

2024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13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ア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。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. ア Why was it changed to today?
イ When did you know about the change?
ウ Which test was changed to next week?
エ Where are we taking our English test today?
- B. ア Yes, can you ask them where they want to go?
イ Yes, they are both from Mexico.
ウ No, do you know any good places?
エ No, you can't meet them today.
- C. ア It's square and covered with brown fur.
イ My wallet is made of leather.
ウ I don't know when and where I lost it.
エ You look like a police officer.
- D. ア Why don't you buy a sleeping bag?
イ Who are you going with?
ウ The food I made by myself was delicious.
エ A flashlight will also be very convenient.
- E. ア Here you are. You can use mine.
イ Of course. It's good to read English books.
ウ Oh, no. Do you have your dictionary now?
エ Did you? I really like reading English books.

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ア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。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. ア Chocolate contains 300 types of caffeine just like coffee and tea.
イ Chocolate tastes very good when you eat it with coffee and tea.
ウ Buying chocolate is usually less expensive than buying coffee and tea.
エ Chocolate has the chemicals which cause your brain to feel pleasure.
- G. ア Cacao contains more chemicals that fight against heart disease than fruits and vegetables.
イ Cacao contains less chemicals that fight against heart disease than fruits and vegetables.
ウ Cacao contains almost the same amount of chemicals that fight against heart disease as fruits and vegetables.
エ Cacao does not contain chemicals that fight against heart disease, unlike fruits and vegetables.
- H. ア Cacao beans contain a lot of chemicals that make you gain weight.
イ Cacao beans produce a lot of fat when sweet chocolate is made.
ウ A large amount of sugar is used to make the chocolate sold at the store.
エ A lot of sugar in sweet chocolate damages your sense of taste.
- I. ア Cacao butter is good for your teeth.
イ Cacao beans make your skin beautiful.
ウ Eating chocolate improves your teeth-brushing habits.
エ Chocolate is a kind of medicine for any disease.
- J. ア Caffeine in chocolate helps you feel relaxed and fall asleep soon.
イ You can lose weight if you eat chocolate with large amounts of cacao.
ウ You cannot say that eating too much chocolate is bad for your health.
エ The healthy part of chocolate comes from cacao.

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。)

When you find a photo of a desert in a book, it is usually a very hot, dry place with a lot of yellow sand and no animals or people. Is this a true image of deserts across the world? The answer is yes—and no.

Very dry places with very little rain (under 25 centimeters a year) are called deserts. In some deserts, there is no rain for a very long time. In the Atacama Desert in *Chile, for example, it rained in 1971—but before that there was no rain for 400 years. Deserts are dry—but are they always hot? In the Arabian Desert, its temperatures can go up to 50°C, however, hot deserts can be very cold at night. In the Sahara, there are often temperatures of more than 38°C in the day, but at night they can suddenly go down, as cold as 0°C in some areas. Also, some deserts are hot only in the summer, and very cold in the winter; temperatures in the Gobi Desert in China and *Mongolia can go down to -30°C in January and you can sometimes find snow there.

Have you ever heard of “dunes”? The desert wind often moves the sand into hills and sometimes creates large hills. These big hills in the desert are called dunes. The Namib Desert in Africa has some of the tallest dunes in the world, at 380 meters or more. Wind not only makes dunes but it can also move them across the desert. Some dunes can move 20 or 30 meters every year. When the sand moves, it sometimes makes a strange noise. In the old days, it was believed that some people were singing under the big dunes!

The world's biggest desert is the Sahara. It is huge at 9,000,000 square kilometers, and it spreads across ten different countries in North Africa, with about 2 million people living there. The Sahara is a hot desert and the temperatures can be very hot in the day. On 13 September 1922, the temperature went up to 57.8°C in El Azizia in *Libya, the world's hottest temperature! The name Sahara comes from the Arabic word for ‘desert.’ However, this part of Africa was not always a desert. 65 million years ago, there was a huge sea across North Africa. Of course, there is not a lot of water there now. In fact, half of the Sahara only gets 2 centimeters of rain every year. The Sahara does not have a lot of rain, but the wind can be very strong. In 2008, the wind blew a lot of white sand from the Sahara to South Wales in the UK. That's over 1,700 kilometers away!

Deserts have many different “treasures.” One of them is the desert's oldest treasure, salt. Thousands of years ago, *nomads went into the Sahara and looked for salt. They often got a lot of money by selling the salt in towns and villages near the desert. Salt is also important today. At a village in *Mali, people take huge pieces of salt from under the desert and put them onto their camels. Then, they walk hundreds of kilometers with the camels to the city center and sell them for money. Next, the most famous treasure of the desert is oil.

You can find it in different deserts of the world like the Sahara and the Arabian Desert. About a quarter of the world's oil comes from deep under the Arabian Desert. People found oil there for the first time in the 1930s. In deserts, oil is usually deep down in the ground, and people make big holes in the desert to take the oil out. Lastly, you shouldn't forget about another important treasure of the desert, *copper. The Atacama Desert in Chile has most of the world's copper. You can find the biggest and deepest open copper *mine in the world there. It is huge—4.5 kilometers long, 3.5 kilometers wide, and 1 kilometer deep. The mine is very important for Chile because it creates jobs for the local people and brings a lot of money into the country.

Deserts give us a lot of treasures, however, they have negative points, too. One of them is *desertification. Desertification is often caused by climate change. The world is getting warmer every year and the weather in the deserts is also changing rapidly. Changes in climate can be worse in places next to deserts. With very hot weather and warm winds, these places get very dry. When there is no water, desertification begins. Due to desertification, there is now a new desert in Oltenia, *Romania. The Gobi Desert is also growing fast every year—it is now only 160 kilometers from *Beijing. Life is getting difficult for many people around the world because of desertification. We should do something to stop desertification. In China, people are beginning to grow a lot of trees along the border of the Gobi Desert—2,800 kilometers of them! This takes a long time and trees do not grow quickly. One day there are going to be big, tall trees there, but not before 2074. It will be a long way ahead, but we have to keep on doing our best.

注)

Chile : チリ Mongolia : モンゴル Libya : リビア nomad(s) : 遊牧民
Mali : マリ共和国 copper : 銅 mine : 鉱石を掘り出す場所
desertification : 砂漠化 Romania : ルーマニア (東欧の国) Beijing : 北京

A. Which is NOT true about deserts?

- ア Deserts are dry places with little rainfall each year, usually under 25 centimeters.
- イ Some deserts are rainless for many years; no rain was recorded in the Atacama Desert for hundreds of years before it rained in 1971.
- ウ The temperatures in some deserts can sometimes go up to 50°C, but in the Gobi Desert there is snow in winter.
- エ Deserts are very hot places and there is not much temperature difference between day and night.

- B. Which is true about the desert wind?
- ア The desert wind is sometimes so strong that it blows and even breaks down the hills called dunes.
 - イ The world's strongest desert wind has created more than 380 dunes in the Namib Desert.
 - ウ Strong desert wind can move the dunes about 20 to 30 meters a year from their original locations.
 - エ In the past, people thought the noise created by the desert winds sounded like crying.
- C. Which is NOT true about the Sahara Desert?
- ア The Sahara Desert, with a population of about 2 million people, is the world's largest desert that stretches across some African countries.
 - イ The world's hottest temperature was recorded in Libya in the Sahara Desert about 100 years ago.
 - ウ The Sahara Desert was once covered by the sea a long time ago, and there is still plenty of rainfall every year.
 - エ The sand in the Sahara Desert was once blown by the wind to a European country more than 1,700 kilometers away.
- D. Which is true about the "treasures" of deserts?
- ア In a desert village in Mali, people walk long distances with their camels in order to exchange their salt for money.
 - イ The most well-known desert treasure is oil, and more than half of the world's oil comes from the Arabian Desert.
 - ウ In the Arabian Desert, people have been looking for big holes with oil since the first hole was found in the 1930s.
 - エ The largest and deepest open copper mine in the world is located in the Sahara Desert.

E. Which is true about desertification?

- ア Desertification sometimes occurs when desert temperatures are very high, winds become warm, the land becomes quite dry, and there is no water.
- イ Oltenia, an old desert in Romania created by desertification, has been known to people for hundreds of years.
- ウ Desertification has been a serious problem in many parts of the world, however, the Gobi Desert in China has stopped growing.
- エ To stop desertification, people have finished planting about 2,800 trees along the border of the Gobi Desert.

F. Choose TWO correct sentences about deserts from the following.

- ア Not all the deserts in the world are very hot and dry, and full of yellow sand.
- イ In the Arabian Desert, it is always hot, with temperatures of 50°C all year round.
- ウ People in North Africa started calling the huge desert “Sahara” because it means “heat” in Arabic.
- エ For thousands of years, the Sahara Desert has been a sea of sand with no rain at all.
- オ In the Atacama Desert in Chile, a huge open copper mine has become an essential industry for the country.
- カ Life is getting difficult for people in Beijing because a part of the city has become a desert.

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。)

In 1898, in Mexico City, photographer Guillermo Kahlo married Matilde Calderón, and bought a house with blue walls. At this time, nobody thought this blue house would be the museum of the world famous painter Frida Kahlo. Frida's father, Guillermo, came from Germany, and Matilde was born and raised in Mexico, so Frida had two origins. This fact affected her paintings throughout her life. Frida often used bright colors which are seen on traditional Mexican clothes and buildings.

Frida was born in 1907, and she was a very active and smart child. However, when Frida was six, she was *infected with a terrible virus called *polio, and stayed in bed for nearly a year. Her right leg and foot grew much thinner than her left, so she *limped and wore long skirts or pants to hide her legs. Some friends said terrible things about her legs, so she felt lonely in school. However, ①her father supported her a lot. He encouraged her to play sports like soccer, swimming, and wrestling to recover her strength. In addition, he often brought her with him as an assistant when he took photographs outside. He even let her use his camera and showed her how to take pictures.

In 1922, she entered ②the National Preparatory School, a famous high school in Mexico City. There were 300 first-grade students, but only 5 of them were female. She had a lot of friends, and she had a boyfriend named Alejandro. She liked drawing but was more interested in science. At that time, a famous painter, Diego Rivera, was painting a huge picture on the school's wall. Frida was very impressed with the fantastic picture, but she never thought Diego would be her husband in the future.

In 1925, ③a terrible accident happened. Unfortunately, when Frida was on a bus going on a school trip, the bus crashed into a *streetcar. Frida's *spine and *pelvis were seriously injured, and she had to be in the hospital for weeks. When Frida finally went home, she was in great pain and had to wear a *cast over her whole body for three months. The doctor said she would never be able to walk by herself. Alejandro was also on the same bus, but luckily, he was safe. At first, he often came to see Frida, but he left Mexico to attend a university in France. Frida had no hope for the future at that time. Due to this injury, she had to go through more than 30 *surgeries in her life.

④Frida's parents did everything to encourage her, so they bought her a beautiful *canopy bed. The bed had a big mirror on the ceiling, so she always looked at her face while lying in bed. She didn't know why, but she wanted to paint herself. Her parents bought a special *easel, so she could draw and paint in bed. She painted a lot of *self-portraits, which she continued painting for her whole life. Her parents always made sure she had enough art supplies like brushes and *oil colors. Painting helped her body and

mind get better as it gave her things to do every day. Painting pictures gradually became a *purpose in her life. After a long rehabilitation, at last, she could walk by herself.

Frida liked painting pictures, and her family said her paintings were beautiful. She wanted to be a professional painter, however, she didn't have much confidence in her paintings. So, she went to see the painter she most respected, Diego Rivera, though her body was not completely cured. Frida showed her pictures to Diego, 【 ⑤ 】, Diego said she had a great talent and should continue painting. At first, they were teacher and student, but they fell in love. Frida married Diego in 1929.

Diego was famous for his huge wall paintings. He worked in many American cities, so Frida traveled around San Francisco, New York, and Detroit with him. She was still suffering from pain, so Diego found a good doctor in the U.S. and she had some surgeries. In America, Frida met a lot of famous artists, and some of them said that her paintings were great, but she still needed more confidence. 【 ⑥ 】, She also held an exhibition in Paris, and some great artists such as Pablo Picasso and Joan Miro came to see her paintings. They admired her works so much and said her paintings had a very unique style. She was surprised and realized for the first time that her works were unique.

After that, Frida's paintings became popular, but her health got worse as she grew older. She had to have some more surgeries. About a week after she became 47 years old, Frida passed away at her Blue House. The House became the museum a few years later. Some of her paintings are too hard to look at because they show her pain and suffering. However, they give us the courage to overcome difficulties in our lives.

注)

infected with ~ : ~に感染した polio : 小児麻痺 limp : 足を引きずって歩く
streetcar : 路面電車 spine : 背骨・脊柱 pelvis : 骨盤 cast : ギプス
surgery(-ies) : 手術 canopy bed : 天蓋つきベッド
easel : イーゼル (絵を立てかける台) self-portrait(s) : 自画像
oil colors : 油絵具 purpose : 目的

問1 フリーダ・カーロの両親について、ふさわしいものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア フリーダの父は、メキシコの伝統的な衣服や建物の写真を撮るためにメキシコに来た。
- イ フリーダの母は、メキシコの伝統的な色である青い家に、結婚する前は住んでいた。
- ウ フリーダの父は、メキシコで生まれ育った女性と結婚し、青い家を買った。
- エ フリーダの母は、メキシコでよく使われる鮮やかな青い色で家の壁を塗った。

問2 下線部①の具体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 Frida's father suggested that she should play sports to make her body stronger.
- イ Frida's father made special skirts and pants to hide her right leg.
- ウ Frida's father taught her the way to use a camera.
- エ Frida's father asked her to help him take pictures outside.

問3 下線部②に関して、本文の内容と一致するものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Only boys could enter this school, but Frida was so clever that she was allowed to get in.
- イ There was an excellent art teacher named Diego Rivera, and Frida fell in love with him.
- ウ This school had no drawing or painting classes, so Frida chose science lessons.
- エ Frida saw Diego Rivera painting a picture on a wall of this school and liked it very much.

問4 下線部③に関して、本文の内容と一致するものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Frida and her boyfriend were terribly injured, and they went through a lot of surgeries.
- イ Some parts of Frida's body were badly damaged in the accident and she had to stay in the hospital for weeks.
- ウ Frida was going to France with her boyfriend, but she couldn't because of her injury.
- エ Frida was never able to walk again by herself after the accident.

問5 下線部④の具体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 Frida's parents told her to paint pictures, especially self-portraits.
- イ Frida's parents bought a special bed with a big mirror.
- ウ Frida's parents prepared a tool for her to paint pictures when she was lying in bed.
- エ Frida's parents made sure she never ran out of things to paint pictures.

問6 空欄【 ⑤ 】に入る最も適切なものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア and he was very impressed with them
- イ and he liked them so much that he asked her to marry him
- ウ but he didn't like them at all
- エ but he didn't think they were anything special

問7 空欄 ⑥ には、以下の4つの英文が入ります。本文の内容に合うように正しい順番に並べ替えなさい。

- ア At Diego's house, Andre saw Frida's paintings, and he said she should hold an exhibition of her paintings.
 - イ At last, in 1938, Frida had a successful exhibition in New York City.
 - ウ When Frida and Diego returned to Mexico, Andre Breton, a French poet, came to see Diego.
 - エ At first, Frida refused, but Andre asked Frida again and again.
- () → () → () → ()

問8 以下は、フリーダ・カーロの絵について説明したものです。空欄 (A) ~ (F) に入る最も適切な語を下のア~ソから選び、記号で答えなさい。同じ記号の空欄には同じ語が入ります。同じ語は一度しか使えません。

Frida Kahlo's paintings often have bright (A). Frida used these (A) as she was inspired by old Mexican (B) and buildings. She started painting self-portraits on her bed after a big traffic (C). Painting healed her mentally and physically and became the (D) of her life. Some great painters at that time thought her paintings were unique, but she (E) thought so before that. Her (F) was expressed in her paintings, but they give us the courage to live a difficult life.

ア clothes	イ often	ウ accident	エ museums
オ pain	カ origins	キ supplies	ク colors
ケ exhibitions	コ never	サ purpose	シ mirror
ス has	セ disease	ソ faces	

問9 本文の内容と一致しないものをア～クから二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア The house Frida's father bought after getting married later became the museum of Frida Kahlo.
- イ Due to a terrible illness Frida got in her childhood, she had to have a lot of surgeries for the rest of her life.
- ウ At the National Preparatory School, Frida had a lot of friends, even though the school had few female students.
- エ Alejandro was not injured in the accident and often visited Frida shortly after the accident, but he left Mexico to enter a university.
- オ When Frida was lying in bed after the accident, she started to paint pictures of herself which she saw in a mirror.
- カ After she could walk by herself, she went to see Diego Rivera to ask him to hold an exhibition of her paintings in New York.
- キ In the U.S., Frida's health was still bad, so she was treated by a doctor Diego Rivera found, and went through some surgeries.
- ク When Frida was 47, she died in a building with blue walls in Mexico City and it is now the famous museum of her paintings.

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. My children love that game. Can you () them play next?
ア get イ make ウ let エ allow
2. Would you like () cup of tea?
ア another イ some ウ more エ some more
3. I wish it () raining. I really wanted to go on a picnic.
ア is イ is not ウ were エ were not
4. “() do you say *omisoka* in English?” “It is New Year’s Eve.”
ア What イ When ウ How エ Which

V 日本語の意味を表す英文になるように下の語(句)を並び替え、(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. 兄が冷蔵庫の残り物で作ってくれた夕飯はとても美味しかった。
() () () (A) () () (B) () () so delicious.
ア the food イ was ウ my brother エ with オ left カ made
キ the fridge ク the dinner ケ in
2. もし必要なら、私の本を何冊か貸しましょうか。
() () () () (C) () () () (D) () necessary?
ア my books イ you ウ is エ I オ of カ shall キ if
ク lend ケ some コ it
3. チリが日本の約2倍の大きさだと知って驚いた。
I was surprised () () (E) () () (F) () () () Japan.
ア as イ as ウ is about エ know オ Chile カ to キ twice
ク large ケ that
4. あなたが昨日の帰り道でなくした鍵はこれですか。
() () (G) () () () (H) () () yesterday?
ア home イ the key ウ you エ your way オ this カ on
キ that ク lost ケ is

Ⅵ 次の日本語を英文に直さい。

1. 妹の誕生日に何をかうべきか分からなかったので、母に助言を求めた。
2. 朝からずっと数学の宿題をしているのですが、まだ全部終わりません。

【以下余白】

