英 語

 これから放送される会話文の内容の応答として最も適当なものを、次の(ア)~(エ)より1つ選びなさい。英文はそれぞれ 2回読まれます。放送中メモをとってもかまいません。

(1) (7) Yes, it was expensive.	$(\mathcal{A})~$ Yes, every weekend.	(ウ) Yes, when I'm finished.	(\mathbf{I}) Yes, it's a present for you.
(2) (7) I'm going now.	(\mathcal{A}) Yes, that's mine.	(ウ) No, that's all.	(\mathbf{I}) Here's the supermarket.
(3) (\mathcal{T}) Thank you.	イ) No, I can't help.	(ウ)That's too bad.	(エ) You want it, too.
(4) (7) By plane.	(\mathcal{A}) In the summer.	(ウ) To Australia.	(\mathbf{I}) In the vacation.
(5) (7) It takes time.	(イ) By train.	(ウ) Because he loves it.	(\mathbf{I}) For about five months.

2. これから放送される英文を聞き、内容に適する日本語を答えなさい。英文は2回読まれます。放送中メモを取ってもかまいま せん。

・コウジは、(1)に鎌倉に行きました。
・鎌倉には(2)で行き、2時間かかりました。
・鎌倉駅では祖母と(3)のトモコが出迎えてくれ、一緒に山に登りました。
・昼食はレストランで食べましたが、非常に混んでいて (4)分待つことになりました。
・大仏を見た後、(5)まで歩きました。

3. これから放送される英文を聞き、それぞれの質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、次の(ア)~(エ)より1つ選びな さい。英文と質問は2回読まれます。放送中メモをとってもかまいません。

1. (\mathcal{T}) No, they didn't.	(\mathcal{A}) No, they weren't.	(ウ) Yes, they did.	(\mathbf{I}) Yes, they were.
2. (\mathcal{T}) France.	(イ) Italy.	(ウ)America.	(エ) England.
3. (\mathcal{T}) They were easy to use.	(\mathcal{A}) They were bad to use.	$(\dot{7})$ They were fun to use.	(\mathbf{I}) They were hard to use.
4. (\mathcal{T}) With a knife and a fork.	(\checkmark) With his fingers and a knife.	(ウ) With his fingers.	(\mathbf{I}) With a knife.
5. (\mathcal{T}) France.	(イ) Italy.	(ウ)Spain.	(エ) England.

(1)	昨夜公園にたくさんの人がいた。					
(1)	There () many people in	the park last night				
	(ア) is	(イ) are	(ウ)	was	(エ)	were
(2)	メアリーはテニスが好きですよれ	2.				
	Mary likes tennis, () ?					
	(\mathcal{T}) isn't she	(イ) doesn't she	(ウ)	isn't it	(エ)	doesn't it
(3)	英語は多くの国で話されている。					
	English () in many cour	ntries.				
	(\mathcal{T}) is spoken	(イ) is speaking	(ウ)	has spoken	(エ)	speaks
(4)	向こうでサッカーをしている男の)子たちを知っていますか。				
	Do you know the boys ()	soccer over there?				
	(\mathcal{T}) played	(≺) plays	(ウ)	play	(エ)	playing
(5)	彼はなんて親切なのだろう。					
	() kind he is!					
	(\mathcal{T}) How	(イ) What	(ウ)	So	(エ)	Very
(6)	犬を怖がらないで。					
	() afraid of dogs.					
	(ア) Don't	(イ) Don't be	(ウ)	Mustn't	(エ)	Mustn't be
(7)	その本を読み終えましたか。					
	Have you finished () t	the book yet?				
	(\mathcal{T}) read	(\checkmark) to read	(ウ)	reading	(エ)	to reading
(8)	窓を開けてもらえますか。					
	() you open the window?					
	(ア) Will	(イ) May	(ウ)	Must	(エ)	Should
(9)	ジョンは私のクラスで最も背が高	奇し [、] 。				
	John is () in my class.					
	(\mathcal{T}) very tall	(\checkmark) taller	(ウ)	tallest	(エ)	the tallest
(10)	真っ直ぐ行きなさい、そうすれば	ばその建物が見つかるでしょう。	>			
	Go straight, () you will :	find the building.				
	(\mathcal{T}) and	(≺) or	(ウ)	for	(エ)	that

5. CとDの関係が、AとBの関係と同じようになるように、Dの()に適当な単語を書きなさい。

	А	В	С	D	
(1)	brother	sister	uncle	()
(2)	big	bigger	good	()
(3)	play	playing	lie	()
(4)	rat	rats	woman	()
(5)	old	young	high	()

6. 次の英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

In Japan, there are many *fireworks festivals every year. But fireworks are not popular only in Japan. They have $\textcircled{D}\underline{a}$ <u>long history</u>. Fireworks are loved and enjoyed by people in other countries, too.

Some people say that the first fireworks were made in China over 2,000 years ago. These fireworks were just pieces of *bamboo. When the bamboo was put into a fire, @it made a loud sound. Later, *gunpowder was used to make the fireworks even louder. People believed the noise would protect them from *evil spirits, so they started using fireworks at festivals and the Chinese New Year.

Fireworks were first brought to Europe in the 1200s. Later, in the 1400s and 1500s, many new kinds were made in Italy. For a long time, only (③) people like kings and *queens could enjoy them. But in the 1730s, some large fireworks shows were first held in public parks in England, and such shows soon became very popular. In America, people started using fireworks to celebrate the Fourth of July in the 1770s, and many people still enjoy ④watch them ⑤on that day every year.

The International Fireworks *Competition was held in *Montreal, Canada. (6) [7] the largest / 4 was / 7 one / $\underline{\times}$ of $/ \frac{1}{2}$ fireworks festivals $/ \frac{1}{2}$ it]. At this festival, teams try to make the best fireworks show, and each team must use music. People have to buy tickets to sit *close to the fireworks, but they can also (7) them *for free from bridges and buildings along the *St. Lawrence River.

Today, fireworks are still used to celebrate the Chinese New Year and also used to celebrate other holidays and important events in many countries around the world.

〔注〕 * fireworks 花火	* bamboo 竹	* gunpowder 火薬 * evil spirits 悪霊
*queens 王女	*Competition 大会	*Montreal モントリオール (カナダ ケベック州の都市)
*close 近い	*for free 無料で	*St. Lawrence River セントローレンス川

(1)下線部①の a long history に含まれるものを1つ選びなさい。
 (ア)花火は日本で生まれた。
 (イ)最初の花火は中国で作られたと言わている。
 (ウ)竹に火をつけるのは大変であった。
 (エ)火薬は危険なため使われなかった。

(2) 下線部②の it は何のことか。最も適当な語を1つ選びなさい。

- (\mathcal{T}) bamboo (\mathcal{A}) fire
- (ウ) China (エ) fireworks

(3) 次の英語の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを1つ選びなさい。

Why did Chinese people start using fireworks at festivals?

 (\mathcal{T}) They wanted to make fireworks more famous around the world.

- (\checkmark) They wanted to make the best fireworks show.
- $(\dot{\mathcal{P}})$ They liked the noise of fireworks.
- (\mathbf{x}) They thought the noise of fireworks would protect them from evil spirits
- (4) (③)に入れるのに最も適当な語を1つ選びなさい。

(ア) important
(イ) kind
(ウ) expensive
(エ) busy

(6) 下線部⑤が示すものはどれか。最も適当なものを1つ選びなさい。

(ア) 6月4日 (イ) 6月14日 (ウ) 7月4日

(エ) 7月14日

(7)下線部⑥が「それは最も大きい花火大会の1つでした」という意味になるように[]内の語(句)を正しく並べかえ、

並べかえたもののうち、[]内の3番目と5番目に来るものを記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字になっています。

(8) (⑦)に入れるのに最も適当な語を1つ選びなさい。

(\mathcal{T}) make (\mathcal{T}) watch (\mathcal{T}) use (\mathfrak{T}) sing

(9) 本文の内容に合うものを2つ選びなさい。

- (\mathcal{T}) Japan is famous for fireworks.
- (\checkmark) Fireworks festivals are not held only in Japan.
- ($\dot{7}$) The first fireworks were made in Japan more than 2,000 years ago.
- (\mathbf{I}) Fireworks were used to celebrate the king's birthday in America.
- (\mathcal{P}) Today, we have to get tickets to enjoy fireworks.
- 7.日本語の意味になるように、()内の語(句)を並べかえ、並べかえたもののうち、2番目と4番目に来るものをそれぞ れ選びなさい。文頭に来る語も小文字になっています。
 - (1) 何か飲み物はありますか。

(1) This curry is very hot. I cannot eat it.

- (ア have イ anything ウdo 工 to オ drink 力 you)? (2) 私は私の息子にそこに行くように言った。 ㅗ told I(アson ∕ my ウgo 才 to カ there). (3) 私が昨夜読んだ本は面白かった。 The book (7 read イI 工 last night カ that). ウ interesting オ was (4) 駅へどうやって行ったらいいか教えてくれませんか。 Can (7 me イto ウtell \mathcal{D} how) to the station? エ you 才 get (5) あなたは今晩何をするつもりですか。 (ア you ウ are エ do ϑ what) tonight? ∕ going 才 to 8. 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()に最も適当な語(句)を次の(ア)~(エ)より1つ選びなさい。
- This curry is () for me to eat. (\mathcal{T}) very hot (\checkmark) too hot (ウ) so hot (\mathbf{I}) much hot (2) You have to send this letter. You () send this letter. (\mathcal{T}) can (\checkmark) will (ウ) may (エ) must (3) Let's play baseball. () we play baseball? (ア) Don't (イ) Shall (ウ) Are (エ) May (4) When did John paint this picture? When was this picture () by John? (\checkmark) painting (\mathcal{P}) paint (ウ) paints (\mathbf{I}) painted (5) Look at the boy with blue eyes. Look at the boy () has blue eyes. (\mathcal{T}) who (\checkmark) which (ウ) what (エ) when

ただいまから令和2年度1次試験・英語リスニングテストの放送を始めます。

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- (1) A: Is that chocolate cake?
 - B: Yeah. I made it yesterday.
 - A: Wow. Do you often bake cakes?
- (2) A: I'm going to go to the supermarket. Is there anything you want?
 - B: Yes. Will you get some milk?
 - A: Sure. Anything else?
- (3) A: What's the problem?
 - B: I don't understand my English homework.
 - A: Do you need some help?
- (4) A: Have you made any plans for your vacation?
 - B:Yes, I have.
 - A: Where are you going to go?
- (5) A: Where does Ken live now?
 - B: He lives in Hokkaido.
 - A: I didn't know that. How long has he lived there?
- 2. これから放送される英文を聞き、内容に適する日本語を答えなさい。英文は2回読まれます。放送中メモを取ってもかまいま せん。

Hello, my name is Koji and I live in Nagoya.

During the Golden Week this year, I went to Kamakura. I wanted to take a bus there, but I couldn't because there were no buses. So, I took a train. After two hours, I arrived at Kamakura Station. There, I met my grandmother and my cousin, Tomoko.

First, we climbed a mountain and it took us one and a half hours. We became tired, but we felt good. On top of the mountain we sat down and had some drinks.

When we walked down, we could see the famous Daibutsu, so we walked to it. On the way there we had lunch at a restaurant, but it was also very crowded and we had to wait for thirty minutes to get a table. We finally arrived at the Daibutsu. After that, we kept on walking again until we saw the sea. The cool sound of the ocean made everyone feel good.

On the train home, I found a seat. I sat down and started to sleep. When I got home, I was very tired, but I had a lot of fun.

3. これから放送される英文を聞き、それぞれの質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、次の(ア)~(エ)より1つ選びな さい。英文と質問は2回読まれます。放送中メモをとってもかまいません。

A thousand years ago, most people in Europe did not use forks to eat. They cut their food with a knife and ate it with their fingers. Sometimes they put food on their knife and then put it into their mouth. Some people used spoons, but only when they ate soup.

In the 16th century, Italians began using forks because they did not want to touch food with their fingers. But forks were still not popular in other countries. The French thought that forks were difficult to use. Louis XIV was a famous king of France in the 17th century, and he did not like using a fork. He ate with his fingers and a knife.

In 1608, a young Englishman named Thomas Coryat traveled around Europe. When he was in Italy, he saw people eating with forks and thought it was a good idea. Coryat came back to England and wrote a book about his travels. Later more people in England began eating with forks. By the 18th century, a lot of people in Europe were using forks to eat.

- (1) Did most people use forks to eat in Europe a thousand years ago?
- (2) What country started using forks in the 16th century?
- (3) What did the French think about forks?
- (4) How did King Louis eat food?
- (5) Where was Thomas Coryat from?

これで放送を終わります。筆記試験を続けてください。

解答用紙

英 語							
問題番号 答の欄		答の欄	採点欄	問題	[番号	答の欄	採点欄
1	(1)	Г (1) ウ エ			(1)	aunt	
	(2)	ア イ (ウ) エ			(2)	better	
	(3)	アイウエ		5	(3)	lying	
	(4)	ア イ (ウ) エ			(4)	women	
	(5)	Г イ ウ エ		1	(5)	low	
	(1)	ゴールデンウィーク			(1)	Р (1) ウ エ	
	(2)	列車			(2)	(7) イ ウ エ	
2	(3)	いとこ			(3)	ア イ ウ エ	
	(4)	3 0			(4)	(7) イ ウ エ	
	(5)	海	6		(5)	watching	
	(1)	ア イウエ		0	(6)	Р 1 (†) I	
	(2)	Г (1) ウ エ			(7)	^{3番目} 5番目 ウ ア	
3	(3)	ア イ ウ エ			(8)	Г (1) ウ エ	
	(4)	Г 🕜 ウ エ			(9)	$r(1) \neq r(1) p$	
	(5)	ア イ ウ エ					
	(1)	ア イ ウ エ			(1)	2 ^{番目} 4番目 カ イ	
	(2)	Г (1) ウ エ				2番目 4番目 オ オ	
	(3)	(ア) イ ウ エ		7	(3)	2番目 4番目 イ エ	
	(4)	ア イ ウ エ			(4)	2 ^{番目} ウカ	
4	(5)	(7) イ ウ エ			(5)	2 ^{番目} ウイ	
4	(6)	Г 🕜 ウ エ			(1)	Р (Ì) ウ エ	
	(7)	7 1 (†) I			(2)	ア イ ウ (エ)	
	(8)	777 ф т		8	(3)	Г (1) ウ エ	
	(9)	Г イ ウ エ			(4)	ア イ ウ (エ)	
	(10)	(7) イ ウ エ			(5)	(7) イ ウ エ	

 番
 名
 得
 2×50