

1 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Can we help? Do we leave the answers to \*politicians and scientists, or can you or I change things?

Some people help ( あ ) important ways. \*Jane Goodall arrived at \*Lake Tanganyika, in East Africa, when she was twenty-six years old. She wanted to learn about chimpanzees. ( い ) first, the chimpanzees ran ( う ) when they saw her. But after some time they began to come near her. She gave them names. She watched them and wrote about them. She taught other scientists about them. Then she helped to protect chimpanzees and their areas.

\*Dian Fossey went to Central Africa because she was ( ① ) in mountain gorillas. Mountain gorillas are big animals with long arms and long black hair. Scientists did not know about them before 1902. They only live in two places, and there are only about 700 of them in the world. Dian worked with gorillas in \*Rwanda and after some time she understood them very well. But \*hunters killed gorillas because they got a lot of 【 A 】 for their heads and hands. When hunters killed one young gorilla called Digit, Dian was very ( ② ) . She talked to a lot of people about the animals and money came to her from many countries for their \*protection. She started the \*Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund. (ア) When you ( a ) money to the fund, you ( b ) a photo of "your" gorilla, and the fund ( c ) the money to ( d ) the mountain gorillas. Dian became very ( ③ ) after she wrote her book \**Gorillas in the Mist*. The book was made ( え ) a movie. Dian died in 1985. But Dian's work helped the gorillas, and now the number of mountain gorillas is slowly going ( お ) .

We cannot all go to 【 B 】 , so what can we do? We can stay at home and give money. We can work for the protection of animals from our homes. There are animal \*charities in every country, and they need help. The \*World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has offices in more than 50 countries. You can give money or buy from their shops. You can learn about animals that are nearly \*extinct. Then you can write to politicians and tell other people about the problem.

You can also make changes to your life. (イ) [ you, how, that, tells, to, do, the WWF]. \*Pollution is killing animals, and a lot of pollution comes from cars, ships, and planes. So can you walk to work or school, or go by bicycle? Or can other people go with you in your car and leave their cars at home? Think about your food, too. Do you eat a lot of meat? People cut down trees because they need a lot of land for their cows. You can change and eat other food. Then think about other problems in your country. Do hunters kill animals in danger? How can politicians stop them? You can write letters or talk to other people about these problems.

(ウ) ( a ) people can make ( b ) changes to the world, but ( c ) changes by ( d ) people help. And your money can protect animals now, before they are extinct.

politician : 政治家 Jane Goodall : ジェーン・グドール(人名)

Lake Tanganyika : タンガニーカ湖 Dian Fossey : ダイアン・フォッシー(人名)

Rwanda : ルワンダ(国名) hunter : 猟師 protection : 保護

Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund : ダイアン・フォッシーゴリラ基金

*Gorillas in the Mist* : 『愛は霧のかなたに』(映画タイトル) charity : チャリティー(慈善事業)

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) : 世界自然保護基金 extinct : 絶滅した pollution : 汚染

1. ( あ ) ~ ( お ) に入れるべき最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、答えなさい。文頭に  
来る場合も小文字にしてあります。

at, away, in, into, up

2. 【 A 】、【 B 】に入れるべき最も適切な語をそれぞれ本文中より抜き出して、答えなさい。

3. < ① > ~ < ③ > に入れるべき最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、答えなさい。

angry, famous, kind, interested

4. 下線部(ア)にある、( a ) ~ ( d ) に入れるべき最も適切な語を選び、数字で答えなさい。

(1) send (2) help (3) uses (4) get

5. 下線部(イ)が「WWF がそのやり方をあなたに教えてください」という意味になるように並べ  
かえなさい。文頭に来る場合も小文字にしてあります。

6. 下線部(ウ)にある、( a ) ~ ( d ) に入れるべき最も適切な語を選び、数字で答えなさい。  
文頭に来る場合も小文字にしてあります。

(1) many (2) not many (3) big (4) small

7. 本文の内容に合っているものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

A: We should eat more meat to save gorillas.

B: Cars, ships and planes are making a lot of pollution.

C: It is good to go to work by car.

D: People cut down trees to save animals.

2 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

“Good night, John.”

“Good night, Lynn.”

Lynn kissed her boyfriend and said good night. They were very ( あ ) together. What was the problem, then? Both of them wanted to \*get married, but John was ( い ).

Sometimes Lynn and John talked about getting married. “Let’s get married in June,” Lynn said.

“June?” John asked. “This June? Let’s ( う ) a little longer.”

Lynn waited and waited.

Suddenly Lynn had an idea.

Lynn called John’s parents. “I need your help,” Lynn told (ア) them. “Let’s plan a \*wedding for John and (イ) me. It will be this Saturday. Please invite your family. But don’t ( え ) John about the wedding.”

Next, Lynn called Bob, John’s best friend. “(ウ) I need your help,” Lynn told Bob. “Call John and say that (エ)you are getting married this Saturday. Invite (オ)him to your wedding.”

On Saturday John put on his best \*suit. Then he went to the \*church by car. He walked into the church and ( お ) around. He saw his friend Bob. He saw Lynn. Then he saw his parents, \*relatives, and friends. He saw Lynn’s family and friends. Suddenly John understood. This was not Bob’s wedding. It was John’s.

John was ( か ), but he didn’t run away. Twenty minutes later John and Lynn ( き ) husband and wife.

get married:結婚する wedding:結婚式 suit:スーツ church:教会 relatives:親戚

1. ( あ ) ~ ( き ) に入れるべき最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、答えなさい。

became, afraid, tell, wait, looked, happy, surprised

2. 下線部 (ア) ~ (オ) が指している人物を本文中より抜き出して、英語で答えなさい。答えは 2 語以上になる場合もあります。

3. 本文の内容に合っているものを一つ選び、数字で答えなさい。

1. Lynn は John の親友の両親に助けを求めた。
2. Lynn と John の結婚式は教会で土曜日に行われた。
3. John は Bob に腹を立て、結婚式の場から逃げ出してしまった。
4. Bob は Lynn に頼まれて、彼女と結婚した。



5 次の日本語の内容を表すように[ ]内の語(句)を並べかえ、( ① )、( ② )に当てはまる語(句)を答えなさい。文頭に来る語(句)も小文字になっている場合があります。

1. 休暇中に私の犬の世話をしてもらえますか。

( ) ( ① ) ( ) ( ② ) ( ) ( ) ( ) my vacation?

[ will, my dog, care, you, of, during, take ] my vacation?

2. オーストラリアに留学することを楽しみにしています。

( ) ( ) ( ① ) ( ) ( ② ) ( ) to Australia to study.

[ going, looking, to, I, forward, am ] to Australia to study.

3. これは私が昨日買った時計です。

This is ( ) ( ① ) ( ) ( ② ) ( ).

This is [ the, yesterday, watch, bought, I ].

4. 私は全ての教科の中で英語が一番好きです。

( ) ( ) ( ) ( ① ) ( ) ( ② ) ( ) the subjects.

[ best, the, like, all, English, I, of ] the subjects.

5. その公園で遊んでいる男の子は私の弟です。

( ) ( ) ( ① ) ( ) ( ② ) my brother.

[ in, playing, the boy, the park, is ] my brother.

6 次の単語において、一番強く発音する部分を記号で答えなさい。

1. six-teen

アイ

2. mu-si-cian

アイウ

3. un-der-stand

アイウ

4. yes-ter-day

アイウ

# 英 語 (解答用紙)

1

あ	い	う	え	お
---	---	---	---	---

2

A	B
---	---

3

①	②	③
---	---	---

4

(a	)(b	)(c	)(d	)
----	-----	-----	-----	---

5

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6

(a	)(b	)(c	)(d	)	7	
----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	--

2

1

あ	い	う	え
お	か	き	

2

ア	イ	ウ
エ	オ	

3

--

3

1

--	--	--

2

--	--	--

3

--	--	--

4

1	2	3
---	---	---

5

1 ①	②	2 ①	②
3 ①	②	4 ①	②
5 ①	②		

6

1	2	3	4
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受 験 番 号					
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⑪

## 英 語

受 験 番 号					
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※ここには何も書きこまないこと。

⑪

1	2	3	4	5

# 英 語 (解答用紙)

1 1 あ in      い At      う away      え into      お up

2 A money      B Africa

3 ① interested      ② angry      ③ famous

4 (a 1 ) (b 4 ) (c 3 ) (d 2 )

5 The WWF tells you how to do that .

6 (a 2 ) (b 3 ) (c 4 ) (d 1 )      7 B

@2x10  
20

@3x4  
12

2 1 あ happy      い afraid      う wait      え tell  
お looked      か surprised      き became

2 ア John's parents      イ Lynn      ウ Lynn  
エ Bob      オ John

@2x12  
24

3 2

3 1 have      2 has      lost      3 So      that

4 1 ア      2 エ      3 ア

5 1① you      ② care      2① looking      ② to  
3① watch      ② bought      4① the      ② of  
5① in      ② is

@3x12  
36

6 1 イ      2 イ      3 ウ      4 ア

@2x4  
8

受 験 番 号					
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⑪

## 英 語

受 験 番 号					
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※ここには何も書きこまないこと。

⑫

1	2	3	4	5