

英 語 (45分)

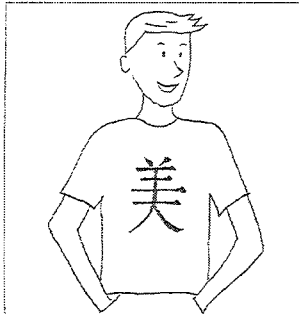
1 この問題は聞き取り検査です。放送を聞いて問いに答えなさい。

休暇を利用してアメリカから日本を訪れている観光客 (tourist) の Bob と、日本の中学生の Aki が話しています。その会話文が2回読まれるのを聞いて ① ~ ③ に答えなさい。

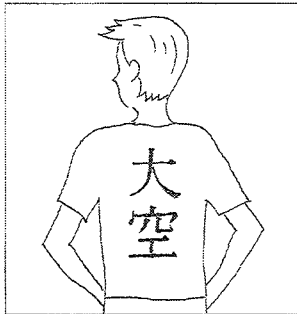
① 次の質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、次のア~エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

What kind of T-shirt did Bob buy at a gift shop?

ア



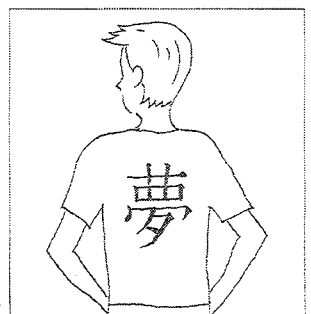
イ



ウ



エ



② 聞き取った会話文の内容と一致する英文となるように ( ) に英語1語を入れなさい。ただし、示されてある文字で始まる語を答えること。

(1) Aki thinks that a lot of foreign tourists want to enjoy sightseeing, Japanese food and ( s ) when they visit Japan.

(2) Some foreign tourists are ( e ) to join a local festival at a village though it is not very famous.

③ 次の英文の中から、聞き取った会話文の内容に一致するものを次のア~エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Foreign tourists are only interested in famous places in Japan like Kyoto and Tokyo.

イ For the people from foreign countries, it is difficult to practice *zazen* early in the morning.

ウ Other tourists' blogs on the Internet are helpful to get information about Japanese pop culture.

エ Most of the visitors to Japan are interested in the same things about Japan.

2 次の案内文は、Emiの高校の英語クラブが主催する取り組みの参加者を募集するためのものです。①、②に答えなさい。

**海外の人と英語で話してみよう!!**  
【英語クラブ 主催】

私たち英語クラブは、オーストラリアに住む一人暮らしの高齢者の方々と、インターネットを用いて会話ができる機会を作りました。あなたも学校で学んだ英語を使って海外の人と英語で話してみませんか?

参加を希望する人、詳細を知りたい人は、英語クラブまでお問い合わせください。

① Emiの高校に交換留学生として来ている Ben が、この案内文を見ながら英語クラブの部員である Emi と話をしています。次の会話文の [ ] に当てはまる英語(複数語)を書いて会話文を完成しなさい。

Ben: Emi, I can't understand what this paper says. Tell me about it.

Emi: OK. We will give the students a chance to [ ] who live alone in Australia on the Internet. If you want to join this program or need more information, please ask us, the English club.

Ben: Sounds good! Emi, are you going to join it?

Emi: Yes, of course.

② あなたがこの企画に参加するとしたら、どんなことを話しますか。その内容を50語程度の英語で書きなさい。ただし、「,」「.」「"」「'」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語とします。

3 交換留学生の Bryan が、日本の中学生 Maiko の家を訪問し、ビーチマネー (Beach Money) に関する話をしています。会話文を読んで ① ~ ⑥ に答えなさい。

Bryan: These stones in the bottle are very beautiful.

Maiko: They are not stones. They are glass pieces I picked up on the beach near here. They are called Beach Money.

Bryan: Money?

Maiko: Yes. They were originally broken parts of glass bottles or other things made of glass. While they were rolling in the sea or on the seashore, they became round. Would you like to touch some of them? Here you are.

Bryan: They feel really smooth.

Maiko: Only some of the glass pieces can be Beach Money. Beach Money should be round enough and larger than 3 cm.

Bryan: Why do you call them Beach Money?

Maiko: Because we can use them as money at some shops. I have used Beach Money many times at my uncle's coffee shop in this

town.

Bryan: How much is one glass piece worth?

Maiko: It is decided by its . When it is white or brown, it is about 30 yen. A blue or a green one is 50 yen. And when you find a rare one in red or yellow, you are lucky. It's maybe 200 yen!

Bryan: Really? I think the idea of Beach Money is very interesting.

Maiko: It began when some shop owners wanted to clean the beach. When they picked up the litter on the beach, they found some small glass pieces. Though they were beautiful, the owners didn't want them to be on the beach. They hoped to remove such artificial things from the beach with the help of the visitors to the beach. Now they also hope people will realize the importance of protecting the environment through this project. In fact, when I walk on the beach to look for Beach Money, I also pick up the litter.

Bryan: What happens to the glass pieces after they are used as money?

Maiko: I don't know. I have never thought about it. I will ask my uncle. I'm sure he knows because he has accepted a lot of Beach Money.

Bryan: I have some ideas. How about selling the glass pieces at each shop to the people who want to buy them? They are very beautiful, so some people will use them on craftwork. I have another idea. Why don't you give the glass pieces to some elementary schools and ask the students to make works of art with them? If you display the art works on the streets or near the beaches, they will make people happy. Then people will know more about Beach Money.

Maiko: What good ideas! I will tell my uncle.

Bryan: I understand that Beach Money is a good project.

Maiko: No, there aren't many now, but my uncle says that Beach Money is becoming more popular little by little. Now, there are some shops which accept it even in Hawaii!

Bryan: Wow, it is surprising. I'd like to search the beaches myself.

Maiko: OK. Let's go!

注) originally 元々は roll 転がる seashore 浜辺 round 角が取れて丸い smooth 滑らかな worth 値打ちがある rare 珍しい  
shop owner 店主 litter ごみ artificial 人工の in fact 実際 craftwork 工作 work of art 美術作品 display ~ ~を展示する

①  (A) に最も当てはまる英語 1 語を入れなさい。

②  (B), (D) に最も当てはまる文を, 次のア~ウからそれぞれ一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (B) ア How did the Beach Money project start?
- イ When did you pick up these glass pieces?
- ウ Who wanted to clean the beach?

- (D) ア Shall we go to an elementary school near here?
- イ Do you know any nice shops in this town?
- ウ Will you show me how to find Beach Money?

③ 海岸で拾ったガラス片が Beach Money として使える条件は, 「角が取れて丸いこと」のほかにもどのようなことか, 日本語で説明しなさい。

④ 二重線部 some ideas の具体例を二つ, それぞれ日本語で書きなさい。

⑤ 会話の流れに合うように,  (C) に 5 語以上の適当な英文を書きなさい。ただし, 符号は語数には入れず, 短縮形は 1 語とします。

⑥ 会話文の内容と一致するものを, 次のア~エから一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ア Maiko has used Beach Money instead of real money at her uncle's shop.
- イ The shop owners who started the project wanted more people to visit their town.
- ウ Beach Money is usually made by people who enjoy making craftwork with natural things.
- エ Maiko asked Bryan how to make Beach Money to make herself rich.

**4** 英文を読んで ① ~ ⑦ に答えなさい。

What are important things when you talk to someone? Easy words and phrases? A clear voice? A polite way of speaking? Interesting topics? Of course those things are all very important, but there are more important factors in communication outside of language. Most of you can guess what  from their facial expressions, tones of voice and behavior. You can even realize how they feel.

Babies can also guess such things. In 1975, a scientist did (1) one interesting experiment. It showed how babies received information from others. The experiment was done like this.

There are a mother and her baby in a room. At first, they are smiling at each other. The baby looks comfortable with his kind mother. He is too young to say a word, but his voice shows that he is very happy. Three minutes later, the mother suddenly stops smiling. She doesn't speak a word to her baby. She is just looking at her baby silently. The baby wants to continue interaction with

his mother, so he tries to draw her attention to himself again and again. But the mother never smiles or shows any kind of facial expression. Soon the baby begins to look away from his mother. At last, the baby begins to cry and moves away from his mother.

The baby doesn't know any language or rules of communication, but he can feel that something is wrong with his mother. It means that the baby knows how the person in front of him feels about him. Something outside language tells this to him. In fact, it is common to all the people in the world, though their languages and cultures are different.

We have two kinds of communication: "verbal communication" and "(2) non-verbal communication." Verbal communication is the communication by words. Non-verbal communication is the communication without words. The speaker's facial expressions and behavior are part of non-verbal communication. It is very important because it often has a great influence on the listener's first impression. As you can see from the experiment of a mother and a baby, people can do non-verbal communication from birth.

If you talk to someone with nice and suitable non-verbal communication, you will become closer to them. Some psychologists have discovered that (3) two people who are good friends or a close couple often behave in a similar way. Most of the time, the similarities will be found in a little part of their behavior when they are listening and talking to each other. When one person does the same thing as the other person, they both aren't aware of it. For example, there are a young lady and her boyfriend sitting at a table in the cafe, and they love each other. They are talking and having a cup of coffee for more than thirty minutes. If you watch them carefully, you will find that when the lady rests her elbows on the table, her boyfriend does the same as she does. When he picks up his cup to his mouth, then she drinks coffee, too. Some of you also have seen such a kind of scene.

When people communicate with others, their behavior and actions are kinds of non-verbal communication. If they have several similarities in their behavior,  (B) with each other. Some psychologists give an interesting report. They say that when you talk with someone, you should try to copy their behavior while you are talking. Then you can be more friendly with them.

Today, e-mail and other kinds of SNS have become popular, and  (C) only by words on screen much more often than before. Then they sometimes (4) miss some important information which is usually conveyed by non-verbal communication. E-mail is seemingly an easy way of communication, but it is really the most difficult way of communication. If you want to tell (5) [who / important / is / something / to someone] important to you, you should meet and tell him or her directly.

注) phrase 言い回し polite 礼儀正しい factor 要因 facial expression 表情 tone 口調 behavior ふるまい (動詞形は behave) interaction ふれあい  
draw one's attention (人の) 注意を引く common to ~ ~に共通である impression 印象 suitable ふさわしい psychologist 心理学者 similarity 類似点  
aware of ~ ~に気付いている rest one's elbows ひじを置く convey ~ ~を伝える seemingly 一見すると

① 次の(a)~(e)は、下線部 (1) の実験 (experiment) について説明したものです。(b)と(e)の  に当てはまる説明を、それぞれ20~30字の日本語で答えなさい。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。)

- (a) 部屋の中に母親と赤ん坊がいて、お互いにほほえみ合っている。
- (b) 3分後、母親は、
- (c) 赤ん坊は、母親の注意を引こうとする。
- (d) 母親は、顔に表情を表さない。
- (e) 赤ん坊は、

② 筆者はなぜ下線部 (2) が重要であると言っているか。日本語で説明しなさい。

③ 本文中に書かれている下線部 (3) の具体例のうちの一つを、次の書き出しに続けて [  ] に30字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

恋人同士がカフェで話しているとき、 [  ] ということ。

④ miss という語を辞書で調べると、次のような説明が書かれていた。下線部 (4) の miss の意味に最も近いものを、次のア~オから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア (狙ったもの) を捕りそこなう                      イ (会合・学校など) を欠席する                      ウ (話・物など) を聞き逃す、見落とす
- エ (要点など) を理解しない                              オ (人・物) がいないので寂しく思う、なくて困る

⑤ 下線部 (5) の【  】内の語(句)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。

⑥ 本文中の  (A) ~ (C) にそれぞれ最も当てはまる英語を、次のア~エからそれぞれ一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号は一度しか選んではいけません。

- ア you don't say what you really mean
- イ other people want to say
- ウ people communicate with their friends and family members
- エ they feel a closer friendship or love

⑦ 本文の内容と一致しているものを、次のア~オから二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Choosing interesting topics is the most important thing when you talk with others if you want to be more friendly with them.
- イ Though babies can't speak, they are able to understand what other people want to say by listening to their words.
- ウ Today, non-verbal communication has become more popular than before because of e-mail and other kinds of SNS.
- エ Communicating with others only by words on screen is sometimes not enough to convey real feelings or important things.
- オ If you want to be more friendly with someone, copying their behavior while you are talking to each other is maybe a good idea.