

1 <リスニング問題> 【20点】 放送は2回くり返されます。

<A> 次の対話を聞いて、最後の発言に対する応答として最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) ア Sure! I'd love to.
ウ Sunday is not my birthday. | イ OK. I'm coming.
エ How come? I don't know. |
| (2) ア Over there.
ウ For ten minutes. | イ At the next stop.
エ The bus for the airport. |
| (3) ア OK. Let's go and buy it.
ウ Sure. I'll bring it tomorrow. | イ OK. You can watch TV.
エ Sure. Please lend it to me. |

(1)
(2)
(3)

 次の対話を聞いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) What are the store's opening hours on Tuesday?

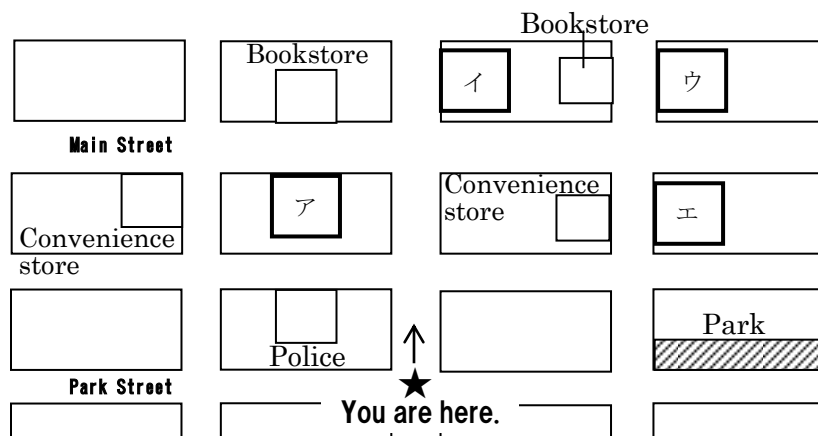


(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)

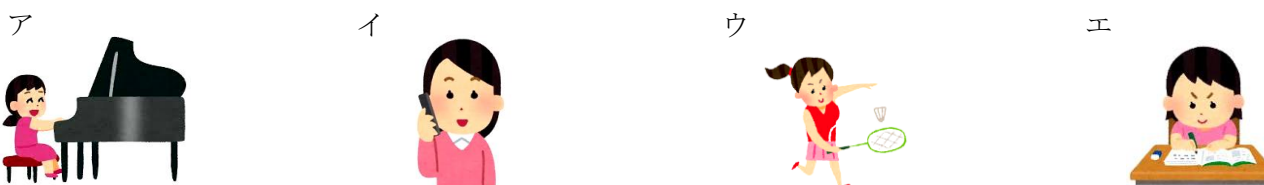
- (2) What is the date today?



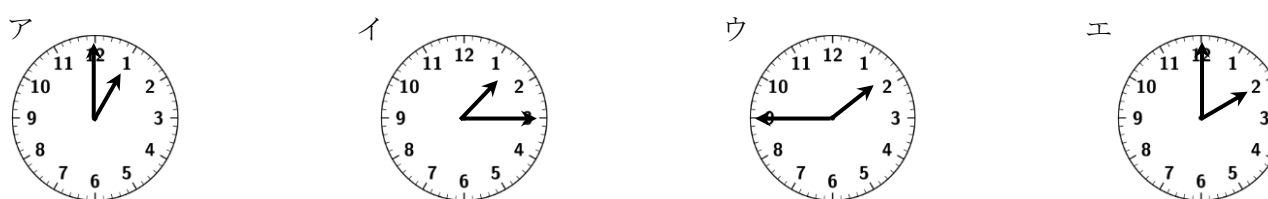
- (3) Where is Konko Bank?



- (4) What is Miho doing now?



- (5) What time will they get to the department store?



<C> 次の英文を聞いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) What is the speaker's job?
ア Dancer. イ Singer. ウ Nurse. エ Doctor.
- (2) What will the weather be like tomorrow?
ア sunny → rainy イ sunny → cloudy
ウ cloudy → sunny エ cloudy → rainy

(1)
(2)

② 次の対話文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。【16点】

A Japanese businessman is talking to an American businessman who has just come to Japan for the first time.

Japanese : What would you like to eat for lunch today?

American : Now that I'm in Japan, I'd really like to try a bowl of ramen.

Japanese : That reminds me of a newspaper article I read recently. A research group asked 2,000 people in Tokyo to name the three Japanese products they thought were the most important of the 20th century.

American : A

Japanese : Instant ramen was the first product most people named, followed by karaoke and then Walkman stereos.

American : So the Japanese are the inventors of instant ramen. B

Japanese : Historically speaking, the noodle dish we now call ramen was originally from China. Ramen was first called 'Shinastoba' when it arrived during the Meiji period.

American : C

Japanese : In the early 1920s, a restaurant in Sapporo was making Chinese 'lamian'. The name changed to ramen, and the way it was made also began to change.

American : D

Japanese : No, the first instant ramen began to appear in stores in 1958. And it became an instant success.

American : E

Japanese : As Japan began to recover after the war, people were working longer hours and making (①) salaries. They had (②) time to cook but (③) money to spend on convenience food. It was a product invented when the timing and circumstances were just right.

American : Speaking of timing, don't you think it's time for lunch? Let's go have some ramen.

a bowl of ~ 1杯の~	article 記事	historically speaking 歴史的に言う	recover 復興する
salary 給料	circumstance 状況		

(1) A ~ E に入れるのに最も適切なものをア~オの中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Why was it so popular?

イ How did the people answer?

ウ When did the name ramen begin to be used?

エ Did instant ramen start about the same time?

オ But did the Japanese actually "invent" ramen or did it come from another country?

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---

(2) (①)に入れるのに最も適切な語をア~オの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア better イ worse ウ longer エ shorter オ fewer

①

(3) (②), (③)に入れるのに最も適切な語をア~オの中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア larger イ smaller ウ more エ less オ fewer

②	③
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③ 次のスピーチ原稿を読んで、下線部①~③を英語にしなさい。【9点】

私は将来、国連やユネスコのような国際機関で働きたいと思います。私が思うようになったきっかけは、昨年11月に学校で、外国の方と話をしたことでした。JICA（ジャイカ）の研修員として来日している、①アジアやアフリカ出身の15名の外国人が私たちの学校を訪れました。 彼らは自分の国の様子について、私たちに話してくれました。②アフリカの多くの子どもたちは貧しいので、学校に通うことができません。 ③彼らにとって飲み水を手に入れるのはとても大変だそうです。 日本にいる私たちには、想像できないような状況を話してくれました。私は、世界中の様々な問題について学んで、みんなが安心して平和に暮らせる世界をつくりたいです。

① _____

② _____

③ _____

4 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。【25点】

Ball games have a very long history. Young men and women have been getting together to play them for thousands of years. The first football club in the world was started in the northern English city of Sheffield. The club made its own rules — the ‘Sheffield Rules’. When other clubs were formed, their rules were different. Soon all the clubs agreed that their teams had to play using the same rules.

① In 1863, people from schools and clubs all over England met in London. They wanted to agree on the rules of football. There were many topics to talk about: should the ball be carried or not? Was hacking allowed? After a lot of talking, some men said yes to ② these questions and walked out. They wanted to play rugby. Others stayed and decided (ア) [work] together, and the Football Association was founded.

Over the next few months, the Football Association agreed on fourteen rules. They also agreed on the (③) and size of the ball and the size of the pitch.

Only the goalkeeper could touch the ball with his (④). Kicking someone’s legs, rather than the ball, was not allowed and players could not trip each other up. They could not use their (④) to push or hold their opponents either. Some modern players should remember these last three rules!

Football soon began to be called soccer from the word ‘association’. ⑤ The important thing was (played / the game / that / could / be) in the same way anywhere in the country.

The first game to be played using the Football Association’s rules was in 1865. Sheffield FC had a match with Nottingham FC, a club in the English Midlands. ⑥ During this time, more and more clubs were formed all over England and Scotland. By 1873, fifty clubs had joined the FA.

These clubs did not have much money. Many young men worked hard at their jobs in factories, offices and shops all week. They played football in their free time and they were not (イ) [pay] for it. They were amateurs — they played for (⑦). They played anywhere they could. Their friends came to watch them and everyone had a great time.

So the game of football — or soccer — now had rules. The game looked like modern football, but some things were different. The ball was made of leather and it was very heavy. All the players in the team wore shirts of the same colors, so the spectators could recognize them. The players’ shirts had no (⑧), no names, and no sponsors’ logos! Their dark leather boots were heavy too. But the team played a game that we can recognize — it was football!

Sheffield	シェフィールド (イングランド北の独立自治体)	hacking	ハッキング (相手のスネを蹴ること)								
Football Association	サッカー協会	found	設立する	pitch	競技場	trip~up	~をつまずかせる	opponent	相手		
modern	現代の	FC	サッカークラブ	amateur	アマチュア	leather	革	spectator	観客	recognize	分かる

(1) 下線部①を行ったのはなぜですか。日本語で答えなさい。

(2) 下線部②とは具体的にどのような内容ですか。日本語で2つ答えなさい。

_____ , _____

(3) 下線部(ア), (イ)の[]内の動詞を、適切な形にしなさい。ただし1語とは限りません。

(ア)	(イ)
-----	-----

(4) (③), (④), (⑦), (⑧)に入れるのに最も適切な語をア～エの中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア numbers イ hands ウ fun エ weight

③	④	⑦	⑧
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(5) 下線部⑤が意味の通る英文になるように、()内の語句を正しく並べかえなさい。

The important thing was _____ in the same way anywhere in the country.

(6) 下線部⑥を日本語にしなさい。

(7) 次の各文のうち、本文の内容に合うものをア～オの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Today the rules of football are based on the 'Sheffield Rules'.
- イ At first football was played by using different rules each club had made.
- ウ The players wore heavy boots and got tired after playing so hard.
- エ A lot of English people in the nineteenth century wanted to play football as professional players.
- オ The players' shirts had their names on them, so the spectators could recognize them.

(7)

5 次の<A>～<C>の各問いに答えなさい。【30点】

<A> 次の各文の()に入れるのに最も適切なものを、ア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) Look at the bicycle over there. () bicycle is that?
ア Who イ How ウ Where エ Whose
- (2) Some of () live in Fukuyama City.
ア they イ their ウ them エ theirs
- (3) Ken was surprised () hear the news.
ア to イ with ウ by エ at
- (4) You can go out, but you () come home by seven.
ア need not イ don't have to ウ have to エ are able to
- (5) "You speak English very well, don't you?" "Thank you. () English is a lot of fun."
ア Speak to イ Speaking ウ Speaks エ Spoke

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)

 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ内容となるように、()内に適切な語を書きなさい。

- (1) { Bob learned to play the guitar at the age of twelve.
Bob learned to play the guitar () he () twelve years old.
- (2) { Emi left the room. She didn't say good-bye.
Emi left the room () () good-bye.
- (3) { Please show me some photos taken by your daughter.
Please show me some photos () your daughter ().
- (4) { Did it snow a lot in Hokkaido last month?
Did they have () snow in Hokkaido last month?
- (5) { I like summer the best of all seasons.
I like summer () () () other season.

<C> 次の日本語に合うように【 】内の語を並べかえて、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で示してあります。

- (1) エミに、私のノートを持って来るように言ってくださいませんか。 【 you / could / Emi / tell / bring / to 】 my notebook?
_____ my notebook?
- (2) 私にはイタリアに住んでいる友人がいます。 【 have / who / in / friend / I / lives / a 】 Italy.
_____ Italy.
- (3) トムがいつ生まれたか知っていますか。 【 you / was / do / when / Tom / know / born 】 ?
_____ ?
- (4) あなたは何回その博物館に行ったことがありますか。 【 the / many / museum / how / you / visited / have / times 】 ?
_____ ?
- (5) 彼の英語はとても速すぎて、私は理解できなかった。 【 English / fast / me / understand / his / for / was / to / too 】 .
_____ .

1 <リスニング問題>

これから第1問リスニング問題を始めます。放送中、メモをとってもかまいません。なお、放送は2回くり返されます。

<A> 次の対話を聞いて、最後の発言に対する応答として最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) John : Hello.
Anna : Hi, John. It's Anna.
John : Hey, Anna. What's up?
Anna : Well, it's my birthday on Sunday, and I'm having a party. Can you come?
John : _____ <<くり返し>>

(2) Man : Excuse me.
Woman : Yes.
Man : It's already eight o'clock, but the bus hasn't come yet.
Woman : Which bus are you waiting for?
Man : _____ <<くり返し>>

(3) Woman : Have you seen the movie "Dreamers"?
Man : No. What is it about?
Woman : It's about some girls. One of them wants to be a singer. She experiences some troubles. At last, however, her dream comes true.
Man : Sounds nice. Can you lend me the DVD?
Woman : _____ <<くり返し>>

 次の対話を聞いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) Man : Konko Bakery. Thank you for calling. May I help you?
Woman : Hi, could you tell me the opening hours of your store?
Man : Yes. It's open from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, but Sunday it's open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. For more information, you can take a look at our website.
Woman : Thank you. <<くり返し>>

(2) Bob : Hi, Katie. Are you going to the concert on Sunday?
Katie : Well... Are you talking about the one next Sunday, February 16?
Bob : No, the Sunday after that, two weeks from today.
Katie : Oh, yes. It's on February 23.
Bob : All right. <<くり返し>>

(3) Woman : Excuse me. Is there a bank around here?
Man : Yes. The nearest is Konko Bank.
Woman : Oh, how can I get there?
Man : Go straight for two blocks, then turn right. Go along the Main Street for one block, then turn left. There is a bookstore in the middle of the block on the left side. The bank is across the street from it.
Woman : Thank you. <<くり返し>>

(4) Maggie : Hello?
David : Hi, it's David. May I speak to Miho?
Maggie : She is at a piano lesson now and will be back after eight. Can I take a message?
David : Yes. Please tell her that we'll play badminton in the gym tomorrow.
Maggie : Sure. <<くり返し>>

- (5) Woman : How long does it take to get from here to the department store?
Man : It takes 60 minutes by taxi, but if there is traffic, it will take about an hour and a half.
Woman : I see.
Man : How about going by train? It will take 45 minutes.
Woman : OK, let's go by train. It's one o'clock now, and the next train will arrive in 15 minutes.
Man : All right.

《くり返し》

< C > 次の英文を聞いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) I wanted to become a musician when I was little. I enjoyed singing with my sister. We often danced in front of the TV. I practiced the guitar. However, things changed when I was fourteen. I got sick and had to stay in the hospital. A kind nurse took care of me and I wanted to be like her. Now, I work with doctors in a hospital as I dreamed.

《くり返し》

- (2) Now for the local weather. Tomorrow morning it will be sunny. We will have clear blue skies. In the afternoon, it will become cloudy. It won't rain, however.

《くり返し》

これでリスニング問題を終わります。