

令和4年度





英 語





(一 般)





注 意

- 1 問題は1ページから8ページまであり、これとは別に解答用紙が1枚ある。
- 2 解答は、すべて別紙解答用紙の該当欄に書き入れること。

(一) 聞き取りの問題

	ア	イ	ウ	エ
1				

	ア	イ	ウ	エ
2				

	ア	イ	ウ	エ
3				

(二) 聞き取りの問題

- 1 ア Baseball.
イ Soccer.
ウ Basketball.
エ Tennis.

- 2 ア Hikaru's father did.
イ Hikaru's mother did.
ウ Hikaru's brother did.
エ Hikaru's sister did.

- 3 ア There are 20 members.
イ There are 25 members.
ウ There are 30 members.
エ There are 35 members.

- 4 ア Tomorrow.
イ Next week.
ウ Next month.
エ Next year.

- 5 ア Because Hikaru thinks that Messi is the best baseball player in the world.
イ Because Hikaru thinks that Messi is the best soccer player in the world.
ウ Because Hikaru thinks that Messi is the kindest in his team.
エ Because Hikaru thinks that Messi is the youngest in his team.

(三) 次の1, 2の問いに答えなさい。

1 次の(1), (2)の各対話文の文意が通るように、()の中のア～エを正しく並べかえて、左から順にその記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。

(1) A : (ア kind イ ramen ウ what エ of) do you like?

B : I like miso ramen very much.

(2) A : Have you finished your math homework yet?

B : No, I haven't.

A : It (ア difficult イ answer ウ to エ is) the questions.

2 次の(1), (2)について、それぞれの条件に従って英語で書きなさい。

(1) 英語の授業で、ALT (外国語指導助手) が訪れたい都市について、次のような話をしました。

ALT が話をした後に、その内容についてあなたが質問するとしたら、どのような質問をしますか。

I taught English in three cities in Ehime. My favorite city is Matsuyama.

This city is perfect for me. I want to continue to live here.

【条件】

- ・質問は、二つ書くこと。
- ・それぞれの質問は、疑問詞 (What など) で始まる **6** 語以上の **1** 文で書くこと。
(「?」「,」などの符号は語として数えない。)
- ・一つの質問に使った疑問詞と動詞は、もう一つの質問に使わないこと。

(2) また、あなたが訪れたい都市を紹介するとしたら、どのように伝えますか。

【条件】

- ・ **1** 文または **2** 文で、合計 **12** 語以上書くこと。
(「?」「,」などの符号は語として数えない。)

問題は次の5ページに続きます。

(四) 高校生の結奈 (Yuina) の家に、隣に住んでいるオリビア (Olivia) が遊びに来ました。対話文と右のウェブサイト (Website) をもとにして、1~5の問いに答えなさい。

Olivia : Look, look! I bought this shirt. What do you think?

Yuina : Uh... I think that you have the same type of shirt.

Olivia : Yes. But these *sleeves are more *elegant than those ones.

Yuina : I see. Anyway, When did you buy it?

Olivia : Last night.

Yuina : Sorry, what? We went to school yesterday. And you had club activities until 7 p.m. after school. The *stores were all closed. Because of (ア) that, you didn't have time to go shopping. (イ) どのようにしてあなたはそれを買いましたか?

Olivia : On the Internet. I often use it.

Yuina : Internet? I know that we can buy various *items on the Internet. But (ウ) 私は挑戦したことはありません。

Olivia : I bought these shoes on the Internet, too. My friends also use the Internet to buy various items. Many of them use their own smartphones.

Yuina : That sounds convenient!

(Olivia uses her smartphone quickly. She checks the website.)

Olivia : Look at the graph on the website. Most of the high school students *have shopped on the Internet. They can buy everything even if it is *past midnight.

Yuina : How interesting! How do they *pay for the items which they want to buy?

Olivia : According to the survey, about 60% of them pay the *price at convenience stores. I'll pay the price of this shirt at the convenience store tomorrow morning.

Yuina : Wow! That's easy! I may buy something.

Olivia : Why?

Yuina : I don't want to buy without trying clothes on. I think that buying clothes on the Internet has two problems. One is about the size. If you don't try them on, they may be too small or too big. The other is about *the image quality. When I try them on, sometimes the *impression is different from the image in my head.

Olivia : Oh, I see. Though you are right, Internet shopping also has some good points. Internet stores often have big *sales. Buying on the Internet is much *cheaper than buying in the stores. Besides, the items will arrive at home the next day!

Yuina : I didn't know that! That's great. It makes me more .

(注) *sleeves : (衣服の) そで *elegant : 上品な, 洗練された *store(s) : 店

*item(s) : 商品 *have shopped : 買い物をしたことがある

*past midnight : 真夜中 *pay : (代金などを) 支払う *price : 代金

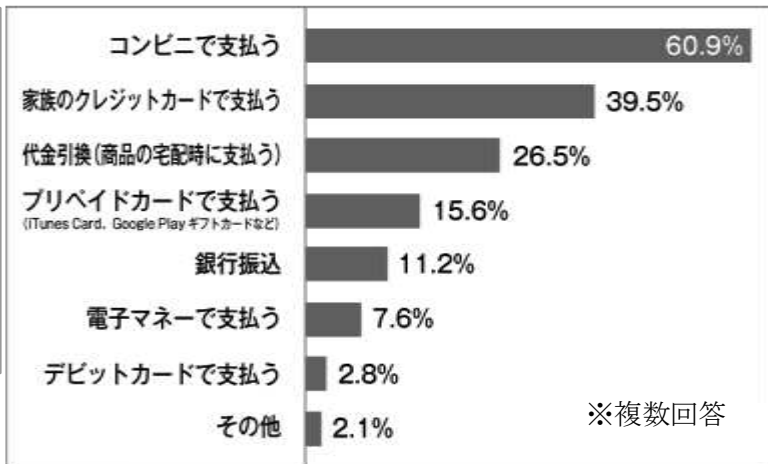
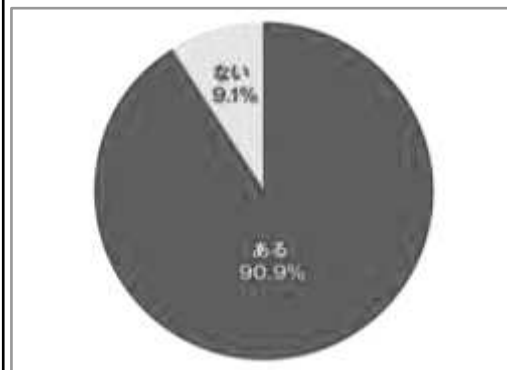
*the image quality : イメージの違い *impression : 印象

*sale(s) : セール, 安売り *cheap(er) : (より) 安い

【Website】

高校生のネットでの買い物経験

高校生のネットで買い物をした時の支払い方法



出典 “school.js88.com 「日本の学校」”

1 対話文中の①, ②に当てはまる最も適当なものを, 次のア~エの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び, その記号を書きなさい。

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ① | ア I think it is the same clothes. | イ I think it is a shirt. |
| | ウ you look so nice. | エ you look so bad. |
| ② | ア But I want to buy clothes in the store. | イ But I went to the shop last night. |
| | ウ But I bought clothes to show you. | エ But I will give you clothes tomorrow. |

2 対話文中の(ア)が指す内容について, 次の(a), (b)にそれぞれ適当な日本語を入れ, 具体的に説明して書きなさい。

オリビア (Olivia) は昨日学校へ行き, 夜7時まで (a) があったので, お店は (b) こと。

3 対話文中の(イ), (ウ)の日本語の内容を英語に直して書きなさい。

4 対話文中の③に当てはまる最も適当な英語を, 次のア~エの中から一つ選び, その記号を書きなさい。

- ア delicious イ tired ウ difficult エ interested

5 次の(1), (2)の英文の内容が対話文の内容に合うように, (3)の英文の内容がグラフの内容と一致するように, 最も適当なものを, []内のア~エの中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び, その記号を書きなさい。

- (1) Olivia [ア doesn't have her own smartphone イ has bought shoes on the Internet before ウ went shopping to buy clothes yesterday エ bought the shirt which is different from the image].
- (2) Yuina thinks that [ア everyone should buy clothes in the store イ it is difficult to check the price of the items ウ high school students must try clothes on エ buying clothes on the Internet has some problems].
- (3) It can be said that [ア some high school students can also pay the price at home イ there aren't any students who use various cards to pay for the goods ウ About 15% of high school students pay the price at convenience stores エ All of the high school students use the Internet to buy everything].

(五) 次の英文は、正美 (Masami) が英語の時間に発表したものである。これを読んで、1～6の問いに答えなさい。(1～5 は、それぞれ段落を示す番号である。)

1 Today I want to tell you about what we should do for the earth and why I think so. About a few weeks ago, I watched a TV program with my family at home. I *was shocked to know that many fish have died, because they eat plastic bags. They thought that plastic bags were food. We have to reduce the number of plastic bags to protect the environment. So I understand why these days many people have started to use “my bag”. [ア] When people go shopping, most of them use their bags without plastic bags. I wanted to do something good for the earth, too. But I had no good idea.

2 My father said to me, “Have you ever (A) the word *SDGs? Now we often see the word on TV, newspapers or the Internet.” I said, “Yes, I have. But I don’t know SDGs a lot. Please tell me about them.” My father taught me that there are 17 *goals called SDGs to protect the earth, people in the world, and people in the future.

3 After I was taught about SDGs by my father, I checked the word on the Internet. SDGs were decided to make the world happy and safe. The world is full of things that we have to solve. [イ] So I want to do something for people in the world. The next day, I asked my teacher at school about what I should do for the earth. She smiled and gave me a book which was written about SDGs. And she said to me, “Do you know *Greta Thunberg, who comes from *Sweden? When she was 15 years old, she did something for the earth.”

4 After (B) home, I checked her on the Internet. I was really interested in her and her *action for the environment. In August 2018, she didn’t go to school for three weeks and sat in front of *the Swedish parliament every day. She wanted the *government to protect the earth. She held a *sign which *said, “*School Strike for Climate.” [ウ] She wanted people to know that there are many problems in the world. I was really shocked to know that she was as old as me when she (C) did so in 2018. And then I read the book which my teacher gave me. [エ]

5 Now we live in Japan and we don’t see the problems in other countries. We should start to understand the problems around us and around the world. Trying to know the problems is the first *step to protect the world. The problems in other countries all over the world are OURS. Thank you for listening.

(注) *be shocked to ～：～してショックを受ける *SDGs：持続可能な開発目標 *goal(s)：目標
*Greta Thunberg：グレタ・トゥーンベリ (人名) *Sweden：スウェーデン *action：行動
*the Swedish parliament：スウェーデン国会 *government：政府 *sign：看板
*said：書かれた *School Strike for Climate：気候のために学校ストライキ決行中
*step：一歩

1 本文中の(A), (B)に入る英語として最も適当なものを, それぞれ次の中から一つずつ選び, 正しい形の1語に直して書きなさい。

study hear get bring lose

2 次の1文は, 本文中の(C)の指す内容をまとめたものである。本文の内容に合うように(X), (Y)に当てはまる適当な日本語を書きなさい。

彼女が3週間(X), 看板を持って国会前で毎日(Y)こと。

3 次の【説明】に最も近い意味を持つ1語を, 1~3段落の文中から, そのまま抜き出して書きなさい。

【説明】 a planet which goes around the sun

4 次の1文が入る最も適当な場所を, 本文中の[ア]~[エ]の中から一つ選び, その記号を書きなさい。

It was written about a lot of problems in the world.

5 本文中に書かれている内容と一致するものを, 次のア~カの中から二つ選び, その記号を書きなさい。

ア Masami knew that many fish were dying because of “my bag”.

イ Masami’s father didn’t know about SDGs, so he couldn’t teach her about them.

ウ Masami wanted to do something for the earth and people in the world.

エ Masami’s teacher told Masami to meet the girl who lived in Sweden.

オ Masami asked her parents and her teacher about what she should do.

カ Masami learned that SDGs didn’t make the world happy and safe.

6 この発表の題名として最も適当なものを, 次のア~エの中から一つ選び, その記号を書きなさい。

ア What Should We Do for the Earth?

イ Where Should We Check the Word SDGs?

ウ How Should We Read Newspapers?

エ How Should We Look for Books?