

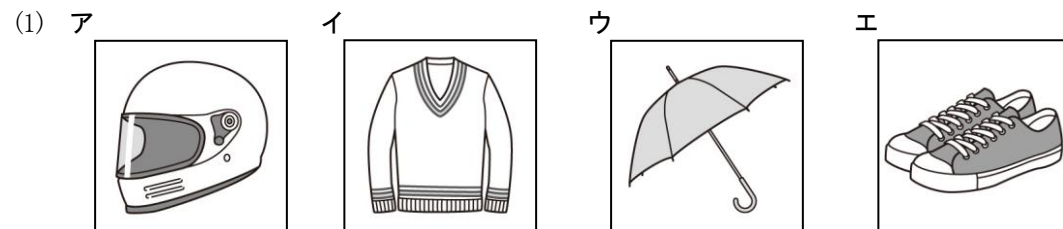
英 語（45 分）

受験番号	
	(算用数字)

1

この問題は聞き取り検査です。問題 A～問題 D に答えなさい。すべての問題で英語は 2 回ずつ放送されます。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

問題 A (1), (2) のそれぞれの英文で説明されているものとして最も適当なのは, ア～エのうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。



(2) ア

Sun	
Mon	
Tue	
Wed	Kyoto
Thu	
Fri	
Sat	Hiroshima

イ

Sun	Hiroshima
Mon	
Tue	
Wed	
Thu	Kyoto
Fri	
Sat	

ウ

Sun	
Mon	Kyoto
Tue	
Wed	
Thu	
Fri	Hiroshima
Sat	

エ

Sun	
Mon	
Tue	Kyoto
Wed	
Thu	
Fri	
Sat	Hiroshima

問題 B 留学中の Ai が, ホームステイ先のお母さんからお願いをされています。Ai は説明を聞きながら, 必要な内容をメモにまとめています。 (あ), (い) にそれぞれ英語 1 語を入れなさい。

[Ai がまとめたメモ]

Places to go	Things to buy
the supermarket	some (あ) and eggs
the flower shop	Bill's favorite (い) flowers

問題 C (1), (2) のそれぞれの会話についての質問の答えとして最も適当なのは, ア～エのうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。

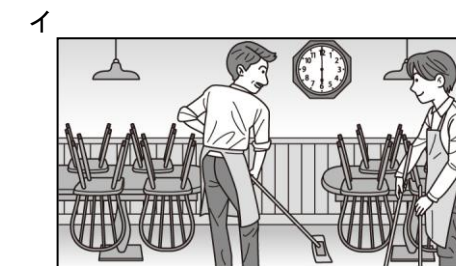
- |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| (1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ア Visit a museum.</li> <li>イ Go to see a movie.</li> <li>ウ Play tennis together.</li> <li>エ See a tennis match.</li> </ul> | (2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ア She should change trains twice.</li> <li>イ She should change trains at Hommachi.</li> <li>ウ She should change trains at Osaka-ko.</li> <li>エ She should take the Midosuji Line.</li> </ul> |
|-----|---|-----|---|

問題 D 中学生の Takaya が授業でスピーチをしています。そのスピーチを聞いて, (1), (2) に答えなさい。

(1) 次は, スピーチを聞いたクラスメートが書いた Takaya へのメッセージです。 (あ) ～ (う) にそれぞれ適当な英語 1 語を入れなさい。数字も英語のつづりで書くこと。

Thank you, Takaya. You talked about your father's coffee shop. He cleans the entrance of his shop (あ) times a day because he thinks it is the (い) of his shop. I think he is right. If the entrance of the shop isn't clean, we will think the inside of the shop isn't clean. Also, he learned how to make good coffee in some (う) countries. I haven't been to his shop, but I'm sure his coffee is delicious.

(2) Takaya のスピーチの内容にふさわしいカードとして, 最も適当なのは, ア～エのうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。



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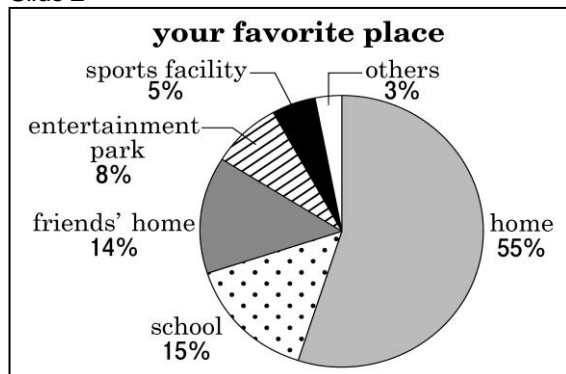
次の英文は、中学生の Mako が、調べたことについて Slide (スライド) 1 ~ 3 を用いて授業で発表する原稿の一部である。① ~ ④ に答えなさい。

Slide 1

What do you do on your days off? (%)	(%)
(あ)	71
play with friends	62
(い)	60
(う)	36
go shopping	35

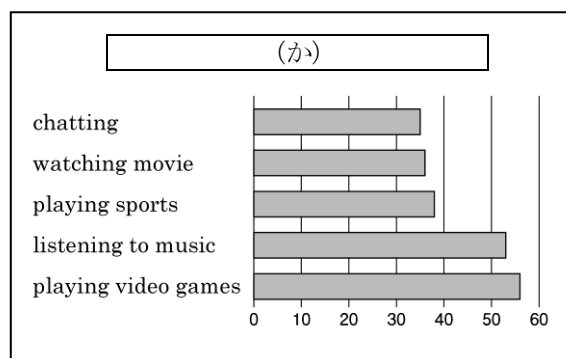
What do junior high and high school students do on their days off? Look at Slide 1. Most students like to stay home. The percentage is over 70%. The students who play with their friends or who practice with their club is over 60%. The number of students who study at home and who go shopping are almost the same.

Slide 2



Look at Slide 2. It shows their favorite places. More than (え) % of them like their home the best. About 15% of them like the places which they often visit (お) as their school and their friends' home. Of course, some of them like to go out. However, from this graph, we can see that many students want to relax on their days off.

Slide 3



Look at Slide 3. It shows their hobbies. A lot of students like to play video games and to listen to music when they are free. These are hobbies that we can enjoy alone. From these three slides, we can see that a lot of students want to relax at home alone on days off. From this result, I think that students feel really busy on weekdays.

[注]

day off 休日    percentage 割合    graph グラフ    relax リラックスする  
hobby 趣味    weekday 平日

① (あ) ~ (う) に入る英語の組み合わせとして最も適当なのは、ア~エのうちではどれですか。

- ア (あ) practice with their club      (い) study at home  
     (う) stay at home
- イ (あ) stay at home                    (い) practice with their club  
     (う) study at home
- ウ (あ) stay at home                    (い) study at home  
     (う) practice with their club
- エ (あ) study at home                    (い) stay at home  
     (う) practice with their club

② (え) に入れるのに最も適当なのは、ア~エのうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。

- ア 80      イ 70      ウ 60      エ 50

③ (お) に入れるのに最も適当な英語 1 語を書きなさい。

④ Slide 3 の表題として、(か) に入れるのに最も適当なのは、ア~エのうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。

- ア What do the students want to do at home?
- イ A lot of students want to spend their days off alone.
- ウ Popular games among junior high and high school students.
- エ What do you like to do in your free time?

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中学生の Yoko, Haruki, Yuka は, ALT (外国語指導助手) の Brown 先生に夏祭りの案内を送ることにした。会話の内容に合うように, 書き出しに続けて, ①, ② にそれぞれ 4 語以上の英語を書き, Brown 先生に送る案内文の英文を完成させなさい。ただし, よさこいは (Yosakoi) と書くこと。



[Yoko]

「あさひまち夏祭り」は来週の土曜日に行われるんだよね。

日本語で「よさこい」と呼ばれる踊りをぼくらがお祭りで踊ることを伝えようよ。



[Haruki]



[Yuka]

その日に何も予定がなければ, 先生に見に来てほしいね。

メール

Dear Ms. Brown,

We will have Asahi-machi Summer Festival next Saturday.  
We are going to dance at the festival.  
The dance ① the Japanese language.  
If you ② for that day, please come and see our dance.

Yoko, Haruki, Yuka



よさこい

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4

ある中学校で、デジタル教科書 (digital textbook) について話し合い (discussion) をした。Sota が司会をして、生徒 A～E が意見を述べた。次の英文は、話し合いの一部と、それを聞いて Miyu が書いたメモと感想である。① ～ ⑥ に答えなさい。

■ 話し合い

Sota : At elementary schools, junior high schools and high schools, students mainly read paper textbooks, but at some schools digital textbooks are used. Today, we would like to talk about textbooks. Which do you want to use, digital textbooks or paper textbooks? And why?

A : I want to use digital textbooks. They are quite different from paper textbooks. For example, we can listen to English words read by native speakers. Math textbooks use animations. We can solve questions easily by watch them. In social studies class, we can use the Internet to look for various maps and graphs. They are useful when we are studying.

B : We should think, "Who buys the devices for digital textbooks?" If we have to buy a tablet, it costs more than paper textbooks. (い) When you lose a paper textbook, you only have to buy a new book. However, when you lose or break your device, you have to buy a new one. It costs a lot of money. I think paper textbooks are better for me.

C : I agree with B's idea, but I choose digital textbooks. There are ( bring / many / too / things / to ) to school every day, for example, textbooks, notebooks, and dictionaries. My school bag is so heavy that I'm always tired when I get to school. If we use digital textbooks at school, we don't have to bring such things. It will (え) me very happy.

D : I understand C's opinion. My school bag is very heavy too, but I have a different opinion. My parents tell me that looking at a smartphone too long is bad for my eyes. Is it safe for us to look at digital textbooks for a long time? I'm worried about that. If digital textbooks aren't good for my eyes, I want to use paper textbooks mainly.

E : I like paper textbooks better too. The devices work with electricity. When a device runs out of battery, we can't use it. We must always be careful about the batteries. I don't want to do that.

Sota : Thank you, everyone. As you said, digital textbooks have both good points and bad points. When we use digital textbooks, we have to be careful about the bad points.

■ Miyu のメモ

(お)

■ Miyu の感想

I like paper textbooks better because digital ones are sometimes bad for our health as D said. However, some schools have (か) digital textbooks. We should think about a good way to use them well.

[注] mainly 主に native speaker ネイティブの話者 animation アニメーション  
 social studies 社会科 various さまざまな graph グラフ  
 device 機器 tablet タブレット heavy 重い electricity 電気  
 run out of ～ ～を使い果たす battery バッテリー

- ① 下線部 (あ) の単語を、最も適当な形 (1 語) に変えて書きなさい。
- ② (い) に入れるのに最も適当なのは、ア～エのうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。  
 ア I will not have enough time to learn how to use it.  
 イ It looks difficult for me to use digital textbooks at home.  
 ウ I'm also worried about the case of losing or breaking it.  
 エ I like paper textbooks because we never lose them.
- ③ 下線部 (う) の語をすべて用いて、意味が通るように並べ替えなさい。解答欄には、並べかえた語のみ記入すること。
- ④ (え) に入れるのに最も適当な英語 1 語を書きなさい。
- ⑤ 話し合いで紹介された内容として、(お) に入れるのに 適当でないものは、ア～エのうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。  
 ア Digital textbooks are almost the same as paper textbooks.  
 イ Digital textbooks may not be good for our health.  
 ウ It will be more expensive to use digital textbooks than paper textbooks.  
 エ We should remember that we can't use digital textbooks without electricity.
- ⑥ あなたが Miyu になったつもりで、(か) に 3 語以上の英語を書きなさい。

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5

次の英文を読んで、①～⑥に答えなさい。

Some people say that we must stop producing carbon dioxide to stop global warming. Are you doing something for that? Are you trying to use little electricity every day? Do you try to ride a bike or walk? However, it was so hot this summer that the TV news told us to use air conditioners. I'm afraid summer will be hotter and longer in the future. It will be very difficult for us to live without electricity although I want to stop global warming.

Then, what can we do? We can't do anything big. How about companies? Do you understand what I'm trying to say? For example, if electric power companies develop a way to make electricity without producing carbon dioxide, or if car companies develop cars which produce no carbon dioxide, we will not have to worry about using electricity and cars. You may think companies can't do these things. However, we already have the (あ) for them. One is the power plant using natural energy. Another is the electric car.

First, let's look at power plants around the world. Now, more than 60% of electricity in the world is made with coal, oil or natural gas. A lot of carbon dioxide is produced when we make electricity with them. The percentage of nuclear power generation is about 10%. The power generation using natural energy, solar power, wind power, and so on, is about 25%. Nuclear and natural energy power generation doesn't produce carbon dioxide. However, (い) the number of nuclear power plants is small because they can cause serious accidents. It is still difficult to make electricity in nuclear power plants. On the other hand, the percentage of electricity from natural energy is growing larger and larger. Many people say natural energy is clean and safe. Also, it will not be exhausted.

How about electric cars? Some people say 50% of new cars sold in the world will be electric cars by 2030. It means that half of us will use an electric car in a few years. (う) You may not be able to believe that. Actually, you don't see electric cars so often in towns because only about 0.7% of the cars sold in Japan are electric cars. However, a lot of things around us today did not exist twenty or thirty years ago. For example, most schools did not have an air conditioner in a classroom. Today, a lot of schools have one in each classroom because it's (え) study if it's hot in the classroom. Thirty years ago, there weren't any smartphones in the world. We could use the Internet then, but people didn't use it as often as today. We use it now because we have realized that it is very useful.

From (お) these examples, we can see that something which a lot of people want grows rapidly. It's very important for us to say, "I want it." Companies change to fit things many people need. If you want to change the world, tell other people what you want. When many people want the same thing as you, companies will think about it. The day will come soon.

[注]

produce 排出する carbon dioxide 二酸化炭素 electricity 電気  
 air conditioner エアコン electric power 電力 power plant 発電所  
 coal 石炭 oil 石油 natural gas 天然ガス percentage 割合  
 nuclear 原子力の power generation 発電 solar 太陽の cause 引き起こす  
 be exhausted 枯渇する exist 存在する fit 合わせる

- ① (あ) に入れるのに最も適当なのは、ア～エのうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。  
 ア computer イ technology ウ lesson エ environment
- ② 下線部 (い) の理由を説明する次の文の (1) , (2) にそれぞれ適当な日本語を入れなさい。  
 原子力発電は、(1) 可能性があるので、そこで発電することはまだ (2) から。
- ③ 下線部 (う) の理由を述べた次の英文の ( ) に適当な英語 1 語を入れて、この英文を完成させなさい。  
 We only see a ( ) electric cars in towns because they are not sold a lot in Japan.
- ④ 文脈に合うように、(え) に 4 語以上の英語を書きなさい。
- ⑤ 下線部 (お) について、紹介されている内容として、当てはまらないものは、ア～エのうちではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。  
 ア 教室のエアコン イ スマートフォン  
 ウ インターネット エ 自然エネルギー
- ⑥ 本文の内容と合っているのは、ア～オのうちではどれですか。当てはまるものをすべて答えなさい。  
 ア Stopping global warming is becoming more difficult because it is hard for us to live without electricity.  
 イ Electricity from natural energy is used more than that from coal, oil and natural gas.  
 ウ Electric cars are not popular in Japan, because they are sold by only 0.7% of car companies.  
 エ Things around us are always developed by many people from many kinds of companies.  
 オ If we tell things we need or want to other people, that can be a chance to change the world.