

2018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。録音を聞いている時間は、解答のための休止を含めて8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. You opened the new bakery!  
2. I haven't been there, either!  
3. You should go there!  
4. I want to eat that sandwich!
- B. 1. No, I haven't. The train has already left.  
2. I am sorry. Please wait here for a while.  
3. Yes, you have to. I'll take you to Platform C.  
4. You don't have to. It won't leave for 5 more minutes.
- C. 1. I don't have your bag.  
2. You didn't lose a pass case.  
3. Did you check your pocket?  
4. Is it my pass case?
- D. 1. What is it called?  
2. Who ate my snack?  
3. When will you try it?  
4. Which is more popular?
- E. 1. Yes, but I had a contest yesterday.  
2. Yes, but my grandmother is very sick.  
3. No, but I came to practice yesterday.  
4. No, but my grandmother didn't come.

**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 used red, white, and green.  
2. They used red, yellow and green.  
3. They used red and white.  
4. They used red and green.
- G. 1. Train drivers couldn't see the white light in dark areas.  
2. Train drivers often stopped the train when they saw the white light.  
3. Some trains crashed into a bright star.  
4. Many accidents happened because of the white light.
- H. 1. There were no other bright colors in the old days.  
2. Red was more popular than yellow in the old days.  
3. People could see red the most clearly from far-away places.  
4. Red was difficult to see from far-away places.
- I. 1. It had red, green and yellow lights.  
2. It had a map of Ohio, America.  
3. It had a light for "Stop" only.  
4. It had a buzzer sound for "Be careful."
- J. 1. He made traffic lights which have red, yellow and green lights.  
2. He made the first traffic lights in history.  
3. He made music for the traffic lights.  
4. He made traffic lights for trains.

II 次の英文を読み、A～Fの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。)

Everybody wants to know the answer to the question, “Is there life in space, outside of the Earth?”

Scientists do not think that anything could live on Jupiter and Saturn, or Uranus and Neptune. All these planets have moons that move around planets, just as “the Moon” goes around the Earth. Some of these moons are very interesting. Especially two moons, Europa and Titan, are the most interesting of all.

Europa is one of the four biggest moons of Jupiter. \*Galileo was the first person to see it in 1610. If you have a small telescope, you can see it now. It is nearly as big as “the Moon” of the Earth. When \**Voyagers 1* and *2* flew near Europa in 1979, they saw that it was very different from Jupiter’s other moons. Europa looks orange and white. The \*surface of Europa is not rocky because it is covered with ice. It looks like the ice in \*the Arctic Ocean on the Earth. It is very cold on Europa. The temperature is between  $-160$  and  $-220^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the ice may be 10 or even 20 kilometers \*thick. Under this thick ice, there is probably lots of water just like a huge ocean.

To have life, both heat and water are necessary. However, the heat of the Sun cannot reach the water under the thick ice on Europa. There is another way to bring heat to the water—\*volcanoes. We can see this kind of thing happening on the Earth. Scientists have found volcanoes deep under \*the Atlantic Ocean. Though there is no sunlight at all, small fish and animals live down there in the dark, near volcanoes. So it is also possible for Europa to have life, if there are volcanoes under its thick ice.

Scientists are very excited about this idea. One day, they hope to send a space \*probe to Europa. When the probe lands, it will use \*radar to look for water under the ice. “We have already done this kind of thing on the Earth.” says scientist Chris Chyba. “There’s a lake in \*Antarctica which is under 4 kilometers of ice. It’s called Lake *Vostok*—and it was discovered with radar. So it is possible to do the same thing on Europa.” If scientists find the ocean under the ice, they will send a \*submarine down into it. When the submarine turns on its light, what will it see? Maybe huge fish, with large teeth and no eyes? Nobody knows, but if there is any life on Europa, scientists want to find it.

Another moon which may have life is Titan. Titan is Saturn’s biggest moon: it is bigger than the planet Mercury. Titan became a moon after it came close to Saturn and started moving around it. Titan is different from all Saturn’s other moons, because it goes around Saturn the opposite way. It is the only moon with an \*atmosphere too. This atmosphere is mostly \*nitrogen, like the atmosphere on the Earth. However, Titan’s \*gravity is very low and its atmosphere is very thick. In fact, if humans put wings on their back on Titan, they

may be able to fly through the air like birds. However, Titan is not really a nice place for humans. Like Europa, it is very cold on Titan, too. It is  $-179^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the thick orange atmosphere makes it very dark, because almost no sunlight reaches the surface of Titan. So, even if people are on Titan, it is probably impossible for them to see the Sun.

On January 14th 2005, the \**Huygens* space probe landed on Titan. It sent more than 300 photos of hills, rivers, lakes, and seas to the Earth. However, the seas are not made of water. They are made of \*methane. There is rain on Titan too, but the methane raindrops are much bigger and fall down much more slowly than water raindrops on the Earth. Titan is made of water, ice, and rock, and scientists think that there may be large lakes of water or methane under the ground. Unfortunately, *Huygens* did not find life on Titan, but it is possible that something may live there, somewhere under the ground or in the lakes and seas. It is not safe for humans to live on Titan today; however, a few billion years later from now, the temperature on Titan will rise because the sun gets bigger when it comes to the end. Probably, then, we will be able to go to visit it.

Recently, scientists have found seven planets moving around a very small \*"red dwarf" star, only 39 light-years away. All of them are in or near a zone which is not too hot, not too cold, so there may be water on those planets. Scientists hope that there may be life on those seven planets. So it won't be long before we can meet friends from somewhere outside of the Earth.

注)

Galileo : ガリレオ (イタリアの天文学者)

*Voyagers 1, 2* : アメリカ航空宇宙局が打ち上げた無人探査機      surface : 表面

the Arctic Ocean : 北極海      thick : 厚い      volcano(es) : 火山

the Atlantic Ocean : 大西洋      probe : 探査機      radar : レーダー

Antarctica : 南極      submarine : 潜水艦      atmosphere : 大気      nitrogen : 窒素

gravity : 重力      *Huygens* space probe : 欧州宇宙機関の小型惑星探査機

methane : メタン      "red dwarf" star : 赤色矮星 (暗赤色の光を放つ恒星)

A. Which is true about Europa?

ア Europa is one of the planets which has a moon moving around it.

イ Because of *Voyagers 1* and *2*, we found that Europa has a lot of rocks and water on its surface.

ウ Galileo first noticed that Europa is the biggest of all the moons of Saturn.

エ Europa's surface is covered with ice, but there may be a huge amount of water under it.

- B. Where was “Lake *Vostok*” found?
- ア It was found on Europa by a space probe.
  - イ It was found on Titan by *Voyagers 1* and *2*.
  - ウ It was found near the volcano under the Atlantic Ocean by scientists.
  - エ It was found under the thick ice of Antarctica by using radar.
- C. Which is true about Titan?
- ア Titan moves around Saturn just as all of Saturn’s other moons do.
  - イ Titan has almost the same atmosphere as that on the Earth, so people can live there safely.
  - ウ Titan looks orange because many hills and rivers are reflecting a lot of light coming from the Sun.
  - エ It’s very cold and dark on Titan because the sunlight can’t go through its thick atmosphere.
- D. What did we find out after *Huygens* space probe landed on Titan?
- ア There are large lakes of water on the surface of Titan.
  - イ On Titan, raindrops don’t fall as fast as those on the Earth because they include methane.
  - ウ There is life under the ground on Titan.
  - エ We are able to live on Titan safely because it is made of water and ice.
- E. Which is NOT true about life?
- ア Without water, it is almost impossible to have life on any moon or planet.
  - イ Even when there is no light from the Sun, heat from volcanoes helps to create life.
  - ウ The thick atmosphere with nitrogen on Titan makes the perfect condition to produce life.
  - エ If a planet is in the zone which is not too hot or too cold, there may be life on it.
- 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 Only Jupiter and Saturn have moons moving around them.
  - イ Although there is no sunlight, there may be life on Europa because it can get enough heat from methane.
  - ウ On the Earth, scientists have found huge fish with large teeth and no eyes near the volcanoes deep under the Atlantic Ocean.
  - エ After Titan came close to Saturn, it became one of the Saturn’s moons.
  - オ Scientists say that there is neither water nor ice on Titan.
  - カ A few billion years later from now, the Sun will become much colder before it dies.
  - キ Scientists think that the seven planets they have recently found probably have the right conditions for life.

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。)

\*Advertisements are all around us. They are on television, on \*billboards, in magazines, and on the Internet. Researchers say that the average American child, for example, sees more than 3,000 advertisements every day. That's more than a million advertisements in a year!

Billions of dollars are spent on \*advertising around the world each year. Companies spend this money to make \*consumers buy the things that they are selling. In most countries, advertisements are made for adults, but in some countries, the number of advertisements for kids is increasing. ①Why? Because kids not only spend their own money, but also often influence how their parents spend money.

Advertisers use many clever techniques, so people want to buy their products. Have you ever wanted to buy a product after you see an advertisement in a magazine or a commercial on television? ②If so, the techniques used in the advertisement probably influenced your decision!

Advertising techniques are used to show strong points about a product. Some of ③these things may be true, but some may not. If you understand advertising techniques, you will know what is true and what isn't true in an advertisement. ④This can help you to make smart choices about what to buy—and what not to buy.

Sometimes an advertisement chooses a special person who many people probably trust. This kind of advertisement is called a *testimonial*. When a *testimonial* advertisement is for adults, the people in the advertisements are often “experts.” For example, an advertisement for medicine shows a doctor saying good things about the medicine. Often this person is not a real doctor, but is an actor dressed as a doctor. When a *testimonial* advertisement is for kids, the person in the advertisement is often a famous actor, singer, or athlete. For example, an advertisement for soft drink shows a famous singer. But does this mean the singer actually drinks the soft drink in real life? Does the advertisement say anything about the quality of the drink? Companies pay famous people a lot of money—sometimes millions of dollars—to advertise their products. ⑤Why? Advertisers know that kids will buy something advertised by a famous person they like.

There is another technique called a *bandwagon*. The message of these advertisements is, “Everybody else is buying our product. If you don't want to be different from others, you should buy one, too.” Because kids often feel happy and safe when they are sharing the same things with their friends, this can be a very successful technique.

*Appeal to individuality* is the opposite of the *bandwagon* technique. People often want to have the same things as others. But they also want to feel different from everyone

else—to feel unique, special, or “cool.” An **appeal to individuality** advertisement tells you that you will be a special and unique person, if you buy this product.

Advertisements sometimes use words that sound exciting or give a good impression. But usually those words are not clear and they don't have any real meaning. The words may sound great, but they do not give the right information. This technique is called **glittering generalities**. They usually have ideas that are \*unfinished or unclear. So, it is difficult to judge the \*truth of the words in the advertisement. For example, a shampoo advertisement may say that you will get “softer and shinier hair.” But what do these words mean? Softer and shinier than whose hair? Hers, mine, yours, an animal's?

**Glittering generalities** advertisements also often use \*statistics and numbers. They sound \*scientific but are actually \*meaningless. People are often impressed when they hear statistics—even when the numbers have no meaning. Many consumers hear the exciting or impressive words in a **glittering generalities** advertisement, but they don't notice that there are no facts to support those words. You have to be careful when you see **glittering generalities** in advertisements.

Advertisers often use words that give many people some special emotions, like happiness or excitement. The advertiser creates these feelings with words and images and hopes that the people will feel these emotions about the product. This technique is called **emotional appeal**.

Now you know some of the most common types of advertising techniques. Look for them when you see advertisements and ask yourself questions like these:

- A) Is this product really going to make me unique?
- B) Does this advertisement give me some kind of special emotions?
- C) Is this product really high quality because a famous person advertises it?
- D) Do I really want this product only because my friends have one?
- E) This advertisement says something great, but does it have any meaning?

Be a wise and smart consumer. ⑥[ an advertiser / is / tries / meaningless / sell / that / something / to / when / you ], don't buy it!

注)

advertisement(s) : 広告    billboard(s) : 看板    advertise[ing] : 宣伝する  
consumer(s) : 消費者    unfinished : 中途半端な    truth : 真実    statistics : 統計  
scientific : 科学の    meaningless : 意味がない

1. 下線部①の後に省略されている語句を補って、疑問文の形にきなさい。

Why ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )?

2. 下線部②の内容に最も近いものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア If you bought something before you saw it in a commercial on TV,
  - イ If the advertisers used clever techniques to sell the product,
  - ウ If advertisers came to you to sell something and you bought it,
  - エ If you wanted something that you saw in an advertisement,
3. 下線部③が示しているものは何か、本文中の語句を抜き出して答えなさい。
4. 下線部④の内容を40字以上50字以内の日本語で書きなさい。(句読点を含む)
5. 下線部⑤の疑問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア It's because companies pay a lot of money to advertise their products.
  - イ It's because famous people get millions of dollars if they appear in an advertisement.
  - ウ It's because famous people will often influence kids to buy a product.
  - エ It's because the singer actually drinks the soft drink in real life.
6. 本文で述べられている五つの広告手法について、その内容をア～オから、また、五つの広告手法を見抜くための注意点を本文中のA)～E)からそれぞれ選び、下の表の①～⑩に記号を入れなさい。
- ア This technique is very successful especially for young people because they want the same things as others. These kinds of advertisements tell kids to buy a product if they don't want to be different from others.
  - イ The important point of this technique is the people in the advertisement. Experts are often used in advertisements for adults, and popular people are used for kids.
  - ウ Words and numbers are important in this technique. These words and numbers sound nice, but actually they mean nothing.
  - エ Advertisers try to give people the idea that they can be special if they buy a product. Difference is a key part to this technique.
  - オ People sometimes feel happy or excited when they see words and images in an advertisement. Advertisers want people to have these feelings about their products.

広告手法	内容 (ア～オ)	注意点A)～E)
<i>testimonial</i>	①	⑥
<i>bandwagon</i>	②	⑦
<i>appeal to individuality</i>	③	⑧
<i>glittering generalities</i>	④	⑨
<i>emotional appeal</i>	⑤	⑩

7. 下線部⑥が「広告業者が意味のないものを売ろうとしたら、」という意味になるように [      ] 内の語(句)を並べ替えなさい。ただし、文頭の語も小文字で書かれています。
8. 本文の内容と合っているものを次のア～カから二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ア The number of advertisements for kids is increasing because advertisers think more parents will listen to their children when they buy something for them.
  - イ Companies which are not rich have to make more commercials on TV because they need to sell more products to make money.
  - ウ Advertisers make special products because customers want to feel different from others by buying them.
  - エ You should not believe the unclear words in an advertisement, but you can believe the statistics because numbers are always true.
  - オ If you feel happy or excited when you see an advertisement, you should buy the product advertised in it.
  - カ You should think a lot before you buy a product because an advertisement does not always tell the truth.

**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. I (      ) my brother.  
 ア sing as well as not      イ sing not as well as  
 ウ don't sing as well as      エ don't as sing well as
2. I was surprised to meet my teacher (      ) the library.  
 ア in my way to      イ on the way to      ウ the time in      エ when go to
3. She was (      ) abroad by herself.  
 ア enough old to go      イ to be gone old enough  
 ウ enough old to be gone      エ old enough to go
4. I was late for school (      ) I got up very early this morning.  
 ア and      イ if      ウ because      エ even though

**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。

- その新しい競技場を建てるのに私たちがいくら払わなければならないのか誰も知らない。  
 ( ) ( ) ( ) ( A ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( B ) ( ) ( ) the new stadium.  
 ア knows イ build ウ we エ much オ nobody カ to キ to  
 ク how ケ have コ pay
- これらの病気はスペイン人によって南米に持ち込まれた。  
 ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( C ) ( ) ( D ) ( ) people.  
 ア brought イ diseases ウ South America エ by オ were  
 カ these キ to ク the Spanish
- 彼女はボランティア活動に参加するには若すぎる。  
 ( ) ( ) ( E ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( F ) ( ) .  
 ア young イ take ウ part エ is オ to カ volunteer activities  
 キ in ク too ケ she
- 大学に近いアパートに引っ越してはどうですか。  
 ( ) ( ) ( G ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( H ) ( ) ( ) the university?  
 ア move イ is ウ don't エ close オ to カ to  
 キ the apartment ク you ケ which コ why

**VI**

次の日本語を英文にしなさい。

- 日本文化に興味を持っている外国人がたくさんいる。
- 両親が子供たちに年上の人との話し方を教えることは重要である。

**【以下余白】**

