

I 次の1 - 20について、空所を埋めるのに最も適切な語句をそれぞれA - Dから選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

1. Congratulations () your success!
A. on B. in C. at D. for
2. Don't eat too much junk food. () you will be in ill health.
A. or B. and C. nor D. either
3. I do not know () it will be rain tomorrow morning.
A. never B. weather C. whether D. but
4. My brother leaves the window () when he sleeps.
A. opening B. close C. closely D. open
5. You () better drink lots of water.
A. should B. had C. have D. could
6. () do you say to lunch with us?
A. How B. Why C. Who D. What
7. Suzanne () French every day for a year, so there was a big improvement in her French lately.
A. is to study B. had studying C. has been studying D. is studying
8. Our school trip to Kyoto was wonderful. (), we were there for only one night.
A. Sadly B. Completely C. Gently D. Carefully
9. *Tofu* and *natto* are Japanese food that are made () soybeans.
A. to B. from C. about D. up
10. ()! This drink is very hot.
A. Hurry up B. Be quiet C. Be careful D. Be ambitious
11. X: Did you find the notebook that you lost last week?
Y: No. I couldn't find it anywhere. Can () help?
A. anyone B. nobody C. no one D. anything
12. Many students don't earn enough money, so they have to rely () their parents for financial support.
A. at B. with C. on D. in
13. Aaron's parents are strict that they don't () him to play computer games.
A. allow B. answer C. complete D. relate
14. Do you () my closing the window? It's getting colder.
A. think B. mind C. regard D. allow
15. If I () that you were coming, I would have baked a cake.
A. know B. knowing C. were known D. had known

16. Can you () me the salt, please?
A. take B. lend C. pass D. catch
17. We continually interact with families and friends, and learn how to get () with others.
A. along B. right C. out D. toward
18. Try to pay () to what the speaker is saying.
A. money B. notice C. contribution D. attention
19. The little boy looked () when he got a gift from his grandfather.
A. please B. pleasant C. pleased D. pleasing
20. Kenji was very () in cooking and so he joined cooking classes.
A. busy B. interested C. excited D. attractive

II 次の英文を読んで、空所21 - 30を埋めるのに最も適切な語句をそれぞれA - Cから選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

Australia Changes National Anthem¹ to Show Respect

On December 31, Australian prime minister Scott Morrison announced that the words to the country's national anthem would be changed slightly. The move is meant to show more respect for the groups of indigenous people² (21) lived in Australia long before Europeans arrived.

People have lived on the continent of Australia and the nearby islands for over 60,000 years. Though these people (22) to many different groups, they are often known as Aboriginal Australians³, since they were in Australia for tens of thousands of years before Europeans (23) up.

In the late 1700s, people from Europe began to arrive and settle in Australia. In 1788, Great Britain claimed⁴ the eastern part of the continent. The country we know (24) Australia was only formed in 1901. Australia's current anthem, "Advance Australia Fair" didn't become Australia's national anthem (25) 1984. The new change in the country's anthem is a small one - just one word. The old lyrics⁵, which said, "We are young and free", have now (26) to say, "We are one and free".

Though the change may seem small, many people felt that by (27) Australia as "young", the nation's anthem completely (28) Australia's indigenous people. In recent years, (29) of people have been protesting the anthem, either by refusing to sing it, or refusing to stand (30) it is being sung.

(Adapted from *News for Kids*. Net, 2021/01/05)

注 1 national anthem 国歌 2 indigenous people 先住民

3 Aboriginal Australians オーストラリア先住民 4 claimed 占領した

5 lyrics 歌詞

21. A. whom B. who C. when
 22. A. joined B. belonged C. went
 23. A. stood B. sat C. showed
 24. A. as B. of C. about
 25. A. by B. until C. after
 26. A. been changing B. being changed C. been changed
 27. A. describing B. developing C. depending
 28. A. ignored B. praised C. criticized
 29. A. any number B. the number C. a number
 30. A. why B. while C. during

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、設問 31 - 35 に答えなさい。31 - 35 の答えはそれぞれ A - D の中から最も適切なものを選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

Babies Develop Better When They Are Cared For

Some time ago scientists and doctors believed that babies started learning at a later age. But today's research shows that this is not true. Experts say that babies start learning from their birth, and even before they are born. They recognize new sounds when they are still in their mother's womb¹. Researchers from the Netherlands found out that unborn babies can remember sounds. They played sounds to babies and watched their movements. They realized that the older unborn babies got the longer they were able to remember sounds. (Paragraph 1)

Above all, mothers can influence how a baby develops in the first year after birth. American researchers studied about 1000 babies and mothers for three years. They found out that a mother's health influenced the intelligence of children a lot. Children of women who suffered from depression did worse in intelligence tests than those children of happy mothers. Such children also showed more problems when communicating with people. (Paragraph 2)

The first three years of a child's development is most important when it comes to communication and language learning. ^①The [ア.develops rapidly イ.time ウ.during エ.this オ.brain]. When a child sees things and hears sounds of many people, it repeats them often. At six months babies make sounds in their native language, after a year they are often able to say a few words. By the age of two they can create simple sentences. ^②By the age of four the number of words a child can understand quickly increases and by the age of five it can understand some of the rules of its language. (Paragraph 3)
 (Adapted from <https://www.english-online.at/news-articles/living/babies-develop-better-when-they-are-cared-for.htm>)

注 ¹ womb 子宮

31. パラグラフ 1 の下線部 "They" はいずれも同じものを指す。適切なものを以下から選びなさい。
 A. Mothers
 B. Researchers
 C. Babies
 D. Children
32. 第 1 パラグラフによれば、
 A. かつて、赤ん坊は誕生してすぐに学び始めると考えられていた。
 B. 研究により、赤ん坊は母親の胎内でも音を認識していることが分かっている。
 C. 赤ん坊は母親の胎内で様々な音楽を聞き分けていることが分かっている。
 D. 上記 (A、B、C) の全てがあてはまる。
33. 第 2 パラグラフによれば、
 A. 米国では母親と赤ん坊を対象にした調査が長年続けられてきた。
 B. 母親の健康状態は赤ん坊の発育には影響しないことが分かった。
 C. 抑うつ傾向にある母親の子どもは、人との関わりに問題を持つ傾向がある。
 D. 赤ん坊の成長には父親の関わりも大きく影響している。
34. 第 3 パラグラフの下線部 (1) は本来は、「この期間において、脳は急速に発達する」という意味の文章である。カッコ内の単語を並べ替えて文意が通るようにしたとき、(X) と (Y) にくる単語を答えなさい。
 [ア.develops rapidly イ.time ウ.during エ.this オ.brain]
 The (X) () () (Y) ().
 A. イ・ウ B. ウ・カ C. オ・イ D. オ・エ
35. 第 3 パラグラフの下線部 (2) と意味が近いものを選びなさい。
 A. A four-year-old child will learn and understand more words than before.
 B. A four-year-old child will speak the language rapidly.
 C. The number of four-year-old children is increasing.
 D. Up to the age of four, most children don't understand the language.

- IV 次の英文を読み、設問 36 - 40 に答えなさい。36 - 39 の答えはそれぞれ A - D の中から最も適切なものを選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。40 の答えは解答用紙の所定の欄に記述しなさい。

World Water Day

Did you know that in the UK every person uses about 150 liters of water every day and most of the water we use is to flush the toilet¹? Let's take a minute to think about the water we use. The human body is 60% water and we need to drink lots of water to be healthy. When we are thirsty we just go to the kitchen and (1) with clean water. We also need water for cooking. We have toilets in our houses and when we want to brush our teeth or have a shower, we use the bathroom. We use water (2) too. Farmers, who produce the food we eat, use water to make the plants grow. When we turn on a light or switch on a TV or a computer we use energy and we need water to produce this energy. (Paragraph 1)

The truth is that [ア. enough to イ. lucky ウ. water エ. are オ. clean カ. have キ. we] whenever we want, but this is not the case for many people around the world. If we drink dirty water or we can't wash our hands when we go to the toilet, we can catch diseases from the bacteria and become ill. Every year over 500,000 children die from diarrhea² from dirty water. That's around 1,400 children every day! In Nigeria 70% of people don't have toilets and in Nicaragua 80% of people don't have clean drinking water. Also, in some countries children walk many hours a day to get water and can't go to school so they don't know how to read or write. (Paragraph 2)

In 1993 the United Nations³ decided that March 22nd is the World Day for Water. On this day every year, countries around the world hold events to educate people about the problems of dirty water and that clean water is something that everyone should have around the world. People organize events to raise money and this money helps countries like Nigeria or Nicaragua get clean water to its people so that children don't die from diarrhea and so that they can go to school. (Paragraph 3)

(Adapted from <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/uk-now/read-uk/world-water-day>)

注 ¹ flush the toilet トイレの水を流す ² diarrhea 下痢

³ the United Nations 国際連合

36. (1) に入る最も適切な句を選びなさい。
- A. cook a meal
B. fill a glass
C. do the dishes
D. wash our hands
37. (2) に入る最も適切な語を選びなさい。
- A. increasingly B. favorably C. indirectly D. totally
38. 第2パラグラフの下線部の単語を並び替えて文意が通るようにしたとき、(X) と (Y) に来る語句の組み合わせとして正しいものを選びなさい。
- [ア. enough to イ. lucky ウ. water エ. are オ. clean カ. have キ. we]
() () (X) () (Y) () ()
A. オ・ア B. オ・キ C. イ・カ D. イ・ウ

39. 第2パラグラフによれば、
- A. 世界中の人が、汚い水を飲むと病気になるかもしれないと知っている。
B. 世界で毎日約 1400 人の子供たちが、汚れた水による下痢で亡くなっている。
C. いくつかの国では、子供たちは何時間も歩いて学校に行かなければならない。
D. 上記 (A、B、C) の全てが当てはまる。
40. 第3パラグラフによれば、世界水の日 (World Day for Water) はどのような日ですか。150 字以内で説明しなさい。