

問2 次の英文は、クミ (Kumi) と留学生のアンディ (Andy) の対話です。対話文中の(ア)~(ウ)の () の中にそれぞれ適する1語を英語で書きなさい。ただし、答えはそれぞれの () 内に指示された文字で書き始め、一つの _ に1文字が入るものとします。

Kumi : Hi, Andy. Did you have a nice weekend?

Andy : Yes, I did. I visited Kamakura.

Kumi : That's good. It's (ア) (f _ _ _ _ _) for its old temples.

Andy : That's right. I like them very much.

Kumi : Did you go there for the first time?

Andy : No. I've been there many times. I always visit some of my favorite temples. I like walking in the town, too.

Kumi : I see. I often go there in summer. We can enjoy (イ) (s _ _ _ _ _) in the sea, too.

Andy : Can we? I want to go there next summer.

Kumi : You should. You will be able to find (ウ) (a _ _ _ _ _) face of Kamakura.

Andy : OK. I will.

問3 次の(ア)~(エ)の文の () の中に入れるのに最も適するものを、あとの1~4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) "What do you think about Kenji's idea?" "Well, his idea is different () ."

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. of mine | 2. of me | 3. from mine | 4. from me |
|------------|----------|--------------|------------|

(イ) We still have () water in the bottle.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------|----------|
| 1. little | 2. a little | 3. few | 4. a few |
|-----------|-------------|--------|----------|

(ウ) I () to the welcome party for Cindy with your sister next Sunday.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. want you come | 2. want your coming |
| 3. want to you come | 4. want you to come |

(エ) The () is a friend of mine and he lives near my house.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. boy running over there | 2. running boy over there |
| 3. boy who run over there | 4. boy who running over there |

問4 次の(ア)～(エ)の対話が完成するように、()内の六つの語の中から五つを選んで正しい順番に並べたとき、その()内で3番目と5番目に来る語の番号をそれぞれ答えなさい。(それぞれ一つずつ不要な語があるので、その語は使用しないこと。)

(ア) A: Do you know the name of this fish?

B: No. I've (1. seen 2. a 3. this 4. of 5. never 6. kind) fish.

(イ) A: Do you want to drink something?

B: Yes. Please give (1. drinking 2. something 3. me 4. hot 5. drink 6. to).

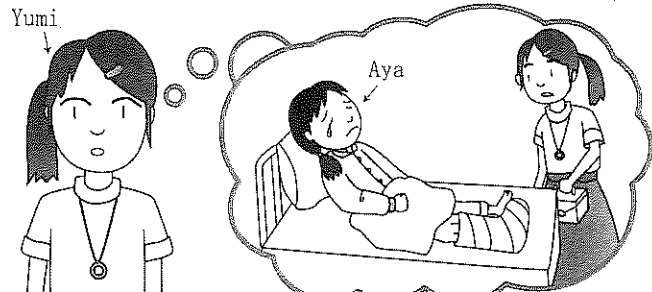
(ウ) A: What are you doing?

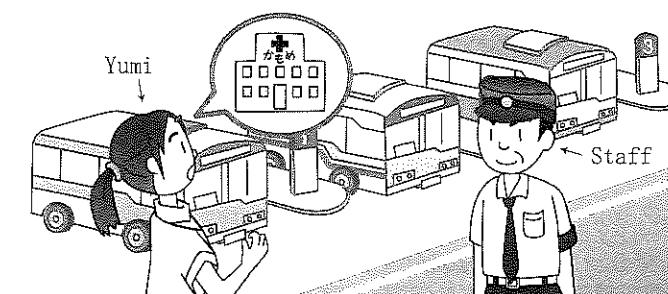
B: I'm (1. written 2. by 3. book 4. about 5. a 6. reading) Australia in English.

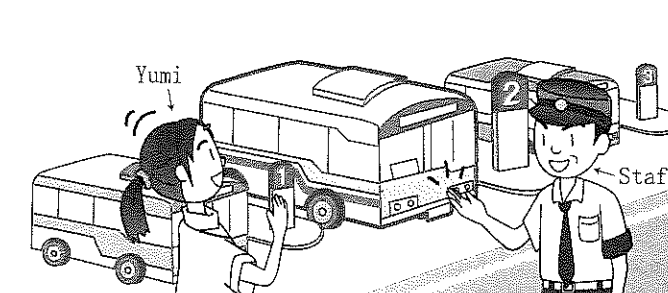
(エ) A: John, (1. picture 2. this 3. a 4. is 5. which 6. where) you took?

B: Yes, I took it in Kyoto.

問5 次のA～Cのひとつづきの絵と英文は、ユミ（Yumi）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の場面にあ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＞にしたがうこと。

<p>A</p>  <p>The illustration shows a girl named Yumi on the left, looking thoughtful. A thought bubble above her shows a girl named Aya lying in a hospital bed with a cast on her leg, while a nurse stands by her side. The hospital bed has a sign that says 'Aya'.</p>	<p>＜最初の英文＞</p> <p>Yumi's friend, Aya *broke her leg and she was in Kamome Hospital. Last Sunday, Yumi was going to the hospital to see Aya.</p>
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<p>B</p>  <p>The illustration shows Yumi on the left, looking at a staff member on the right. The staff member is pointing towards a bus stop. In the background, there are three buses and a building with a cross symbol and the name 'かきめ' (Kamome) above it. A signpost shows bus numbers 1, 2, and 3.</p>	<p>Yumi wanted to take a bus to the hospital. There were three buses, so she asked the *staff, "Excuse me. <input type="text"/> to go to Kamome Hospital?"</p>
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<p>C</p>  <p>The illustration shows Yumi on the left, boarding a bus. The staff member on the right is waving her on. The bus has the number '2' on its side. The signpost in the background shows bus numbers 1, 2, and 3.</p>	<p>He said, "That bus goes to the hospital. So please take the bus at the No. 2 bus stop." Yumi said, "Thank you very much," and got on that bus.</p>
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* broke her leg : 足を骨折した

staff : 係員

＜条件＞

・ should を必ず含んで、文末が to go to Kamome Hospital? で終わる 1 文となるように 内を 5 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 (, や . など) は語数に含めません。

問6 次の英文は、高校生のユキ（Yuki）が英語の授業で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。

Hello, everyone. I'm Yuki. Today, I'm going to talk about the problem of *plastic *waste. I hope you will think about it with me because it has become a big problem in our *environment.

Now we use a lot of plastic *products in our life, and many of them are *single-use plastic products. What are single-use plastic products? At shops, we can buy many kinds of food in *plastic packaging like plastic boxes and bottles. When we buy things, we need *plastic bags if we don't have our own bags. Those plastic things are examples of single-use plastic products. Now, many countries in the world try to *reduce single-use plastic products. In Japan, plastic bags will *be charged by *law in 2020. In many other countries, there are already laws about plastic bags and they are charged. (①) But there are no laws about plastic bags in our country.

Why do we have to reduce single-use plastic products? Please look at *Graph 1. We can know that 36 % of all plastic products in the world in 2015 was plastic packaging. Plastic products are made from *oil and if we continue to use oil, we will have no oil in the future. (②)

Graph 1



Graph 2

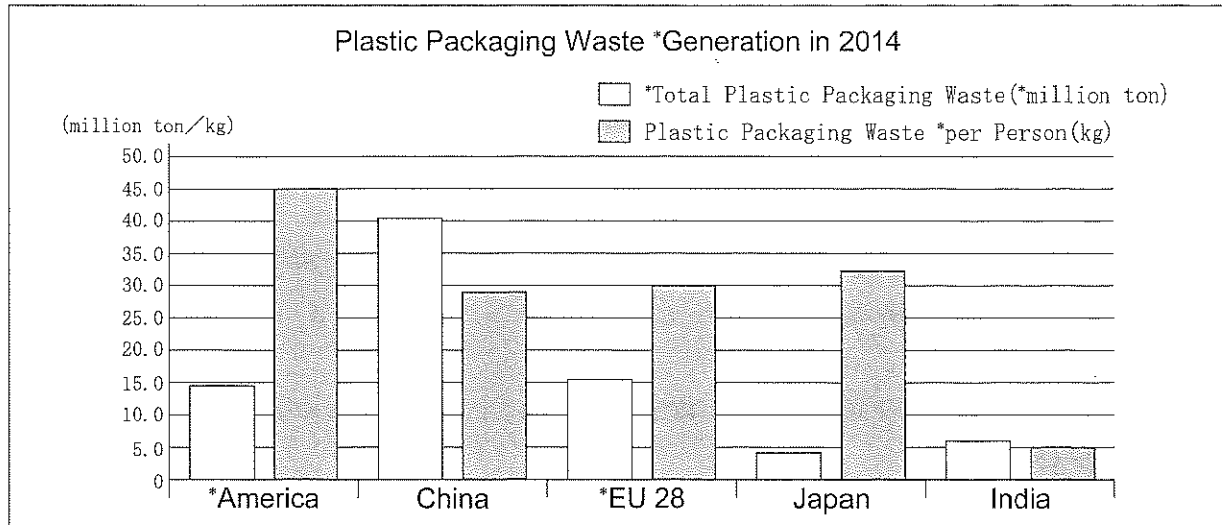


(「UN Environment, Single-use Plastics-A Roadmap for Sustainability」の資料をもとに作成)

Now, please look at Graph 2. We can know, in 2015, only 14 % of plastic packaging waste was recycled and 40 % of it became *landfill waste. If we continue to have landfill waste, there will be no places for it on the earth in the future. From the same graph, we can also know that 32 % of plastic packaging waste was leaked into our environment. This plastic waste finally arrives in the sea. Plastic waste needs a long time to *decompose. Some scientists say plastic bags take from 10 to 1,000 years to decompose. Plastic bottles take 450 years or more. We can see plastic waste stays in our environment for a really long time. In our environment, it gives bad *effect on animals. There are some animals which eat plastic waste and die. Now this is a very big problem in the world. Also in Japan, in 2018, people found a *dead baby *whale on Yuigahama Beach in Kamakura city. In the *stomach of this

baby whale, there was plastic waste. In April, 2019, a *deer in Nara Park died and about 3 kg of plastic bags were found in its stomach. (③)

Graph 3



(「UN Environment, Single-use Plastics-A Roadmap for Sustainability」の資料をもとに作成)

Now look at the Graph 3. It shows that China had the most plastic packaging waste in the world in 2014. But when we think about each person, America was the first and Japan was the second. So each of us must try to reduce plastic waste.

Some people say we can *recycle plastic waste. But to recycle something, we need much money and we will have much CO₂. It brings one more problem to our environment.

I think you know the words, “the 3Rs.” They are “Reduce,” “*Reuse,” and “Recycle.” Now we have one more R. It is “*Refuse.” To reduce waste, it is important to “refuse” the *cause of the waste. For example, at shops we can say, “I don’t need plastic bags,” and refuse them. If we put tea or water in our own water bottle and bring it with us when we go out, we don’t have to buy a plastic bottle. This is one example of “Refuse.” So let’s refuse single-use plastic products and reduce plastic waste. Now it is really necessary to make our environment better. Thank you for listening.

*plastic : プラスチックの waste : ゴミ environment : 環境 products : 製品
 single-use : 使い捨ての plastic packaging : プラスチック容器包装 plastic bags : レジ袋
 reduce ~ : ~を減らす be charged : 有料化される law(s) : 法律 Graph : グラフ
 oil : 石油 Others : その他 Flow : 処理状況 Landfilled : 埋め立てられた
 Leaked : 漏れ出た Recycled : リサイクルされた Incinerated : 焼却された
 landfill waste : 埋め立てゴミ decompose : 分解する effect on ~ : ~への影響
 dead : 死んだ whale : クジラ stomach : 胃 deer : 鹿 Generation : 発生量
 Total : 全体の million ton : 百万トン per ~ : ~あたりの America : アメリカ
 EU 28 : EU 28 各国 recycle ~ : ~をリサイクルする Reuse : 再利用する
 Refuse : 拒絶する, 断る cause : 原因

(ア) 本文中の (①) ~ (③) の中に、次の A ~ 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 ~ 6 の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

A. Some scientists say if we don't reduce plastic waste, there will be more plastic waste than fish in the sea in the future.

B. Of course, in many shops also in Japan, even now we need money to get plastic bags and many of us take our own bags with us when we go shopping.

C. So we shouldn't make a lot of plastic products, especially single-use plastic products like plastic packaging.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. ①-A ②-B ③-C | 2. ①-A ②-C ③-B | 3. ①-B ②-A ③-C |
| 4. ①-B ②-C ③-A | 5. ①-C ②-A ③-B | 6. ①-C ②-B ③-A |

(イ) 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. So, I think we should recycle plastic waste.

2. So, I think it is important to reduce waste.

3. But, I think it is not a good idea to reduce single-use plastic products.

4. But, I think the earth is becoming warmer.

(ウ) 次の a ~ f の中から、ユ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 ~ 8 の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

a. Many foreign countries already have laws about single-use plastic products like plastic bags, but Japan doesn't.

b. People in the world recycled 14 % of plastic packaging waste in 2015 and more than 80 % of plastic packaging waste of that year is still in our environment.

c. The reports by some scientists show that all kinds of plastic waste decompose in more than 100 years.

d. Some animals in the sea die after eating plastic waste, and that happens especially in Japan.

e. There was much more plastic packaging waste in America than in Japan in 2014, but each person in Japan had more plastic waste than each person in America.

f. Yuki thinks that it is important to refuse single-use plastic products like plastic bags and plastic bottles to reduce plastic waste.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. a と c | 2. a と e | 3. a と f | 4. b と c |
| 5. b と e | 6. c と d | 7. d と e | 8. e と f |

問7 次の(ア)、(イ)の英文と、ちらし (Flyer) やテレビの番組表 (TV Program Schedule) 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、1～5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)

Mari and her mother are at home on a Sunday. It is eleven o'clock in the morning, and they are talking about lunch.

Mother: Mari, shall we *have Chinese food delivery for lunch?

Mari: Wow! That's a good idea.

Mother: Here is a flyer of our favorite Chinese restaurant.

Mari: That's nice. Mom, there are some lunch *sets on Sunday. We have to *choose a *ramen or a *fried rice.

Mother: Well, how about this? If we *order a Happy Ramen or a Fried Rice with a *Gyoza, we can get a *discount of 100 *yen.

Mari: That's good. How about a Special Ramen with a Gyoza?

Mother: Well, I think it is too much for me. Shall we order two lunch sets, one with a ramen and the other with a fried rice?

Mari: That's great! Then we can enjoy a ramen and a fried rice, and a gyoza, too! Let's order them.

Mother: OK.

Flyer

HAPPY CHINESE RESTAURANT DELIVERY

*Price

Happy Ramen	800 yen
(a *larger serving	900 yen)
Special Ramen	1,200 yen
Fried Rice	750 yen
(a larger serving	850 yen)
Grilled Gyoza	400 yen

Only on Sunday Lunch set

Ramen set : Happy Ramen with a small size
Grilled Gyoza

Fried Rice set : Fried Rice with a small size
Grilled Gyoza

Price	Ramen set	1,000 yen
	Fried Rice set	950 yen

*Coupon A

If you order a Happy Ramen with a Grilled Gyoza, you can get a discount of 100 yen.

Coupon B

If you order a Fried Rice with a Grilled Gyoza, you can get a discount of 100 yen.

Coupon C

If you order a Special Ramen with a Grilled Gyoza, you can get a discount of 200 yen.

Coupon D

If you order two lunch sets, you can get a discount of 200 yen for each set.

※ Happy Sunday : You can use Coupon C or D on Sunday.

*have Chinese food delivery : 中華料理の出前を取る set(s) : セット

choose ~ : ~を選ぶ

ramen : ラーメン

fried rice : チャーハン

order ~ : ~を注文する

Gyoza : ギョーザ

discount : 割引

yen : 円

Price : 価格

larger serving : 大盛り

Coupon : クーポン

Question : How much will Mari's mother need for their lunch with a coupon?

1. 1,550 yen 2. 1,650 yen 3. 1,750 yen 4. 1,850 yen 5. 1,950 yen

(1)

Eri and Jane are watching TV. They are looking at the TV Program Schedule on *TV screen by using the *remote control during the *commercial break.

Eri: After this program, what will we watch?

Jane: How about a movie? There are some movies.

Eri: Well, *once I start to watch something, I have to continue watching it. But we have some time tonight, don't we?

Jane: Yes. It's Sunday tomorrow. How about this one? It *ends before eleven p.m. Let's get the *information about this. Oh, it's about *adventure. I like *comedy movies.

Eri: How about that one? It's a comedy movie in America. It must be fun. It ends at eleven ten.

Jane: That's good. Oh, wait, Eri. There is a dance program! You said you wanted to watch it last week.

Eri: I forgot! It starts in ten minutes. But I want to know the end of this story. Let's *record it. We can watch it tomorrow.

Jane: That's nice. Shall we watch the movie from nine?

Eri: OK, let's!

TV Program Schedule

	*Channel A	Channel B	Channel C	Channel D	Channel E
20	20:00 News Hour	20:00 *Drama 20:30 Movie	20:00 Drama 21:00 Weather 21:10 Movie	20:00 Drama 20:30 Dance 22:00 Today's News 22:30 Sports News 23:00 Countries in the World	20:00 Sports Hour 21:00 Movie 23:10 Easy Cooking
21	21:00 Movie				
22	22:50 Weather				
23	23:00 Music Hour	23:10 Weather	23:20 Weather Concert Hour		

*TV screen : テレビの画面

remote control : リモコン

commercial break : コマーシャルの時間

once ~ : いったん~すると

ends : 終わる

information : 情報

adventure : 冒険

comedy : コメディ

record ~ : ~を録画する

Channel : チャンネル

Drama : ドラマ

Question : Which Channel will Eri and Jane watch after watching the drama?

1. Channel A.

2. Channel B.

3. Channel C.

4. Channel D.

5. Channel E.

問8 次の英文を読んで、あとの(ア)~(ウ)の問いに答えなさい。

Three students, Masato, Kana, and Rumi are talking in the classroom after school. Then, Mr. Green, their English teacher from the U.S., comes into the classroom and talks to them.

Mr. Green: Hi, everyone. What are you doing?

Masato: We *are solving a *crossword puzzle.

Mr. Green: Sounds interesting. Please show me.

Kana: Here it is.

Mr. Green: Oh, you haven't done No. 2 and 5 yet. Are they difficult?

Masato: Not really. The question No. 2 is, "I couldn't () you very well. Please say that again." The question No. 5 is, "Please () me your e-mail address." We think the answer for No. 2 is "hear," and that for No. 5 is "tell." But we put "lend" for No. 10, so we can't put those answers for No. 2 and 5.

Mr. Green: What's the question No. 10?

Rumi: It's, "He is going to () a bike at the shop to visit some places in the town." *At first, we thought its answer was "borrow," but it has too many *letters. So we put "lend."

Mr. Green: I see. *I'm afraid you all *misunderstood the meaning of "lend." It has the *opposite meaning of "borrow."

Masato: Oh, I see. Then we can put that word at No. 4. "I'm going to *lend* you this book after reading it." Right?

Mr. Green: That's right. The answer for No. 10 is "rent."

Kana: What's "rent"? I don't know that word. What does it mean?

Mr. Green: It means almost the same as "borrow" in English. But you can't use those words in the same way. You can use "borrow" when you say, for example, "Can I *borrow* your pencil?" Let's think about the question No. 10. He wants to use a bike to visit some places in that town, and he has to *pay money to the shop.

Rumi: Oh, I see. We say "borrow" when we use, for example, our friend's pencil without paying money. We say "rent" when we use something by paying money, like "rent a car." So the answer for No. 10 is "rent," No. 2 is "hear," and No. 5 is "tell."

Mr. Green: That's right.

Masato: There are many words like those. *Actually, this puzzle is . For example, the answers for question No. 1 and No. 6 are "see" and "watch." When we say these two words in Japanese, both of them are "*miru*." But in English, we can't use them in the same way.

Mr. Green: *Exactly. We say "watch TV," but don't say "see TV."

Kana: I understand the *difference between "watch" and "see." But I don't understand the difference between "see" and "meet." We think the answer for No. 8 is "meet," but I don't understand the difference well. For example, can we say "Nice to *meet* you," and "Nice to *see* you." in the same way?

- Mr. Green:** No. When did you learn the *sentence of "Nice to meet you."?
- Masato:** We learned it when we started to learn the Book One in junior high school.
- Mr. Green:** I hope you will remember something.
- Kana:** Oh, I remember. We learned that we could say "Nice to meet you." when we "meet" someone for the first time. I think we use "Nice to see you." when we "see" someone again. So, when we see, for example, one of our friends on the street, we say "Nice to see you," not "Nice to meet you." Is that so?
- Mr. Green:** That's right. Then, how about the difference between "speak" and "talk"?
- Masato:** Those two words are difficult for me. I know we have to say "speak English" not "talk English." But I don't know why.
- Mr. Green:** When we use "talk," communication with someone becomes important. For example, you "talk" with your brother about today's soccer game. But the *main meaning of the word "speak" is "*utter" words. So when I am asked, "Do you speak Japanese?" I always say, "Yes. But when I *talk* with my students, I always *speak* English, not Japanese."
- Masato:** When you say, "When I *talk* with my students," the communication with your students is important. When you say, "I *speak* English," using English is important. Then, we can put "talk" at No. 3, "I want to () with my English teacher in English, and "speak" at No. 9, "How many languages can you ()?" Right?
- Mr. Green:** That's right. Here is one more example. If you say "A boy **spoke* to me on the train this morning," you don't know that boy. If that boy is your friend, you should say, "One of my friends *talked* to me on the train this morning."
- Rumi:** That's interesting. I want to learn more about those things in your class.
- Mr. Green:** OK. I'll teach you about them.
- Masato:** Thank you, Mr. Green. By talking with you here, we could finish more than *half of the puzzle. Now we know well some English words have the same meaning in Japanese, but they are used in different ways. But I often think about difference between English and Japanese. For example, in English, we mustn't *omit the *subject when we make a sentence, but in Japanese, we often omit it.
- Mr. Green:** That's true. When I started to learn Japanese, I was surprised to know that.
- Rumi:** When I think about English sentences, I always think the *word order is different. In English, the subject comes first and the *verb follows, and after that the *object comes. But in Japanese, the object comes before the verb.
- Mr. Green:** Exactly. I learned *Chinese and *Korean, too. Chinese sentences have the word order like English, but Korean sentences have the word order like Japanese.
- Kana:** Really? I thought Japanese was very *unique and other languages were like English.
- Mr. Green:** No. Many languages in the world have the same word order as Japanese. And Korean *grammar is like Japanese grammar. So learning Korean may be easier

for you than leaning English.

Rumi: I've heard about that. My sister studies Korean at *college. She started to learn it because many people say learning it is not so difficult for Japanese. At first, she thought that was right, but when she tried to read books in Korean, it was not easy. So she is studying it very hard.

Mr. Green: Any foreign language is difficult. We may be able to do *daily conversation in some languages, but to *master them is not the same thing. But if we are interested in them, we can continue to study. So I hope you will be interested in English and study it with fun.

Masato: The three of us like English very much and continue studying it.

Mr. Green: I'm very glad to hear that.

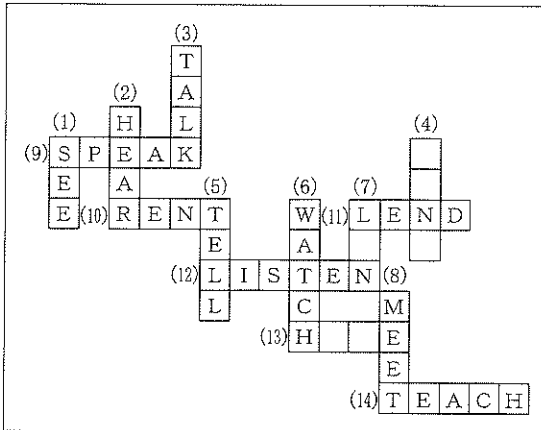
*are solving ~ : ~を解いている crossword puzzle : クロスワードパズル
At first : 初めは letters : 文字 I'm afraid ~ : 残念ながら~だと思う
misunderstood ~ : ~を誤解した opposite : 反対の pay ~ : ~を支払う
Actually : 実は Exactly. : まさにそのとおりです。 difference : 違い
sentence : 文 main : 主な utter ~ : ~を声に出す spoke to ~ : ~に話しかけた
half : 半分 omit ~ : ~を省く subject : 主語 word order : 語順
verb : 動詞 object : 目的語 Chinese : 中国語(の) Korean : 韓国語(の)
unique : 独特の grammar : 文法 college : 大学 daily conversation : 日常会話
master ~ : ~をマスターする

(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。

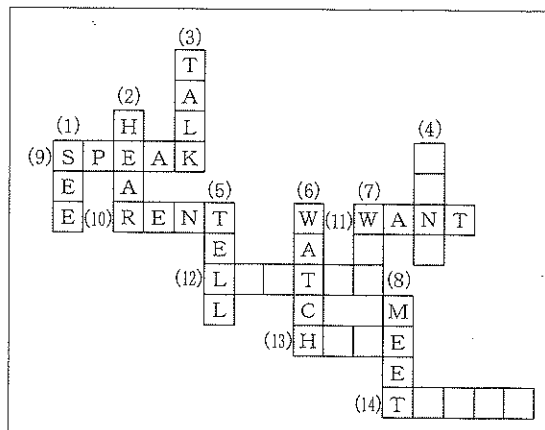
1. about what to say when we need something
2. for learning how to use right words
3. about English words usually learned in junior high school
4. for having fun by learning names of things in English

(イ) 本文中の _____ 下線部を表したのとして最も適するものを、次の1～6の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

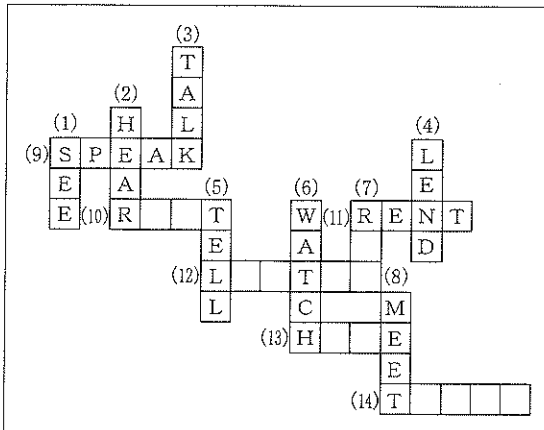
1.



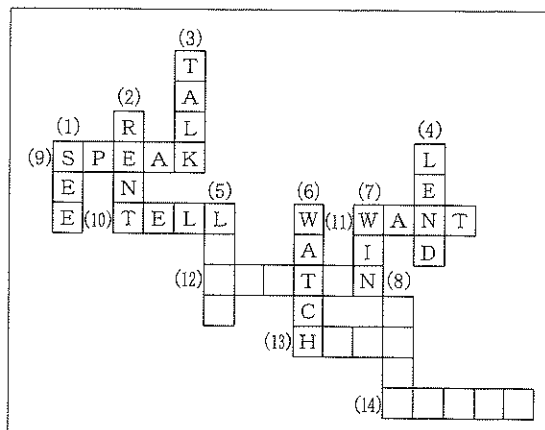
2.



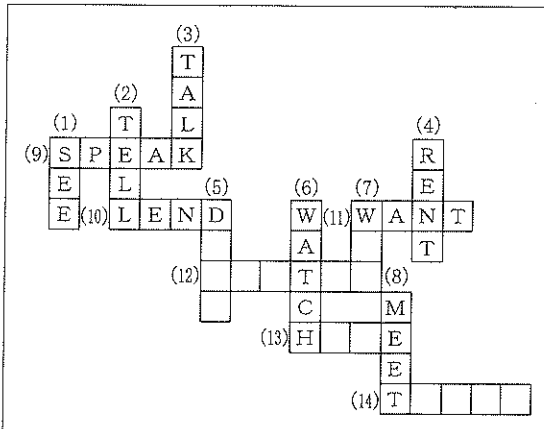
3.



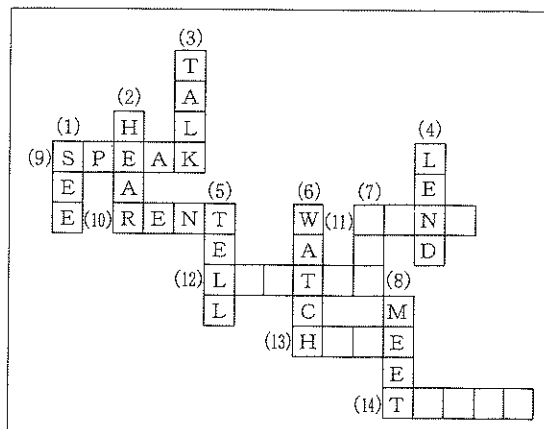
4.



5.



6.



(ウ) 次の a ～ f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 ～ 8の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- a. The three students could find the word, "rent" by finding the answers for the question No. 2 and 5.
- b. The three students thought the words "borrow" and "lend" were the same meaning and put a wrong answer for No. 10.
- c. Masato didn't know the reason to say "speak English," not "talk English," but he could understand it by talking with Mr. Green.
- d. Mr. Green thinks learning Japanese is easy because he doesn't have to say the subject when he makes a Japanese sentence.
- e. A few languages in the world have the same word order in sentences as Japanese and Korean.
- f. Mr. Green thinks people can master any foreign language easily if they can do daily conversation with it.

1. a と b

2. b と c

3. b と d

4. c と d

5. c と e

6. d と e

7. d と f

8. e と f

(問題は、これで終わりです。)