

◆ 答えはすべて解答用紙に記入してください。

- I. JohnとYokoの短い会話があり、続いて会話の内容についての質問があります。質問の答えとしてふさわしいものをA～Dの中から一つ選び、記号で答えてください。まずはじめに練習をします。

例 John: You know, Yoko, our teacher's birthday is tomorrow. I think our class should give her a present.

Yoko: Yes, I do too. I think some roses would be nice.

Question: What does Yoko think the class should do for their teacher?

(以下の設問では会話文と質問文は書かれていません。)

そして問題用紙に、

- A. Give her a picture.
- B. Present her with a photograph.
- C. Give her some flowers.
- D. Have a party.

とあれば、会話の内容から考えて、質問の正しい答えとなるのはCですから、解答欄にCと書きます。朗読は1回、解答の時間も短いので、注意して聴いてください。それでは、始めます。

1.
  - A. Before she moved to France.
  - B. While she lived in France.
  - C. After she moved from France.
  - D. Until she was seven.
2.
  - A. None.
  - B. One.
  - C. Two.
  - D. Three.
3.
  - A. The same day they had this conversation.
  - B. The day after they had this conversation.
  - C. Two days after they had this conversation.
  - D. Three days after they had this conversation.
4.
  - A. She liked it at high school, but she doesn't play now.
  - B. She liked it at high school, and she plays when she can.
  - C. She liked it at high school, and she wants to start again.
  - D. She liked it at high school, but she doesn't like it now.
5.
  - A. She's just learned that John likes chocolate.
  - B. She's just learned that John has eaten too much chocolate.
  - C. She's just learned that John dislikes chocolate.
  - D. She's just learned that John is going to stop eating chocolate.
6.
  - A. To tell her that the shops are open.
  - B. To tell her that John will go shopping instead of her.
  - C. To tell her that John will take her to the shops.
  - D. To check if she is feeling okay.
7.
  - A. Because she wants him to eat it all.
  - B. Because she wants to know if it is tasty.
  - C. Because she wants it all if he doesn't want it.
  - D. Because she wants him to make more spaghetti.
8.
  - A. He has seen The Hobbit movie, but not read the book.
  - B. He has seen The Hobbit movie, and read the book.
  - C. He hasn't seen The Hobbit movie, or read the book.
  - D. He hasn't seen The Hobbit movie, but he's read the book.
9.
  - A. John wants a motorbike, and Yoko wants a car.
  - B. Yoko wants a motorbike, and John wants a car.
  - C. Yoko and John both want motorbikes.
  - D. Yoko and John both want cars.
10.
  - A. He likes it because of the photographs.
  - B. He likes it because it's easy to use.
  - C. He likes it because of the name.
  - D. He likes it because he's a great photographer.

II. 次の各文の（ ）に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをA～Dの中から一つ選び、記号で答えてください。

1. The thirsty runner asked the staff ( ) a bottle of water.  
A. to                    B. from                    C. for                    D. into
2. I'm sorry I couldn't catch that. What did you ( )?  
A. speak                B. say                    C. talk                    D. tell
3. My brother set up the new computer without ( ) at the manual.  
A. see                    B. look                    C. seeing                    D. looking
4. It's hard to choose one out of these great travel plans. I can't make up my ( ).  
A. mind                    B. idea                    C. heart                    D. feeling
5. This company makes jam with the strawberries ( ) by the local farmers.  
A. picked                B. were picked                C. have picked                D. have been picked
6. "How ( ) do you go to the library?" "Twice a week."  
A. much                    B. many                    C. soon                    D. often
7. If I were you, I ( ) the matter with the other team members.  
A. discuss                B. discussed                C. will discuss                D. would discuss
8. The volunteers worked hard in Brazil to ( ) the old forests.  
A. propose                B. provide                C. preserve                D. predict
9. Mr. Wilson's salary is too ( ) to support his family.  
A. low                    B. cheap                    C. inexpensive                D. priceless
10. The soccer players gathered fifty ( ) at the charity event next week.  
A. shoes of pairs to sell                B. pairs of shoes to sell  
C. shoes to sell pairs                D. to sell pairs of shoes

III. 次の文章を読んで、質問に答えてください。

Humans have been making music for thousands of years. We make music with instruments, our voices or simply by making rhythms with our hands. Every culture in the world has had some sort of music, which has been used for entertainment, religion or as a learning tool. However, it is only recently that we have begun to record our music, so it can be listened to again later.

For most of our history if you wanted to hear some music, you either had to make it yourself or find someone else who knew how to. From the 15<sup>th</sup> century, if you wanted to listen to the new popular songs you would go and buy the sheet music, with the notes printed on paper, then play it at home on the piano, guitar, or other instrument. But this all (\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_) at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the first mechanical sound recording devices were invented. Using these machines, music could be recorded and then played again at a different time for other people to listen to. This totally changed how music was made and distributed, leading to today's modern music industry. Sound/music recording can be divided into 4 main periods: The Acoustic Era (1877 – 1925), The Electrical Era (1925 – 1945), The Magnetic Era (1945 – 1975), The Digital Era (1975 – now).

In the acoustic era, music was recorded using mechanical devices that would record a song on a metal cylinder\* or metal disk. These metal disks would later be made of vinyl, a type of hard plastic, and are still popular today. In the early days the sound quality was not very good, but machines to play these disks slowly began to spread across the world for people to enjoy music in their own home.

However, it was the electrical era that really helped recorded music spread throughout the world with the use of the radio. New electrical technology, such as microphones, allowed music to be recorded and then improved and balanced. This led to the start of a new career, the audio engineer, whose job it was to make sure the music recorded was good quality. These recordings really began to be important from 1920, when entertainment radio stations first began to broadcast across Europe. This was the time when recorded sound and music also began to first be used in movies.

The next era began with the introduction of magnetic tapes after they were invented by the Germans in World War II. By the 1950s, magnetic tape became the (\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_) way that all radio and music companies would record their songs. This also led to the ability to record many tracks on one tape. From the 1970s onwards, magnetic tapes, like the eight track tape and the cassette tape became the main way of listening to music around the world. This was helped greatly with the introduction of portable cassette players, such as the Boombox and the Sony Walkman. These were much cheaper than the average home stereo system and meant that people could take their music with them when they left. Also, because you could record and re-record your own tape without the need for special equipment, people all around the world began to make their own personalised mix-tapes or even record their own original music. However, the magnetic tapes could break after long use, and they were also sensitive to heat and moisture which can cause them to deteriorate\* over time.

The fourth and current era, is the digital era. Just like in many other areas, sound recording technology has moved very fast over the past 30 years. Following the cassette tape came the Compact Disk, better known as the CD. The CD uses lasers and light to record high quality sound and music and can hold many more tracks than a tape could. CDs became the main way to record and sell music from the 1990s to early 2000s and are still popular today. Home computers allowed you to copy and make your own CDs too, and this (\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_) to digital music led to the creation of digital music players like the iPod. These players could hold hundreds of songs that you could copy from a CD or buy from the Internet and then just easily put them on to your player without needing to take any disks with you to play on them. However, this ease of copying digital music led to the problem of illegal music distribution. Anyone with a computer could copy the music from a CD and share with others, a problem that became much worse with the introduction of the Internet, where people could

illegally share music across the world. This remains a huge problem today, with the music industry losing billions of dollars each year due to illegal downloading.

Digital downloads of music have been popular since the mid 2000s, but recently they have been overtaken by streaming services. Streaming services, like Spotify, Apple and Amazon music, allow people to listen to music over the Internet without the user owning the audio files. These services provided a limited amount of music for free users or a lot more songs by paying a monthly fee. Using Amazon and Apple music, users can access over 50 million songs!

In just over 120 years, we have gone from metal disks that could only play one song and needed a huge, expensive machine to play, to streaming services that allow you to listen to almost every song in the world on your phone that you can carry around in your pocket. What will the next era for recorded music look like? What kind of \*futuristic technology will our children use to listen to their favourite songs? It will be exciting to find out!

\* cylinder 円柱

\* deteriorate 劣化する

\*futuristic 未来的

1. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, how could you listen to the newest popular song?

- A. Play it on a CD.
- B. Play it yourself at home using sheet music .
- C. Play it on a metal disk.
- D. Play it on a magnetic tape.

2. Which word would be most appropriate in ( \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_ )?

- A. challenged
- B. happened
- C. changed
- D. started

3. How many times has the way we mainly record music changed?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 6
- D. 1

4. What did the audio engineer do?

- A. Make the recording machines.
- B. Tune the instruments to make the music sound better.
- C. Decide what songs went on the radio.
- D. Improve the sound quality and make the music sound better.

5. Which word would be most appropriate in ( \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_ )?

- A. second
- B. secure
- C. situation
- D. standard

6. Why were Boomboxes and Walkmans so popular?

- A. Because they had the best sound quality.
- B. Because you could listen to music anywhere.
- C. Because they made you look really cool.
- D. Because you could listen to the radio on them.

7. Which words would be most appropriate in ( \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ )?
- A. movement
  - B. resident
  - C. achievement
  - D. investment
8. Why have streaming services become so popular in the last decade?
- A. Because we can listen to a number of songs without having to pay.
  - B. Because we can listen to a number of songs without having to own the audio file.
  - C. Because we can listen to a number of songs and can own the audio file.
  - D. Because we can listen to a number of songs and can record our own music too.
9. What is the biggest problem with the current era?
- A. Digital music needs special equipment to play.
  - B. Digital music can be legally copied and shared easily.
  - C. Digital music can be illegally copied and shared easily.
  - D. Digital music does not have good sound quality.
10. What is the best title for this article?
- A. How the Radio Started
  - B. The Best way to Listen to Music
  - C. How the Compact Disk was Invented
  - D. The History of Recorded Music

IV. 以下の **Topic** について、あなたの意見とその理由を英語で書いてください。

- **POINTS** は理由を書く際の参考となる観点を示したものです。ただし、これら以外の観点から理由を書いてもかまいません。
- 語数の目安は 80～100語です。最後に語数を数えて記入してください。

**TOPIC**

Some people say that if you really want to become fluent in another language, you have to go and live in the country where the language is spoken. Do you agree with this idea? (80 ~ 100 words)

**POINTS**

- Use the language daily
- New experiences
- Cost
- Technology