2021年1月実施 所要時間50分

【記入上の注意】 番号はすべて、頭に0を付けて枠の桁数に合わせる (生徒番号の例) 1234 → 001234

団体コード(4桁) 数室コード(3桁)

公開会場使用欄 ここにQRコードの シールを貼って下さい。

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4	4	4	4	4	4
5	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	(7)
8	(8)	8	(8)	8	(8)
9	9	9	(9)	9	(9)

の部分がマークシート方式による解答欄です。 注意事項

印のみ実施

- HBまたはBの鉛筆(シャープペンシルも可)を使用して、○の中を塗りつぶすこと。
- 2 答えを直すときは、きれいに消して、消しくずを残さないこと。
- 数字や文字などを記述して解答する場合は、解答欄からはみ出さないように、はっきり 書き入れること。
- 4 解答用紙を汚したり、折り曲げたりしないこと。
- この解答用紙はコピーを取ったものはご利用頂けません。

良い例	悪い例
	☑線 ② 小さい 🧊 はみ出し
	○ 丸囲み  レ点  うすい

	No. 1	1 2 3 4	. 1
(J <sup>2</sup> )	No. 2	1 2 3 4	2
	No. 3	1 2 3 4	3
12	No. 1	1 2 3 4	4
(7)	No. 2	1 2 3 4	5
(ウ)	No. 1	1 2 3 4 5 6	6
(ウ)	No. 2	*解答欄は裏面にあります。	7
	(イ)	(7) No. 2 No. 3 No. 1 No. 2 (1) No. 1 (1) No. 1	(7) No. 2 1 2 3 4 No. 3 1 2 3 4 (1) (1) No. 2 1 2 3 4 (1) (1) No. 2 1 2 3 4 (1) (1) No. 1 1 2 3 4 5 6

1-0	Town a seem	0.4	L
25	点 X 7	= 71	

	( <del>7</del> )	*解答欄は裏面にあります。	8
問 2	(1)	*解答欄は裏面にあります。	9
	(ウ)	*解答欄は裏面にあります。	10

各2点×3=6点

20			
21	1 2 3 4	6 (1)	問日
6 7 8 <sub>22</sub>	1 2 3 4 5	(ウ)	
各5点×3=15点			
23	1 2 3 4 5	(7)	<b>39</b> 7
24	1 2 3 4 5	(1)	
各5点×2=10点		9	
25	①②③④	(T)	
26	1 2 3 4	(1)	問 8
6 7 8 27	1 2 3 4 5	(ウ)	

1 2 3 4 5 6

各5点×3=15点

問5

at this station?

り点

合3 点 84=12 点

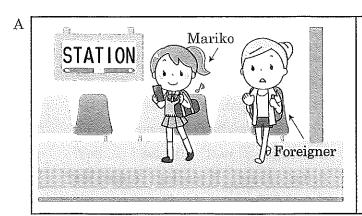
		3番目 ①	2	3	4	(5)	6	
	(T)	5番目 ①	2	3	4	(5)	<u>6</u>	15
	(2)	3番目 〇	2	3	4	5	6	
間 4	(1)	5番目 🤇	2	3	4	(5)	6	16
[0] 4	(an)	3番目 〇	2	3	4	(5)	6	
	(ウ)	5番目 〇	2	3	4	5	6	17
	(+)	3番目	2	3	4	(5)	6	
	(I)	5番目 〇	2	3	4	<u>(5)</u>	6	18

各 4 点×4=16 点 (各完答)

問 5 \*解答欄は裏面にあります。 19

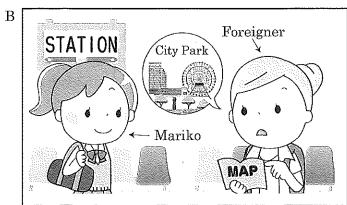
5点

問5 次のA~Cのひとつづきの絵と英文は、マリコ (Mariko) のある日のできごとを順番に表しています。Aの場面を表す**<最初の英文>**に続けて、Bの場面にふさわしい内容となるように、 の中に適する英語を書きなさい。ただし、あとの**<条件>**に従うこと。

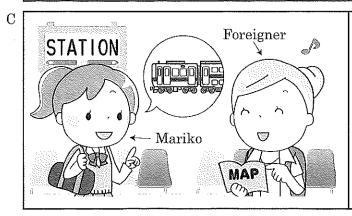


## <最初の英文>

When Mariko was on a \*platform, a \*foreigner talked to her.



The foreigner said Mariko, "Excuse me, can you help me? I want to go to City Park. But I \*missed the 2 o'clock train. at this station?"



"At 2:15. It's an \*express, so you can get to City Park \*in 30 minutes." Mariko answered. The foreigner said to Mariko, "Thank you very much."

\*platform:(駅の)プラットホーム

foreigner:外国人

missed ~: ~を逃した

express:急行

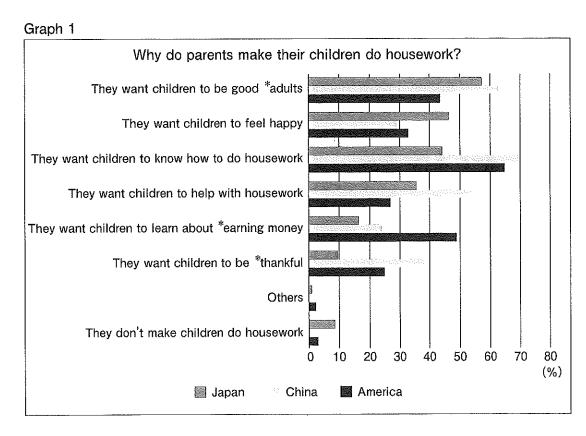
in ~: ~以内で

### く条件>

- What で書き始め, next を必ず含んで, 文末が at this station? で終わる 1 文となるように, 内を 7 語以上で書くこと。
- ※ 短縮形 (I'm や don't など) は1語と数え、符号(,など) は語数に含めません。

**問6** 次の英文は、高校生のダイキ(Daiki)が英語の授業でクラスの生徒に向けて行った発表の原稿です。英文を読んで、あとの(ア)~(ウ)の問いに答えなさい。

Hi, I'm Daiki. Today, I want to talk about \*housework. I have an \*aunt. She \*is married to an \*American man and lives in America. They have two children. The older one is a ten\*-year-old boy, and his name is Jack. The younger one is a five-year-old girl, and her name is Judy. During the summer, my aunt, Jack and Judy visited us. They stayed at my house for a week, so I \*spent time together with them. On the first day, we \*were surprised because Jack \*helped with \*washing the dishes after dinner. He is only ten years old! He told me he always does that at home. He has done it \*since he was nine years old. Also, he gets some money by helping housework. He told me he bought some books and \*toys with the money. That night, I found a \*graph on the Internet. Please look at Graph 1. It shows "Why do \*parents \*make their children do housework?" in three countries, Japan, \*China and America.



It shows that almost 50% of parents in America want children to learn about earning money by helping with housework. ( ① ) The most popular answer for parents in Japan is "They want children to be good adults." \*More than 50% of parents in Japan think that way.

I \*agree that helping the family by doing housework can be \*helpful for children to be good adults. In China, all parents that answer the question make their children do housework. \*On the other hand, the number of parents in Japan who answer "They don't make children do housework" is the largest of the three countries. It's interesting to see the \*differences \*among the three countries.

After I saw this graph, I asked the students in our school a question and made Graph 2. The question is "What \*kind of housework do you do?" Many of the students wash the dishes to help with housework. I'm not good at cooking very much, but I can wash the dishes, so I do two or three times a week. (②) It only takes about 10 minutes. The graph shows that the number of cleaning the \*bathtub is a little larger than the number of \*taking out the trash. At my house, cleaning the bathtub is my sister's job. It only takes about 5 minutes, so she does that every day. The number of students who clean the rooms and the number of students who go shopping are the \*same. I try to clean my room every Saturday. Also, the number of students who \*do the laundry and the number of students who do other housework are the same. The number of students who do nothing is the smallest. I asked them why they didn't do housework. Many of them answered that they didn't do housework because they didn't think it was fun. Some students said they were too busy.

When I was a junior high school student, I didn't want to do housework. \*However, I found that I started talking about school and other things with my family \*while I was doing housework with them. Then doing housework became a little more interesting. I also found that there were many things to do around my life. (③) \*As I said, it only takes about 10 minutes to wash the dishes. I think you can do it \*even when you are too busy. It's important to help our family. I hope my \*story will be helpful. Thank you for listening.

```
*housework:家事 aunt:おば is married to ~:~と結婚している
```

American:アメリカ人の ~-year-old …:~歳の…

spent ~:spend ~(~を過ごす)の過去形 were surprised:驚いた

helped with ~:~を手伝った washing the dishes:皿洗いをすること since ~:~から

toys:おもちゃ graph:グラフ parents:両親 make ~ …:~に…させる

China:中国 adults:大人 earning ~:~をかせぐこと thankful:感謝している

More than ~:~以上 agree that ~:~ということに同意する helpful:役立つ

On the other hand:一方で differences:違い among ~:~の間で kind:種類

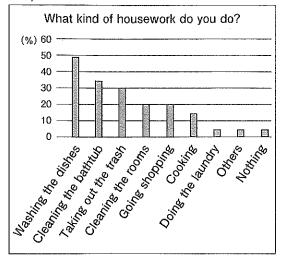
bathtub:浴槽 taking out the trash:ごみ出しをすること same:同じ

do the laundry:洗濯をする However:しかしながら while ~:~している間に

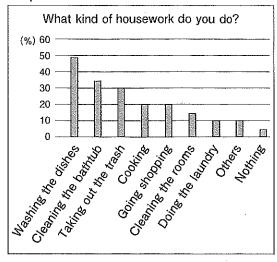
As ~:~するように even ~:~でさえ story:話

- (ア) 本文中の (①)  $\sim$  (②) の中に、次の $A\sim C$ を意味が通るように入れるとき、その組み合わせとして最も適するものを、あとの $1\sim 6$ の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。
  - A. I know my mother is happy when I do that.
  - B. You can help your busy mother and father by doing one thing or two.
  - C. My aunt is one of them.

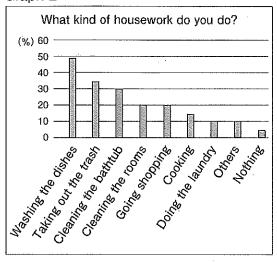
- (イ) 本文中の 線部を表したものとして最も適するものを、次の 1~4の中から1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。
  - 1. Graph 2



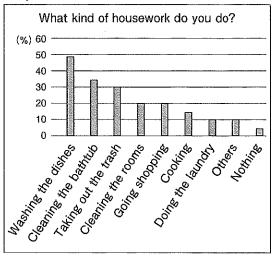
2. Graph 2



3. Graph 2



4. Graph 2



- (ウ) 次の  $a \sim f$  の中から、ダイキの発表の内容に合うものを二つ選んだときの組み合わせとして最も適するものを、あとの  $1 \sim 8$  の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。
  - a. Jack started doing housework when he became ten years old.
  - b. Daiki thinks it's good for children to help their families by doing housework.
  - c. Daiki can't cook very well, but he washes the dishes for 10 minutes every day.
  - d. Daiki asked the students who didn't do any housework why they didn't like housework.
  - e. Daiki thought that doing housework became fun by doing with his family.
  - f. You can't spend 10 minutes for helping housework when you are really busy.
  - 1. a と c
- 2. a と e
- 3. b \( \) d
- 4. bとe

- 5. cとd
- 6, c \( \frac{1}{2} \) f
- 7. d \( \text{e} \)
- 8. d と f

問7 次の(r)、(1)の英文と、一覧表(Table)や映画の上映スケジュール(Showtime)について、それぞれあとの Question の答えとして最も適するものを、 $1\sim 5$  の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

(ア)

David and Kana are talking about sports club \*activities of the city \*gym. There are many sports club activities in the city. They are looking at the table which shows the names of the sports clubs and their practice time.

Day	*Court A	Court B	Practice Time (PM)
Monday	<i>Kendo</i> club	*Badminton club	7:00-9:00
Tuesday			
Wednesday	Basketball club	*Table Tennis club	7:30-9:30
Thursday	*Handball club	*Volleyball club	6:30-9:00
Friday	Basketball club	Badminton club	7:00-9:00
Saturday	Handball club	Volleyball club	7:00-9:30
Sunday			

David: I'm thinking of becoming a \*member of a club, so I visited the city gym to \*check the club last night. There were many people playing sports there.

Kana: Our classmate Makoto is in \*both the handball club and the *kendo* club. Did you see him last night?

David: Yes, I did. He is really good at playing sports.

Kana: That's right. \*By the way, which club will you \*join?

David: I'll join the volleyball club.

Kana: Oh, then you will see Makoto every week if you become a member of the volleyball club.

David: Well, I hear he is busy on weekends, so he can come to practice only \*twice a week.

Kana: Oh, I see.

\*activities:活動 gym:体育館 Court:コート Badminton:バドミントン

Table Tennis : 卓球 Handball : ハンドボール Volleyball : バレーボール

member:メンバー check ~:~を調べる both ~ and …:~も…も両方とも

By the way: ところで join ~:~に加入する twice:2回

Question: What day is it today?

1. Tuesday. 2. Thursday. 3. Friday. 4. Saturday. 5. Sunday.

(イ)

Sho is a junior high school student. He is going to see a movie with his grandfather, his mother and his sister, Emi, on his grandfather's birthday. His grandfather is going to be 65 years old next Saturday. They are looking at the \*website of Green City Movie \*Theater.

Sho: \*Grandpa, which movie do you want to see on your birthday? I hear "Sky

Travel" and "Blue Bird" are great.

Grandfather: Well, that sounds good. But what do you want to see, Emi?

Emi: I want to see "Dream Story 2". Let's see it together. "Dream Story 1"

was \*funny. I saw it when I was 7. That was two years ago.

Sho: It's OK with me.

Grandfather: I am happy to go to see a movie with you all.

Sho: Great! I have a baseball practice in the morning, but I will be home \*by

11:00 a.m.

Mother: OK, then let's leave home after lunch. Oh, I have my Green City Movie

Club \*membership card, so I can get a \*discount.

### **Showtime**

# Green City Movie Theater

Movie	*Weekdays	Weekends			
"Blue Bird" (124 minutes)	10:00 / 13:30 / 17:00	10:00 / 13:30 / 17:00			
"The Sound of Wind" (81 minutes)	12:30 / 15:30 / 18:30	9:30 / 12:30 / 17:30 / 19:00			
"Dream Story 2" (92 minutes)	9:30 / 13:00 / 16:30	9:45 / 13:15 / 16:00			
"Sky Travel" (133 minutes)	11:00 / 14:30 / 18:00	10:30 / 13:30 / 16:30 / 19:30			

\*\*\* \*Tickets \*\*\*

\*Adult: 1,500 yen

Student (\*age 13-18) : 1,200 yen

\*Senior (age 60 or over): 1,000 yen

Child (age 12 or under): 800 yen

- O Morning show (before noon): 300 yen discount
- O With Green City Movie Club membership card (you have to be over 18 to become a member): 200 yen discount
- O If you come on your birthday, you can get 50% discount.

\*website:ウェブサイト

Theater:劇場

Grandpa:おじいちゃん(祖父に対する呼びかけの語)

funny:おもしろい

by ~:~までには

membership:会員

discount:割引

Weekdays:平日

Tickets:チケット

Adult:大人

age:年齢

Senior:高齢者

## Question: How much will Sho and his family need for the movie on Saturday?

- 1. 3,700 yen.
- 2. 3,800 yen.
- 3. 4,300 yen.
- 4. 4,500 yen.
- 5. 5,000 yen.

Misato and Takeru are high school students. They are talking about \*soft drink with Ms. Mori, their \*homeroom teacher, and Mr. White, their English teacher.

Misato: Do you like \*coffee, Mr. White?

Mr. White: Yes, I do. I usually drink a cup of coffee with my breakfast and another cup in the afternoon. There are so many \*kinds of \*canned coffee in Japan. I like trying \*different ones. Do you drink coffee, Misato?

Misato: \*Maybe \*once or twice a week. I think I drink \*fruit drink the most because my mother buys a lot of fruit drink for our family. How about you, Takeru?

Takeru: I love \*carbonated drink. It \*tastes good, \*especially after I play sports.

Ms. Mori: It is good, isn't it? \*However, you \*shouldn't drink it too much. Do you know there is much \*sugar in it?

Misato: That's right. I've heard that before.

Takeru: I know. So, I try to drink water or sports drink more often than I drink carbonated drink, . I think that \*has something to do with sugar.

Mr. White: You're right. There is much sugar in many of carbonated drink. I think it isn't very \*healthy for you. Also, many kinds of canned and \*bottled coffee in Japan have much sugar. We have many famous coffee shops in America. Some of their popular drinks are very \*sweet because they have much sugar, \*syrup and \*cream in them. \*By the way, what's the most popular soft drink in Japan?

Misato: I have a \*graph. It shows that the most popular soft drink in Japan is tea.

Ms. Mori: I like tea drink. And it doesn't have any sugar in it!

Takeru: My mother likes \*green tea. Isn't it the most popular kind of tea in Japan?

Misato: You're right, Takeru.

Ms. Mori: I like \*vegetable \*juice, too, and I drank it very often before. But \*one day, I found an \*article in the \*newspaper. It said there was much sugar in some kinds of vegetable juice. I \*was very surprised! Before reading the article, I thought drinking vegetable juice was healthy. So, I stopped drinking it.

Takeru: I didn't know vegetable juice had much sugar in it.

Mr. White: Look at this picture. It shows how many \*cube sugars there are in \*each drink. One \*cube shows 3 \*grams of sugar.

Misato: Oh, about the \*same \*amount of sugar is in canned or bottled coffee and vegetable juice!

Mr. White: Yes, canned or bottled coffee with milk and sugar is not very healthy for you.

Ms. Mori: Look, Misato. You shouldn't drink too much fruit drink. There is much sugar in it. The amount of sugar in sports drink is about \*half of the amount of sugar in fruit drink.

Misato: Right, I didn't know that!

Takeru: Well, carbonated drink has more sugar than any other drink \*as we thought.

Misato: The \*healthiest \*person here is Ms. Mori!

Ms. Mori: Thanks, Misato. Well, it's important to know what is in our food and drink to be healthy. But we also need to think about other things.

Takeru: Other things?

Ms. Mori: Many people drink different soft drink, right? Have you \*imagined how many \*plastic bottles and \*aluminum cans are used?

Misato: I think plastic bottles and \*paper \*packages are usually used for fruit drink.

Aluminum cans are often used for canned or bottled coffee.

Takeru: Plastic bottles can be \*recycled, right? Every Monday is a recycling day in my \*town. I put plastic bottles, aluminum cans and paper in each \*garbage can \*so that they can be recycled.

Mr. White: It's \*convenient to have a drink in a package, but we have to think about the \*environment \*at the same time. Do you know what kinds of things are made after the plastic bottles are recycled?

Misato: I do! New plastic bottles \*are made from them. Also, some shirts and bags are.

Takeru: Shirts and bags? That's very cool.

Ms. Mori: First, plastic bottles \*are made into very small \*pieces, and people make other things by using them. I have a \*calendar and furoshiki made from plastic bottles. They are just like the \*regular calendar and furoshiki.

Misato: I gave a shirt made from plastic bottles to my father. He \*is interested in recycling things for the environment. He was very happy to get it for his birthday.

Takeru: Well, I know our school \*cafeteria \*sells different kinds of drinks.

\*Unfortunately, some of the packages aren't put in the right garbage cans. If
we \*throw them into the \*wrong garbage cans, those packages won't be
recycled.

Misato: I think so, too, Takeru. I think we can make some \*posters or \*signs so that the students can \*care about that more.

Mr. White: You two are great! I will \*support your \*action.

Ms. Mori: You can talk to your classmates. I hope there are more students who care about the environment just like you two.

\*soft drink: 清涼飲料 homeroom teacher: 担任の先生 coffee: コーヒー

kinds:種類 canned:缶入りの different:いろいろな Maybe:たぶん

once or twice:1回か2回 fruit:果実 carbonated drink:炭酸飲料

tastes ~: ~な味がする especially: 特に However: しかしながら

shouldn't ~:~すべきでない sugar:砂糖

has something to do with ~:~に関係がある healthy:健康的な

bottled:ボトル入りの sweet:あまい syrup:シロップ cream:クリーム

By the way:ところで graph:グラフ green tea:緑茶 vegetable:野菜

juice:ジュース one day:ある日 article:記事 newspaper:新聞

was very surprised: とても驚いた cube sugars: 角砂糖 each: それぞれの

cube:立方体 grams:グラム(単位) same:同じ amount:量 half:半分

as ~:~と同じように healthiest:最も健康な person:人

imagined ~:imagine ~(~を想像する)の過去分詞形 plastic bottles:ペットボトル

aluminum cans:アルミ缶 paper:紙の packages:容器

recycled ~:recycle ~ (~をリサイクルする) の過去分詞形 town: 町

garbage can: ごみ箱 so that ~:~できるように convenient: 便利な

environment:環境 at the same time:同時に are made from ~:~から作られる

are made into ~:~になる pieces:かけら calendar:カレンダー

regular:ふつうの is interested in ~ ing:~することに関心がある cafeteria:食堂

sells ~:~を販売する Unfortunately:残念ながら throw ~ into …:~を…に捨てる

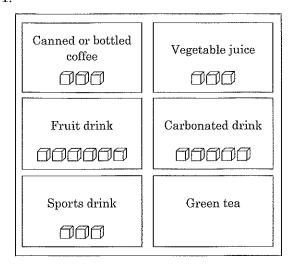
wrong: まちがった posters:ポスター signs: 看板

care about ~:~を気にかける support ~:~を支援する action:行動

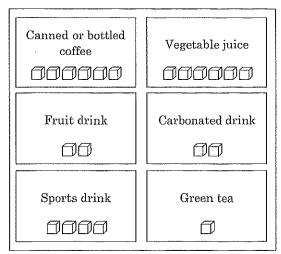
- (ア) 本文中の の中に入れるのに最も適するものを、次の1~4の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。
  - 1. but water or sports drink doesn't taste as good as carbonated one
  - 2. but water or sports drink is sometimes more popular than carbonated one
  - 3. but water or sports drink tastes as good as carbonated one, so I'm happy about it
  - 4. but water or sports drink tastes better than carbonated one

(イ) 本文中の――線部の内容を表すものとして最も適するものを、次の1~4の中から一つ選び、 その番号を答えなさい。

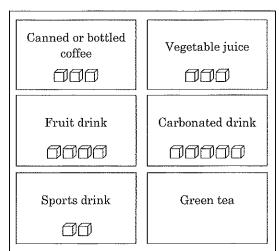
1



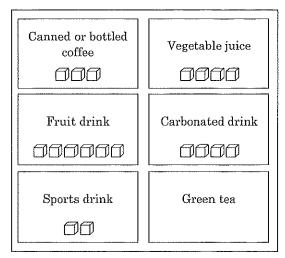
2.



3.



4.



- (ウ) 次の $a \sim g$  の中から、本文の内容に合うものを二つ選んだときの組み合わせとして最も適するものを、あとの $1 \sim 8$  の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。
  - a. Mr. White likes one kind of canned coffee very much and usually drinks it.
  - b. Misato didn't know there was a lot of sugar in carbonated drink.
  - c. Ms. Mori still drinks vegetable juice once or twice a month because she likes it.
  - d. Ms. Mori said that Takeru and Misato needed to think about only being healthy.
  - e. Takeru has recycled plastic bottles, aluminum cans and paper by putting them in each garbage can.
  - f. Some students in Takeru and Misato's school have put packages of soft drink in the wrong garbage cans.
  - g. Takeru and Misato will make posters and signs for people in their town.
  - 1. a と c
- 2. аとе
- 3. bとd
- 4. bとf

- 5. cとd
- 6. e と f
- 7. eとg
- 8. fとg

(問題は、これで終わりです。)