

2021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7分ほどです。
5. 問題用紙は1ページから12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、番号を答えなさい。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. It was difficult to hit the ball with the new bat.  
2. I really wanted to play that game.  
3. I thought so, too, but I had pain in my shoulder.  
4. It was very bad to see you there.
- B. 1. I know that Amy doesn't wear a ring.  
2. So this is Amy's ring.  
3. Then, who gave a diamond to Amy?  
4. Oh, then this is not hers.
- C. 1. There's something wrong with my father.  
2. My father likes his new car very much.  
3. I saw a car accident over there.  
4. It's in the repair shop.
- D. 1. It is exactly the same price as yours.  
2. It is on the desk next to my bed.  
3. Of course, it is made in England.  
4. I bought it on the Internet.
- E. 1. Not so early. It took only 10 minutes to make this.  
2. Not so early. It didn't take long for you to bring this.  
3. Yes, I did. It took 10 minutes to eat my breakfast.  
4. Yes, I did. It didn't take long for my mother to cook it.

**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. Both small children and older people can enjoy it.  
2. Hiking is too easy to try.  
3. We should prepare something special.  
4. Only happy people can go hiking.

- G. 1. You need to run fast every day.  
2. You need to walk 15 kilometers a day.  
3. You need to exercise in the mountains.  
4. You need to use stairs, not elevators.

- H. 1. You can use a windbreaker when it is hot.  
2. Comfortable clothes and shoes are important.  
3. The weather on the mountains changes quickly.  
4. Some pairs of socks are useful when you get hurt.

- I. 1. To drink water from the river  
2. To write a guidebook about birds  
3. To pick some fruits from the trees  
4. To carry enough water

- J. 1. To walk on the right side  
2. To stop and take a rest often  
3. To keep looking at the map  
4. To take photographs of the views

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。)

Education and business are very closely connected to each other. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, education and business leaders began thinking about what skills students need to succeed in today's workplace. One thing is clear: twenty-first-century skills are very different from those in the past.

Today, researchers believe that in order to be successful in the workplace, most students need digital skills. Students with digital skills can do three things. First, they can find information, such as \*textual data, videos, and audio files, from different sources. Next, they know how to check these sources to make sure the information is correct. Finally, students are able to use various kinds of technology tools and software programs to share their information with others.

Excellent communication is also important for the twenty-first century. Good communication includes many skills. People must be able to talk or write about their ideas for others to understand clearly. In addition, people need to get along with others in a group. In most businesses, groups of people must \*collaborate to solve problems and think of new ideas. Also, good communication includes the skill to work with people from different cultures. So, speaking a second language is a real advantage.

Twenty-first-century skills also include \*critical thinking. Critical thinking is important to solve problems in creative ways and change plans when something does not work. \*Curiosity is necessary for critical thinking. Critical thinkers ask questions about the world around them. They ask "Why?" and "Why not?" Many schools are trying to develop the students' critical thinking skills.

How do people use these twenty-first-century skills in their work? Let's take a look at the following example. A few years ago, three friends were talking about the problems of sending videos by e-mail. Video files were very large, so when they tried to send a video, it took a very long time. Then, they had an idea—"Why don't we design a website to send videos easily? People can share their videos with anyone, anywhere." This idea was the beginning of YouTube—one of today's most popular websites. Chad Hurley, Steve Chen, and Jawed Karim, the three friends, started the website in February 2005. By next summer, YouTube was the fastest growing site on the Internet. In October 2006, they sold YouTube to another big Internet company, Google, for \$1.6 billion.

Hurley, Chen, and Karim used twenty-first-century skills to start YouTube. All three had strong \*academic backgrounds and digital skills. When they found a problem, they worked well together and solved it by thinking creatively. When they needed money, they explained their ideas clearly and asked their supporters to \*invest. They also understood

that great ideas need to be global, so they designed a website for people all over the world.

Are schools around the world teaching twenty-first-century skills? There are big differences across the world in teaching digital skills. In some parts of Africa, South East Asia, and Latin America, many schools do not have access to technology. On the other hand, about 35 percent of the world's Internet users are in just two countries, the United States and China. This difference in access to technology is called the "digital divide." Because of the digital divide, not all countries are able to teach digital skills.

Most countries are also \*focusing on communication skills—especially teaching second languages. Students across the world learn English because it is an international language. European countries begin to teach English in elementary school, and in China, children start studying English in kindergarten at the age of four. So, each year thousands of students travel to English-speaking countries and improve their English. This shows that many countries are successful in teaching a second language. However, English-speaking countries are not doing so well in teaching a second language. Only about 15 percent of Americans speak a language \*other than English well. In Europe, on the other hand, more than half of the population speaks a second language well.

Not all schools are good at teaching critical thinking. \*Standardized tests are common around the world, and many education experts believe that \*rote learning still has a strong influence on most schools. This is partly because it is easier to test rote learning than critical thinking. If most countries continue to use standardized tests, teachers will continue to focus on rote learning more than critical thinking.

Now, business and education leaders believe that it is important for schools to teach twenty-first-century skills. They believe that these skills improve people's personal lives and the economies of nations. So, both education and business need to change with the quickly changing world.

注)

textual data : 文字データ    collaborate : 協力する    critical thinking : 批評的思考  
curiosity : 好奇心    academic : 学問的な    invest : 投資する  
focus(ing) on ~ : ~を重点的に取り扱う    other than ~ : ~以外の  
standardized test(s) : (客観性のある) 標準テスト    rote learning : 暗記学習

A. What can students do if they have digital skills?

- ア They can share their information with others by using some technology tools.
- イ They can choose the best information on audio files from only one source.
- ウ They can be the most successful movie director by watching various movies.
- エ They can make different sources to check their digital skills.

- B. Which is NOT true about twenty-first-century skills?
- ア Digital skills mean finding, checking, and showing information to others by using technology tools.
  - イ Speaking a second language is one of the twenty-first-century skills because a person often works with people from different countries.
  - ウ In today's global economy, critical thinking means working well with foreign people when something does not work.
  - エ Most critical thinkers are interested in many things and ask questions about the world around them.
- C. Why did Hurley, Chen, and Karim make YouTube—one of today's most popular websites?
- ア It's because they wanted to send videos easily by making a website.
  - イ It's because they wanted to sell a website to a successful company for making money.
  - ウ It's because they needed to borrow money from supporters by designing a website.
  - エ It's because they needed to show their strong digital skills to people all over the world.
- D. What does the "digital divide" mean?
- ア It means the number of Internet users is increasing around the world, especially in Asia and Africa.
  - イ It means there is a big difference in access to technology across the world and not everyone can learn digital skills.
  - ウ It means every country has its own way of thinking about teaching digital skills.
  - エ It means the influence of the United States and China in teaching digital skills at school.
- E. Which is true about second languages?
- ア In both European countries and China, people begin to study English before entering elementary school.
  - イ The number of Americans speaking a second language is smaller than that of Europeans.
  - ウ The United States is successful in teaching second languages because a lot of people come to study English from other countries.
  - エ More than half of the population in Europe speaks at least three foreign languages.

F. 本文の内容に合っているものをア～カから二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Google asked Hurley, Chen, and Karim to design a website because they had strong academic backgrounds and digital skills.
- イ 35 percent of people in the world don't have access to technology because of the digital divide.
- ウ The United States is doing well in teaching second languages, so most Americans speak a language other than English.
- エ Most countries use standardized tests because to test rote learning is easier than to test critical thinking.
- オ Business and education leaders believe both critical thinking and rote learning are important for education.
- カ Business and education leaders say both the economies of nations and people's personal lives will be improved if we have twenty-first-century skills.

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

( \* のついた語句には本文の最後に注があります。)

The Mississippi River is not the longest river in the United States. The Missouri River is longer. But many people think the Mississippi is very important. Why is that? Let's look at the story of the great river and find the answers.

Many Americans think the left side of the Mississippi is Western America, because the river flows through the center of the North American Continent. Eastern America is on the right side of this river. The Mississippi begins from Lake Itasca in Minnesota, one of northern states of the U.S. A drop of water in Lake Itasca will take about ninety days to go to \*the Gulf of Mexico, the end of the Mississippi. Lake Itasca is the narrowest part of the river. From the Mississippi to \*Twin Cities in Minnesota State, big boats can't go on the river because it is \*shallow and there are some waterfalls. After Twin Cities, because the river becomes wide, big boats can carry a lot of people or things from big cities like Saint Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans. New Orleans is in Louisiana, one of the most southern states in the U.S. After more than three thousand kilometers, the Mississippi River reaches the Gulf of Mexico.

①The name "Mississippi" comes from a Native American language. \*The Ojibwa people called the river "Misi-ziibi." It means "great river" or "gathering of water." So, some European people began to call the river "Mississippi." From the beginning of the 18th century, European people began to come and live along the Mississippi. Then, small towns appeared and they became bigger cities. People in those cities started to carry things on the river. They wanted to sell and buy goods, such as \*furs, flour, coffee, and so on. They used \*rafts and small boats. It was very easy to go down the river. However, it was hard ②to move rafts and boats up the river. People had to use long poles to push against the bottom of the river to go up the river. Or, they had to pull the boats from the \*riverbank with strong ropes.

It took about nine months to go to New Orleans from Minnesota and come back by boat. However, in 1807, ③【 with / a steamboat / Robert Fulton / a steam engine / invented / named / a man 】. Then, it took only about forty days to go up and down the whole Mississippi River! The steamboats could carry a lot of people and things at the same time. On the lower \*deck, there were vegetables, flour, cows, pigs, and so on. Poor people also stayed on the lower deck. They had to bring their own food to eat on the boat and sleep with other people, animals and things. On the other hand, rich people spent their time very differently. They could stay in beautiful rooms on the upper deck. They were served delicious food and drinks in fine dining rooms. ④These places were called "\*\*floating palaces."



These rich people wanted ⑤some entertainment, because the travel was so long. They enjoyed listening to blues. Blues was the street music created by African-Americans in the southern part of the U.S. Some people liked \*gambling with cards. Often, there were some professional gamblers on those boats and they got a lot of money from the rich people. Steamboat race gambling was also popular. People \*bet their money on their boat. If their boat reached the next city first, they got some money. So, people on the boat asked the captain to go faster. However, it was very dangerous. To speed up their boats, captains had to add a lot of fuel to the engine. If they put too much fuel in the engine, the engine would \*explode. By 1900, safer engines were invented, so this kind of accident never happens today.

The Mississippi River has rich nature. For example, sixty percent of the birds in North America fly North and South along the river when the seasons change. Over two hundred kinds of fish swim in the river. There are also river \*otters, \*muskrats, and some \*endangered animals such as Louisiana black bears and green sea turtles. However, the Mississippi River was seriously polluted in the middle of the 20th century. Cities along the Mississippi River grew larger and larger. Many factories were built. They threw away waste and chemicals into the river. Farmers used \*pesticides to grow good flour and vegetables. Because of ⑥these things, many forests and animals died. There was a place called the “dead zone” in the Gulf of Mexico. In the “dead zone” many fish and plants died because there was not enough oxygen. Many people began to worry about the pollution. In 1970, the Environmental Protection Agency was made by the U.S. government and it has helped to reduce the pollution since then.

There is still some pollution along the Mississippi River. We must continue to work hard to make the great river as beautiful as it was many years ago.

注)

the Gulf of Mexico : メキシコ湾

Twin Cities : ミネソタ州の州都の通称、セント・ポールとミネアポリスの二つの都市から成る

shallow : 浅い      The Ojibwa people : オジブワ族 (アメリカ先住民の一部族)

fur(s) : 毛皮      raft(s) : いかだ      riverbank : 川岸、土手      deck : 甲板

floating : 浮かんでいる      gambling : ギャンブル・賭け事      bet : 賭ける

explode : 爆発する      otter(s) : カワウソ      muskrat(s) : ジャコウネズミ

endangered : 絶滅が危惧される      pesticide(s) : 殺虫剤



問6 下線部⑤の例として、ふさわしくないものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Rich people got a lot of money from professional gamblers on the boat.
- イ Rich people asked the captains of their steamboat to go faster to win the money.
- ウ Rich people listened to the music created by some people in the southern part of the U.S.
- エ Rich people enjoyed playing cards and betting money.

問7 下線部⑥の具体例を表す英語一語を本文中から三つ抜き出ささい。

問8 本文の内容と合っているものをア～ケの中から三つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア The Mississippi River is famous and important because it is the longest river in the United States.
- イ People in the U.S. think the Mississippi River separates the eastern America and the western America.
- ウ Many goods like furs and flour were carried by steamboats on the Mississippi River in the 18th century.
- エ Before steamboats were invented, it took about 9 months to go to New Orleans from Lake Itaska and come back.
- オ On steamboats, a poor person was given his or her own room, but it was small and dirty.
- カ In the 20th century, no steamboats were running on the Mississippi because they sometimes exploded.
- キ Along the Mississippi, we can see not only many kinds of fish but also wild animals and birds.
- ク A lot of fish couldn't live in the "dead zone" because there wasn't enough oxygen.
- ケ After the Environmental Protection Agency was made, we don't see any pollution in the Mississippi River.

## 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 don't have Henry's e-mail address."

"( )."

ア Me, neither    イ Me, too    ウ I don't, neither    エ I don't, too

2. Look at the sun ( ) above the horizon.

ア raised    イ raising    ウ rising    エ is rising

3. "How would you like your coffee?"

"( )."

ア I didn't like it    イ I often drink coffee

ウ Yes, I'd like to    エ With milk, please

4. My father has two brothers. One is a pilot and ( ) is a science teacher.

ア other    イ another    ウ the another    エ the other

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. 食事をする前に、手を洗うことが何よりも重要だ。

( A ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( B ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) meals.  
ア important イ your hands ウ you エ than オ nothing  
カ more キ washing ク eat ケ before コ is

2. あなたは年にどのくらいニューヨークに住んでいるお姉さんの所へ行きますか。

( ) ( ) ( C ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( D ) ( ) ( ) every year?  
ア do イ living ウ visit エ often オ in カ how  
キ New York ク you ケ your sister

3. 私は兄が帰ってきたらすぐに、この問題について聞いてみるつもりだ。

I ( ) ( ) ( ) ( E ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( F ) ( ).  
ア he イ as ウ back エ this question オ comes カ ask  
キ my brother ク soon ケ about コ will サ as

4. その問題の解き方を習ったのを覚えている生徒はほとんどいなかった。

( G ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( H ) ( ) ( ) ( ).  
ア solve イ how ウ students エ the problem オ few  
カ learning キ to ク remembered

VI 次の日本語を英文にしなさい。

1. 私達はお互いに知り合って8年以上になります。

2. 彼女が何を怖がっているのか誰も知りません。

【以下余白】

