**1** There are four underlined words or phrases in the sentences below.　Choose the one word or phrase which is wrong.　Write the number which corresponds to your answer.
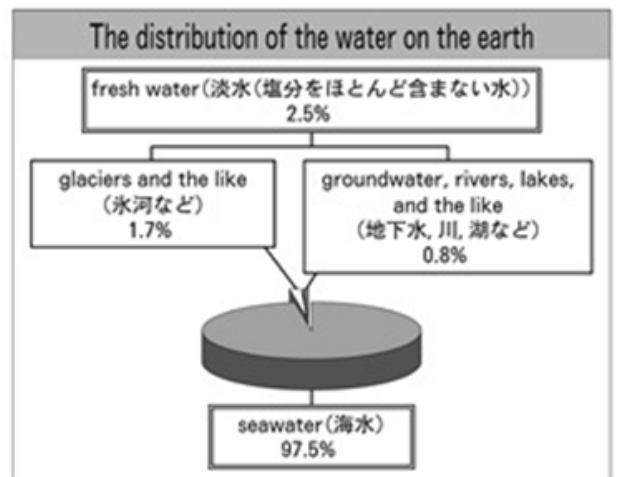
(1)　Some <u>of</u> the students in <u>their</u> school <u>was</u> given some useful books <u>to</u> study English.
　　　1.　of　　　　　　2.　their　　　　3.　was　　　　　4.　to

(2)　The <u>languages</u> <u>of speaking</u> in Canada <u>are</u> English <u>and</u> French.
　　　1.　languages　　2.　of speaking　　　3.　are　　　　　4.　and

(3)　My sister <u>wants</u> to see her old friends in Osaka, so <u>she is</u> going to visit <u>them</u> <u>during</u> she is staying there.
　　　1.　wants　　　　2.　she is　　　　3.　them　　　　　4.　during

(4)　<u>Since</u> I <u>was</u> eight years old, I <u>learn to</u> play the piano <u>for</u> ten years from one of my mother's friends.
　　　1.　Since　　　　2.　was　　　　3.　learn to　　　4.　for

(5)　My friend said, "One of <u>the best</u> ways to learn English <u>is to</u> watch movies in English and to <u>listening to</u> English in the movies very carefully."　<u>But I</u> don't think so.
　　　1.　the best　　　2.　is to　　　3.　listening to　　　4.　But I

**2**　Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.　Write the number which corresponds to your answer.

(1)　The child (　　　) in the park is my son.
　　　1.　play　　　　　2.　plays　　　　　3.　played　　　　　4.　playing

(2)　This shirt is a little too small.　May I have a bigger (　　　)?
　　　1.　another　　2.　one　　　　3.　other　　　4.　it

(3)　That building was the (　　　) in the city for many years.
　　　1.　most　　　　2.　bigger　　　　3.　more high　　4.　tallest

(4)　The nurse (　　　) at the hospital was very kind.
　　　1.　who took care of me　2.　took care of me　3.　she took care of me　4.　of me took care

(5)　Scientists do not know exactly (　　　　).
　　　1.　the first plant where was grown　　　　2.　was where the first plant grown
　　　3.　where the first plant was grown　　　　4.　where was the first plant grown

**3**　Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each sentence (1) and (2).　Write the number which corresponds to your answer.

　　The earth is called "the water planet".　They say that there is about 1,400,000,000 km³ of water on the earth.　｜A｜　About 97.5% of the water on the earth is seawater, and about 2.5% is fresh water.　｜B｜　But, more than half of the fresh water is in glaciers and the like. And, about 0.8% is groundwater, water in rivers, lakes, and the like.　｜C｜　The water we can use in easier ways is water in rivers, lakes, and the like.　But, ①it is about only 0.01% of all the water on the earth.　｜D｜　How many people on the earth are thinking about this fact when they are using water?



The distribution of the water on the earth

fresh water（淡水（塩分をほとんど含まない水））
2.5%

glaciers and the like
（氷河など）
1.7%

groundwater, rivers, lakes, and the like
（地下水, 川, 湖など）
0.8%

seawater（海水）
97.5%

（環境省「生活排水読本」により作成）

(1) The sentence "It is not easy for us to use groundwater." should be put in

　　1. ☐A☐.　　　2. ☐B☐.　　　3. ☐C☐.　　　4. ☐D☐.

(2) The word ①it refers to
　　　　1.　all the water on the earth.
　　　　2.　water in rivers, lakes, and the like.
　　　　3.　groundwater.
　　　　4.　seawater.


**4** **Put the following passages in the order that makes the most sense.　Write the number which corresponds to your answer.**

　　A.　　Also, they had rubber tires filled with air, and it made riding more comfortable.　Some of these bicycles were called Safety Bikes, because people didn't feel scared to ride them.　In the early 1900s, bicycles became very popular and were even called The Freedom Machine, because women could move around more easily on bikes.

　　B.　　In 1817, the first bicycle was made in Germany.　It was called the Walking Machine. It had two wheels of the same size, but it had no pedals. The rider moved by pushing his feet against the ground and then rolling forward.　The machine was made of wood and was heavy.

　　C.　　There were many people using bicycles for enjoyment and transportation.　Bicycles continued to be popular in Europe, but in America, more people started to use cars.

　　D.　　For a short time it was popular for men as a toy, but not useful for transportation.　But, by the end of the 1800s, bicycles became much more useful for both men and women as transportation.　Bicycles had brakes and their metal frames made them much lighter.

　　　　1.　C ⇒ D ⇒ B ⇒ A
　　　　2.　B ⇒ D ⇒ A ⇒ C
　　　　3.　C ⇒ B ⇒ D ⇒ A
　　　　4.　B ⇒ A ⇒ D ⇒ C

　（注）rubber tire　ゴムのタイヤ　　　safety　安全　　　wheel　車輪　　　pedal　ペダル
　　　　enjoyment　楽しみ　　　transportation　交通手段　　　brake　ブレーキ
　　　　metal frame　金属のフレーム


**5** **Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each sentence (1)〜(4).　Write the number which corresponds to your answer.**

　　Many Americans shake hands when they meet someone.　But to an American, the important things are the words and tone of voice.　In other cultures, a greeting is not a real greeting if there is no physical contact.　A handshake or a kiss is a way of showing respect.　And Asian greetings are different, too.　In most Asian cultures, there is no physical contact in a greeting.　Respect is shown by *not* touching the other person.
　　Maria, a high school student from Peru, used the "rules" of her own culture to understand Ms.

White, the host mother of her host family in the United States.  But she misunderstood her.  To Maria, Ms. White looked cold because in Maria's culture a woman who greets another woman without kissing her is cold.  But Ms. White was not cold by the rules of American culture: she gave a warm smile and asked friendly questions.  In Ms. White's culture, to kiss another woman when they meet for the first time looks very strange.

Greetings, like gestures, are examples of [1]nonverbal communication.  Some other examples are eye contact, ways of moving and touching.  Nonverbal communication is a very important part of conversation.  Some scientists believe that people pay more attention to body language than to spoken language.  For example, Maria thought Ms. White was cold even though her words were warm.

To understand what people from another culture really mean, and to communicate what you mean in another language, you must be aware of two things.  First, you must pay attention to your own nonverbal actions.  Second, learn the nonverbal ways of the other language.  But most people are not aware of their own nonverbal communication because it is a part of them and their natural way to act.  So to learn about another culture, you must watch carefully how the people act and how they react to you.  When you do so, you may learn more about your own culture and their culture, too.

（注）tone of voice　声の調子　　　physical contact　身体の接触　　　misunderstand　誤解する
　　　kiss　キスをする　　　even though 〜　たとえ〜だとしても　　　be aware of 〜　〜に気付く
　　　react　反応する

(1)　In most Asian cultures,
　　　1.　people should kiss when they meet for the first time.
　　　2.　respect is usually shown through physical contact with the other person.
　　　3.　handshakes are a common gesture when people greet new people.
　　　4.　touching each other is not the best way to greet new people.

(2)　Maria thought that Ms. White was cold when they met
　　　1.　because Ms. White didn't give her a kiss.
　　　2.　because Ms. White didn't smile after giving her a kiss.
　　　3.　because Ms. White's questions were too difficult to answer.
　　　4.　because Ms. White didn't ask her any questions.

(3)　In American culture, kissing when people meet for the first time
　　　1.　looks very friendly.　　　　2.　looks very natural.
　　　3.　looks very unusual.　　　　4.　looks very cold.

(4)　In this situation, the word [1]nonverbal means
　　　1.　carefully listening.
　　　2.　without using words.
　　　3.　showing respect.
　　　4.　greatly misunderstood.

(5)　Most people are not aware of their own nonverbal communication
　　　1.　because they are reacting in a natural way.
　　　2.　because they are talking about other people's actions.
　　　3.　because they are watching other people's gestures.
　　　4.　because they are paying attention to their own gestures.

**6** Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each blank in ①～③, and answer the question (4).　Write the number which corresponds to your answer.

　　Tom was twelve years old.　One day he was playing alone with a soccer ball.　The ball went into the street, and Tom ran for the ball.　Then, a car suddenly appeared and hit Tom.

　　An ambulance took Tom to the hospital.　The doctors at the hospital told Tom's parents, "Tom ____①____.　Maybe he will wake up tomorrow.　Maybe he will wake up next week.　Or maybe he will never wake up."

　　Every day Tom's parents visited him at the hospital.　They sat next to Tom's bed and talked to him.　But Tom never talked to them.　He ____②____.

　　One day Tom's father said, "Wake up, Tom.　Wake up and come home.　Come home and play with Peggy."　Peggy was Tom's dog.

　　When Tom's father said, "Peggy," Tom moved his arm.　"Peggy!" Tom's father said again.　Again, Tom moved his arm.

　　Tom's parents had an idea.　They told the nurses, "We want to bring Tom's dog to the hospital. Is it OK?"

　　"A dog in the hospital?" the nurses said.

　　The next day, Tom's parents brought Peggy to the hospital.　When they put Peggy on Tom's bed, she licked his face.　Then, Tom ____③____.

　　Tom's parents were happy because he woke up, but he still didn't say anything.　They brought Peggy to the hospital every day.　One day, Peggy jumped on Tom's bed and scratched Tom's arm. Tom said his first words; "Bad dog!"

　　After seven weeks Tom was well.　He left the hospital and went home with Peggy.

　（注）ambulance　救急車　　　　wake up　目がさめる　　　　lick　なめる
　　　　woke　wake の過去形　　　scratch　引っかく

(1)　①　1.　will get better soon
　　　　　2.　looked surprised by this accident
　　　　　3.　needed sleeping very much
　　　　　4.　is in serious condition

(2)　②　1.　forgot to say something to his parents
　　　　　2.　didn't listen to his parents
　　　　　3.　was just sleeping
　　　　　4.　made his parents happier

(3)　③　1.　was still sleeping and didn't move his arm
　　　　　2.　said that he wanted to stay at the hospital
　　　　　3.　opened his eyes and tried to touch the dog
　　　　　4.　asked Peggy to sleep with him in the bed

(4)　　　What is the best title of this passage?
　　　　　1.　The Job of a Nurse
　　　　　2.　The Power of Love
　　　　　3.　The Life in a Hospital
　　　　　4.　The Dangerous Dog

**7** Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each sentence (1)〜(5).

The dolphin is a big sea animal that is more intelligent than fish.   It also has a voice and talks very fast.   You may say, "I did not know that a dolphin could talk."   Many scientists have done tests on dolphins.   They want to know "Can man talk with dolphins?"

One scientist who has studied the dolphin for many years has found that dolphins talk to each other and can talk much faster than people.   Also dolphins can make noises like people.   They try to ①utter the same words that people do.   When dolphins make noises, all that we can hear is a high voice that sounds like a bird's.

How did the scientist know that dolphins sound like people?   He recorded a dolphin's voice on tape.   The words the scientist said to the dolphin were "one, two, three."   When the dolphin answered, the noise sounded like a bird's.   But when the tape was played at a very slow speed, the sounds made by the dolphin became lower sounds, and ②they sounded just like those of the scientist when he said "one, two, three."   The dolphin took the man's words and spoke them much faster than the man.   The scientist said the words were very clear.   Through this experience, the scientist found that dolphins can talk much faster than people.

Also, the dolphin has a system for finding its way without using its eyes.   It uses the system called "sonar."   The dolphin makes a high sound that goes far.   If the sound hits something, it comes back to the dolphin.   If the sound is weak, it means something the sound hit is far away.   If the dolphin goes closer, the sound becomes louder.   In this way, the dolphin can find food and its way in the black sea water without using its eyes.

Scientists use sonar on ships at sea.   By studying the sonar that dolphins have, the scientists will be able to make the sonar that is made by machines better.

（注）dolphin　イルカ　　　　　　　tape　テープ　　　　　　　sonar　水中音波探知機

(1)　The dolphin
    1.　is an intelligent animal which speaks in low sounds.
    2.　can find its way in the dark without making noises.
    3.　can talk like people by making noises.
    4.　has to communicate with others to survive.

(2)　In this situation, the word ①utter means
    1.　remember.　　2.　speak.　　　3.　find.　　　　4.　study.

(3)　When the dolphin makes a noise, it sounds like a bird's because
    1.　the way the scientist recorded on tape is for birds.
    2.　dolphins must make sounds that go far.
    3.　the noise the dolphin makes is too fast for people to hear.
    4.　the dolphin talks much faster than people.

(4)　In this situation, the sentence ②they sounded just like those of the scientist when he said "one, two, three." means that
    1.　they liked the sound the scientist made when he said "one, two, three."
    2.　the sounds they made were almost the same as the scientist's sounds.
    3.　the sounds they made were as loud as the scientist when he said "one, two, three."
    4.　they tried to count the numbers for the scientist.

(5)　The dolphin can catch food
    1.　by making a high sound to know the distance to the food.
    2.　by using its highly developed eyes to find the food in the dark water.

3.　by using the system called sonar which it learned from ships.
4.　by making a sound which travels faster in the dark sea water.

8　Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each sentence (1)～(4).　Write the number which corresponds to your answer.

　　There was a man who made very accurate maps – like maps we use now – a long time ago.　His name was *Inou Tadataka*.　*Inou Tadataka* was born in 1745.　When he became 50 years old, he went to *Edo* to study.　He learned how to survey and many other things.　He started to survey when he was 55 years old.　[A]　He needed a lot of time to visit many parts of Japan and survey in those parts.　He surveyed from 1800 to 1816.　Do you know how he surveyed?　[B]　I'll tell you about an interesting way he used to measure distances.
　　First, he measured the length of his one step.　Then, by knowing how many steps he needed to walk between two places, he could measure the distance between ①them.　[C]　How did he find his position?　At night, he found it by looking at stars in the sky with telescopes.　He did ②that to make the maps accurate.　He surveyed for many years, and he walked about 35,000km.　[D]　And each of them showed a different part of Japan and was as large as a *tatami*. At that time, it was very difficult to make accurate maps by surveying.　Many people think *Inou Tadataka* was great.

（注）accurate　正確な　　　　　　survey　調査する　　　　　measure　測る
　　　length　長さ　　　　　　　telescope　望遠鏡

(1)　The word ①them refers to
　　1.　many parts of Japan.
　　2.　many years needed to survey.
　　3.　two places.
　　4.　stars in the sky.

(2)　The word ②that refers to
　　1.　visiting many parts of Japan to survey in those parts.
　　2.　measuring the length of his one step.
　　3.　knowing how many steps he needed to walk between two places.
　　4.　finding his position by looking at stars in the sky with telescopes.

(3)　The sentence "He made 214 large maps by surveying." should be put in
　　1.　[A].　　　2.　[B].　　　3.　[C].　　　4.　[D].

(4)　The best title for this passage is
　　1.　The Best Ways to Make Clear Maps.
　　2.　*Inou Tadataka*, His Great Work.
　　3.　*Inou Tadataka* and the Telescopes.
　　4.　How to Know Distances.

9　In some high schools, students must wear their school uniforms.　In other high schools, they can decide what they want to wear.　Which of these two schools do you like better?　In English write your opinion and reasons.