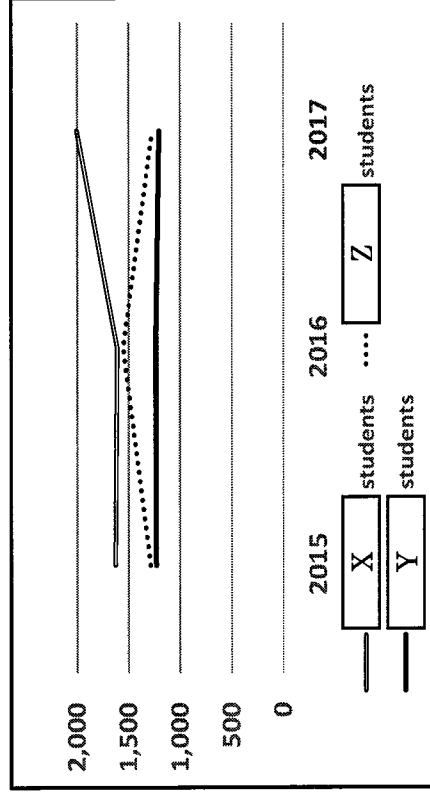
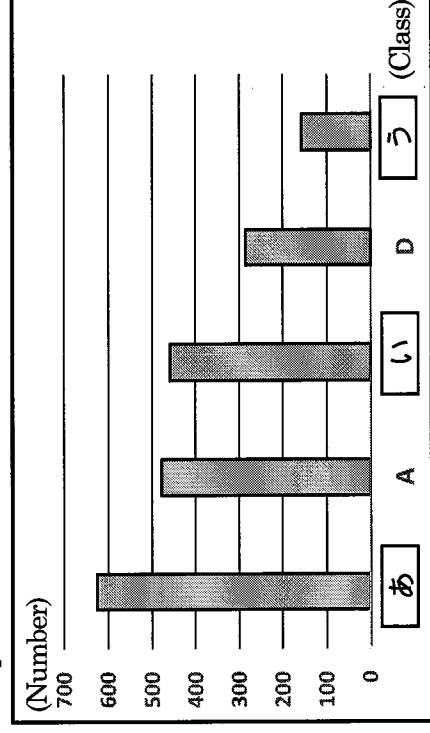


- 1** この問題は、放送を用いて行います。図書委員会の広報紙が、グラフ (Graph) 1, 2 を用いて話し合いをしています。内容を聞いて、設問に答えなさい。設問には内容に関してあなたの考えを表現する問題も含まれます。英文は二回読まれます。

Graph 1



Graph 2



- ① 読み上げられた Graph 1 のタイトル (title) は何ですか。ア, イ に指定された語数の英語を入れなさい。

ア (3語) did the students イ (4語) at the school library from 2015 to 2017?

- ② Graph 1 において, X に当てはまる学年として適切なものを, 次のア〜ウから一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

ア the first-year イ the second-year ウ the third-year

- ③ Graph 2 において, あ-い-うに入るクラスの組み合わせとして最も適切なものを, 次の1〜6から一つ選び, 番号で答えなさい。

1 B - C - E 2 C - B - E 3 E - B - C

4 B - E - C 5 C - E - B 6 E - C - B

- ④ A 組の貸し出し数が多かった理由を, 日本語で答えなさい。

- ⑤ あなたがこの話し合いに参加した図書委員だとしたら, 今回の議題 (topic) に対してどのような提案をしますか。具体的な提案を二つ考え, 解答欄の書き出しに続くように, それぞれ20語程度の英語で表現しなさい。2文以上になってもかまいません。「,」「,」「,」などの符号は語数には入れません。また, 「don't」などの短縮形は1語とし, 書き出しの「Let's」も語数に含まれます。

- 2** 日本の中学生 Mari が留学生の Lisa を訪問し, 右の真鍮製の頭像 (brass head) に関する話をしています。会話を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Mari : What is the picture? It's very beautiful.

Lisa : It is, really. This is a brass head which was made around 1400, and it is now in the British Museum in London.

Mari : Was it made in Greece, or in another European country?

Lisa : No, it wasn't. Any other ideas?

Mari : In India? Or, maybe in China, because it looks like a sculpture from China.

Lisa : No. I'll draw a map for you. Look at this. London, Greece, and Egypt in Africa. The head was made in Nigeria, ... right here.

Mari : Nigeria! In Africa? Really?

Lisa : You are surprised to learn its origin. It is very interesting. (1) _____

Mari : Ah, ... because ... the sculpture looks very different from popular African art, maybe.

Lisa : Western people who found this sculpture for the first time thought just like you about 80 years ago. You know, the sculpture is highly valuable art. The Western people did not believe it was made by African people. They thought some Europeans, such as people in ancient Greece, made it. Ancient Greece had a very advanced civilization. However, later the world found that this sculpture and some others found at the same time were made by people living in Nigeria in the 15th century, in a city called Ife. They were made before Europeans arrived there.

Mari : I see. I made the same mistake that Western people made about 80 years ago.

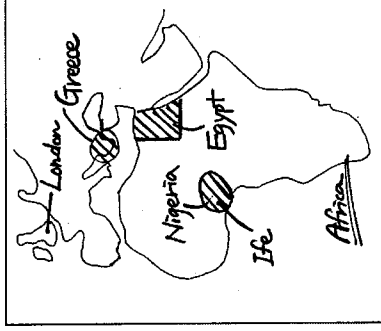
Lisa : Yes, and why did you make (2) the same mistake?

Mari : Because I believed that something good or advanced was always from Western countries. Now I know that was a big mistake.

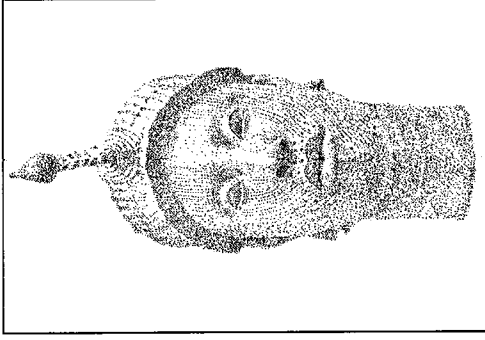
Lisa : Right. Also, the world history we usually learn is mainly written from the view of Western people, I think. Mari, you have studied world history, but do you know much about African cultures or civilizations?

Mari : No, I don't think so. I know only a little about the ancient civilizations in Egypt.

Map drawn by Lisa



【The Ife Head】



英 (3)

Lisa : I want to know about the history of the whole world, not Western history only. This brass head and some others were very new findings, and they have helped researchers to study about Africa. The researchers will find more historical facts about Africa, and I hope they will be in our history books in the future. I hear that (3)people in Nigeria are very happy to know that those findings show there was an advanced civilization in their country.

Mari : This sculpture has made me interested in African history, people, and their lives. Oh, did you say that it is in the British Museum in London? I think people in Nigeria surely want it back in their own country, if they are very proud of it. Should it be in London?

Lisa : That's a good question. The same problems are discussed all over the world. Some say that those valuable objects should be home because they are treasures of the country, but others say that they should be in famous museums, like the British Museum, because .

Mari : I see. It's a difficult question to answer. I'll keep checking on this topic, get more information, and try to broaden my view. Now I know that it is very important to look at things from different points of view.

Lisa : (4)That is one of the most important things when you live in this globalized world. By the way, have you thought about civilizations that had no written language? The civilization in *Ifé* was one of them. Language helps us to know about ancient civilizations. However, if we want to tell the history of the whole world, we cannot do it through written language alone, because only some of the world has had writing and most of the world has not. History is written not only in words. It is also recorded in things. い . I can hear the voices of history in a museum. So, I love visiting a museum and seeing the objects there.

Mari : Sounds interesting. Can I join your next visit to a museum?

Lisa : Sure!

注) European ヨーロッパの (人) sculpture 像 origin 起源 Western 西洋の highly valuable art 高い価値のある美術品 ancient 古代の advanced 進んだ civilization 文明 view 見解 whole すべて of the findings 発見物 researcher 研究者 historical 歴史上の surely きっと discuss ～を議論する object 物 treasure 宝物 broaden ～を広げる globalized world 国際社会 alone ただ～だけ record ～を記録する voice 声

① 下線部 (1) に最も当てはまる文を次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Why is it so interesting? イ Why are you so surprised?

ウ Why was it made in Africa? エ Why has African art changed so much?

② 下線部 (2) はどのような思い違いですか。Mari ががした思い違いの具体的な内容を、その原因も含めて、50 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。ただし、「,」「。」も 1 文字と数えます。(以下の字数制限のある場合も同様とする。)

③ 下線部 (3) の理由を 30 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

④ あ に当てはまらないものを、次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア visitors from all over the world are able to learn about cultures that they don't know very well

イ workers at the museums are not interested in objects made in foreign countries

ウ people who visit those famous museums feel the differences between cultures

エ researchers can study many valuable objects in the world more easily

⑤ 下線部 (4) が指す部分を英語で抜き出して、最初と最後のそれぞれ 2 語を答えなさい。「,」「.」の符号は語数には入れません。

⑥ い に内容上最も当てはまるものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Language speaks イ I can speak ウ People speak エ Things speak

⑦ 会話文の内容と一致するものを、次のア～オから二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア The sculpture was found in Nigeria by Western people, and it is now in London.

イ Mari doesn't like world history, so she doesn't know much about it.

ウ Lisa believes that researchers will find more historical facts about Africa in the future.

エ Researchers know many facts about the ancient civilization in *Ifé* because they were written in words.

オ Mari and Lisa will go to a museum to learn the history of African languages.

3 英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

What is sleep? A lot of people are interested in sleep and want to know more about it. Scientists study sleep to answer the people's questions.

Do animals need to sleep? (A) Migrant birds, maybe. You may believe that they can fly for many days without sleeping. But some scientists say that half of the brain sleeps, while the other half of the brain is awake. Dolphins sleep (1)like this. So, animals need to sleep.

What happens when animals don't sleep? A scientist did an experiment. He stopped a rat from sleeping. When the rat looked sleepy, he woke it. After about a week, the scientist found the animal was angry and its body temperature dropped. It ate more than usual but lost weight. After about 17 days, it died. Because a rat lives for about 16 days without eating anything, (2) [is / say / eating / sleeping / as / we / important / can / that]. Animals need to sleep to live.

Then, why do animals sleep? Let's think about humans. (B) Some people in Africa don't have artificial lights, and after sunset it becomes dark around them. But they sleep for about seven hours like Japanese people. Japanese people have artificial lights at home, and it doesn't get dark even after sunset. So we can't say we sleep because it is dark.

(C) Our brain is working hard when we are sleeping, some scientists say. We have REM sleep and Non-REM sleep, and REM sleep helps the development of our brain. Our brain gets a lot of information while we are awake. Some scientists believe that during REM sleep our brain keeps important information and throws away information that is not important. They say sleep helps our memories. In fact, (あ) have longer REM sleep than (い). This is because they have something new to learn every day and they have more to memorize than adults. Also, people who do not get enough sleep may make more mistakes. In one experiment, after learning how to do puzzles, people without REM sleep made 40 to 50% more mistakes the next day. This is a link between sleep and the brain. We can see that we sleep for our brain.

Now, here is another question. (D) There is research on this topic. On weekends many people get up later and sleep longer than on weekdays. A group of researchers asked some questions to the students who get up more than two hours later than usual on Sundays. More than 70% of them answered that they felt sleepy or tired on the next morning, on Monday. Sleeping too long may make people tired.

Do you sleep longer on weekends? (3)先週の土曜日は何時に寝ましたか。 Have you thought about your sleep? Sleep is very important for your daily life. Have a "good" sleep tonight.

注) migrant bird 渡り鳥 may～～かもしれない brain 脳 awake 起きている dolphin イルカ experiment 実験 rat ネズミ woke～～を起こした body temperature 体温 drop 低下する than usual いつもより lose weight 体重を落とす humans 人間 artificial light 人工の光 sunset 日没 development 発達 throw away～～を捨てる memory 記憶 in fact 実際 memorize～～を記憶する adult 大人 puzzle パズル link 関係 research 研究 weekday 平日 daily life 日常生活

- ① 下線部 (1) はどのような状態ですか。具体的に日本語で答えなさい。
 ② 下線部 (2) の【 】内の語を適切な意味になるように並べ替えなさい。解答欄には【 】内の英語のみ記入すること。
 ③ (あ), (い) に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものを, 次の1～4から一つ選び, 番号で答えなさい。

- 1 (あ) animals (い) humans 2 (あ) babies (い) dolphins
 3 (あ) children (い) adults 4 (あ) adults (い) children

④ 下線部 (3) の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

- ⑤ (A)～(D) に最も当てはまる文を, 次のア～カからそれぞれ一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。ただし, 同じ記号は繰り返し使ってはいけません。

- ア Can you think of an animal that doesn't sleep?
 イ Do people sleep because it is dark?
 ウ Is a longer sleep always better for people?
 エ What is the animal that sleeps the longest?
 オ So, why do people sleep?
 カ Do many scientists like to play puzzles?