

英 語

(40分)

試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かず、
下の注意事項をよく読むこと。

注 意 事 項

1. 問題冊子は、10 ページあります。
2. 解答用紙は問題冊子の中央にはさんでいます。解答はすべて解答用紙に書き込みなさい。
3. 始めの合図でページ数を確認し、受験番号・氏名を書きなさい。
4. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じません。印刷のはっきりしないところがあれば、静かに手をあげなさい。
5. 時間を知りたいときにも、静かに手をあげなさい。
6. 具合が悪くなったり、トイレに行きたいときは、手をあげて、監督の先生の指示に従って行動しなさい。
7. 問題冊子は各自持ち帰ってよろしい。

【 1 】 Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

(1) My father earns () money than your father does.

- 1 much 2 more 3 a lot of 4 many

(2) My mother knows some people () for the company.

- 1 which work 2 that works
3 who work 4 who is working

(3) () high school students go straight to university after they graduate from high school.

- 1 Almost 2 Almost of 3 Most 4 Most of

(4) () must be made in order to see the doctor.

- 1 Arguments 2 Appointments
3 Promises 4 Reservations

(5) () are sometimes called “ships of the desert” because they carry things around in the desert areas.

- 1 They are called camels 2 Camels
3 Camels which 4 While camels

(6) I have never seen him punished. He is so () in making excuses.

- 1 wise 2 bright 3 ready 4 clever

(7) A: This lunch is going to be very expensive.

B: Don't worry. This is () me.

- 1 by 2 on 3 to 4 with

(8) A: How () do you eat out?

B: Well ... about once or twice a month.

- 1 often 2 long 3 many 4 much

(9) I don't know anything about her, so I don't know () to her about.

1 what to talk

2 how I should talk

3 when to talk

4 nothing to talk

(10) As soon as I had shut the door, I realized I had () the key inside.

1 left

2 forgotten

3 locked

4 turned

【 2 】 Arrange the words in the correct order to complete the sentence and fill in the blanks (A) and (B) with appropriate numbers.

(1) Do you know () (A) () (B) () () in another culture?

1 is 2 like 3 what 4 be 5 it
6 to

(2) My teacher always () () (A) () (B) () directly on the floor.

1 us 2 tells 3 put 4 not 5 to
6 our textbooks

(3) A: Excuse me. () () (A) () (B) () ()?

B: Sure. No problem.

1 be 2 enough 3 kind 4 shut the door
5 to 6 you 7 would

(4) After reading only a few pages, I () () (A) () (B).

1 found 2 read 3 to 4 very difficult
5 this book

(5) Please stop asking me any more questions. I want you to know () () (A) () (B).

1 happened to me 2 I 3 anything
4 can't remember 5 that

【 3 】 Choose the best sentence to complete each conversation.

- (1) A: Hi, Mike. Where are you going? Not to the office, I hope.
B: Unfortunately, yes. I have to finish up some work before Monday.
A: But it's a beautiful Sunday. Why don't you come to the park with us?
B: ()

- 1 I wish I could go to the office, but maybe some other time.
- 2 Maybe I could go to the park with you on Sunday.
- 3 I wish I could go with you, but I really must go to the office.
- 4 Later today I think they're having a party at the park.

- (2) A: Long time no see! Where are you working now?
B: I'm working for Takatsuki Corporation.
A: Really? My brother works there, too.
B: Wow! ()

- 1 I don't believe you.
- 2 What a small world!
- 3 How far is it from here?
- 4 Let's work together!

- (3) A: I'm wondering if I could see you at 2 p.m. on Wednesday next week.
B: Wednesday is not good for me. How about Thursday afternoon?
A: Sure. What time would be good for you?
B: () I'll be at the office all afternoon.

- 1 Any time is fine on Thursday.
- 2 Every time is best on Thursday.
- 3 Some time is good on Thursday.
- 4 Time does not matter on Thursday.

【 4 】 Read each conversation and answer the questions.

(1) Mom: M Steve: S

M : Can you go to the store and pick up some things for me, Steven?

S : Sure, Mom, what do you need?

M : Some spaghetti sauce, cheese, and four onions.

S : Can I buy some ice cream, too?

M : Yes, but no sweets till after dinner.

Question: Where will Steven go?

- 1 To a restaurant.
- 2 To dinner.
- 3 To a supermarket.
- 4 To a hamburger shop.

(2) George: G Nancy: N

G : Did you see Mike today?

N : Yes. He told me that he had begun to do his homework today.

G : What? Isn't the deadline tomorrow?

N : That's right.

G : He'll never do it in only one day.

N : Does he have a lot of homework?

G : Yes. It took three full days for me to finish mine.

N : Oh, my goodness!

Question: What does George imply about Mike?

- 1 He has not started his homework yet.
- 2 He still has enough time to do his homework.
- 3 He has already finished his homework.
- 4 He can't complete what he has to do.

Go on to the next page

【 5 】 Read the passage and answer the questions.

[1] We tend to think of plants as the furniture of the natural world. Grass doesn't cry when you cut it, and flowers don't scream when they're picked. But as is often the case, our human view of the world misses quite a lot. Plants talk to each other all the time. And the language is chemical.

[2] Over the years, scientists have reported that different types of plants, from trees to tomatoes, release compounds into the air to help neighboring plants. These chemical warnings all have the same purpose — to spread information about one plant's disease so that other plants can defend themselves.

[3] Recently researchers in Japan looked at tomato plants *infested by the *cutworm caterpillar. To start out, they grew two groups of the plants in two plastic boxes connected by a tube. One group was infested and placed upwind and the other group was uninfested and placed downwind. The downwind plants were later *exposed to the cutworm caterpillar. The results showed that the plants that had been near the sick neighbors were able to defend themselves better against the caterpillar.

[4] It is a complex tale, and it may be happening in more plant species than tomatoes. It may also be happening with more chemical signals that are still unknown to us. For now though, we know that plants not only communicate, they look out for one another.

infest : to cause a problem by being present in large numbers

cutworm caterpillar : a kind of caterpillars that eats the leaves of plants

expose : to cause something to be at risk

- A What does the phrase “the furniture of the natural world” in the first paragraph imply?
- 1 Plants don’t move, make sounds, or seem to respond to anything.
 - 2 You can always find plants around you and use them whenever you want.
 - 3 There are many cases where plants play important roles in the natural world.
- B According to the second paragraph, which of the following statements is true?
- 1 Plants are able to defend themselves by medical warnings from other plants.
 - 2 Various types of plants give off compounds to protect themselves.
 - 3 Plants give off chemical warnings in order for other plants to protect themselves.
- C According to the third paragraph, which of the following statements is true?
- 1 The upwind plants defended themselves from the caterpillar better than the downwind plants.
 - 2 The downwind plants protected themselves from the caterpillar better than the upwind plants.
 - 3 Sick plants protected the other plants from the caterpillar by telling the caterpillar not to attack them.
- D Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
- 1 Healthy plants are warned first by their friendly plant neighbors.
 - 2 Healthy plants release chemical warnings to help sick plants.
 - 3 Healthy plants use chemical signals to communicate with the caterpillar.

【 6 】 Read the passage and answer the questions.

[1] When Rebecca Spaide started planning her ninth birthday party, her mother, Deborah Spaide, gave her an unusual idea. She suggested that guests bring presents for people who lived in a local homeless shelter, instead of buying gifts for Rebecca. Rebecca agreed. When 16 friends arrived for her party, they brought all kinds of things, including food, towels and blankets. The next day, Deborah drove Rebecca and her friends to the shelter to deliver her birthday presents. “It felt good,” Rebecca said. “I’m giving something to them instead of to me, because I have so much and they have so little.”

[2] Rebecca’s feelings are not unusual. Volunteerism is growing across the United States today. In fact, in some cases entire families are volunteering together. Parents are finding that they can teach their children about community responsibility by including them in their volunteer efforts.

[3] Deborah explained that charity would help children and teenagers learn about cooperation and gain problem-solving abilities. She said that it would give children chances to learn that one of the best things you can do for yourself is to do something for others.

[4] Deborah adds, “It’s important to give children volunteer projects that allow them to see results quickly. Calling this “hands-on charity,” she offered the example of “making a sandwich and handing it to someone who’s hungry.” Least effective for children, she said, is “abstract charity.” She explained, “It’s not meaningful for children to just give someone their money without understanding how it’s going to help.”

Question-A

(1) Which of the following statements is true?

- 1 People in a local homeless center asked Rebecca Spaide for help and she agreed.
- 2 Deborah Spaide wanted her daughter to think about what she could do for other people.
- 3 It is not so common for people in the U.S. to spend their free time in volunteer activities.

(2) Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

By taking part in volunteer activities, _____.

- 1 children can realize that they are respected by a lot of people
- 2 children can find what they should do in their community
- 3 children can learn how important it is to work together

(3) Complete the following statement in **8 words or more**, based on what Deborah Spaide thinks is important.

She believes that “hands-on charity” is more effective for children, because children _____.

Question-B

Write your idea about the following questions in English. You should write more than 30 words.

What kind of volunteer activities would you like to do, when you are a junior high school student? And why?

英語 解答用紙	受験番号				氏名	
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【1】

(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)	

【2】

(1)	A	B	(2)	A	B
(3)	A	B	(4)	A	B
(5)	A	B			

【3】

(1)		(2)		(3)	
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【4】

(1)		(2)	
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【5】

A		B		C		D	
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【6】

Question-A

(1)		(2)	
(3)			

Question-B

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【1】 (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 3 (4) 2 (5) 2
(6) 4 (7) 2 (8) 1 (9) 1 (10) 1

【2】 (1) A 5 B 2
(2) A 4 B 3
(3) A 1 B 2
(4) A 4 B 2
(5) A 3 B 1

【3】 (1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 1

【4】 (1) 3 (2) 4

【5】 A 1 B 3 C 2 D 1

【6】 Question-A

(1) 2 (2) 1

(3) can see the results of what they did more quickly.

Question-B 解答例

I would like to raise money for victims of various natural disasters. This is because there are a lot of people who have lost many things, such as their own houses, or their jobs. For this reason, I would like to make plans for a money-raising activity and act as a leader.