

令和 5 年度

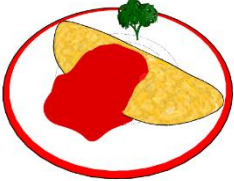
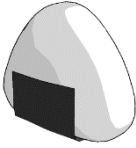


英 語

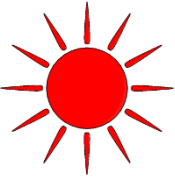



(一 般)
















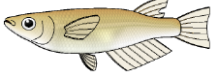
注 意

- 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 On June 3rd.
イ On July 13th.
ウ On August 3rd.
エ On September 13th.

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

- 3 ア At six o'clock.
イ At eight o'clock.
ウ At ten o'clock.
エ At twelve o'clock.

- 4 ア He ate ice cream.
イ He ate yakisoba.
ウ He ate fried chicken.
エ He ate French fries.

- 5 ア Because she was sick.
イ Because she had to take care of her baby.
ウ Because she couldn't get up early.
エ Because she worked hard.

(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。

(1) A : Do you know (ア buy イ where ウ a hamburger エ to) ?

B : Yes. Let's go and buy some together.

(2) A : Why do you like animated movies?

B : Because they (ア more イ than ウ exciting エ are)
other movies.

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) が訪れた場所について、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 went to Ehime with my friends two months ago. These are pictures from the famous zoo and the hot spring. In Ehime, there are a lot of good restaurants.
We had a wonderful time.

【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。)

(2) また、あなたが訪れた場所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) 高校生の花純 (Kasumi) と、友人のカミラ (Camila) が花純の家でピザパーティーをしました。
対話文と右のグラフ (graph) や店のチラシ (store's flyer) をもとにして、1~5 の問いに答えなさい。

Kasumi : The pizza was delicious! I am full.

Camila : Me, too. I can't eat *any more.

Kasumi : Hey, you want to eat sweets, don't you?

Camila : Sounds good! I can't eat pizza, but

Kasumi : In Japanese, it is called "betsubara". It means that we have special *room for sweets in our body.

Camila : Hahaha! That's interesting.

Kasumi : So, here you are.

Camila : Thank you. Yeah! Chocolate! Let's eat! Mm... (ア) 甘い物は私を幸せにします。

Kasumi : I'll eat one, too... Oh! This is *expired. We had to eat it by yesterday. I didn't check it. Sorry.

Camila : Ah...it is OK. I don't worry about (イ) that.

Kasumi : I have never eaten the food which is expired. If we eat it, we may have a *stomachache.

Camila : Well, I understand your *thought. Do you know about "Food Loss"?

(Camila shows the graph.)

Yesterday, my teacher taught about it. Then she told that 66 % of young people don't *care about eating the food which is expired. I was surprised!

Kasumi : Hmm...

Camila : Moreover, in France, supermarkets must not *throw the food away. Supermarkets must give the food to animals or poor countries.

Kasumi : That is a good idea. But...I worry about a stomachache.

Camila : You may *taste something a little bad. But it is said that there is not a problem with *quality.

Kasumi : Really? (ウ) (私は) 知らなかったわ。

Camila : when she gets the store's flyer. Look!

(Camila showed Kasumi the store's flyer.)

Kasumi : I have seen it! But I don't know it well. Oh, cookies are 273 yen? I can't believe it!

Camila : Yes. We can get the food at a special price if the food is almost expired. When we buy the food, checking the date is very important. But I think that we should

the food which we can still eat.

Kasumi : I see. Then, I'll eat this chocolate. This still *smells good. Oh, this is so good!

Camila : I think so, too. But...don't eat it if the food smells *strange!

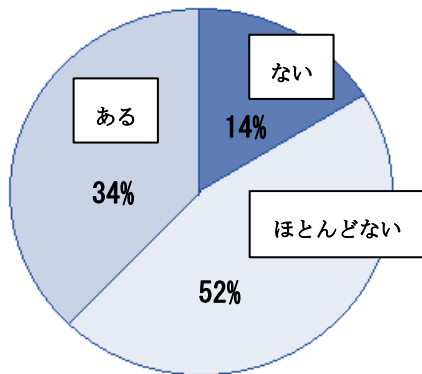
(注)*any more : これ以上 *room : 空間 *expired : 賞味期限が切れる *stomachache : 腹痛

*thought : 考え *Food Loss : フードロス *care about ~ : ~を気にする

*throw ~ away : ~を捨てる *taste : 味がする *quality : 質 *smell(s) : においがする

*strange : 奇妙な, 変な

賞味期限が切れた食品を食べることに抵抗がありますか。



出典：日本財団「18歳意識調査」
第22回 テーマ：食品ロスについて

わけありセール！ 聖城スーパー11月1日号
賞味期限間近！！最大65%引き！！

ミルクティー1本 ¥150
20%引き ¥120☆
※賞味期限 11月30日

ソーセージ1袋 ¥300
40%引き ¥180☆
※賞味期限 11月15日

カレー粉 ¥398
50%引き ¥199☆
※賞味期限 11月12日

クッキー詰め合わせ ¥780
65%引き ¥273☆
※賞味期限 11月2日

1 対話文中の①, ②に当てはまる最も適当なものを、それぞれ次のア～エの中から一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- | | |
|--|---|
| ① ア I can't eat sweets. | イ I can eat sweets. |
| ウ I will make pizza. | エ I will make sweets. |
| ② ア My mother often goes to the museum. | イ My mother often goes to the hospital. |
| ウ My mother often goes to the supermarket. | エ My mother often goes to the theater. |

2 対話文中の(ア), (ウ)の日本語の内容を英語に直しなさい。

3 次の1文は、対話文中の(イ)の指す内容である。(a), (b)にそれぞれ当てはまる適当な日本語を書きなさい。

チョコレートは (a) までに食べなければならず、それを花純 (Kasumi) が (b) こと。

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

ア eat イ eating ウ to eat エ ate

5 次の(1)～(3)の英文の内容が対話文、チラシの内容に合うように、[]内のア～エの中から、最も適当なものをそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- (1) Kasumi [ア didn't want to eat chocolate at first イ made chocolate together
ウ bought chocolate at the supermarket エ gave chocolate to her mother].
- (2) Camila told that [ア 66% of young people care about eating food which is expired
イ in Japan, supermarkets usually throw the food which is expired ウ 34% of young people don't care about eating food which is expired エ in France, supermarkets give animals the food which is expired].
- (3) It can be said that [ア sausage is cheaper than milk tea イ cookies should be eaten by tomorrow ウ sausage is more expensive than cookies エ we must pay over 1,000 yen if we buy sausage and curry powder] at the Seijo supermarket.

(五) 次の英文は、日本に留学した経験のある中学生のサラ (Sarah) が日本の学校で驚いたことについて、自国 (アメリカ) の授業で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。

I enjoyed studying in Japan. During my stay in it, I was surprised at Japanese school life. Can you guess what amazed me? Today I want to tell you two interesting experiences which I had there.

First, Japanese junior high school students study very hard, and also live a tough school life every day. [ア] They usually have about six classes a day from Monday to Friday. After (A) that, some of them go to “**juku*” to study more or learn to speak English. They are very tired, but they are (B) a lot of homework by teachers. Besides, most of the students have club activities after school, on weekends or even in long vacations. Club activities are very popular, and members *are proud of their clubs and work hard together. In some of the sports clubs, the members have to run a few kilometers a day to be stronger. And one more thing is that students have cleaning time every day. They must clean the school without talking with each other. Some of the students don't have enough time to rest and sleep because they have to study hard, practice club activities and clean the school. So those students who are too tired to study sometimes *nod off during classes. [イ] Even in such cases, teachers often say to such students, “Don't sleep!” I think that Japanese teachers should be kind to them and find that they are very tired.

Second, most Japanese junior high schools have severe rules. They ask students to wear school *slippers in the school building to keep the *floors clean. So at school, the students usually go into an area which is full (C) small lockers, and there they *take off their street shoes and *put on their slippers. These slippers may be different in colors: pink for girls and blue for boys. [ウ] Also, because Japanese respect *harmony, everyone does the same things that others do. So all the students wear the same school uniforms and shoes. Not only that, they also use the same bag with the *school emblem. And it has *reflective safety stripes to *prevent traffic accidents at night, because most students return home (D) by bike or on foot. Elementary school students also use their own school bag called “**randoseru*.” [エ] For example, students must not *dye their hair and wear *pierced earrings.

Studying in Japan was a very important experience for me. I could find some differences between Japanese culture and American culture. Now I have (E) Japan more and more. So I want to take a job that connects Japan and America.

(注) **juku* : 塾 *be proud of ~ : ~を誇りに思う *nod off : うとうとする

*slipper(s) : スリッパ *floor(s) : 床 *take off ~ : ~を脱ぐ *put on ~ : ~をはく

*harmony : 調和 *school emblem : 校章 *reflective safety stripe(s) : 反射安全テープ

*prevent ~ : ~を防ぐ **randoseru* : ランドセル *dye ~ : ~を染める

*pierced earring(s) : ピアス

- 1 次の1文は、本文中の(A)の指す内容である。(X) ~ (Z) にそれぞれ当てはまる適当な日本語を書きなさい。

日本の中学生はふつう (X) から (Y) まで、一日に (Z) があること。

- 2 本文中の(B), (E) 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。

break like go give meet

- 3 本文中の(C), (D)に当てはまる最も適当なものを、それぞれ次のア~エの中から一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(C) ア of イ to ウ from エ for
(D) ア fast イ late ウ early エ slow

- 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。

Schools have many other rules to the students.

- 5 次の【説明】に最も近い意味を持つ1語を、本文中からそのまま抜き出して書きなさい。

【説明】 the color of the sky or the sea on a sunny day

- 6 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 The ways of American school life are very amazing to Sarah and her family.
イ Japanese students like studying, so after classes they stay at school to study.
ウ Sarah thinks that most of the Japanese students do club activities very hard.
エ American students have to change their shoes to go into the school buildings.
オ Both boys and girls in Japan do the things which are different from other people.
カ Sarah has found a job that she wants to get in the future by studying in Japan.