

- ⑥ 1 これは聞き取りの問題である。第Ⅰ部と第Ⅱ部があり、放送により行う。放送中にメモをとってもよい。(12点)

第Ⅰ部

英語クラブの顧問の説明とその内容についての4つの質問を聞き、それぞれの質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものをそれぞれ下のア～エから1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (1) ア One day.
イ Three days.
ウ Five days.
エ One week.
- (2) ア Festival club.
イ Cooking club.
ウ Trip club.
エ International club.
- (3) ア About three days.
イ About one week.
ウ About ten months.
エ About fourteen months.
- (4) ア June 13th.
イ June 14th.
ウ June 17th.
エ June 18th.

第Ⅱ部

対話を聞き、その最後の文に対する応答として最も適当なものをそれぞれ下のア～エから1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (例題) ア Fine, thank you.
イ It's fine today.
ウ I'm a student.
エ I'm Mary. (正解) ア

- (1) ア Well, that was because your friend couldn't go with you.
イ Oh, no, you were only ten minutes late.
ウ Really? I thought that restaurant was open at seven.
エ That's terrible! Didn't they say sorry to you?
- (2) ア Oh, that's too bad. Then you and I can wait at the restaurant until your mother comes.
イ I am sorry to hear that. May I come to see you tomorrow if your mother gets better?
ウ Really? My mother told me that this hotel was one of the best. I thought that was true.
エ I hope your mother liked it. Let's talk about it later in your room.

2 次の英文を読んで、問い(1)～(4)に答えよ。(35点)

One day, my friend *Charlie asked me to visit old *Simon Wheeler to ask about his friend, *Leonidas Smiley, and I did.

I went to an old *mining camp and found Simon Wheeler. He was sleeping near a *stove. He was a big man. He looked *gentle and *simple. He got up and said to me, "Hello."

I said to him, "Hello. My name is John Smith. My friend told me to ask about his friend called Leonidas Smiley. He thought Smiley was living in this mining camp before he started his travels to other parts of America. Can you tell me about him?"

Simon told me to sit on his chair and began telling me this long story. He never smiled, he never *frowned, he never changed his voice. I thought he was *serious and *honest when he talked to me. I thought that he was a smart and great man.

When Simon told me his long story, I never stopped him. This is the story he told me about Leonidas Smiley.

Leonidas... well, there was a man called Leonidas Smiley. He lived here till last month. Anyway, he was a very strange man. He always enjoyed winning. He always won games and contests by finding a clever way to win. And he was lucky, very lucky. He was almost always the winner. If there was a contest, he tried his best to win. If there was a race, he was as fast as *lightning. If there was a *pie-eating contest, he ate a lot and became the winner. Lots of the men here knew Smiley and could tell you about him. He could win a prize for anything. He was the most *unusual man.

Well, Smiley had *rats and chickens, *butterflies and cats, and all kinds of pets. Those pets took part in animal contests or *bug competitions. He caught a special *frog one day, took him home, and said he was going to *train the frog. So for three months, he sat in his garden and taught that frog how to jump.

He usually *gave him a little touch *from behind. Then that frog was dancing *far and *high *in the air and then came down on the floor, like a cat. Smiley taught him how to catch *flies, and he learned it well.

Smiley said that his frog wanted to learn and could do things that *ordinary frogs couldn't do. And I believed him. I *saw him put Webster here on this floor. Webster was the name of the frog. Smiley said, "Flies, Webster, flies!" And that frog always jumped and caught one of the flies that sat on the table. Then he fell back down to the floor again and started *rubbing the *side of his head with his *back foot. *It seemed that the frog did not think he did anything special. I was surprised to see a frog that could jump so far and high in one jump. Ordinary frogs were not as *skilled as Webster.

【英文は次のページに続く】

(注)

Charlie チャーリー (人名) Simon Wheeler サイモン・ウィーラー (人名)
Leonidas Smiley レオニダス・スマイリー (人名) mining camp 鉱物などの採掘場
stove 暖房用のストーブ gentle 優しい simple 気取らない frowned 顔をしかめる
serious まじめな honest 正直な lightning 稲光 pie-eating パイを食べる
unusual 変わった rat ネズミ butterflies (butterflyの複数形) 蝶
bug competition 虫の競技会 frog カエル train 訓練する
give ~ a little touch ~にちょっとさわる from behind 後ろから far 遠く
high 高く in the air 空中 flies (flyの複数形) ハエ ordinary 普通の
see him put 彼が置くのを見る rub (頭などを) 掻く side 側面 back foot 後ろ足
it seemed that ~ ~ように思えた skilled 技能などが優れている

Smiley *was proud of his frog and thought he was the best frog in the world. When Webster did a good thing, Smiley always gave him *a few drops of *sweet water from a bottle in his jacket as a *reward. And the frog drank it. Frogs love sweet water.

Well, one day a *stranger came to the mining camp and said to Smiley, "What do you have in the box there?"

Smiley said, "It's only a frog." And the man picked the box up, looked at Webster carefully, and turned him around again and again and said, "So, what is he good for?"

"Well," Smiley said, "My frog, Webster, can jump far. No other frog in the country can jump as far or high as he can. He is always the winner of jumping contests. I trained him. Look!" He pointed at the bottle of sweet water on the *counter and said, "He loves the reward of sweet water. So he jumps far to get it."

The man looked into the box again and looked at Webster for a long time. He gave it back to Smiley and said, "Well, I don't see anything special about that frog."

"Maybe you don't," Smiley said. "Maybe you understand frogs and maybe you don't. But, I am sure he can jump the longest *distance."

The man looked at him and thought for a minute. "Well, I'm only a stranger here and I do not have a frog. But get a frog for me. I am sure any other frog can jump as far as that one. I don't think Webster is the best. I'll show you."

Then Smiley said, "That's all right. If you can hold my box and wait, I will go and get a frog for you." So Smiley left to find a new frog.

So the man took the box and sat down to wait. He thought and waited for a long time. He looked at the bottle of sweet water on the counter. Then he looked down at the frog. Then he got the frog out of the box. He took the bottle of sweet water and then gave all the water in the bottle to Webster. The frog drank it all. Then he put the heavy frog on the floor.

Smiley came back with a new frog, gave it to the man, and said, "Now put him *next to Webster and I will say, go!" Then Smiley said, "One, two, three, go!" Smiley and the stranger gave their frogs a little touch from behind.

The new frog jumped. Webster didn't move. Smiley was very surprised. He gave Webster a little touch again. Webster moved a little but did not jump. Now Smiley got angry. He did not understand why Webster did not jump.

The stranger smiled. He said, "I told you so," and started to leave. When he was going out the door, he looked back and said, "Well, I can't find anything special about Webster."

Smiley stood and looked at Webster for a long time and said, "What happened to my frog?"

He picked Webster up and found that he was very heavy. Suddenly, Webster smelled sweet. Smiley found that the bottle on the counter had no water in it. Smiley thought that he understood the problem. Then, he said to Webster, "Please tell me what happened to you while I was away."

To answer the question, Webster said, "(あ)"

【英文終わり】

(注)

be proud of ~ ~を誇らしく思う a few drops 数滴 sweet water 甘い水
reward ほうび stranger 見知らぬ人 counter カウンター distance 距離
next to ~ ~の隣に

(1) 本文の内容に合うように、次の1～7の書き出しに続く最も適当なものをそれぞれ下のア～エから1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

1 John Smith visited Simon Wheeler and listened to a story

- ア about Charlie.
- イ about Simon Wheeler.
- ウ about Leonidas Smiley.
- エ about John Smith's friend.

2 Simon Wheeler

- ア looked gentle and simple and asked about Leonidas Smiley.
- イ was a big man who talked a lot about himself.
- ウ was in a mining camp and knew about Leonidas Smiley.
- エ thanked John Smith and talked about Leonidas Smiley.

3 Leonidas Smiley was

- ア a strange and lucky man but did not win contests and games.
- イ a strange man and liked to win in contests and games.
- ウ a lucky man John Smith knew very well.
- エ a lucky man who could not find a way to win.

4 Leonidas Smiley had a frog that

- ア he taught how to dance on the table.
- イ tried to rub the side of his head with his back foot, but he couldn't.
- ウ caught butterflies on the table.
- エ could jump far and high in the air.

5 Leonidas Smiley

- ア did not think any other frog in the country could jump as far or high as his frog.
- イ thought that his frog was larger and stronger than any other frog.
- ウ did not think his frog was the best in the world.
- エ was proud of the stranger's frog.

6 After the stranger looked at Webster and thought about him, the stranger

- ア agreed with Smiley's idea about Webster's bad point.
- イ agreed with Smiley's idea about Webster's good point.
- ウ did not agree with Smiley's idea about Webster's bad point.
- エ did not agree with Smiley's idea about Webster's good point.

7 After Leonidas Smiley talked with the stranger,

- ア Leonidas Smiley sat, held a box, and waited for a new frog.
- イ the stranger waited, but Smiley came back without any frog.
- ウ Leonidas Smiley went out to look for a new frog for the stranger.
- エ the stranger went out to the field and looked at the sweet water.

(2) スマイリー (Smiley) と見知らぬ人 (stranger) は、2匹のカエルに何を競わせたのか、またどのような結果であったのか。20～30字の日本語で答えよ。ただし、句読点も1字として数えるものとする。

(3) 本文をふまえ、本文の(あ)に、カエルが人間のことばを話すことと仮定し、スマイリーの問いに答える英語を書け。ただし、語数は5語～10語とし、短縮形(I'm等)と数字は1語として数え、符号(,./!/?等)は語数に含めないものとする。

(4) 本文をふまえ、この話の続きを書くとすれば、あなたはどのように書くか。40語～50語の英語で書け。ただし、短縮形(I'm等)と数字は1語として数え、符号(,./!/?等)は語数に含めないものとする。

3 次の英文を読んで、問い(1)~(4)に答えよ。(18点)

This is a *passage about the *recent *developments of *self-driving cars in America.

Self-driving cars are not a new idea. What is a self-driving car? With *conventional cars, human drivers have to decide what to do next in every road *situation. However, self-driving cars are different. By using a *navigation *system, self-driving cars can *drive without drivers who make decisions. This system uses computers, *innovative *3D maps, and *GPS (a program using *satellites that can show where you are on the Earth). It also uses *sensors to find moving things on the road to *avoid *accidents. 【 ア 】 *Companies and scientists have *tested these cars for many years, so the *technology has *advanced and they can do new and different things with the cars.

In cities, companies have tested self-driving cars with an old navigation system for many years. Though they use *laser sensors to avoid accidents, there is always a human in the car for these tests. They use 3D maps which have a *digital image of the road. 【 イ 】 These cars need 3D maps to *navigate the roads they want to travel. The computer keeps all of the 3D city maps in its *memory, so the car can drive *by itself. But the problem is that 3D maps *cover roads in cities only.

【 i 】 scientists have *developed a new kind of navigation system. How does the new system work? The new system uses the laser sensors from the old navigation system with more advanced technology to understand what the roads look like. Cars with this new system can drive without 3D maps. This system was *introduced at an international *robotics meeting in France. The cars that have this system can drive on roads that self-driving cars with the old system cannot drive on. 【 ii 】 the car's computer gets information from the Internet, like how fast the car can drive on the road, or where *traffic lights are. With all of this *data, the car can easily drive by itself *outside cities. 【 ウ 】

A car with this new navigation system was tested. Scientists drove this car on a road that went through a *forest. 【 エ 】 This self-driving car slowly drove by itself with a human in the driver's seat for a distance of one kilometer.

The *results of the test may be useful for future self-driving cars *so that they can travel longer distances. These future self-driving cars will use the old navigation system in cities and they will also use the new navigation system in places without 3D maps.

Of course, scientists still have more problems they have to *tackle. They believe that weather is the biggest problem. Lasers don't work well in rain or snow, for example. So the cars will need different, new technology to drive *safely in these kinds of weather.

(注)

passage 文章の一部 recent 最近の development 開発 self-driving car 自動運転車
 conventional 従来の situation 状況 navigation 誘導 system システム
 drive (車などが)走る innovative 革新的な 3D 立体の GPS 全地球測位システム
 satellite 衛星 sensor センサー、感知装置 avoid 避ける accident 事故 company 会社
 test 試験する technology 技術 advance 進歩する laser レーザー
 digital image デジタル画像 navigate (道路などをさがして)指示する
 memory メモリー、記憶装置 by itself 独力で cover 含む develop 発達させる
 introduce 紹介する robotics meeting ロボット学会 traffic light 交通信号 data データ
 outside ~の外へ forest 森 result 結果 so that ~ can ... ~ができるように
 tackle 取り組む safely 安全に

(1) 本文には次の①と②の文が抜けている。これらの文を入れるのに最も適当な箇所を、文中の【 ア 】~【 エ 】からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し用いてはならない。

① For example, they show things like *curbs, *sidewalks, *speed bumps and *precise *details about the road.

(注) curb 縁石 sidewalk 歩道
 speed bump (車の速度を落とさせるための)道路上の段差
 precise 正確な detail 詳細

② For example, other cars, bikes, and people.

(2) 本文中の【 i 】と【 ii 】に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれア~エから1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

【 i 】	【 ii 】
ア At that time,	ア At first,
イ Like this,	イ Also,
ウ However,	ウ So,
エ Second,	エ However,

(3) 次の表は、本文の内容に関する質問と答えをまとめたものである。本文の内容に合うように、表中のア~カのそれぞれの()内に、Yes または No を入れよ。ただし、表中の they はすべて self-driving cars を指す。

	Self driving cars with the old system	Self driving cars with the new system
Do they have laser sensors?	(ア)	(イ)
Can they go outside cities?	No	Yes
Can they drive without 3D maps?	(ウ)	(エ)
Do they have a human in the car during a test?	(オ)	(カ)

(4) 現状の自動運転車にはまだ問題があり、安全に走行することができない。本文中で科学者が指摘している最大の問題点を具体例をあげて、15 ~ 25 字の日本語で説明せよ。ただし、句読点も1字として数えるものとする。

4 次の各会話の () に、文脈に応じた最も適当な 1 語をそれぞれ入れよ。ただし、与えられた文字で始めること。(8点)

- (1) A: I haven't finished my homework yet. I have to write about the jobs people do at a hospital.
 B: Oh, I have a good idea. Why don't you talk to people working at a hospital and ask them what they think about their jobs?
 A: Do you mean I should () them?
 B: Yes, that's right.
- (2) A: Do you want to be an artist?
 B: No. I want to be an () because I want to design and build beautiful houses.
 A: Oh, that's interesting. Good luck with your dream.
- (3) A: It was so hot today. I'm very tired after walking home from school.
 B: I'm tired, too. The () was 36 degrees today.
 A: Wow, that's hot!
- (4) A: I heard two men went into a convenience store in our town yesterday. They took money and ran away from the store.
 B: Don't worry. I heard about the () of the two men this morning.
 A: Do you mean the two men were already caught by the police and taken to the police station?
 B: Yes.

5 次の各日本文の意味を表すように下の語句を並べかえるとき、①、②、③に当てはまるものをそれぞれ記号で答えよ。ただし、不要な語句がそれぞれ 1 つずつ含まれている。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字で始めてある。(15点)

(1) 彼は、その患者が新しい薬で長生きできると考えている医者です。

He () () (①) () (②) () () (③) () ()
 () the new medicine.

ア with イ thinks ウ the doctor エ the patient オ is
 カ to キ be ク who ケ able コ live longer
 サ will シ which

(2) これが私が欲しくてたまらなかったペンだってどうしてわかったの。

() (①) () () (②) () () () (③) ()
 very much?

ア was イ you ウ this エ how オ I
 カ know キ wanted ク did ケ the コ often
 サ pen

(3) ケイトが若いとき誕生日にもらった本を、今は彼女の子供たちが読んでいる。

The book () () (①) () () (②) () (③) ()
 her children.

ア when she イ reading ウ Kate エ is now オ given for
 カ read キ was ク by ケ was young コ her birthday

(4) 私たちは他人と共に生きる最善の方法について考え続けるべきだ。

We () () (①) () () (②) () () () (③)
 () .

ア thinking イ another ウ the エ keep オ to
 カ with キ should ク live ケ about コ other
 サ best way シ people

(5) あなたのために何か私にできることがあると思います。

I () () (①) () (②) () () (③) ()
 () .

ア there イ can ウ believe エ I オ do
 カ something キ have ク is ケ you コ to
 サ help

6 次の各会話文を読んで、下線部の日本語の意味を表す英語を書け。(12点)

- (1) A: 昨日、能を舞っていた男の人は素敵だったね。
B: ああ、小林君だね。
A: 彼のことを知っているの。
B: うん。彼とは幼なじみなんだ。
- (2) A: ぜひ君の耳に入れておきたい話があるんだ。
B: え、何なの。
A: 来週、うちの学校にシンガポールの留学生が来るそうだよ。
B: そうなの。楽しみだね。
- (3) A: 明日からアメリカの高校生を家に迎えるけど、大丈夫なの。
B: うん、少し心配なんだ。初対面の人と話すときは緊張するんだ。
A: そうなんだ。でも、思い切って話してみたら案外うまくいくかもしれないよ。

これから問題1を放送によって行います。問題冊子の1ページと2ページと答案用紙を見なさい。問題1には、第I部と第II部があります。

(10秒)

それでは、第I部の説明をします。これは英文と質問を聞き、その質問の答えとして最も適当なものを選ぶ形式です。まず、英文を放送します。次に、その内容について、Questionと言ってから英語で質問をします。質問は全部で4つあります。それぞれの質問に対する答えは、問題用紙の1ページに書いてあります。それぞれ最も適当なものを(A)・(イ)・(ウ)・(エ)から1つずつ選びなさい。放送の間、メモを取っても構いません。英文と質問は2回放送します。

それでは、第I部を始めます。

Good afternoon and thank you for coming. Let's start today's English club meeting. I have good news for you. I received an e-mail from students from a high school in New York in America. This is the high school about 10 of our school's students visit for one week in March every year. They say they will visit our school here in Kyoto on June 13th, 14th and 17th, so, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday. They'll come to our school to learn about Japanese culture. They are all studying our culture in their international club. Last September they chose Japan and began to study about it. They will study about Japan until their visit to our school. At the end of their school year, in June, those club members will make the trip here.

They sent an e-mail to our English club last week and said that they were very interested in Japanese food and traditional Japanese festivals. They said that they wanted to have events with our club to learn about them.

I am thinking of having three international events with them on those three days. First, I want them to enjoy Japanese cooking on June 13th. Second, I want them to enjoy a traditional Japanese festival on June 14th. This is because we have a local festival on that day. And on the last day of their visit, after we all meet at the school, together we will leave to make a trip around the city. So I need volunteers for each event. I want the volunteers to make plans for those events. I hope that the students of our school and the American students will enjoy the events and become good friends.

Question 1: How many days will the American high school students visit the Japanese school?

Question 2: What kind of club are the American high school students in?

Question 3: How long will the American high school students study Japanese culture before their visit to the Japanese high school?

Question 4: When will the American high school students go on a trip around the city with the Japanese students?

もう一度放送します。

(英文・質問)

これで、第I部を終わります。

続いて、第II部の説明をします。これは、対話を聞き、その最後の文に対する応答として最も適当なものを選ぶ形式です。質問に対する答えは、問題用紙の2ページに書いてあります。

まず例題を聞きなさい。例題では対話が一度だけ読まれます。

(例題) A: Hello, Taro.

B: Hello, Mary. How are you?

正解はAです。

では、実際の問題を放送します。対話は2回放送します。

それでは始めます。

No.1

A: I didn't like the restaurant I went to with my friend last night.

B: Why? You said you wanted to go there one day. What happened?

A: Well, before we went, I called them. I said we were coming at seven. They said, "Sure, we will have a table for you." We got there ten minutes before seven. The restaurant was open, but they said that they didn't know we were coming.

(5秒)

もう一度放送します。

(対話)

No.2

〈電話呼び出し音〉

A: Hello, Nancy. This is Taro. How do you like the hotel you are staying at?

B: Hi, Taro. This hotel is so nice.

A: That's good. Are you ready to go out for dinner now?

B: Oh, listen. My mother is sick in bed now. Sorry, but we can't go out to the restaurant with you tonight. I really wanted to go, but I should stay at the hotel now.

(5秒)

もう一度放送します。

(対話)

これで問題1を終わります。