

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。

- X : When are you going to () the book to the library, Pete?
Y : This afternoon.
A. think B. return C. build D. look
- Miki is very () in music. She takes piano lessons after school and wants to be a music teacher.
A. expected B. surprised C. worried D. interested
- X : I went to the new Indian restaurant yesterday.
Y : How was it?
X : The food was (). I liked it very much.
A. delicious B. glad C. nervous D. crowded
- X : It's important for us () volunteer work.
Y : Yes, I think so, too. I'd like to work at the hospital.
A. did B. to do C. do D. does
- X : Mr. Martin, I don't want to sing the song in front of everyone.
Y : Come on, Jack. Don't be so (). You can do it.
A. shy B. first C. round D. enough
- I met Robert's mother () the first time at his birthday party.
A. in B. over C. for D. under
- The math test wasn't very difficult, so most () the students did well.
A. at B. by C. of D. on
- Bill () excited when he saw snow this morning.
A. came B. went C. did D. got
- Ruth and Hazel talked () the phone until 11:30 p.m. last night.
A. for B. up C. in D. on
- My father sometimes buys a newspaper on his () to work.
A. line B. place C. way D. point
- Kumi has the () to get good grades, but she doesn't study hard enough.
A. wealth B. ability C. origin D. truth
- X : Ann, did you write () John's new address when he called?
Y : Yeah, Dad. It's on a piece of paper by the phone.
A. down B. through C. into D. along
- Margaret likes all types of music. She () enjoys Baroque music.
A. gradually B. especially C. directly D. exactly
- This morning Alex woke up late, so he had to run () from his house to school. He was very tired when he got there.
A. again and again B. one by one
C. every other day D. all the way

- Mary stood up and cheered when her favorite singer finally () on the stage at the concert.
A. stuck B. relied C. appeared D. spread
- When Tom put a frog in his little sister's bed, his mom () him by not letting him play video games for a month.
A. located B. replaced C. punished D. delayed
- The staff told Chris and Paul to be quiet, but they continued () to each other loudly.
A. talking B. talk C. talked D. have talked
- X : Mike, I hear your mother is a famous ().
Y : Well, she writes a lot of children's books, but I don't think she's really famous.
A. author B. officer C. manager D. passenger
- X : Do you play a lot of tennis?
Y : Yes, but not as () as my sister. She plays every day.
A. fast B. soon C. far D. much
- On my trip to Canada, I met an old college friend () at the airport. I was really surprised to see her after so many years.
A. in common B. on time C. by chance D. with care

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。

The man who had plenty

Once there was a family that was not rich and not poor. They lived in Ohio in a small country house. One night they all sat down for dinner, and there was a knock at the door. The father went to the door and opened it.

There stood an old man (21) tattered¹ clothes, with ripped² pants and missing buttons. He was carrying a basket full (22) vegetables. He asked the family (23) they wanted to buy some vegetables from him. They quickly did because they wanted him (24).

Over time, the family and the old man became friends. The man (25) vegetables to the family every week. They soon found (26) that he was almost blind and had cataracts³ on his eyes. But he was (27) friendly that they learned to look forward to his visits and started to enjoy his company.

One day as he was delivering the vegetables, he said, "I had the greatest blessing⁴ yesterday! I found a basket of clothes outside my house that someone had left for me.

The family, (28) that he needed clothes, said, " (29) wonderful!"

The old blind man said, "The most wonderful part is (30) I found another family that really needed the clothes."

(Adapted from *Chicken Soup for the Kid's Soul*, by Jack Canfield, et al.)

注 ¹tattered ぼろぼろの ²ripped 破れた
³cataract 白内障 ⁴blessing 恵み、恩恵

21. A. at B. in C. on
 22. A. for B. of C. with
 23. A. if B. though C. why
 24. A. leave B. leaving C. to leave
 25. A. bought B. brought C. caught
 26. A. on B. in C. out
 27. A. very B. so C. too
 28. A. know B. knew C. knowing
 29. A. How B. What C. Whether
 30. A. that B. which C. who

33. パラグラフ 3 によれば、
 A. イグアナは地上の植物しか食べない。
 B. イグアナは肉食である。
 C. 海藻を食べるイグアナが出てきた。
 D. イグアナは海水を飲んだ。

34. パラグラフ 4 によれば、
 A. 泳ぎを覚えたガラパゴス諸島のイグアナは生き延びた。
 B. もともとイグアナは泳ぎがじょうずだった。
 C. 泳ぎを覚えたイグアナはほとんどいなかった。
 D. どの島のイグアナも泳ぎを覚えた。

III 次の英文を読み、設問31～35に答えなさい。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。

Animal Adaptations

Animals can change the way they act to make it easier to live in their environments. This change is called adaptations. An adaptation may be learned. If an animal learns a new skill that keeps it alive, it will live longer than other animals like it. It will have more babies. The babies will have the same skills as the parents. (Paragraph 1)

During heavy rains in South America, big pieces of land floated down the rivers. The land carried animals like iguanas (lizards)¹. They drifted² right out to sea. After some time the pieces collided³ with a group of islands. They are called the Galapagos Islands. (Paragraph 2)

The iguanas that had drifted to the islands had to adapt to their new environments. Iguanas eat green plants. But they could not find enough to eat on land. They got very hungry. Then they saw that there were lots of green plants below the water. Some of the iguanas jumped into the water. They swam to the bottom. They ate the green plants. (Paragraph 3)

Only the iguanas that learned to swim got enough to eat. So those that didn't learn to swim died. Today, all of the iguanas living there can swim. It is the only place in the world with iguanas that know how to swim. It is the only place where they had to learn to swim in order to stay alive. (Paragraph 4)

(Adapted from *Nonfiction Reading Comprehension - Grade 3*, Teacher Created Resources, Inc., 2003)

注 ¹ iguana (lizard) イグアナ、とかげ ² drift 漂う ³ collide ぶつかる

31. パラグラフ 1 によれば、次の記述のうち正しいものはどれですか。
 A. 新たに獲得された能力は二代限りである。
 B. 新たな能力は遺伝しない。
 C. 新たな能力を獲得した動物は長生きする可能性がある。
 D. 新たな能力は長生きと関係がない。
32. パラグラフ 2 によれば、
 A. ガラパゴス諸島は、もともと海にあったものが移動した。
 B. 地上の土地が大雨で流されて海で群島とぶつかった。
 C. ガラパゴス諸島の人々はイグアナが大好きだった。
 D. イグアナは泳いで群島にたどり着いた。

35. この文章全体を通して述べられているのは次のどれですか。
 A. この話は努力しない人へのいましめである。
 B. この話は適者生存の実例である。
 C. この話はイグアナの魅力について述べたものである。
 D. この話はガラパゴス諸島の成立の経緯を述べたものである。

IV 次の英文を読み、設問36～40に答えなさい。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。

New study suggests that washing dishes by hand is healthier than using a dishwasher

Nobody likes doing the dishes, but it turns out that ⁽¹⁾ doing this boring task¹ might pay off in an unexpected way. According to a new study published in *the Journal of Pediatrics*², washing dishes by hand instead of using a dishwasher might prevent the development of allergies³. (Paragraph 1)

Researchers in Sweden surveyed the parents of 1,029 children ages 7 and 8. They discovered that children whose families hand-washed the dishes instead of using a machine were less likely to have allergies. (Paragraph 2)

Earlier research has shown that dishes washed by machine are cleaner than those washed by hand. So why would kids who eat off of slightly dirtier plates be better off when it comes to preventing allergies? One explanation is that kids develop allergies because their surroundings are actually too clean. (Paragraph 3)

Your immune system⁴ keeps you healthy by fighting germs⁵ like bacteria and viruses⁶. But when you have allergies, ⁽²⁾ it overreacts and tries to fight ordinary things like pollen⁷ or certain foods. Being exposed to germs, especially early in life, is good training for the immune system, says the lead author of the study, Dr. Bill Hesselmar of Queen Silvia Hospital in Sweden. (Paragraph 4)

This study shows that while using the dishwasher might be easier, ⁽³⁾ the old-fashioned method of cleaning up could be better for your health. (Paragraph 5)

(Adapted from <http://www.goodhealthcare.com.au/charts/healthy-eating-kids>, June 2016)

注 ¹ task 仕事 ² Pediatrics 小児科学
³ allergies アレルギー ⁴ immune system 免疫機構
⁵ germs 細菌 ⁶ viruses ウイルス
⁷ pollen 花粉

36. 下線部 (1) の内容を具体的に述べたものはどれですか。
- A. 新しい研究の結果が小児科学の学術誌に掲載されるかもしれない。
 - B. 手で行っていた作業を機械が代わりにやってくれる。
 - C. 手で皿洗いをすることがアレルギーの防止につながりうる。
 - D. 食器洗い機の改良がアレルギー研究の発展に寄与しうる。
37. パラグラフ 2 によると、スウェーデンの研究者の調査によって、何がわかりましたか。
- A. 食器洗い機を使うことで、家族のアレルギーを防ぐことができる。
 - B. 皿洗いの手伝いをさせることで、子供のアレルギーを防ぐことができる。
 - C. 皿を手で洗っている家庭では、親のアレルギーは子供に遺伝しにくい。
 - D. 皿を手で洗っている家庭の子供は、アレルギーになりにくい。
38. パラグラフ 3 によると、過去の研究でわかっていたのはどのようなことですか。
- A. 食器洗い機を使う方が手で洗うよりも、洗剤を多く使う。
 - B. 手で洗う方が食器洗い機を使うよりも、洗剤を多く使う。
 - C. 食器洗い機を使う方が手で洗うよりも、皿がきれいになる。
 - D. 手で洗う方が食器洗い機を使うよりも、皿がきれいになる。
39. 下線部 (2) "it" は何を指していますか。
- A. immune system
 - B. health
 - C. germ
 - D. allergy
40. 下線部 (3) "the old-fashioned method of cleaning up" とは何を意味していますか。
- A. 食器洗い機を使うこと
 - B. 手で食器を洗うこと
 - C. 洗剤を使わずに食器を洗うこと
 - D. 熱湯消毒により細菌を殺すこと