






【英語】

2021 年度 公立高校入学試験 出題範囲変更に伴う読解問題への対応

各都道府県で発表された入試範囲の変更により、英語ではいくつか文法事項が除外されました。本テキストの長文読解問題中に含まれる該当文法事項にマーカーを引きましたので、ご指導にお役立てください。色分けにつきましては以下ようになります。

-  分詞の形容詞的用法(後置修飾)
-  関係代名詞(主格)
-  関係代名詞(目的格[接触節含む])
-  間接疑問文
-  tell[want など]+人+to 不定詞

実戦トライアル

A 第 1 回

英語

- 注意：1. この問題用紙は、先生の「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答欄は、この用紙の裏面です。答えは、すべてこの解答欄に記入下さい。
3. 先生の「やめ」の合図があったら、指示に従って解答欄のあるこの用紙だけを提出下さい。

1 次の英単語を、それぞれのヒントと例文を参考にして完成させなさい。ただし、英単語の□には1文字ずつ入るものとします。なお、例文の()にはその英単語が入ります。

(1) M □ □ □ h

【ヒント】 the third month of the year

【例文】 My birthday is () 31.

(2) s □ □ □ □ r

【ヒント】 the hottest season of the year

【例文】 During my () vacation, I went swimming every week.

(3) g □ □ □ p

【ヒント】 some people or things **that** are together in one place

【例文】 Let's make a () of six.

(4) b □ □ □ g

【ヒント】 to take someone or something to a place with you

【例文】 Did you () your lunch today?

(5) f □ □ □ □ s

【ヒント】 If something is (), it is known by a lot of people.

【例文】 New York is a () city in the USA.

2 次の()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) Jane can speak Japanese () than Bob.

ア good イ better ウ best エ well

(2) We enjoyed () the movie.

ア watch イ watched ウ to watch エ watching

(3) This is a letter () by my father.

ア writing イ **written** ウ write エ wrote

(4) There () a lot of old buildings in Kyoto.

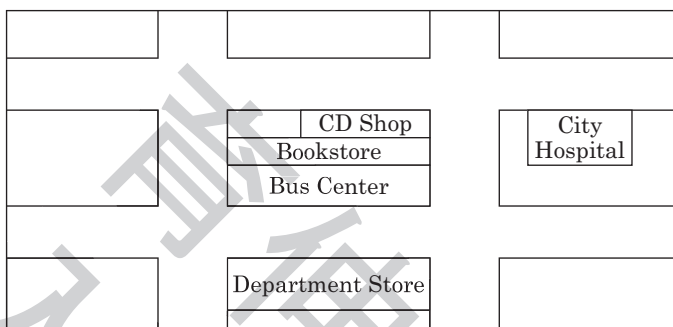
ア is イ has ウ are エ be

(5) I bought a book () told me how to cook Chinese food.

ア **which** イ who ウ it エ and

3 次の英文と資料について、それぞれの質問の答えとして最も適当なものを1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

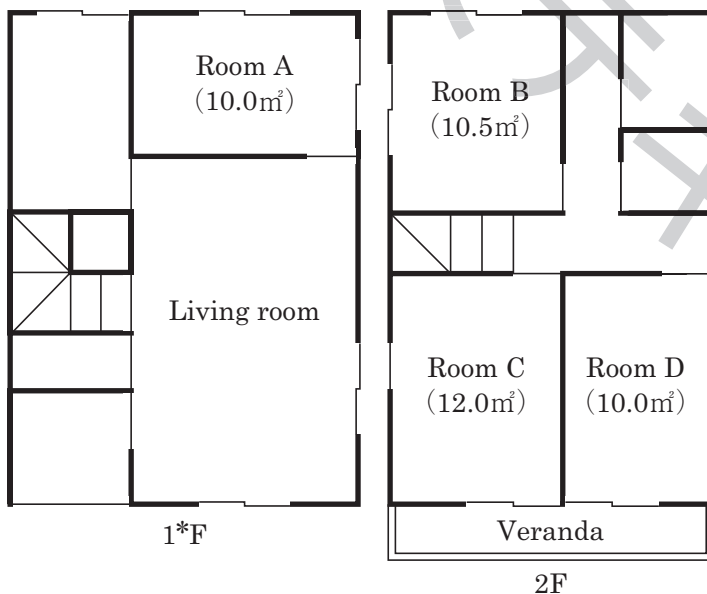
(1) Here is a map of Asahi City.



質問 Which is true?

- ア Bus Center is next to City Hospital.
- イ Bus Center is between CD Shop and Bookstore.
- ウ Bus Center is across from Department Store.
- エ Bus Center is next to CD Shop.

(2) There are four rooms and one *living room in Masao's house. His sister has her *own room and he also has his own room. His room is *not as large as his sister's. He really likes his room because he can *get out of his room onto the *veranda.



(注) living room 居間 ~ own ~自身の not as ~ as ... …ほど~でない
get out of ~ onto ... ~から…に出る veranda ベランダ ~ F ~階

質問 Which is Masao's room?

- ア Room A.
- イ Room B.
- ウ Room C.
- エ Room D.

- (3) Kate got to Asahi Station at nine. She got on the bus for Ueda Station. She got to Ueda Station before noon. She met Akiko there at twelve thirty.

	朝日駅	上田駅
	出発時刻	到着時刻
Bus No. 1	6 : 10	7 : 50
Bus No. 2	8 : 00	9 : 40
Bus No. 3	10 : 10	11 : 50
Bus No. 4	12 : 00	13 : 40

質問 Which bus did Kate take?

- ア Bus No. 1. イ Bus No. 2. ウ Bus No. 3. エ Bus No. 4.
- (4) Yuki will *rent CDs and DVDs at Minato *Rental Shop. She will rent two CDs for two days and three DVDs for one week *at the lowest price. She will use a *discount coupon.

*Rental Fee for one CD or one DVD

	1 day	2 days	1 week
CD	* ¥150	¥200	¥350
DVD	¥400	¥450	¥550

Discount Coupon

If you use this discount coupon, you only need ¥1,000 to rent three DVDs for one week.

★Show this discount coupon when you *pay.

- (注) rent [お金を出して]~を借りる Rental Shop レンタル店
 at the lowest price 最も安い価格で discount coupon 割引券 Rental Fee レンタル料金
 ¥ 円[日本の通貨単位] pay 支払う

質問 How much will Yuki pay at the rental shop?

- ア ¥1,400. イ ¥1,600. ウ ¥2,050. エ ¥2,250.

4 高校生のヒロシ(Hiroshi)と、留学生のトム(Tom)との次の対話文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Hiroshi : Hello. What are you going to do this weekend?

Tom : I don't have any plans. Why do you ask?

Hiroshi : My family is going to watch a baseball game tomorrow. My brother is going to play. Would you like to come with us?

Tom : I'd love to. ① (ア played イ how ウ has エ long オ he) baseball?

Hiroshi : For eight years. ② He plays baseball very well.

Tom : What time will the game begin?

Hiroshi : At 7:30 in the morning.

Tom : At 7:30? It begins so early! I won't have time to eat breakfast.

Hiroshi : Don't worry. My mother will make delicious sandwiches for us. Let's have them during the game.

Tom : That's perfect.

Hiroshi : Let's meet in front of the ballpark at 7:00. Do you know the place?

Tom : Yes, I do.

Hiroshi : OK. See you then. I think the game will be fun.

(1) 下線部①の()内の語句を並べかえて英文を作り、その順序を記号で答えなさい。

(2) 下線部②を下の英文のように言いかえたとき、()に入る最も適切な1語を答えなさい。

He is a very good baseball ().

(3) 次の英文はトムがその日のうちに書いた日記です。対話の内容に合うように、()に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。

Tomorrow I am going to join Hiroshi's family to watch his (①) baseball game. I have to (②) up very early in the morning, but I don't have to worry about my breakfast. It is not difficult to get there because I know (③) the ballpark is. I think I will have a good time tomorrow.

5 次の()内の語句を意味が通るように正しく並べかえ、それぞれの対話文を完成させなさい。

(1) A : What did you do last night?

B : I (ten / my / did / until / homework) o'clock.

(2) A : The leaves are red and yellow. I (beautiful / think / fall / the most / is) season.

What do you think?

B : I think so, too.

(3) A : Tom (man / looks / a / I / like) know, but I can't remember his name.

B : Really? I want to know who he is!

(これで問題は終わりです)

実戦トライアル

A 第 2 回

英語

- 注意：1. この問題用紙は、先生の「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答欄は、この用紙の裏面です。答えは、すべてこの解答欄に記入下さい。
3. 先生の「やめ」の合図があったら、指示に従って解答欄のあるこの用紙だけを提出下さい。

1 次の各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 次の各組が A と B との対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

① A : You speak Japanese very well. How long have you been in Japan?

B : () three years. I love Japan very much.

ア Since イ For ウ From エ By

② A : Oh, it's raining. I don't have an umbrella. Can I use yours?

B : Sure. ()

ア You're welcome. イ No, thank you.

ウ Here you are. エ Here we are.

(2) 次の各組が A と B との対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。ただし、()内に示された文字で始まる語とし、解答は単語のつづりをすべて書きなさい。

① A : May I visit your house tomorrow afternoon?

B : Sure. Can you come (b) two and three o'clock?

A : Yes. I'll come at two thirty.

② A : Have you ever been to Japan?

B : Yes. I've visited some cities. For (e), Kyoto and Nara.

③ A : May I help you?

B : Yes, I'm looking for a watch.

A : Well, how about this one?

B : I don't like it. Will you show me (a) one?

2 次の()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) () Emily and Cathy late for the meeting yesterday?

ア Was イ Were ウ Do エ Did

(2) Do you know () racket this is?

ア whose イ where ウ who エ that

(3) My father () to Tokyo last week.

ア goes イ visits ウ went エ visited

(4) Kate bought a bag () her daughter.

ア gave イ gives ウ giving エ to give

(5) The question was very difficult, () many students answered it.

ア because イ if ウ but エ or

3 次の各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 次の掲示物を読んで、あとの各問いに答えなさい。

Before Enjoying *the “Lightning Coaster”

- ・ You must be 120 cm or taller to ride.
- ・ Children under 10 years old must ride with an *adult.
- ・ If you feel sick, do not ride.

- ・ Do not stand up when the coaster is moving.
- ・ Do not take pictures on the coaster.
- ・ Do not eat or drink on the coaster.
- ・ *Remove your caps and bags before riding.

Thank you!

(注) the “Lightning Coaster” [遊園地の乗物の名前] adult 大人
remove [身に付けているもの]を外す, 取る

① 掲示物の内容に合うように、次の英文の()に入る最も適当な1語を答えなさい。

If you are 9 years old, you can't ride the “Lightning Coaster” () an adult.

② 掲示物の内容に合っているものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア You must finish eating on the seat before the coaster starts moving.

イ You can take pictures on the coaster when it is running slowly.

ウ You must ride this coaster with your family if you are sick.

エ You need to be tall enough to ride this coaster.

(2) 次の英文と資料を読んで、その内容についての質問の答えとして最も適当なものをあとから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Yoko is a junior high school student. She has five classes today. She likes music the best, but she doesn't have it today.

資料 <今週の時間割>

曜日 時間	月	火	水	木	金
1	国語	数学	英語	祝日	理科
2	社会	道徳	理科		音楽
3	英語	美術	社会		国語
4	保健体育	社会	数学		保健体育
5	数学	保健体育	総合的な 学習の時間		学級活動
6		選択			

質問 What day is it today?

ア It's Monday.

イ It's Tuesday.

ウ It's Wednesday.

エ It's Friday.

(3) 次の英文は、ALT(外国語指導助手)からのお知らせです。何についてのお知らせでしょうか。最も適当なものをあとから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Have you ever had a chance to talk with a student from a foreign country? Twelve students from Australia will come to our school and stay for a week in May. They hope to stay with Japanese families. Do you want to spend a week with them?

- ア 海外留学参加の案内 イ 語学研修講座の申込方法
 ウ 国際交流パーティー参加の案内 エ ホームステイ受け入れの募集

4 次の英文は、高校生のマコトが、クラスでの話し合いについて書いたものです。下の表を参考に、英文中の(1)~(4)に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

What can we do for the Earth? Yesterday we talked about this question. These are answers from the students in our class.

There are ten students **who** (1). Fifteen students try to *reduce garbage because too much garbage will cause pollution. I was surprised to know five students work as volunteers (2).

Many students in our class try to *save electricity. Twenty students often *turn off the lights. Eighteen students (3). I *was impressed with them. I often watch too much TV. Now I understand that it is not good because we have to save electricity.

I didn't know what to do for the Earth. But now I have learned that (4). Let's try to do **small things we can** for the Earth.

(注) reduce ~を減らす save electricity 節電をする turn off ~を消す
 be impressed with ~ ~に感銘を受ける

各自が取り組んでいること	人数(人)	各自が取り組んでいること	人数(人)
こまめに明かりを消す。	20	風呂の水を再利用する。	12
節電のためにテレビを見過ぎない。	18	店に自分の買い物袋を持っていく。	10
ゴミを減らす生活を心がける。	15	町の清掃活動に参加する。	5

(複数回答)

- (1) ア go to the store by bike イ use the water **left** in the bathtub again
 ウ take their own bags to the store エ walk to the store
- (2) ア to clean their own town イ to make children happy
 ウ to help old people エ to work at a hospital
- (3) ア watch TV for a long time イ don't watch too much TV
 ウ like watching TV エ don't have video games
- (4) ア there are **many things we can do** イ we must do something for our class
 ウ there are **few things we can do** エ we must not do anything for the Earth

5 次の()内の語句を意味が通るように正しく並べかえ、それぞれの対話文を完成させなさい。

(1) A : There is a photo of you in the newspaper.

B : Really?

A : Here you are. See?

B : Oh, right. Maybe it was (visited / I / taken / when) Noto Airport last week.

(2) A : It's difficult to read a map in a foreign country.

B : Yes, it is. Let's ask someone.

A : OK, how about that man?

B : OK. [To the man] Excuse me. Could (us / the way / tell / to / you) Green Hotel?

(3) A : Did you see my pen?

B : What kind of pen?

A : A black and red one.

B : Oh, I (it / the table / in / on / saw) the kitchen.

(これで問題は終わりです)

実戦トライアル

A 第 3 回

英語

- 注意：1. この問題用紙は、先生の「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答欄は、この用紙の裏面です。答えは、すべてこの解答欄に記入下さい。
3. 先生の「やめ」の合図があったら、指示に従って解答欄のあるこの用紙だけを提出下さい。

1 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) A : I am sorry I am late.

B : () I've just come here.

ア No, thank you.

イ You're welcome.

ウ I'm sorry to hear that.

エ That's all right.

(2) A : This lake is very beautiful. ()

B : No, this is my first time.

ア Where is it?

イ Have you ever been here?

ウ What time did you come here?

エ How did you know this place?

(3) A : Happy birthday! This is a present for you.

B : Thank you. ()

A : Of course. I hope you'll like it.

ア What is it?

イ Do you want it?

ウ May I open it?

エ How much is it?

(4) A : May I help you?

B : I like this coat, but it is a little too big for me. ()

A : Sure. Wait a minute, please.

ア I want to take that big one.

イ Do you have a smaller one?

ウ I think it is very expensive.

エ How much is this small coat?

(5) A : Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the station?

B : ()

A : Oh, sorry. Did I speak too fast?

ア Can you tell me the way?

イ Can you see that white building?

ウ Would you like to go there?

エ Could you speak more slowly?

2 次の日本語に合う英文になるように、()に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。

(1) 教室で走ってはいけません。

() () in the classroom.

(2) この質問は3問の中で最も簡単です。

This question is () () of the three.

(3) あなたはうれしそうに見えます。どうしたのですか。

You () (). What's up?

(4) わたしの姉はギターの弾き方を習いました。

My sister learned () () play the guitar.

(5) わたしが家に帰ったとき、母は台所で料理をしていました。

My mother () () in the kitchen when I came home.

3 次の各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 次の①, ②の英文と資料について, それぞれの質問の答えとして最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

① One day Ken had 5,000 yen and went shopping at ABC Department Store. He noticed this sign. After shopping, he had 1,000 yen.

SALE !			
ONLY TODAY			
Towel	¥2,000	➔	¥1,000
Cap	¥2,500	➔	¥2,000
T-shirt	¥4,000	➔	¥3,000
Sweater	¥6,000	➔	¥4,000

質問 What did Ken buy at ABC Department Store?

- ア One towel. イ One cap.
 ウ One sweater and one towel. エ One towel and one T-shirt.

② The weather in Mita City will be like this. Today it will begin to rain in the morning. The rain will continue for two days. Today's *temperature will be nine *degrees. But tomorrow it will get warmer.

	Today		Tomorrow	
	Weather	Temperature	Weather	Temperature
City A	☔	9℃	☔	9℃
City B	☔	9℃	☔	11℃
City C	☔	9℃	☀	13℃
City D	☀	9℃	☀	13℃

(注) temperature 気温 degree 度

質問 Which is Mita City?

- ア City A. イ City B. ウ City C. エ City D.

(2) 次の①, ②の英文を読んで, ()に入る最も適当なものを, あとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

① Baseball is a popular sport in America, but many Americans say *football is more popular than baseball. Some of them watch football games on TV from morning to evening. When they talk about football, they sometimes get excited ().

(注) football アメリカンフットボール

- ア and talk about their favorite baseball teams
 イ but don't want to talk about it
 ウ but like talking about other sports
 エ and can't stop talking about it

- ② If you have a *chance to talk with people from foreign countries, are you *ready to speak to them? When you don't understand them, you can say, "Would you speak more slowly?" or "Pardon?" Asking these things is not bad *manners. It's good to do so ().

(注) chance 機会 ready to ~ 進んで~する manners マナー, 態度

- ア after you finish talking with them
 イ if you want to have better communication
 ウ when you can understand them well
 エ because they never understand your questions

4 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

What do you enjoy in your free time? Watching movies? Playing soccer? (A) How about reading?

Our school has time for reading. (B) So we read books every day before the first class. I didn't like reading books at first. And I didn't go to the school library. ① But now I () go there and enjoy reading.

Now we are making cards to show our favorite books to each other in my class. I'm *looking forward to seeing the cards **made** by my friends. I'll be happy if I find interesting books. (C)

I read three books this month. ② I've (decide) to read four books next month. I want to read more books. (D) I really enjoy reading in my free time.

(注) look forward to ~ ~を楽しみに待つ

(1) 英文中の(A)~(D)のいずれかに、It is for ten minutes in the morning. という1文を補います。どこに補うのが最も適当ですか。(A)~(D)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(2) 下線部①の()に入る最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア still イ often ウ once エ already

(3) 下線部②の(decide)を文中での適する形(1語)に直しなさい。

(4) 筆者のクラスの生徒が作ったカードとして最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア

目標
今月は3冊読破!
来月の目標は4冊

イ

自己紹介
趣味 読書
特技 サッカー

ウ

本の紹介
タイトル 走れメロス
作者 太宰治 (だざい おさむ)

エ

お知らせ
図書館
4月オープン

5 次の()内の語句を意味が通るように正しく並べかえ、それぞれの対話文を完成させなさい。

(1) A : Oh, there are a lot of nice T-shirts in this shop.

B : What (you / like / color / do)? I will buy one for you.

A : Thank you, Mom.

(2) A : What does Mr. Green call his daughter?

B : (her / Beth / because / calls / he) her name is Elizabeth.

(3) A : Let's have dinner at the restaurant this evening.

B : Sounds great. But I think it will (I am / the work / finish / take / doing / to / time).

A : No problem. I can wait for you.

(これで問題は終わりです)

実戦トライアル

A 第4回

英語

- 注意：1. この問題用紙は、先生の「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答欄は、この用紙の裏面です。答えは、すべてこの解答欄に記入下さい。
3. 先生の「やめ」の合図があったら、指示に従って解答欄のあるこの用紙だけを提出下さい。

1 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。
ただし、()内に示された文字で始まる語とし、解答は単語のつづりをすべて書きなさい。

(1) A : Hello. This is Ken. May I (s) to Bob?

B : I'm sorry. He is not here now.

(2) A : You look very tired. What's (w)?

B : I didn't sleep enough last night because I wanted to finish reading this book.

(3) A : How is the (w) today?

B : It's sunny and warm.

(4) A : What's your favorite (s)?

B : It's English. I don't like math.

(5) A : Who is in the (k)?

B : My mother is. She's cooking dinner there.

2 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ
選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) A : Lisa! Can you () the telephone? I'm cooking now.

B : OK. I'm coming. [to the telephone] Hello?

ア tell イ teach ウ ask エ answer

(2) A : () see your passport, please?

B : Sure. Here you are.

ア May I イ Can you ウ Will you エ Shall we

(3) A : How () does it take to walk to the bank?

B : Twenty minutes, I think.

ア old イ long ウ often エ many

(4) A : I hear you are going to Easter Island. Will that be your first visit?

B : Yes. I have () there before.

ア never left イ visited ウ never been エ stayed

(5) A : Your sister is as () as my sister.

B : Oh, really? So your sister is sixteen years old, right?

ア old イ older ウ oldest エ the oldest

3 次の(1)~(4)の表(table)や英文について、それぞれあとの Question や質問の答えとして最も適当なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) This table shows how many books Ken and Bill read each month from April to July of last year.

	April	May	June	July
Ken	3 books	7 books	2 books	5 books
Bill	6 books	8 books	5 books	10 books

Question : What can we say from the table?

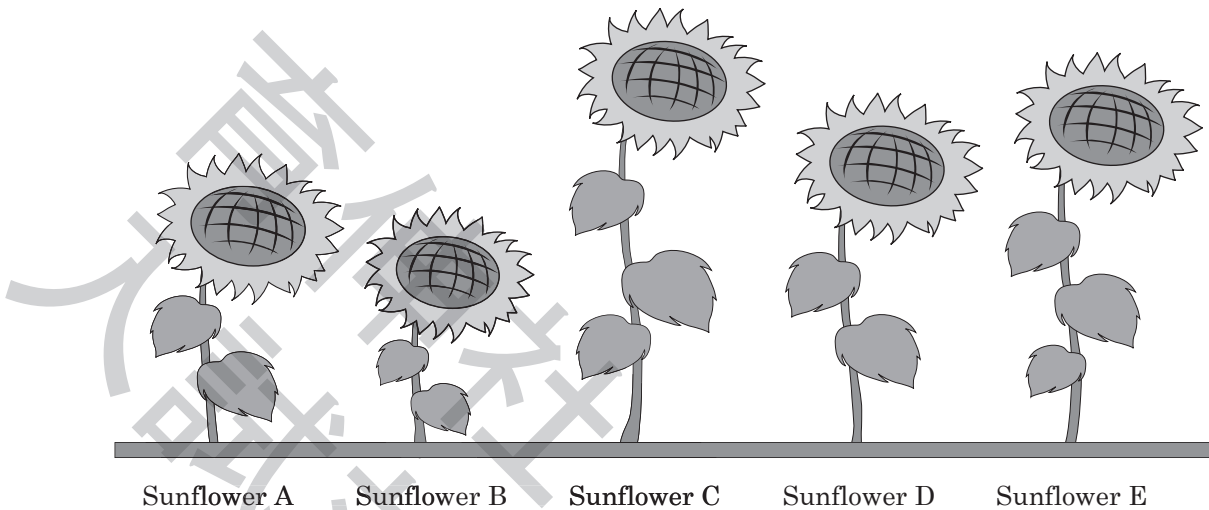
- ア Ken read three books in April. Bill read eight books in the same month.
 - イ Ken read seven books in May and five books in the next month.
 - ウ Bill read twenty-nine books during these four months.
 - エ Bill read twenty-three books from June to July.
- (2) Aya likes running very much. She runs one *kilometer before breakfast every morning. From Monday to Friday, she also runs two kilometers after school. On Saturdays she goes to a park near her house and runs five kilometers before dinner. On Sundays she runs only before breakfast.

(注) kilometer キロメートル

Question : How many kilometers does Aya run in a week?

- ア Twenty-two kilometers.
- イ Twenty-three kilometers.
- ウ Twenty-four kilometers.
- エ Twenty-five kilometers.

- (3) There are five *sunflowers in the picture. They are Tomoko's, Minoru's, Keiko's, Rika's, and Akio's sunflowers, and each person has one sunflower. There is only one sunflower between Rika's and Minoru's, and it is Tomoko's sunflower. Tomoko's sunflower is the tallest of the five. Minoru's sunflower is taller than Rika's but not taller than Akio's.



(注) sunflower ヒマワリ

Question : Whose sunflower is Sunflower A?

- ア Minoru's. イ Keiko's. ウ Rika's. エ Akio's.

- (4) Mr. Tanaka will be sixty years old next March and then he will stop working at his *company. () He will enjoy talking about many things with them when he meets them.

(注) company 会社

質問：英文中の()の中に次のA～Cの3つの文を入れるとき、A～Cを並べる順番として最も適当なものはどれですか。

- A. He also wants to visit his friends who live in New York.
 B. For example, he wants to go to America to study English.
 C. He has many things he wants to do after he stops working there.

- ア A → B → C イ A → C → B ウ B → A → C
 エ B → C → A オ C → A → B カ C → B → A

4 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Do you sleep well at night? Some people may play video games or watch TV for many hours every night. These days, some people can't sleep well at night and can't get up early in the morning. If you have ① the same problem, you should listen to this idea.

You should have light from the sun when you get up in the morning. You may think this is simple. But, if you ② do so, you will sleep well at night. Do you know why? Because your "body clock" is working. When you get up in the morning and have light from the sun, ③ your body clock sends something to your *brain. It is a message **which** makes you sleepy after about 14 hours. For example, if you get up and have light from the sun at 7 o'clock in the morning, you become sleepy at about 9 o'clock at night.

Today you have a lot of things to do *during day and night. You often do something when you want to do it. But (). *Also, you should *keep regular hours. "To have light from the sun in the morning" is the point. Now, let's get up early every morning to enjoy light from the sun.

(注) brain 脳 during day and night 昼も夜も also さらに
keep regular hours 規則正しい生活をする

- (1) 下線部①とは何ですか。具体的に日本語で答えなさい。
- (2) 下線部②とはどうすることですか。具体的に日本語で答えなさい。
- (3) 下線部③の結果、体はどのような反応をしますか。具体的に日本語で答えなさい。
- (4) 本文中の()に入る最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア you should play video games or watch TV for many hours at night
- イ you should know that there is a right time to do each activity
- ウ you should not get up if you want to sleep more in the morning
- エ you should always do many activities when you want to do them

5 次の()内の語句を意味が通るように正しく並べかえ、それぞれの対話文を完成させなさい。

- (1) A : (some / like / would / water / you)?
B : Yes, please.
- (2) A : (be / this / will / computer / not / using) easy for you.
B : Could you help me?
- (3) A : I watched a baseball game on TV yesterday.
B : Me, too, but I think (is / interesting / it / play / it / more / to).

(これで問題は終わりです)

実戦トライアル

A 第 5 回

英語

- 注意：1. この問題用紙は、先生の「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答欄は、この用紙の裏面です。答えは、すべてこの解答欄に記入下さい。
3. 先生の「やめ」の合図があったら、指示に従って解答欄のあるこの用紙だけを提出下さい。

1 次の各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 次の各組が A と B との対話文になるように、() に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

① A : Hello?

B : Hello. This is Lisa. May I speak to Mike, please?

A : I'm sorry, he's out. Would you like to leave a message?

B : () Thank you.

ア OK. See you then.

イ Who's calling?

ウ No. I'll call back later.

エ When will you come back?

② A : It's so cold today.

B : Shall I make something hot to drink for you?

A : () I'd like to have hot milk.

ア You are welcome.

イ Yes, please.

ウ Don't worry.

エ No, thank you.

③ A : Look. My brother gave me this book last Sunday.

B : ()

A : Yes. It's the first book he gave to me.

ア Oh, was it?

イ I don't think so.

ウ I hope so.

エ Did he?

(2) 次の各組が A と B との対話文になるように、() に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ 1 語ずつ答えなさい。ただし、() 内に示された文字で始まる語とし、解答は単語のつづりをすべて書きなさい。

① A : When is your (b)?

B : It is January 1. I was born on the first day of the year.

② A : What (l) do you speak in your country?

B : English.

2 次の() に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) I () to go to the library to study English.

ア will

イ am going

ウ went

エ going

(2) The new English teacher from Australia () very well.

ア to sing

イ sing

ウ sings

エ singing

(3) I visited Nara () November 24, 2011.

ア on

イ in

ウ at

エ for

(4) Mike has () in Kyoto since last year.

ア live

イ lives

ウ lived

エ living

(5) I decided () a doctor in the future.

ア be

イ to be

ウ to being

エ being

3 次の各問いに答えなさい。

(1) エミ (Emi) は、ある日の午後、地域で行われているリサイクルについて書かれたお知らせの一部を見ながら、ホームステイ先のホストファミリーであるクリス (Chris) と話をしています。次の()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Chris: Emi, we have to *dispose of these cans.

Look at this.

Emi: What is it about?




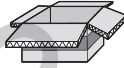
Chris: It is about the *collection of *recyclable resources in our area.

Emi: I see. It's (①) today, so we can dispose of these cans tomorrow morning.

Chris: You're right. I won't be here on Sunday and Monday. I want you to dispose of our (②) next week.

Emi: No problem. I'll do it on Monday morning.

Chris: Thank you, Emi.

Information about Recycling		
Recyclable Resources	Collection Day	
 Cans	Thursday	Please put recyclable resources in front of your house *by 8:00 a.m. on the collection day.
 Bottles	Wednesday	
 Newspapers	Monday	
 *Cardboard	Tuesday	

(注) dispose of ~ ~を捨てる collection 収集 recyclable resources 再利用資源
cardboard 段ボール by ~ ~までに

- ① ア Monday イ Tuesday ウ Wednesday エ Thursday
② ア cans イ bottles ウ newspapers エ cardboard

(2) 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

There are many ways to shop. Some people like shopping at *malls. At malls people can enjoy movies and many kinds of food. Even people who have nothing to buy can have a good time at malls. Some people like to go to shops near their homes. They enjoy talking with people working there. Today many people also like Internet shopping very much. Through Internet shopping, they can *save time because it is usually easy to find the things they want to buy.

(注) mall (複数の小売店舗等が集まった)ショッピングセンター save ~を節約する

① 本文の内容に合うように、次の英文の()に入る最も適当な英語1語を答えなさい。

Internet shopping is very () with people today.

② 本文の内容に合っているものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Some people like malls because they can enjoy shopping, food, and movies.
イ Some people like shops near their houses because they can work there.
ウ People who don't want to buy anything like to go to shops near the mall.
エ People shopping on the Internet need more time than shopping at malls.

4 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

A long time ago, it was difficult for people to get *salt in America. But *wild animals knew where salt was, so people followed them to get salt. When people saw many wild animals which were *licking the ground, people could get salt there. So, they thought it was ① a good idea to *build a village near there.

Today, salt is still very important for us. You may think we get much salt from the sea. But people in the world can get only about *one third of all salt from the sea. Then how do we get the other salt? We get it from *rock salt.

But in Japan, we can't find rock salt. *Also, we can get only about fifteen *percent of all the salt we need from the sea. This is ② a big problem. So, Japan has to buy much salt from foreign countries.

Why do we need much salt? You may think that we use it only for our food. In Japan, only about thirteen percent of all the salt we need is used for our food, and ③ we use much salt for other purposes. For example, when we make many important things in our life, like *plastics, we use salt. Also, farmers use salt for their animals on their farms.

Now you understand that salt is used in many places in your life. You should always remember that we can't ().

(注) salt 塩 wild 野生の lick ~をなめる build ~をつくる
one third 3分の1 rock salt 岩塩 also さらに percent パーセント
plastics プラスチック製品

- (1) 下線部①のように人々が考えた理由は何ですか。具体的に日本語で答えなさい。
- (2) 下線部②を解決するために、どのようなことをする必要がありますか。具体的に日本語で答えなさい。
- (3) 次の文が下線部③の具体例を表すように、それぞれの()に入る最も適当な日本語を答えなさい。

プラスチック製品など、わたしたちの(a)において多くの重要なものを作るときや、農場で(b)を育てるときに塩を使う。

- (4) 本文中の()に入る最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア use salt for making many important things in our life
- イ get salt from the sea in Japan
- ウ buy salt from foreign countries
- エ live without salt

5 中学1年生のアイコ(Aiko)は、今年1年間で思い出に残った学校行事について、班で下のようなポスターを作りました。それを見ながら、アイコとALT(外国語指導助手)のベック先生(Ms. Beck)が話をしています。下線部の()にそれぞれ最も適当な英語を1語ずつ入れて、会話文を完成させなさい。

Ms. Beck : Hi, Aiko. What is your *poster about?

Aiko : Hello, Ms. Beck. It is about the concert we went to. At the concert, we listened to the *classical music (1) () () an *orchestra. Have you ever been to a classical music concert in Japan?

Ms. Beck : No, I have never been to a concert in Japan. When did you go to the concert?

Aiko : In June.

Ms. Beck : How was the concert?


Aiko : It was great. The concert hall was wonderful. The members of the orchestra (2) () () () the *musical instruments.

Ms. Beck : That sounds interesting. Well, Aiko, you had a good time at the concert, didn't you?

Aiko : Yes. I really enjoyed the concert. Going to the concert was (3) () () exciting () () to music on CD or watching a concert on TV!

Ms. Beck : That's good.

(注) poster ポスター classical music クラシック音楽 orchestra オーケストラ
musical instrument 楽器

一番思い出に残った学校行事 B班
 わくわくオーケストラ教室

♪参加した日: 6月2日(木)
♪場所: 芸術文化センター
♪思い出に残ったこと:

1 生演奏の鑑賞!
オーケストラの演奏によるクラシック音楽を聞きました。

2 素晴らしいホール!
本格的なコンサートホールへ行ったのは初めてでした。

3 楽器の説明!
オーケストラの楽団員が楽器について話してくれました。

♪コンサートに行くことは、CDで音楽を聞いたり、テレビでコンサートを見るよりも、もっとわくわくすることでした!

(これで問題は終わりです)

実戦トライアル

A 第 6 回

英語

- 注意：1. この問題用紙は、先生の「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答欄は、この用紙の裏面です。答えは、すべてこの解答欄に記入下さい。
3. 先生の「やめ」の合図があったら、指示に従って解答欄のあるこの用紙だけを提出下さい。

1 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。
ただし、()内に示された文字で始まる語とし、解答は単語のつづりをすべて書きなさい。

- (1) A : When did you visit London?
B : I went there (d) the winter vacation.
- (2) A : English is the most difficult subject for me.
B : Really? I think it's (e) than math.
- (3) A : Mary, do you know this Japanese word "bunka"?
B : Yes. It (m) "culture" in English.
- (4) A : When did you write your New Year's cards?
B : Two weeks ago. How about you?
A : I haven't (f) writing them yet.
- (5) A : What is your dream?
B : My dream is to be a baseball player (l) Ichiro.
A : I believe you can do it. You should practice hard.

2 次の()内の語を文中での適する形(1語)に直しなさい。

- (1) He's (swim) in the river now.
- (2) That pencil is (long) than this one.
- (3) What is this flower (call) in Japanese?
- (4) The girl (stand) by the window is Nancy.
- (5) He has already (write) a letter to Ms. Smith.

3 次の各問いに答えなさい。

- (1) アメリカでホームステイをしているミホ(Miho)は、ホストファミリーのキャシー(Cathy)と話をして
います。次の2人の対話文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Cathy : You arrived in America on March 10 and have been here for a week. Are you
feeling *homesick?

Miho : I felt a little homesick when I talked to my mother on the telephone. ()
I'm very happy now.

Cathy : That's good. Have you found anything strange in America?

Miho : Well... Last Sunday, I got up at six o'clock by my *watch but the *clock on the
TV screen *said seven. I was surprised.

Cathy : Oh, you are talking about the *start of *daylight saving time. We have it until
*early November. You don't have daylight saving time in Japan.

Miho : No, we don't. Do you like it?

Cathy : Yes. I like it because we have more free time after work. I often enjoy tennis
with my friends.

(注) homesick ホームシック watch 時計 clock on the TV screen テレビ画面上の時計
say 示している start 開始
daylight saving time 夏時間[これを使用する期間は、時計を1時間進めている]
early 初めのころの

- ① ()に入る最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア So I want to go back to Japan soon.
イ Do you want to talk to my mother?
ウ But there are a lot of exciting things here.
エ So she will come to Japan next month.

- ② キャシーが住んでいるところで夏時間を使用する期間は、1年のうち約何か月ありますか。最も適
当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(小数点以下は繰り上げて)

ア 約4か月 イ 約6か月 ウ 約8か月 エ 約10か月

(2) 次は、ユウジ(Yuji)がリックキー(Ricky)の家に電話をかけたときの会話です。これを読んで、文中の()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Ricky's mother : Hello?

Yuji : Hello. This is Yuji.

Ricky's mother : Hi, Yuji. How are you?

Yuji : I'm fine, thank you, but how is Ricky? He didn't come to school today.

Ricky's mother : Well, he has had a cold since last night. (①)

Yuji : That's too bad.

Ricky's mother : (②)

Yuji : No, it's OK. (③)

Ricky's mother : Sure.

Yuji : Would you tell him to bring an *apron for the cooking class tomorrow?

Ricky's mother : (④)

Yuji : Yes. I hope he'll be fine soon.

Ricky's mother : Thank you very much.

(注) apron エプロン

ア Shall I tell him to call you back?

ウ Come here, please.

オ But may I leave a message?

キ I'm interested in cooking.

イ How about going to school?

エ An apron for the cooking class.

カ Would you like some more tea?

ク And he is sick in bed now.

4 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Japan has many popular foods. Some of them are from foreign countries. (A) It was brought from America and became popular. Now Japanese people often eat it. I know two interesting things about pizza.

(B) We don't know when pizza was first made. People began eating it many, many years ago. ① There was a big *change in pizza () tomatoes were brought to *Europe. People at the time didn't eat tomatoes, but some people in *Naples, Italy tried to eat them with pizza. (C) Tomatoes were very good and became popular with pizza.

In Italy, one person usually eats *one whole pizza. (D) ② Some Japanese people are surprised because they think one whole pizza is usually eaten together with (they) family or friends.

(注) change 変化 Europe ヨーロッパ Naples, Italy イタリアの都市, ナポリ
one whole pizza ピザ1枚全部

(1) 英文中の(A)～(D)のいずれかに, Pizza is a good example. という1文を補います。どこに補うのが最も適当ですか。(A)～(D)の中から1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(2) 下線部①の()に入る最も適当なものを次から1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

ア when イ that ウ but エ which

(3) 下線部②の(they)を文中での適する形(1語)に直しなさい。

(4) 筆者がこの英文を書いた意図として最も適当なものを次から1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ア 日本がアメリカと親密な関係であると伝えること
イ イタリアの人々が家族をいかに大切にしているかを伝えること
ウ 自分がどれほどトマトが好きかを伝えること
エ 自分の知っているピザについての興味深い話を伝えること

5 次の各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 次の英文を読んで, 下線部の()内の語句を意味が通るように正しく並べかえなさい。

My sister had a new baby last year. The baby is a girl. Her name is Sakura because she was born in spring. ① Sakura is too young and it (difficult / care / is / of / take / to) her. ② But she is very cute and (me / happy / smile / her / makes).

(2) 次の英文の(①)に2語, (②)に5語以上の英語を入れて, 〈質問〉に対する〈答え〉を完成させなさい。符号(, . ? ! など)は語数に含めないものとします。

〈質問〉 Which do you like better, going out or staying home on Sundays?

〈答え〉 I like (①) better because (②).

(これで問題は終わりです)

実戦トライアル

B 第 1 回

英 語

- 注意：1. この問題用紙は、先生の「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答欄は、この用紙の裏面です。答えは、すべてこの解答欄に記入下さい。
3. 先生の「やめ」の合図があったら、指示に従って解答欄のあるこの用紙だけを提出下さい。

1 次の各問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の語と下線部の発音が同じものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) famous

ア an~~ny~~one

イ call

ウ game

エ sad

(2) easy

ア break

イ speak

ウ head

エ idea

[B] 次の語と最も強く発音する部分の位置が同じものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) a-gree

ア coun-try

イ lan-guage

ウ ho-tel

エ win-dow

(2) con-tin-ue

ア dis-ap-pear

イ hos-pi-tal

ウ res-tau-rant

エ Sep-tem-ber

[C] 次の対話文を読むとき、下線部の語の中から最も強く発音されるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) A : How do you come to school every day?

B : I usually take trains.
ア イ ウ エ

(2) A : Do you have a friend **who** likes playing baseball?

B : Yes. I think Kenji does.
ア イ ウ エ

[D] 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。ただし、()内に示された文字で始まる語とし、解答は単語のつづりをすべて書きなさい。

(1) A : How long have you lived here?

B : I've lived here (s) 2010.

(2) A : I can't find my pen. Can I use (y)?

B : OK. Please use this.

[E] 次がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) A : What is your favorite color?

B : It's yellow. ()

A : My favorite color is blue.

B : I like blue, too. I think yellow goes with blue.

ア How about you?

イ How do you feel?

ウ How do you like it?

エ How much is it?

(2) A : Are you enjoying the party?

B : Yes, very much. This cake is very delicious.

A : I'm glad to hear that. ()

B : Yes, please. Could I have some tea, too?

ア I made it.

イ Please make it for me.

ウ Would you like some more?

エ Will you tell me where to get it?

2 次の()内の語を文中での適する形(1語)に直しなさい。

(1) A : Does Mrs. Brown have any children?
B : Yes. She has one son and two (daughter).

(2) A : Who gets up the (early) in your family?
B : My mother does. She usually gets up at five.

(3) A : Mike is (get) tall.
B : Yes, but his father is still taller than Mike.

(4) A : Is the letter (write) in Japanese?
B : No, it isn't. I think it's in Chinese.

(5) A : Is the boy (catch) fish your brother?
B : Yes. He likes fishing very much.

このページは余白です。
次へ進みなさい。

3 次の各問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の対話文は、シンガポール(Singapore)に留学中の絵美(Emi)が、右の略地図中の●の地点で、ある女性に英語で話しかけているときのものです。これを読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Emi : Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to ① the station?

Woman : OK. Walk *along this street, and turn left at the second *corner. Go one *block and turn right. You'll see it.

Emi : Thank you. (A)

Woman : Yes, you can walk there in five minutes.

Emi : I see. Thank you very much.

Woman : I'm going to the station, too. Let's go together. (B)

Emi : Oh, thank you very much.

Woman : You're welcome. Are you from Japan?

Emi : Yes. My name is Emi. I came here to study English a week ago. (C)

Woman : I see. I'm Betty. Are you staying at a hotel?

Emi : No. I'm staying at my host family's house near City Library.

Woman : Oh, really? Is the house near the ABC Hotel?

Emi : Yes.

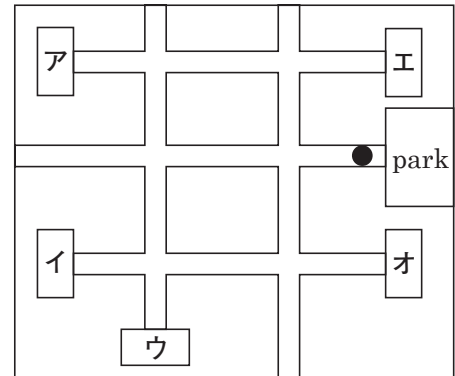
Woman : My friends live near the ABC Hotel. A student from Japan is staying at their house. Do you know Mr. and Ms. Scott?

Emi : Yes, I do. I am staying with them. Are Mr. and Ms. Scott your friends? (D)

Woman : Yes. Mr. and Ms. Scott and I have been good friends for about ten years. Yesterday they told me about a student staying with them. The student is you!
② I can't believe it.

Emi : It's a small world. When I see Mr. and Ms. Scott, I'll tell them about you.

【略地図】



(注) along ~ ~に沿って corner 角 block 区画, ブロック

(1) 下線部①の位置を略地図中のア～オから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(2) 次の英文が入る最も適当な位置を本文中の(A)～(D)から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Is the station near here?

(3) 下線部②で女性が「信じられない。」と言ったのは、絵美とスコット夫妻(Mr. and Ms. Scott)の関係についてどのような事実を知ったからですか。具体的に日本語で答えなさい。

(4) 本文の内容に合っているものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Emi told the woman the way to the station.

イ Emi met Mr. and Ms. Scott about ten years ago.

ウ Emi has been in Singapore for a week.

エ Emi is staying at the ABC Hotel near City Library.

[B] 次のポスターの英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

2013 Dance and * Drama Winter * Performances

	Saturday, December 21		Sunday, December 22	
Dance	—	13:30 – 14:20	9:00 – 9:50	13:30 – 14:20
Drama	10:20 – 11:35	14:50 – 16:05	10:20 – 11:35	14:50 – 16:05

The dance and drama clubs are very old clubs in our high school. We practice very hard for our performances every year. The dance club has 18 members and was started in 1978. We dance every day in the school after class. You can enjoy our special dance at this year's winter performance.

The drama club performance got the first *prize in the city last year. There are now more than 20 members in our club and we meet three times each week. Our teacher, Mr. White, was a student at our high school and a member of the drama club. Our club was started 40 years ago. We hope you will love our winter performance this year.

(注) drama 演劇 performance 公演 prize 賞

(1) 次の質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものをあとから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

〈質問〉 How long is the drama club performance?

〈答え〉 ア Fifty minutes.

イ Sixty-five minutes.

ウ Seventy minutes.

エ Seventy-five minutes.

(2) 本文の内容と合っているものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア The drama club is older than the dance club.

イ There are 20 members in the dance club.

ウ There are three dance club performances each day.

エ The drama club practices every day after class.

4 中学生の圭太(Keita)と麻里(Mari)は、レストランと保育園(nursery school)での職場体験学習(work experience program)についてブラウン先生(Mr. Brown)と話をしています。対話文と右の図(Figure)をもとにして、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Keita : Mari and I joined a work experience program last week.

Mr. Brown : A work experience program? What is it?

Keita : I worked at a restaurant for three days. I washed many *dishes and *took some orders.

Mari : I worked at a nursery school. I played with the children and read them picture books.

Mr. Brown : (①)

Keita : Yes, very much. It was very hard to wash many dishes, but I felt happy when the *customers said to me, "Thank you."

Mari : I enjoyed playing with the children. When I read them a picture book, I tried to read it as well as the teachers. All the children listened to me, so I was very glad.

Mr. Brown : You two had good experiences.

Keita : Yes, we did. We also learned a very good *system from our work experience program. I'm writing a *report about the good system. Please look at this figure. There's a *day-care center for *elderly people in our city. Many elderly people go to the center from Monday to Friday. The restaurant and the nursery school are also built in the *site of the day-care center. Do you know why?

Mr. Brown : No, I don't. (②)

Keita : Yes. The elderly people grow *vegetables at home. They take their vegetables to the restaurant. It's good for the restaurant to get *fresh vegetables. The elderly people are happy to get *meal coupons *in return.

Mr. Brown : They can use those meal coupons at the restaurant, right?

Mari : Yes. After having lunch, they can visit the nursery school and teach the children old songs and games. The children are happy to learn them, and the elderly people also feel very happy to play with the children.

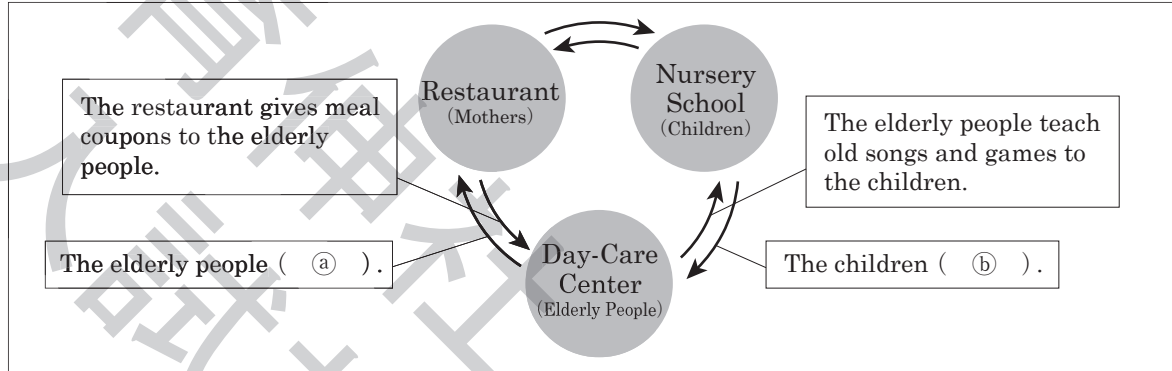
Mr. Brown : Oh, that's a good idea.

Mari : And there's another good thing. Some women working at the restaurant *leave their children at the nursery school. The mothers feel happy because they can work near their children. The children also feel happy because their mothers are in the restaurant.

Mr. Brown : I see. Thank you for your *explanations. The elderly people, the children, and the mothers *are connected with each other. And they're all happy. These three buildings are in the same site for this good system.

- (注) dish 皿 take orders 注文をとる customer 客 system 仕組み
 report レポート day-care center デイケアセンター elderly people 高齢者
 site 敷地 vegetable 野菜 fresh 新鮮な meal coupon 食事割引券
 in return お返しに leave ~ ~を預ける explanation 説明
 be connected with ~ ~とつながっている

Figure The Good System



(1) (①), (②)に入る最も適当なものを次からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| ① ア Do you like to play with children? | イ Did you do any other things? |
| ウ Do you like to hear my story? | エ Did you enjoy your work? |
| ② ア Can I ask you a question? | イ Can you tell me why? |
| ウ Can I go to the restaurant? | エ Can you show me how? |

(2) Figure の(①), (②)に入る最も適当なものを次からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① ア take their vegetables to the restaurant | イ write a report about the restaurant |
| ウ grow vegetables at the day-care center | エ help the mothers at the day-care center |
| ② ア read a picture book | イ make the elderly people very happy |
| ウ have lunch together | エ learn the work from their mothers |

(3) 次の①, ②が本文の内容に合う英文になるように, ()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ① Mari knows that ().
- | |
|--|
| ア it is easy to make a picture book |
| イ the mothers are happy to work because their children are near them |
| ウ the elderly people should go to a day-care center |
| エ the elderly people and the children are very kind to her |

② Mr. Brown understands () from Keita and Mari's explanations.

- ア why the three buildings are in the same site
- イ why Keita joined the work experience program for a week
- ウ why the children visit the day-care center
- エ why the restaurant is the most popular in the city

5 アンドリュー(Andrew)と秀樹(Hideki)が時間割表を見ながら会話をしています。2人の会話が成り立つように、下線部(1)~(3)のそれぞれの()内に3語以上の英語を入れ、英文を完成させなさい。

	月曜日	火曜日	水曜日	木曜日	金曜日
1 時限	社会	数学	数学	理科	国語
2 時限	国語	社会	保健体育	国語	道徳
3 時限	理科	国語	社会	技術・家庭	数学
4 時限	音楽	理科	美術	技術・家庭	保健体育
5 時限	保健体育	英語	総合	英語	英語
6 時限	——	学級活動	総合	総合	——

Andrew : Good morning. What's our first class today? I can't read *kanji*.

Hideki : Today is Tuesday. (1) So our (). We have English in the afternoon.

Andrew : Oh! I want to talk about my country then. What do you think about my idea?

Hideki : Sounds interesting. I want to know about your country. But today we'll have a test.

Andrew : Really? I think we'll have other English classes this week.

(2) () we have each week?

Hideki : We have three English classes each week.

Andrew : OK. When will we have the next English class?

Hideki : (3) We ().

Andrew : I see. I'll ask our teacher, Mr. Kato, about my idea.

Hideki : I think he'll say, "That's a good idea."

(これで問題は終わりです)

実戦トライアル

B 第 2 回

英 語

- 注意：1. この問題用紙は、先生の「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答欄は、この用紙の裏面です。答えは、すべてこの解答欄に記入下さい。
3. 先生の「やめ」の合図があったら、指示に従って解答欄のあるこの用紙だけを提出下さい。

1 次の各問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の語と下線部の発音が同じものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) busy

ア bus

イ building

ウ Tuesday

エ usually

(2) thousand

ア could

イ group

ウ mouth

エ thought

[B] 次の語と最も強く発音する部分の位置が同じものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) al-ways

ア an-swer

イ a-round

ウ be-cause

エ e-nough

(2) mu-si-cian

ア dif-f-er-ent

イ fes-ti-val

ウ to-geth-er

エ un-d-er-stand

[C] 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。ただし、()内に示された文字で始まる語とし、解答は単語のつづりをすべて書きなさい。

(1) A : When did you come back from Sapporo?

B : The day before yesterday. Today is Monday, so it was (S).

(2) A : Do you know anything about Australia?

B : Yes, of course. It is (f) for koalas.

(3) A : You have a nice watch.

B : Thank you. My father (b) it for my birthday present.

[D] 次がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) A : Can you read this word?

B : Sure. It's October.

A : What does it mean?

B : It is the () month of the year.

ア fifth イ sixth ウ ninth エ tenth

(2) A : Can I help you?

B : No, thank you. ()

A : All right. Take your time.

B : Thank you.

ア Speaking. イ I agree.
ウ I'm just looking. エ You're welcome.

(3) A : Hello?

B : Hello. This is Kumi Ueda. May I speak to Kate?

A : Sorry, Kumi. She is out. Would you ()?

B : No, I'll call her later. Thank you.

ア call her again イ like to leave a message
ウ tell me your name エ call her back

2 次の各問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) A : Whose bag is this?

B : ()

ア It's Keiko's.

イ Keiko is.

ウ Keiko does.

エ She is Keiko.

(2) A : What kind of animals do you like?

B : I like () the best. I want to have a cat.

ア cat

イ a cat

ウ cats

エ the cats

(3) A : That is the restaurant () visited last Sunday.

B : Oh, is it? I will eat there this evening.

ア to

イ has

ウ when

エ I

[B] 次の()内の語句を意味が通るように正しく並べかえ、その順序を記号で答えなさい。

(1) A : (ア most イ is ウ important エ what オ the) thing to you?

B : My family is.

(2) A : (ア talking イ who ウ the man エ with オ is) the student?

B : He's Mr. Tanaka. He is a new English teacher.

3 アメリカでホームステイをしている淳史(Atsushi)は、ホストブラザーのブライアン(Brian)と科学博物館の企画展「Space Day」を訪れました。帰宅後、ホストマザーのクラーク夫人(Mrs. Clark)、淳史、ブライアンが話をしています。3人の会話を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Mrs. Clark : How was *Space Day, boys?

Atsushi : It was very nice. I saw a lot of things and learned about space.

Brian : I am interested in space science, so I enjoyed it very much. This is the *pamphlet.

(Brian shows Mrs. Clark the pamphlet.)

SPACE DAY			
[* EXHIBITION]			
TIME	10:00 - 17:00		
Exhibition Hall	< Exhibitions > ・ The Earth and Other *Planets ・ *Models of *Spaceships ・ History of Spaceships ・ Life in Spaceships ・ *Spacesuits ・ Space Food		
[* EVENTS]			
TIME	11:00 - 12:00	13:00 - 14:00	15:00 - 16:00
Room 1	< *Lecture A > "Spacesuits"	< Speech > "Life in Spaceships" by Mr. Daniel Green	< Lecture B > "Space Science"
Room 2	< Movie A > "History of Spaceships"	/	< Movie B > "The Earth and Planets"

Mrs. Clark : Oh, everything looks like fun. Where did you go first?

Brian : I went to Exhibition Hall with Atsushi. There were many interesting things there. I was excited to see models of spaceships. I *imagined life in a spaceship.

Mrs. Clark : I see. What did you think of the exhibitions, Atsushi?

Atsushi : They were wonderful! Everything in Exhibition Hall was interesting to me, *especially the spacesuits! So I went to Room 1 with Brian to learn about spacesuits.

Mrs. Clark : Oh, really? (①)

Atsushi : Yes, it was. But I understood it because Brian helped me.

Mrs. Clark : Good. What did you learn from the lecture?

Atsushi : Spacesuits are big and *heavy because they *protect people working outside spaceships. Through the lecture, I also learned the *environmental differences between space and the Earth.

Mrs. Clark : That's nice.

Brian : I learned a lot about spacesuits, too. Then I listened to the speech by Mr. Green because I wanted to know more about life in spaceships.

Mrs. Clark : I see. How was it?

Brian : It was great! He told us about life in spaceships. He also told us about the Earth. For example, he said, "The Earth is one of the most beautiful planets in space and we live on it." I think we should be kind to the Earth.

Mrs. Clark : You learned a great thing from his speech. Atsushi, did you go with him?

Atsushi : No, I didn't. I went back to Exhibition Hall to see all the exhibitions.

Mrs. Clark : Did you find any other interesting things there?

Atsushi : Yes, I did. I learned some kinds of Japanese food were used in spaceships. So I'm interested in space food now.

Mrs. Clark : OK. Well, Space Day was very good for both of you.

Brian : That's right. I learned a lot of new things. I'm more interested in space now.

Atsushi : I learned a lot, too. I think it is exciting to learn something that we didn't know before.

Brian : ② I think so, too.

Mrs. Clark : Good!

(注) space 宇宙 pamphlet パンフレット exhibition 展示, 展示物 planet 惑星
model 模型 spaceship 宇宙船 spacesuit 宇宙服 event イベント
lecture 講義 imagine ~を想像する especially とくに heavy 重い
protect ~を保護する environmental 環境の

(1) ブライアンが訪れた^{もよお}催し物の組み合わせとして最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Exhibitions, Lecture A, Speech イ Exhibitions, Movie A, Speech
ウ Movie A, Speech, Lecture B エ Movie A, Speech, Movie B

(2) (①)に入る最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Was it easy to help Brian in English?
イ Did you understand all about it?
ウ Was it hard to understand the lecture in English?
エ Did you tell Brian about them?

(3) 下線部②について、so が示す内容を30字程度の日本語で答えなさい。

(4) 次の質問に10語以上の英語で答えなさい。ただし、符号(, . ? ! など)は語数に含めないものとします。

〈質問〉 Why did Atsushi become interested in space food?

(5) 本文やパンフレットの内容に合っているものを次から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Atsushi went to Room 1 with Brian to listen to the speech.
イ Brian became more interested in space through Space Day.
ウ The speech by Mr. Green started in Room 1 at 11:00.
エ Atsushi listened to the speech after the movie in Room 2.
オ Mr. Green's speech and Lecture B were held in the same room.

- 4 次の文は、中学生の拓也(Takuya)が英語の授業で行ったスピーチの原稿です。これを読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Good morning. Do you remember this picture? Last month, Saki, Kazu and I gave you a *presentation about this school. I worked hard with them. My speech is about things I learned through *the Period for Integrated Studies.

When Saki, Kazu and I started to study about world problems three months ago, we were interested in many of them, and we couldn't choose one problem for our presentation. So we went to the library. I found an interesting book written in Japanese and English. It was **"If the World Were a Village of 100 People."* It said, "61 people are from Asia." It also said, "14 cannot read." I was *surprised because about 99% of people in Japan can read. Kazu asked Saki, "Why are there so many people who can't read in the world?" but she couldn't answer. I said, "I'm not sure, but *maybe many children can't study at school." Then we decided to find an answer to ① the question.

We used the Internet and found the picture I showed you. The school has too many students in a classroom, and only a few students have textbooks. When we talked about the school with our teacher, Mr. Tanaka, he said, "Why don't you listen to someone who has been to that country?" It was a good idea. We visited City Hall. A woman there told us about a doctor, Mr. Nishi. He was in that country for six months and sometimes visited schools as a volunteer doctor. He said, "There aren't enough schools. Some children want to learn at school, but they have to take care of their little brothers and sisters. Other children have to work to get food and water for their families." When I listened to him, the children's lives *impressed me. I said to myself, "It's not easy to answer our question. ② One problem comes from other problems. I can't do anything great, but I can do something for an *NGO working to build a new school."

From now, I will have a lot of questions. Maybe I can find all the answers, or maybe I can't, but it's important to look for an answer. And it's interesting to learn about something new. After I learn something, I always want to know more about it. I will never stop learning all my life. *Someday I want to visit the school in this picture.

(注) presentation 発表, プレゼンテーション

the Period for Integrated Studies 総合的な学習の時間

"If the World Were a Village of 100 People" 『世界がもし100人の村だったら』

surprised 驚いた maybe たぶん impress ~を感動させる NGO 非政府組織

someday いつか

(1) 次の質問に主語と動詞を含む5語の英文で答えなさい。ただし、I'mなどの短縮形は1語として数え、符号(, . ? ! など)は語数に含めないものとします。

〈質問〉 Where did Takuya, Saki, and Kazu go to choose a problem for their presentation?

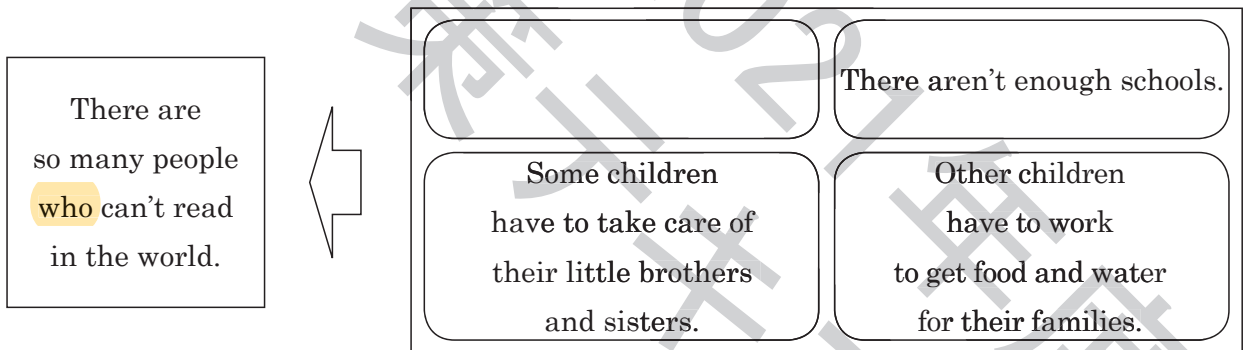
(2) 下線部①の具体的な内容を本文中から探し、日本語に直して答えなさい。

(3) 拓也たちが帰ったあと、西(Nishi)さんはボランティアで訪れた国に住む友人へ、次のようなメールを書きました。本文の内容に合うように、次の()に入る最も適当な語をあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Today (①) students in my city visited me. They were interested in a (②) in your country. They had a picture of it. I told them about poor (③) **who** can't study at school. The students were surprised to hear that. They will learn more about your country.

ア children	イ family	ウ fourteen
エ school	オ three	カ world

(4) 下線部②の具体的な内容を次の図のように示したとき、空所にあてはまる文を本文中から探し、その文の最初と最後の1語を答えなさい。



(5) このスピーチで拓也が最も伝えたかったことを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Good presentations are difficult.
- イ Group work with Saki and Kazu was fun.
- ウ Learning all my life is important.
- エ Finding the best answer is easy.

- 5 次のような状況において、あとの(1)~(3)のとき、あなたならどのように言いますか。それぞれ5語以上の英文を書きなさい。ただし、I'mなどの短縮形は1語として数え、符号(, . ?! など)は語数に含めないものとします。また、数は、英語で書いても数字で書いてもかまいません。

【状況】

次の日曜日に、近くの公園で夏祭りが行われます。あなたは、アメリカから来た留学生のトム(Tom)と、夏祭りの日のことについて教室で話をしています。

- (1) 次の日曜日の予定をたずねるとき。
- (2) 6時にわたしの家に来てほしいと伝えるとき。
- (3) その夏祭りで、多くの人が踊りを楽しむことを伝えるとき。

(これで問題は終わりです)

実戦トライアル

B 第 3 回

英語

- 注意：1. この問題用紙は、先生の「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答欄は、この用紙の裏面です。答えは、すべてこの解答欄に記入下さい。
3. 先生の「やめ」の合図があったら、指示に従って解答欄のあるこの用紙だけを提出下さい。

1 次の各問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の下線部の発音が他の3つと異なるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) ア children イ fifty ウ mine エ village

(2) ア choose イ food ウ noon エ stood

[B] 次は、留学生のクリスが、アメリカの家族にあてた絵はがきに書いた英文です。下の□の中の日本語を参考にし、英文中の下線部の()に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。ただし、()内に示された文字で始まる語とします。解答は単語のつづりをすべて書きなさい。

(1) (A) 1

Dear my family,

Hi! How are you doing? I am writing this postcard at the top of Mt. Fuji.

Mt. Fuji is the (2) (h) mountain in Japan. And it is the (3) (s) World Heritage site in Japan. Don't you think it's beautiful?

My Japanese friend, Aika, and her father brought me here. We left Aika's house yesterday and stayed at eighth station of Mt. Fuji last night. This morning we got up (4) (e), got to the top and saw a wonderful sunrise. I am not (5) (t). I feel very happy.

With love,
Chris

8月1日

家族のみんなへ

こんにちは。元気ですか。わたしはこの絵はがきを富士山頂で書いているところです。

富士山というのは日本で一番高い山です。そして、日本で17番目の世界遺産です。きれいだと思いませんか。

日本の友達の愛花と彼女のお父さんがここに連れてきてくれました。わたしたちは昨日、愛花の家を出て、昨夜は富士山の8合目に泊まりました。今朝は早起きして、山頂に着き、そしてすばらしい日の出を見ました。疲れてはいません。とても幸せな気持ちです。

ではまた、
クリス

[C] 次がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) A : Hi, Kazuya. Did you call Mr. Tanaka yesterday?

B : Oh, no, I forgot.

A : I think he's wanted your call.

B : What should I do?

A : ()

ア Call him and say sorry.

イ I saw her yesterday.

ウ You are welcome.

エ I will call you Kazu.

(2) A : Have you met our new English teacher?

B : Yes. I met him yesterday at school.

A : Did you talk with him?

B : Yes, a little.

A : What do you think of him?

B : ()

ア Sorry, I don't think so.

イ She is young.

ウ He is very nice.

エ You are right.

(3) A : Hello, Mary. I'm looking for Bob. Did you see him?

B : Oh, hello, Tom. I saw him in front of the zoo ten minutes ago.

A : Oh, really? I thought we were going to meet here at the park at nine.

B : Well, I think he is waiting for you at the zoo.

A : Thank you. ()

ア I'll go to the park.

イ I'll go to the zoo.

ウ He will go to the park.

エ He will go to the zoo.

2 次の各問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) A : I haven't seen Tom for a few days. Is he OK?

B : He came to my house yesterday evening.

A : Oh, ()?

B : Yes, he is fine.

ア is he

イ was he

ウ does he

エ did he

(2) A : Where were you when I called?

B : When did you call me?

A : Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock.

B : In the park. I () tennis with Kathy at that time.

ア am playing

イ was playing

ウ will play

エ have played

(3) A : How about reading this book? You can cry.

B : Thank you, but no thank you.

A : Why? I think reading books () very important.

B : I know, but I don't like sad stories.

ア is

イ are

ウ that is

エ that are

[B] 次の()内の語句を意味が通るように正しく並べかえ、その順序を記号で答えなさい。

(1) A : May I help you?

B : Yes, please. I want a small bag like this blue one, but I don't like blue.

A : All right. (ア color イ like ウ what エ you オ would)?

B : Well, warm colors like yellow or orange.

(2) A : Does this bus go to City Hall?

B : No. Take Bus No. 3.

A : (ア does イ get ウ how エ it オ long カ take キ to) there?

B : About twenty minutes.

このページは余白です。
次へ進みなさい。

3 次の対話文は、中学生のさやか(Sayaka)、小川先生(Ms. Ogawa)、そしてジョーンズ先生(Mr. Jones)の3人が、缶(can)やペットボトル(PET bottle)などの容器で売られているジュースやコーヒーなどの清涼飲料(soft drink)について話をしているときのものです。対話文とグラフ(graph)をもとにして、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Sayaka : Do you like coffee, Mr. Jones?

Mr. Jones : Yes. I often drink *canned coffee. ① I like to drink different kinds of coffee sold in Japan. How about you, Sayaka?

Sayaka : I often drink fruit drinks because my mother buys them for our family. Some of my friends like *carbonated drinks better than other drinks.

Ms. Ogawa : There is much *sugar in carbonated drinks, so we should be careful. ② It isn't good for us to take too much sugar.

Sayaka : I remember that our teacher talked about it in our class. So when we buy soft drinks, (③).

Ms. Ogawa : That's a good idea. I usually drink green tea because it has no sugar in it. Mr. Jones, do people in America like coffee?

Mr. Jones : Yes. We have many famous coffee shops in America. By the way, what's the most popular soft drink in Japan?

Sayaka : Look at Graph A. It shows the *consumption of the *main soft drinks in Japan.

Mr. Jones : Oh, tea drinks are the most popular in Japan.

Sayaka : Yes, Mr. Jones. Tea drinks *include green tea, *oolong tea *and so on. Green tea is the most popular tea in Japan. Your favorite drink is in third *place in 2010.

Mr. Jones : Carbonated drinks are in third place in 2005, but in second in 2010. It's interesting. Do you know why?

Sayaka : I think one of the reasons is the *sale of *zero calorie carbonated drinks. More Japanese people drink zero calorie carbonated drinks because they have no sugar in them. I think we often buy green tea and *mineral water for the same reason.

Ms. Ogawa : I agree, Sayaka. Did you find other interesting things?

Sayaka : Yes. We've found another interesting thing. Look at Graph B. It shows the *packages for some soft drinks in Japan. There are some packages for each soft drink. For example, PET and paper are often used for fruit drinks. Cans are the most *commonly used for coffee drinks. *Glass isn't used very often for soft drinks.

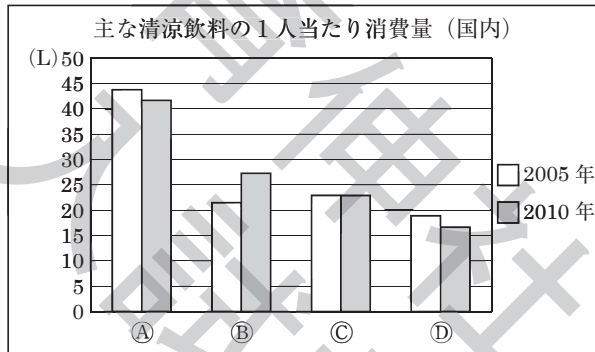
Ms. Ogawa : I see. Now PET is the most commonly used for soft drinks in Japan.

Sayaka : Yes. (④), so more PET bottles are recycled now.

Mr. Jones : That's good. Everyone should keep the environment clean.

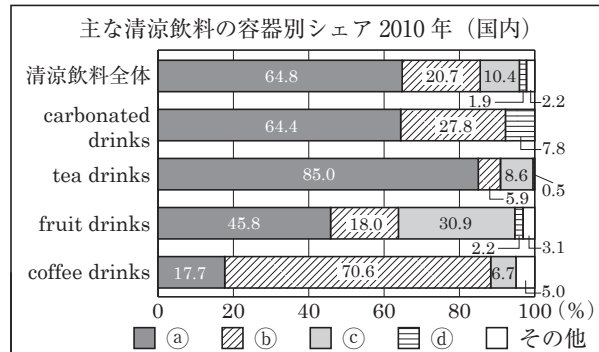
(注) canned coffee 缶コーヒー carbonated 炭酸の sugar 砂糖
 consumption 消費量 main 主な include ~を含む oolong tea ウーロン茶
 ~ and so on ~など place 順位 sale 販売 zero calorie カロリーゼロの
 mineral water ミネラルウォーター package 容器 commonly 一般的に
 glass ガラス

Graph A



(全国清涼飲料工業会資料による)

Graph B



(全国清涼飲料工業会資料による)

- (1) 下線部①, ②を日本語に直しなさい。
- (2) (③), (④)に入る最も適当なものを, 次からそれぞれ1つずつ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ③ ア we should drink cold drinks
 イ we need to know what's in them
 ウ we need to try new drinks
 エ we should remember when they were made
- ④ ア More people drink zero calorie coffee drinks
 イ More people make their own drinks at home
 ウ More people buy soft drinks in glass bottles
 エ More people think about the future of the earth

- (3) グラフ A の①と②に入る最も適当なものを次からそれぞれ1つずつ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ア coffee drinks
 イ tea drinks
 ウ carbonated drinks
 エ fruit drinks

- (4) グラフ B の③と④に入る最も適当なものを次からそれぞれ1つずつ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ア can イ PET ウ glass エ paper

- 4 次の英文は、オリンピック (the Olympics) にマラソン選手 (a marathon runner) として参加し、のちに「日本のマラソンの父」 (the Father of Marathons in Japan) と呼ばれた、^{かなくりしぞう}金栗四三さん (Mr. Kanakuri Shizo) について述べたものです。これを読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

About 100 years ago, Japan joined the Olympics in *Stockholm, Sweden. It was the first Olympics that Japan joined. There were only two members on the team. Mr. Kanakuri Shizo was one of them. He was a very fast marathon runner. Many people in Japan thought he could win the *race in the Olympics.

The marathon was held on July 14, 1912. It was a very hot day. It was very difficult to run in *severe weather. The runners ran up and down many *hills. It was very hard for them. Sixty-eight runners joined the marathon but only thirty-four were able to finish the race. Shizo ran very hard. But after he ran up a hill and ran about twenty-seven kilometers, he couldn't keep running. He couldn't even walk and stopped. A family by the road (①) care of him. He couldn't return to the race. The marathon race was *over.

When Shizo returned to Japan, he really wanted to become a faster runner. He started to practice very hard. He hoped to join the next Olympics. ② He also (ア marathons
イ popular ウ to エ make オ wanted) in Japan. He started to do many things. For example, he held new races for young runners. *The Hakone Ekiden was one of them. He still remembered his race in Stockholm. It was very hard for him to run up and down the hills there. He thought young runners should run up and down hills a lot. Hakone was a good place because it had hills. He also thought that young runners should run in severe weather to become strong runners. Many young people joined the Hakone Ekiden and some of them became good marathon runners later.

One day, 55 years after the Stockholm Olympics, Shizo got a letter. It was from Sweden. He was asked to join the *memorial event of the 1912 Olympics.

In Stockholm, Shizo was surprised. He was asked to run in the Olympic Stadium and *cross the finishing line. All the people there watched the old Japanese runner. Shizo finished his race from the 1912 Olympics. Then they heard the *announcement: "Mr. Kanakuri of Japan has just finished the marathon. The time was 54 years, 8 months, 6 days, 5 hours, 32 minutes and 20.3 *seconds. This is the *end of the 1912 Stockholm Olympics. Thank you."

(注) Stockholm, Sweden スウェーデンのストックホルム race 競争, レース
severe 厳しい hill 坂, 丘 over 終わって the Hakone Ekiden 箱根駅伝
memorial event 記念行事 cross the finishing line ゴールする
announcement アナウンス, 放送 second 秒 end 終了

(1) (①)に入る動詞を次から1語選び、文中での適する形に直して答えなさい。

[answer worry lose take]

(2) 下線部②の()内の語を並べかえて意味の通る英文をつくり、その順序を記号で答えなさい。

(3) 次の質問に、()に1語ずつ入る形で英語で答えなさい。

〈質問〉 In 1967, what did Shizo get from Sweden?

〈答え〉 He got a () to () () to join the memorial event of the 1912 Olympics.

(4) 本文の内容と合っているものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Mr. Kanakuri Shizo became famous in Stockholm because he was the fastest runner.

イ Only two young people from Japan ran in the event to remember the 1912 Olympics.

ウ Thirty-six marathon runners gave up the race at the Stockholm Olympics.

エ The Hakone Ekiden helped some people to become good marathon runners.

オ The Hakone Ekiden was the only way to practice for young people to win a marathon in the world.

(5) 次の英文は、金栗四三さんについてまとめたものです。本文の内容に合うように(①), (②)に入る最も適当な英語を答えなさい。ただし、(①)には本文中から1語を抜き出し、(②)には many things の2語を含む7語以上の1文を考えて書きなさい。I'm などの短縮形は1語として数え、符号(.,?!“ ”)は語数に含めません。

Mr. Kanakuri Shizo gave up the race at the 1912 Olympics. But he didn't give up his life as a runner. He kept practicing to run (①) than before. (②). For example, he held the Hakone Ekiden. People call him the Father of Marathons in Japan.

- 5 次は、高校2年生の一人息子の広(Hiroshi)を1年間のイギリス留学に送り出した母親の手記の一部です。これを読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈息子が出発してから5日目の朝のことでした。いつものように翻訳の仕事に取りかかるために、メールボックスを開いたところ、息子から「Dear Mother」というタイトルの電子メールが届いていました。次のようなメールでした。〉

I don't know how to write in Japanese on this computer, so I'm writing in English. How are you? Your birthday is next week. What (①)? I'll send it to you. I don't like the bad weather here. It was rainy yesterday. It's cloudy today. It (②) cloudy tomorrow, too. I've been in London for only a few days, but I feel *lonely. Goodbye now.

〈早速、返事を書きましたが、読み返してみると、「③～してはいけない」や「④～しなければならない」という文がとても多いことに気づきました。ふだんから息子にそのようなことばかり言っていることを反省し、しょんぼりしている息子を励ます内容に書き直し、次のメールを返信しました。〉

Dear Hiroshi,
Thank you for your e-mail. I'm happy to read the e-mail you wrote in English. You remembered my birthday. Thank you. I want you to buy tea for me, because I enjoyed drinking different kinds of tea when I was in London. Tea drinking is a very important part of the culture there. I'll tell you an *expression people in London often use. It's "my cup of tea." For example, when they say "Black coffee is not my cup of tea," it means "I don't like black coffee."
By the way, did you hear *Big Ben? Did you go to the museums? Did you eat *fish and chips? You'll have a fine day if you go out of your room. Staying at home is not my cup of tea. Enjoy London, Hiroshi!
GANBARE,
Mother

(注) lonely 寂しい expression 表現 Big Ben ビッグ・ベン[英国国会議事堂時計塔の鐘]
fish and chips フィッシュ・アンド・チップス[英国のファストフード]

- (1) 母親が実際に返信した電子メールの内容に合うように、(①)に入る最も適切な英語を答えなさい。
- (2) (②)に入る最も適切な英語2語を答えなさい。
- (3) 母親が書き直す前に作成した電子メールの内容を推測し、その中で、下線部③または④のいずれかの意味をもった表現を含む英文1文を書きなさい。

(これで問題は終わりです)

実戦トライアル

B 第 4 回

英語

- 注意：1. この問題用紙は、先生の「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答欄は、この用紙の裏面です。答えは、すべてこの解答欄に記入下さい。
3. 先生の「やめ」の合図があったら、指示に従って解答欄のあるこの用紙だけを提出下さい。

[C] 次の英文を読むとき、1か所区切るとすればどこで区切るのが最も適当ですか。それぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) I _ア am going to _イ Canada _ウ because I want to meet _エ my friends.

(2) The girl _ア who is playing tennis _イ over _ウ there _エ is Lucy.

[D] 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。ただし、()内に示された文字で始まる語とします。解答は単語のつづりをすべて書きなさい。

(1) A : Let's go.

B : Wait. There is a bag here. (W) bag is this?

A : Oh, it's mine. Thank you for telling me.

(2) A : Yumi, you did very well.

B : Thank you, Mom.

A : I can't believe that you have become a very good player in your team.

B : I can't believe it, (e). I'm really happy now.

(3) A : What do you usually say in English when someone says to you, "Thank you"?

B : I say, "You're (w)."

(4) A : There is a kimono festival next week. Would you like to go with me?

B : Yes, please. I'm very (i) in Japanese culture.

2 次の各問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の()内の語句を意味が通るように正しく並べかえ、その順序を記号で答えなさい。

(1) A : What is (ア comes イ the day ウ after エ which) Wednesday?

B : It's Thursday.

(2) A : Who's the boy over there?

B : He's Satoshi. He's (ア of イ best ウ one エ my) friends.

[B] 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) A : Did you enjoy your trip to Okinawa?

B : Yes, I did. I () a great time.

ア did イ became ウ had エ sent

(2) A : Could you tell me () to get to Aoba station?

B : Sure, take the next yellow train.

ア what イ where ウ when エ how

(3) A : Do you know the man () a song over there?

B : Yes. He is Mr. Brown, my English teacher.

ア sing イ sang ウ sung エ singing

(4) A : Nice to meet you, Kentaro.

B : Nice to meet you too, Tom. Please () me Ken.

ア say イ call ウ tell エ speak

[C] 次の()に入る最も適当なものをあとの語群からそれぞれ1語ずつ選び、文中での適する形に変えて答えなさい。ただし、語群の各単語は1度しか使いません。

- (1) The pictures () by him were very beautiful.
- (2) My sister gets up () than I.
- (3) I saw my friend on the street and I () to her.
- (4) My little sister () breakfast after I leave home every morning.

語群：speak / happy / eat / early / sit / fast / take

このページは余白です。
次へ進みなさい。

3 次の英文は、ALT(外国語指導助手)のマーティン先生(Mr. Martin)の授業で、信吾(Shingo)、由香(Yuka)、隆(Takashi)が発言している場面です。これを読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Mr. Martin : Today, we are going to talk about music. When I was younger, I listened to music on CDs. But now many people like to get music by *downloading. This means that they don't buy a CD and they get music on the Internet. Downloading is very popular now. What do you think about it?

Shingo : ① I like downloading better than buying CDs. There is a CD shop near my house. But it is easier to get music at home.

Mr. Martin : I understand your idea. How about you, Yuka? Do you have the same idea?

Yuka : No. I don't get music by downloading. I don't like the sound when I get music by downloading. One musician says, “ (②) ” He doesn't agree with downloading. So we can't get his music by downloading.

Mr. Martin : I didn't know that sounds are different. Takashi, tell me your idea.

Takashi : I understand it is very *convenient to get music by downloading. Sometimes I do it. Also, we don't have to *pay so much money. For example, we need 1,200 yen to buy a CD. But we only need 600 yen to get the same music by downloading.

Mr. Martin : That sounds good.

Takashi : But there is a problem. Some people get music without money, and they sometimes give it to someone else. Some of them don't understand this is bad.

Mr. Martin : I see, Takashi. You mean that (③), right?

Takashi : That's right. ④ If people get music without money, musicians can't get money. For example, a musician lost about 2 *billion yen because many people didn't pay money. Musicians need a lot of money to make good music. If they don't get money, we won't enjoy listening to good music.

Mr. Martin : I'm happy to hear different ideas from you all. We should be careful when we get music by downloading. Thank you.

(注) downloading ダウンロード[インターネット上の情報をパソコンなどに取り込むこと]

convenient 便利な pay ~ ~を払う billion 10億

(1) 下線部①の理由は何ですか。25字以内の日本語で答えなさい。なお、句読点も字数に含みます。

(2) (②)には次のア～ウの英文が入ります。意味が通るように英文を並べかえ、その順序を記号で答えなさい。

ア So I want my fans to enjoy listening to my songs on CDs.

イ I know many people want to get my songs by downloading.

ウ But I don't like it because the sound of the music by downloading is not good.

(3) (③)に入る英語として最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア it is difficult to get good music by downloading

イ you have never gotten music by downloading

ウ getting music by downloading has both good points and bad points

エ it is very good to get music by downloading without money

(4) 下線部④について、次の各問いに答えなさい。

① 隆は、その結果、わたしたちにどのようなことが起こると考えていますか。()に入る日本語を25字以内で答えなさい。なお、句読点も字数に含みます。

()と考えている。

② 隆が、①のようになると考えているのはなぜですか。()に入る日本語を25字以内で答えなさい。なお、句読点も字数に含みます。

隆は()と考えているから。

(5) マーティン先生について、本文の内容に合っているものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア He enjoyed listening to music by downloading when he was younger.

イ He agrees with Shingo, but he doesn't agree with Yuka.

ウ He thinks that his students should not get music by downloading.

エ He enjoys listening to what his students think about getting music by downloading.

4 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

It was a nice Sunday. Emily was on the train and looking at the blue sky and beautiful mountains from the window. But she wasn't enjoying them. She was thinking about ① something else.

Emily is a member of the art club at high school. She has enjoyed *painting pictures since she was a small child. Last night Emily talked to her father and mother about her dream. She said to them, "I want to go to a big city to study art. I want to be a *painter." Her father thought for some time and said, "It's not easy to become a painter. You need a lot of *effort. If you don't make much effort, you can't be a good painter. You should think again." Emily was very sad to hear ② his words. "You never understand my *feelings," she cried and went to her room.

Emily couldn't sleep well that night. The next morning, her mother said to Emily, "I've just made a cake. ③ Can you go to your grandmother's house by train and give it to her?" Emily's grandmother, Jane, is her father's mother, and she lives in a small town. Emily said OK because she didn't want to stay home and see her father.

On the train, people were enjoying their weekend. They looked very happy but Emily wasn't happy. She remembered her father's words again and thought, "This is my life. I don't understand why I can't do the thing I want to do." She got off the train after an hour and walked to Jane's house.

Jane was very happy to see Emily. They sat down and had some tea with the cake. Emily told Jane about her friends and her school life. Jane was listening to her. Then she said, "You don't look happy today. Are you OK?" Emily was *surprised because she was trying to smile and look happy. "How did you know that?" Emily asked. Jane answered, "You sometimes *look out the window today. Your father was doing the same thing when he didn't feel happy. Tell me what happened."

Emily told her everything. Jane just listened to her and said, "I'll show you something." She left the room and came back with a box. Jane said, "Please open it." Emily opened the box and found some beautiful pictures there. Emily saw them *for the first time. Jane said, "These are the pictures your father painted when he was younger. He wanted to be a painter, just like you. He went to an art school and studied very hard. But it wasn't easy to be a painter. Then his father became sick. He decided to come back to this town. He stopped painting and kept these pictures in this box." Emily was very surprised to hear ④ the story about her father. She didn't know that her father liked *painting. And he had the same dream! She asked Jane, "Then why did he say such a thing when I told him about my dream?" Jane said, "Well, it is true that you need a lot of effort to become a painter. But he didn't mean that you should not become a painter. He thinks that you can't become a good painter if you change your *mind easily after listening to his words. That's the thing he wanted to say."

On the train going back to her town, Emily understood why her mother told her to visit

Jane's house. She wanted Emily to know her father's true feelings. Emily asked *herself, "I know I like painting, but do I really want to study art? Do I really want to be a painter?" She has decided to look for the answers to these questions. If she finds the answers and they are "yes," she will talk to her father about her dream again.

(注) paint 絵の具で描く painter 画家 effort 努力 feelings 気持ち
surprised 驚いた look out ~ ~の外を見る for the first time 初めて painting 絵
mind 気持ち herself 彼女自身

(1) 下線部①について、エミリー(Emily)が考えていた内容として最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア 一人で祖母の家に行くことができないこと。
- イ 美術部の活動がうまくいっていないこと。
- ウ 父親が自分の夢に賛成してくれなかったこと。
- エ 電車の窓からの景色をうまく描けなかったこと。

(2) 次は、下線部②の内容をまとめたものです。文中の(a), (b)に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ1語で答えなさい。

It is (a) to become a painter and a lot of effort is needed. Emily can't be a good painter (b) making much effort. So she should think about her future again.

(3) 下線部③について、エミリーは自分の家に帰る途中で、母親がそのように言った理由を理解しました。どのような理由なのか、その内容を30字以内の日本語で答えなさい。なお、句読点も字数に含みます。

(4) 下線部④について、次のア～エを起きた順に並べかえ、その順序を記号で答えなさい。

- ア He went to an art school and studied hard.
- イ He decided to go back home.
- ウ He put his pictures in the box.
- エ He heard that his father was sick.

(5) 本文の内容に合っているものを次から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Emily started painting pictures when she became a high school student.
- イ Emily felt sad and cried because her father didn't tell his idea to her.
- ウ Emily got off the train and bought a cake for Jane near the station.
- エ Emily tried to smile and look happy, but Jane knew how she was feeling.
- オ Emily found some pictures in Jane's house and asked her what they were.
- カ After visiting Jane's house, Emily started to think more about her dream.

- 5 日本に留学予定のアメリカの中学生から、日本の学校生活について次の質問がありました。この質問に対するあなたの考えを、30語以上45語以内の英語で書きなさい。なお、下の<語群>にある語を使ってもかまいません。符号(, . ? ! など)は語数に含めないものとします。

<質問>

What do you think about school uniforms?

<語群>

school uniform 学校の制服

clothes 衣服〔複数形で用いる〕

traditional 伝統的な

fashionable 流行の

<記入例>

How

are

you?

I'm

fine.

(これで問題は終わりです)

実戦トライアル

B 第 5 回

英語

- 注意：1. この問題用紙は、先生の「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答欄は、この用紙の裏面です。答えは、すべてこの解答欄に記入下さい。
3. 先生の「やめ」の合図があったら、指示に従って解答欄のあるこの用紙だけを提出下さい。

1 次の各問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の(①)～(④)に入る最も適当なものを、あとの□内からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。また、(a), (b)に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。

Tomoya and Yuri are talking with Mr. Jones, their school's ALT, in the classroom.

Mr. Jones : You will *graduate from this junior high school in a month. Please tell me about your *memories at this school.

Tomoya : Well, I have a lot of good memories. I enjoyed (①) Kyoto with my friends for our school trip, and I can't forget the school festival. How about you, Yuri?

Yuri : I was on the basketball team and I made good friends (②) basketball.

Mr. Jones : I know you have a lot of friends. You always have a great time with them, right?

Yuri : That's right. Did you have many friends when you (a) a junior high school student?

Mr. Jones : Yes. I played different (③) and studied hard with my friends.

Yuri : I see. I played basketball for our team, but I practiced hard (b) become the best player in the team.

Tomoya : Friends are very important.

Mr. Jones : That's right. I hope you can make good memories with your (④) friends at high school, too.

(注) graduate from ~ ~を卒業する memory 思い出

ア another	イ baseball	ウ between	エ going
オ new	カ sports	キ through	ク visiting

[B] 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。ただし、()内に示された文字で始まる語とします。解答は単語のつづりをすべて書きなさい。

(1) A : I'm going to buy some potatoes and eggs. (S) I buy some milk, too?

B : No, thank you. I bought milk yesterday.

(2) A : Ken, you must get up early tomorrow morning. It's already eleven o'clock.

You (s) go to bed now.

B : I can't, Mother. I haven't finished my homework yet.

(3) A : What kind of music do you like?

B : I like rock music very much. I (l) to it at home every day.

(4) A : What (c) do you like the best?

B : I like yellow the best.

2 次の各問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()内の語を文中での適する形(1語)に直しなさい。

(1) A : What were you doing when I called you?

B : I was (run) in the park with my brother.

(2) A : It's very hot today, isn't it?

B : Yes, it is. I hear it will be (hot) tomorrow than today.

[B] 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()内の語句を意味が通るように正しく並べかえ、その順序を記号で答えなさい。

(1) A : Is there anything I can do for you?

B : I (ア to イ me ウ want エ help オ you) with my homework.

(2) A : You can play the piano very well.

B : Thank you. But I (ア as イ can't ウ play エ as my オ well) sister.

(3) A : I don't know why I often make my friends angry.

B : The important (ア think イ before ウ thing エ to オ is) you speak.

[C] 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) [*After school*]

A : Hi. Let's play baseball.

B : Sorry, I can't. I have to () care of my sister. She has a fever.

ア look イ take ウ see エ go

(2) [*At a shop*]

A : This coat is really good. But it's too small. Do you have a bigger ()?

B : Yes. How about this?

ア one イ that ウ it エ any

(3) [*In a classroom*]

A : My family is going to Kanazawa during the "Golden Week" holidays.

B : () I hear it's a good place.

ア That's too bad. イ Yes, please.

ウ That's great. エ You're welcome.

[D] 次の()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) () your father at home last Sunday?

ア Does イ Did ウ Is エ Was

(2) I don't know () his birthday is.

ア when イ where ウ who エ that

このページは余白です。
次へ進みなさい。

3 次の会話文は、アメリカに留学中の太郎(Taro)のクラスで、ブラウン先生(Mr. Brown)が、メアリー(Mary)、アンディ(Andy)、太郎に質問をしている場面です。これを読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Mr. Brown : Welcome to our class, Taro. Is everything fine here? If you have some problems, please tell us.

Taro : Thank you very much. Everyone is very kind to me, and I enjoy staying here.

Mr. Brown : I'm happy to hear that. Today we're going to talk about people in Japan. Do you think they are kind to foreign people? Can I ask you first, Mary?

Mary : All right. I'll talk about my experiences. I stayed in Japan for three weeks two years ago. It was my first visit. I enjoyed a lot of things in Japan, and I like the people the best of all. They were very nice and always helped me. One day, when I went out for dinner, I couldn't find my way back to the hotel. It was already dark. ① So (ア how イ get ウ a young man Ⅰ there オ asked カ I キ to). He was going home, and he was very kind to go to the hotel with me. I was very glad. I think Japanese people are very kind. I hope I will visit that nice country again.

Mr. Brown : So you think Japanese people are kind to foreign people. How about you, Andy?

Andy : I don't think so. I'm a *Japanese American. I look like a Japanese, but I can't speak Japanese at all because I have never lived in Japan. When I visited Japan for the first time last year, I *was lost very often. Some of the people I asked said, "Why do you speak English?" I felt sad when I heard this. Mary said that Japanese people were very kind to foreign people, but I think (②).

Mr. Brown : Your idea is very different from Mary's. That's interesting. Mary, what do you think?

Mary : I was lucky to meet many kind people in Japan, but when I think about other things I saw there, I remember some were not so kind to foreign people. For example, when I saw some *signboards in Fukuoka City, they were written in Japanese, English and *Hangul, so it was (③) for me to find the places I wanted to go to. But in small towns, they were written only in Japanese, so it was really (④) for me to find the places I wanted to go to. There are many differences between a big city and a small town.

Mr. Brown : Taro, what do you think about their ideas?

Taro : Well, when I was a child, my parents and teachers always said, " ⑤ You have to be kind to everyone. If you help other people, you will be helped by them when you have a problem." Many Japanese people are kind to foreign people, but some are not. *Anyway, if Japanese people become more kind to foreign people, more people will visit Japan and find good points about Japan.

Mr. Brown : That's true. You have a good idea.

(注) Japanese American 日系アメリカ人 be lost 道に迷う signboard 看板, 掲示板
Hangul ハングル[朝鮮半島で使われている文字] anyway とにかく

- (1) 下線部①の()内の語句を並べかえて意味の通る英文を作り, その順序を記号で答えなさい。
- (2) メアリーの日本での体験について, 本文の内容と合っているものを次から1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- ア Mary was helped by a kind person who was staying at the same hotel.
 - イ Mary found a person who needed her help when she was out for dinner.
 - ウ Mary met a lot of kind people and enjoyed her stay in Japan.
 - エ Mary thought that few people in Japan were very kind to foreign people.
- (3) (②)に入る最も適当なものを次から1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- ア they are kind to foreign people
 - イ they are kind only to foreign people who have some problems
 - ウ they are not kind to people from America
 - エ they are kind only to people who look like foreign people
- (4) (③), (④)に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適当なものを次から1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- ア ③ easy ④ easy
 - イ ③ easy ④ difficult
 - ウ ③ difficult ④ easy
 - エ ③ difficult ④ difficult
- (5) 下線部⑤について, その理由を35字以内の日本語で答えなさい。なお, 句読点も字数に含みます。
- (6) アンディと太郎について, 本文の内容と合っているものを次から1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- ア Andy had sad experiences in Japan, but he agrees with Mary.
 - イ Andy couldn't speak Japanese, so he had to ask the way in English.
 - ウ Taro thinks that all Japanese people are kind to foreign people.
 - エ Taro hopes more foreign people will be kind to Japanese people.

- 4 高校生の和樹(Kazuki)は、「みんなに紹介したい人」について次の英文を書き、クラスで発表しました。これを読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Did you know that about 25% of people in the world cannot use *electricity? Today, I would like to talk about a boy. His name is William Kamkwamba. He made electricity *by himself to make his family's life better.

I read about William in a book my sister gave to me last month. When she gave me the book, she said, "Electricity is very important in our *lives. By reading this book, you will learn how hard the boy worked to make electricity."

William was born in 1987. He lived with his father, mother and sisters. They did not have electricity. William's father was a farmer. He *grew *corn to eat and also to make money for his family. He wanted to grow more corn, but it was difficult for him to do this because they could not use electricity.

In 2001, when William was fourteen years old, they could not grow much corn because the weather was very bad. They had little rain. William's father could not sell much corn, so William gave up going to school and helped his father on the farm.

William liked science and he was interested in how cars and radios worked. He left school, but he really wanted to study science. So, he went to the school library and read science books when he had time. He could not go to the classes but he enjoyed reading books by himself.

One day, in the school library, William found a book which showed him how electricity was made by both water and *wind. He found the book was very interesting. He said, "We have wind in this country. I can make electricity if I use a *windmill. I will try to make a windmill to make our lives better. Then, even at night, I can read books and my father and mother can work."

William started to make a windmill with things which were not used any more in his town. It was very hard for him to make a windmill, but he tried again and again. At last, he made his first windmill that was about five meters high.

William's family and many people in his town came to see it. They asked him, "What is this? Why did you make it?" William wanted to show them how it worked and he was just waiting for the wind. Soon there was wind and the light on the windmill began to *shine. All the people around the windmill were very surprised to see this. William was happy because his windmill could catch wind and make electricity. "Great, William! You have made electricity. It's wonderful," someone said with a smile. William was very glad to see the smile. William said to the people, "I made this windmill to make electricity for my family. Now I hope that more people in this country can use electricity. This will change our lives." After that, he tried to make his windmill better to make more electricity.

The windmill made William famous. In 2010 he went to a school in America. He has studied there since then. He is also writing books and making speeches about how he made electricity. By doing these things, he tries to change the lives in his home country.

After I read this book, I learned something important from William. He learned how to make electricity by reading a book and he changed his life. () If we try to do this, we will really understand that learning things is very important for us.

(注) electricity 電気 by himself 一人で[himself「彼自身」] lives lifeの複数形
grew grow「栽培する」の過去形 corn トウモロコシ wind 風
windmill 風車による発電装置 shine 光る

(1) 次の質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

① 〈質問〉 Why did Kazuki's sister give Kazuki the book?

〈答え〉 ア Because she wanted him to study how to make electricity by himself.

イ Because she wanted him to know how hard the boy worked to grow corn.

ウ Because she wanted him to learn how hard the boy worked to make electricity.

エ Because she wanted him to make electricity in the boy's country.

② 〈質問〉 How did William learn the way to make electricity?

〈答え〉 ア By reading a book he found in the library.

イ By asking his science teacher.

ウ By watching a windmill in his town.

エ By going to a school in America.

(2) 本文の内容と合っているものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア About 25% of the people in the world use electricity which is made by wind.

イ William's sisters hoped that William would use a windmill to grow corn.

ウ William tried to make a windmill with the things he bought at the store.

エ Many people in William's town were interested in the windmill William made.

オ William's first windmill made electricity for all the people in his country.

(3) 次のア～オの英文を、本文の流れに従って並べかえ、その順序を記号で答えなさい。

ア He tried to make a windmill again and again to make electricity.

イ William was born in 1987 and he lived with his father, mother and sisters.

ウ William's father could not sell much corn, so William left school and helped his father.

エ At last, he made a windmill and could make electricity with it.

オ He visited the school library and found a book which showed him how to make electricity.

(4) 本文中の()に入る最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア We must read books in the library if we want to grow more corn.
- イ We can use the things we have learned and make our lives better.
- ウ We must use more electricity every day and change our lives.
- エ We cannot learn new things if we do not study very hard at school.

(5) 次の英文は、和樹の発表を聞いたクラスメートの京子を書いた感想の一部です。本文の内容に合うように、(①), (②)に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。

I was surprised to hear Kazuki's speech because there are so many (①) who cannot use electricity in the world. William learned a lot of things from books without going to classes at school, so I think he is great. He had a hard time but he tried again and again to make electricity by catching wind. He changed his (②) with the things he learned. We are learning many things every day. It is important for us to use these things in our lives.

5 あなたが好きな季節は何ですか。その理由も含めて25語以上35語以内の英語で書きなさい。ただし、2文または3文で書き、符号(.,?!など)は語数に含めないものとします。

<記入例>

How are you? I'm fine.

(これで問題は終わりです)

実戦トライアル

B 第 6 回

英語

- 注意：1. この問題用紙は、先生の「始め」の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答欄は、この用紙の裏面です。答えは、すべてこの解答欄に記入下さい。
3. 先生の「やめ」の合図があったら、指示に従って解答欄のあるこの用紙だけを提出下さい。

1 次の各問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の英文は、高校生のカオリが、キャンプの思い出について書いた英文の一部です。下の□の中の日本語を参考にし、英文中の下線部の()に入る最も適当な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。ただし、()内に示された文字で始まる語とし、解答は単語のつづりをすべて書きなさい。

When I was (1) (t _____) years old, I went camping on a (2) (m _____) with my family. We stayed there for a (3) (n _____). After the sunset, we saw a lot of stars in the sky. My brother said, "I have never (4) (s _____) such beautiful stars!" I thought so, too.

Before I went, I didn't think camping was fun because I couldn't watch TV. But I enjoyed (5) (c _____) outside, talking with my family and sleeping in a tent (6) (t _____). I found there are many fun things to do in nature.

わたしは13歳のときに、家族と山にキャンプに行きました。わたしたちはそこに一晩泊まりました。日が沈んだ後、空にあるたくさんの星を見ました。弟は、「こんなにきれいな星を見たことがない!」と言いました。わたしもそう思いました。

キャンプに行く前、テレビを見ることができないので、キャンプは楽しくないと思っていました。でも、野外で調理をしたり、家族と話したり、テントの中で一緒に寝たりするのを楽しむことができました。自然の中には楽しくできることがたくさんあることに気づきました。

[B] 次の各組がAとBとの対話文になるように、()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) A : Whose bag is this, Kumi?

B : Oh, it's mine. ()

A : I found it under the desk.

ア You're welcome.

イ Here you are.

ウ Where did you find it?

エ When did you see it?

(2) A : Hi, Bob! You look happy.

B : I am. () It's really cool.

A : Wow! I want to see it later.

ア I showed you a birthday card.

イ I got a new bike yesterday.

ウ I heard an interesting story.

エ I had a good time yesterday.

(3) A : What's up, Nancy?

B : I cannot send pictures from this computer. Can you?

A : Sorry. I've never done that before. ()

B : That will be great.

ア I'll find someone who can do it.

イ I need to learn how you sent them.

ウ I'll look at the pictures that I sent.

エ I want to know why you can do it.

(4) A : Hello, Mr. Smith. Can I see David?

B : He isn't at home now. Do you want to wait for him?

A : No, thank you. ()

B : Sure, I'll tell him to do that.

ア Could you take a message for me?

イ Could you tell him to leave home now?

ウ Could you teach him what to do for me?

エ Could you ask him to call me after eight o'clock?

2 次の各問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の各組が A と B との対話文になるように、()内の語句を意味が通るように正しく並べかえなさい。

(1) A : What (of / do / kind / you / music) like?

B : I like rock music very much.

(2) A : This shirt is a little small. Could you (me / larger / show / one / a)?

B : Yes. Here you are.

(3) A : Is this (for / pen / you're / the / looking)?

B : Yes, it is. Thank you.

(4) A : (weather / how / be / the / will) tomorrow?

B : I hope it will be sunny.

[B] 次の()に入る最も適当なものをあとからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) This machine () by many people in the future.

ア use イ uses ウ used エ will be used

(2) Every child () a different dream.

ア has イ are having ウ have エ having

(3) Who () this picture of the beautiful river?

ア taking イ took ウ taken エ does it take

(4) Look at those boys () tennis over there.

ア play イ plays ウ played エ playing

[C] 次の対話文について、誤りのある箇所をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) A : ア You're wearing a cute cap! イ When have you bought it?
B : ウ Last month I found this one in Shibuya エ while I was walking around there.
- (2) A : ア I went to Hokkaido with my family last summer.
B : イ Sounds exciting! Did you enjoy your trip?
A : Yeah, it was wonderful. ウ This is a picture which I took it in Furano.
B : How beautiful! エ What's the name of these beautiful flowers?
A : I'm sorry, I don't know.

このページは余白です。
次へ進みなさい。

3 次の文は、高校の科学部の部員であるあやか(Ayaka)とALT(外国語指導助手)のウエスト先生(Mr. West)の会話です。これを読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Mr. West : Good morning, Ayaka. How did you do in your *presentation yesterday?

Ayaka : Hi, Mr. West. We did well because you helped us. Thank you very much.

Mr. West : You're welcome. I wanted to help you. You were working hard to *prepare for the presentation about *planets in English at the *international meeting.

Ayaka : When we heard about it from our teacher, my friends in the club were excited. But I thought, "Can I really do this? I've never spoken English in front of many people." It was difficult to prepare for the presentation, for example, to make the *papers. The most difficult thing for me was to practice the presentation in English.

Mr. West : I know. When you came to me to practice it, you were *nervous about speaking English in front of many people. (①) at the international meeting?

Ayaka : More than 200 people. Most of them were scientists from foreign countries. When I saw them, I wanted to go home.

Mr. West : I understand how you felt.

Ayaka : Our group and 10 other groups gave presentations in different rooms. About 30 people came to see ours. They asked us many questions. My friends were able to look at them and answer their questions. But I was nervous and always answered them by reading the papers or my notebook. A scientist from Canada slowly said, "Is the notebook listening to you?" I stopped answering.

Mr. West : I think he was trying to *relax you.

Ayaka : I think so, too. He also said, "Your English is wonderful. If you look at me and speak to me, I'll understand you better. Please don't be afraid." I was *encouraged by his words. My friend said, "You can do it, Ayaka. Remember we practiced hard with Mr. West." Then I was able to look at the scientist and speak to him.

Mr. West : Good. I think he enjoyed your presentation.

Ayaka : I hope so. After the presentation, the scientist said, "It was interesting. You did a good job." His words made me very happy. He started to tell me that he was studying about a new planet with a Japanese scientist. I enjoyed talking about planets with the scientist in English. I couldn't believe ② it myself.

Mr. West : That's great. Well, Ayaka, I think you have changed a lot. You are talking to me more than before. Your eyes are *shining like stars.

Ayaka : Do you think so? I think I could become more *confident in myself through the presentation. (③)

Mr. West : Then you should study at *university. There are many good universities in Japan and in foreign countries to study about planets.

Ayaka : Really? Now my dream is to become a scientist who studies about planets and

finds something new. So I want to study at one of those universities.

Mr. West : I hope your dream will come true, Ayaka.

(注) presentation 発表 prepare for ~ ~にむけて準備する planet 惑星
international meeting 国際会議 paper 資料 nervous 緊張して
relax 緊張をほぐす encourage 励ます shining shine「輝く」のing形
confident(in ~) (~に)自信がある university 大学

(1) (①), (③)に入る最も適当なものを次からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ① ア Were there any Japanese students
イ How many people were there
ウ How did people feel about the presentation
エ Did you see many presentations
- ③ ア I can't look at people and answer their questions.
イ I don't want to practice the presentation in English.
ウ I want to continue to study about planets in the future.
エ I will be nervous and want to go home again.

(2) 下線部②の it が表す内容を35字以内の日本語で答えなさい。なお、句読点も字数に含みます。

(3) 本文の内容に合うように、次の()に入る最も適当なものをあとから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

When Ayaka gave a presentation at the international meeting, () .

- ア she couldn't answer the questions without reading her notebook at first
イ her friends in the club were nervous and could not answer the questions
ウ 10 other groups in the same room helped her to answer the questions
エ the scientist from Canada told her to read the papers or her notebook

(4) 本文の内容に合っているものを次から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Ayaka was helped by Mr. West because she didn't work hard for the presentation.
イ Mr. West does not understand why Ayaka wanted to go home.
ウ The scientist from Canada wanted Ayaka to study about a planet with him.
エ Her friend didn't think Ayaka could look at the scientist from Canada and speak to him.
オ Ayaka thinks she became more confident by giving the presentation.
カ Mr. West thinks Ayaka should continue to study about planets at university.

- 4 次の英文は、国境なき医師団(Doctors Without Borders)で活動するアメリカ人女性医師が、日本の中学生に向けて行ったスピーチの原稿です。これを読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Hello, my name is Lisa Davis. I worked hard in a hospital in America for five years after university. Every day I took care of sick people. I was busy, but I was happy to be a doctor. My dream was to help sick people.

One day, I saw a TV program. It was about a volunteer group called Doctors Without Borders. The group received the *Nobel Prize in 1999. The program showed us many sick people. They came to an old house many hours ago. They were waiting in front of the house. There were some babies who were crying in the arms of their mothers. I felt sad to see them. In the TV program, a group member said, "There are many people who can't receive good care from doctors in the world." He also said, "Life is more important than anything else, and that can be said in any country. So we visit any place when there are people *in need." Another member said, "We need more doctors to help more people."

The TV program had a strong *impact on me. I could not forget the babies and the words of the doctors. So I visited the website of the group to find more information. About 4,100 doctors and nurses from different countries worked in 62 countries in 2007. However, in some countries there are still many people who can't receive good care from doctors because they don't have enough money. In other countries there are not enough doctors who can help people in need. I was shocked. Then I read a message on the website. A doctor said in the message, "All people have the *right to live a happy life. Doctors can help them a lot." When I read the message, something happened inside me. I thought many people in the world needed me. I decided to join the group.

Six months later, I was *sent to a village in Asia and began to work as a doctor in the group. Many people in the village were *injured *because of a war. Some people lost their friends or family members in the war. There was so much to do to help those people. My job as a doctor wasn't easy because I didn't have useful machines and other *conveniences I had in America. However, I worked as hard as I could to help the people in need.

When I began to work in the village, I thought the people were living a sad life. I didn't think they had any hopes or dreams for the future. However, soon my feelings changed. One day, I said to one of the boys in the village, "I feel sad because you don't have good hospitals. So you can't get good care." Then, he said, "Well, maybe we were not lucky, but now we are lucky and happy because we have a good doctor like you. And you also gave me a dream. I want to be a doctor like you." On another day, a girl said, "I will be a teacher, because I want to teach children a lot of things. So I'm studying hard at school." They were smiling with beautiful eyes and looked happy. I was very impressed. The life *seems very difficult, but many people have beautiful eyes and smiles, and try to do something for their dreams. They are looking at the future with hopes and dreams in the difficult time. Those hopes and dreams have made them strong and happy.

Do you have dreams just like the people in the village? When I was younger, my dream

was to help sick people, so I studied hard. It was difficult to become a doctor, but my dream kept *encouraging me. When I was in the village, the life was very hard, but my dream always made me stronger. My dream changed my life. It is important to have dreams because they will encourage you to study hard and may change your life.

(注) Nobel Prize ノーベル賞 in need 困っている impact 影響 right 権利
sent send の過去分詞 injured けがをした, 負傷した because of ~ ~のせいで
convenience 便利なもの seem ~ ~と思われる encourage 励ます

- (1) 次が国境なき医師団についての正しい英文になるように, ()に入る最も適当なものをあとから1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

The doctors in the group ().

- ア don't think life is the most important
イ don't think they need more doctors
ウ work for the people who have enough money
エ work in any place and help any people in need
- (2) リサ(Lisa)は国境なき医師団のウェブサイトにあったある医師のメッセージを見て, 彼らに加わることを決めました。そこに書いてあった内容を2つ, それぞれ25字以内の日本語で答えなさい。なお, 句読点も字数に含みます。
- (3) リサが滞在していた村とそこでのリサの様子について述べたものとして, 最も適当なものを次から1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- ア Because of the war, there were many injured people in the village and Lisa took care of them as a doctor.
イ Lisa lost her family in the village because of the war.
ウ There were not so many people who were in need, so Lisa didn't have many things to do in the village.
エ Lisa did not have enough useful machines in the village, but it was easy for her to take care of the people there.

- (4) リサが滞在していた村の人々について気づいたこととして, 最も適当なものを次から1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- ア All the people in the village are living a sad life because their life is difficult.
イ Many people in the village are strong and happy because they have hopes and dreams.
ウ Many children in the village have dreams, but they do nothing for their dreams.
エ The people in the village aren't happy because they don't have a convenient life.

- (5) リサは, スピーチの最後で「夢を持つことが大切だ。」と述べていますが, その理由はなぜですか。その理由を50字以内の日本語で答えなさい。なお, 句読点も字数に含みます。

- 5 次の質問に対するあなたの考えを30語以上40語以内の英語で書きなさい。ただし、符号(, . ? ! など)は語数に含めないものとします。

What do you want to enjoy in high school? And why?

(あなたは高校で何を楽しまたいですか。また、それはなぜですか。)

<記入例>

How are you? I'm fine.

(これで問題は終わりです)