最後に注があります。)

Why are some countries poorer than others? There are many reasons, but more people are usually poorer in places that have severe climates and severe weather-events like storms, *floods or *droughts. This is because it is hard to grow *crops in such places. (1)We can see that [for / for / is / food / to / it / get / difficult / farmers / enough] their children in such places.

It is reported that (2)about 165 million children under five are malnourished and suffer from stunting in the world. This means that their bodies and brains are not developing at a normal speed because they cannot have enough food. Usually, those children are not healthy, and cannot do well at school. Even when they grow up, they are not able to work as well as other people who were not malnourished when they were young.

A country's *economy is related to the movement of money in society. If you earn a lot of money from making things, you will spend it on something you need. For example, you will buy something at a neighbor's shop, and that neighbor will have money to buy food from a farmer. Then the farmer will have money to buy seeds for next year's crops and send his children to school and so on. In this way, money goes around like blood in our bodies. However, this doesn't happen if many workers are unhealthy or are not able to read and write. Therefore, it is difficult for a country to make its economy strong.

(3)It's also hard for a country's economy to grow if it often suffers from natural disasters. It is not only because their crops are damaged. Imagine that your town is often hit by storms. Roads, bridges, homes, schools and all the buildings are damaged, and electricity is stopped. You cannot go to school until all the damage is repaired. Your parents cannot get back to work because they need to repair your home and wait until the roads and bridges are all fixed. It's hard to earn money for tomorrow if you always have to repair damage from yesterday.

A country's economy cannot become strong if people cannot eat enough. This is also not just about crops. It's also about milk, eggs, meat, fish and more. (4)*Heifer International is a group that gives animals to poor families around the world. It is not just any type of animal, but animals like cows and *goats. Why do they give those animals to poor families? It is because those animals give both food and a way to earn money. Those animals produce milk that can help a family become healthier, and that family can sell milk to other families. Heifer also gives animals like *chicks, ducks, and *geese. All of them produce eggs which families can both eat and sell. Heifer teaches families how to care for animals. Heifer also asks them to give the first female baby animal to another family in their village. Heifer calls this (5)"Passing on the Gift."

In fact, anyone can join this activity. Actually, my family is one of them. In the last few years of her life, my grandmother gave all her grandchildren Heifer animals for Christmas. This doesn't mean that she gave us "real animals." She bought Heifer animals and sent them to poor families with our names. I only got a card which said an animal was sent to a poor family from me, but I thought (6)the life-giving gifts were the perfect Christmas presents. One of the families who got a Heifer animal from us was Beatrice's family in Uganda. They got a goat. After three months of selling the goat's milk, Beatrice's family saved enough money to send Beatrice to school. Beatrice studied hard, did well in school and finally received a *scholarship to go to college in the U.S.

Many people have different ideas about how we should help people in poor countries. There are many things we have to learn before we decide what we can do. At the same time, we should talk with other people about why some countries are poorer than others, and why it is important that everyone cares about poor countries. If we try even a small thing for someone else, we may influence his or her life and future. Everything starts after the first small step. We will get courage to keep doing it once we start it.

注)

flood(s) : 洪水 drought(s) : 干ばつ crop(s) : 農作物 economy : 経済
Heifer International : 「ヘイファー」というNGO団体 goat(s) : やぎ
chick(s) : ひよこ geese : がちょう scholarship : 奨学金

問1 下線部(1)に関して、「そのような場所で、農家の人達が、子供たちのために十分な食料を手に入れるのは難しいとわかるでしょう」という意味になるように、[] 内の単語を並べ替えなさい。

問2 下線部(2)の子供たちに起きていることを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア 正常な発達に必要な栄養をとるために、教育を受けられない。
- イ 体や脳が正常に発達していないので、栄養を余分にとっている。
- ウ 体や脳を正常に発達させるために、食料の供給を受けている。
- エ 十分に栄養をとれないので、体や脳が正常に発達していない。

問3 次の質問の答えとしてふさわしい文になるように、空欄（ A ）～（ D ）の中に入る適切な単語を(ア)～(ク)から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけません。

Q : Why is it difficult for poor countries to have a strong economy?

A : When many people and companies make, sell and (A) things, a country will have a strong economy. For example, if some people make things and (B) money, they will (C) the money on something else later. When this happens everywhere in the country, its economy will become strong. However, this doesn't always happen in poor countries, because many people are not healthy enough to (D). So, it's difficult for poor countries to have a strong economy.

- (ア) save (イ) grow (ウ) work (エ) food
(オ) spend (カ) earn (キ) things (ク) buy

問4 下線部(3)の理由としてふさわしくないものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Natural disasters damage the crops people grow and the buildings they need in their everyday lives.
イ People don't repair roads, bridges, homes, schools and all other buildings, because the next storm will come soon.
ウ People cannot start working at their workplace before their own houses and other damage in the areas are repaired.
エ It is difficult to think about earning money for the future, when people have to repair the damage that was already caused by storms.

問5 下線部(4)に関して本文の内容と合っているものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Heifer International gives any type of animals to poor families and teaches them how to take care of the animals.
イ All animals given by Heifer International can produce milk or eggs and help poor people to be healthy.
ウ Heifer International gives animals to poor families and buys milk or eggs that those animals produce.
エ Heifer International asks poor families to return the animals after the families earn enough money.

問6 下線部(5)の内容を、35字以上45字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。(句読点を含む。)

問7 下線部(6)の内容と合っているものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア The animals which the writer's grandmother kept at home
- イ The cards that the writer got from children of poor families
- ウ Christmas presents that the writer sent to her grandmother
- エ Heifer animals which the writer's grandmother gave to poor families

問8 本文の内容として間違っているものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア It is difficult to say why some countries are poorer than others, but natural disasters are one of the reasons.
- イ Beatrice's family got milk from a goat, sold the milk for three months and got money to send her to school.
- ウ The writer thinks we must all have the same idea about how to help people in poor countries.
- エ Even a small activity can make other people's lives better and influence their future.

IV 空欄に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Don't talk () I am speaking to you.
ア during イ while ウ before エ and
2. The World Cup () once every four years.
ア is held イ held ウ holds エ is holding
3. () is it from Sendai to Tokyo?
ア What long イ What distance ウ How long エ How far
4. Do you know ()?
ア she likes what color イ what color she likes
ウ does she like what color エ what color does she like

V 日本語の意味を表す英文になるように下の語(句)を並べ替え、(A) ~ (H) に入る語(句)の記号を答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語(句)も小文字で書かれています。

1. 喜んでお手伝いしますと、よし子は言っています。

Yoshiko () () () (A) () () () (B) ().

ア happy イ she ウ to エ a hand オ will カ give キ us
ク be ケ says

2. 胃の病気とストレスの間にある強い関連性を発見したのは誰ですか。

() (C) () () () () (D) ()?

ア and イ connections ウ stomach diseases エ discovered
オ stress カ strong キ between ク who

3. 母が作った帽子は、私の娘にぴったり合うだろう。

() (E) () () () (F) () perfectly.

ア the hat イ my daughter ウ my mother エ will オ made
カ by キ fit

4. 我々の飛行機は、非常に激しい雨にもかかわらず離陸した。

Our () () (G) () () (H) () () ().

ア raining イ so ウ it エ took オ was カ off キ though
ク airplane ケ hard

VI 次の日本語を英文にしなさい。

1. あなたが図書館で失くしたカギは、すぐに見つかるでしょう。

2. 私は、私の犬より賢い犬を一度も見たことがない。

【以下余白】

