

【1】 ()に当てはまる語句をア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) () was snowing when I went out of my house.
 ア There イ I ウ It エ They
- (2) Who is older, your father () mine?
 ア or イ and ウ but エ so
- (3) The children () bikes over there yesterday.
 ア rides イ was riding ウ were riding エ ride
- (4) Jane () tired because she stayed up late to finish her homework last night.
 ア must イ was able to ウ may be エ would
- (5) Where was the dog () by Tom?
 ア find イ to find ウ finding エ found
- (6) Have you finished () your room?
 ア clean イ cleaned ウ to clean エ cleaning
- (7) February is () month of the year in Japan.
 ア cold イ colder ウ coldest エ the coldest
- (8) I have () seen such a big fish.
 ア before イ never ウ yet エ well
- (9) () subject is she studying?
 ア Who イ What ウ Where エ When
- (10) Has he been in hospital () a week?
 ア for イ while ウ on エ in

【2】 次の対話文が成立するように、最も適する英文を選びなさい。

- (1) A: Excuse me. Is this the right way to the museum?
 B: ()
 ア I'm sorry, I'll walk there. イ I'm afraid you have the wrong number.
 ウ Of course, you can. エ Yes, it is. It takes ten minutes to walk.
- (2) A: How about some more cake?
 B: () I've had enough.
 ア Yes, it is. イ No, it isn't.
 ウ Yes, thank you. エ No, thank you.
- (3) A: You can take a bath, Emily. Here in Japan, we wash our body outside the bathtub.
 Do you know that?
 B: Yes, I do. ()
 ア I like Japanese dishes. イ I must not wash my body, right?
 ウ I know how to take a Japanese bath. エ My father is taking a bath now.
- (4) A: This question is very difficult. I can't answer it.
 B: () Let's ask Mr. Asano to help us.
 ア It's not so difficult for me. イ I can answer it.
 ウ Thank you for asking me. エ It is difficult for me, too.

【3】 日本文に合うように、空所に適語を入れなさい。

(1) 私の姉と話している男性は小原先生です。

The man (ア) with my sister (イ) Mr. Ohara.

(2) 田中夫妻は大きな犬を飼っています。その犬は夫妻の息子と一緒に公園でよく遊んでいます。

Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka (ア) a big dog. The dog often plays with (イ) son in the park.

(3) 料理が得意なその女の子は私の友人です。

The girl (ア) is good at (イ) is my friend.

【4】 日本文の意味を表すように、() 内の語句を並べかえて英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてあります。また、(5)の()には会話が成立するように、主語と動詞のある英文を自分で考えて書きなさい。

(1) 外車を売るのが私の父の仕事です。

(my / cars / father's / selling / foreign / is) work.

(2) その山の多くの木は60年くらい前に植樹したものです。

(the mountain were / trees / planted / a / of / in / lot / about) sixty years ago.

(3) 将来ダンサーになりたいと思います。

(to / I / a dancer / want / in / be / the) future.

(4) 修学旅行で撮った写真を何枚かもらえますか。

(the pictures / me / taken / of / will / give / on / some / you) our school trip?

(5) A: () the zoo?

B: Take that bus and get off at the second stop. You can find it near the stop.

【5】次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

<p>Life is full of *conflicts, especially in an international *marriage! I'm from Canada. My wife is Japanese. When we got married, we had to talk about different *customs, *values and ways of thinking. The biggest matter, however, wasn't cultural differences. It was language.</p>	<p>conflict 争い marriage 結婚 custom 習慣 values 価値観 marry 結婚する</p>
<p>My wife studied in the United States and wanted to keep her English. She *married an (a) speaker, so she had dreams of speaking English.</p>	<p>improve 向上させる conversation 会話</p>
<p>I studied Japanese at college. I wanted to *improve my *conversation skills. After I became a husband of a Japanese wife, I had dreams of speaking (b) every day. But we had a *basic conflict to solve. What to do?</p>	<p>basic 基本的な solution 解決策 alternate 交互の</p>
<p>We finally found (1) <u>a simple *solution</u>: We decided to take turns! Our plan was to speak each language on *alternate days. One day would be "English Day." The next day would be "Japanese Day." To do so, each person would use their language.</p>	<p>smoothly 順調に</p>
<p>We started this (c) system on a Monday. After talking with each other, our first day was English Day. This was very (d) for me! The day started with "Good morning!" and a breakfast talk in English. My wife and I spoke only English - (e) mother language — and everything went *smoothly.</p>	<p>grammatical 文法的に正しい patient 辛抱強い gradually 徐々に compromise 妥協 satisfy 満足させる</p>
<p>The second day was Japanese Day. This started with "Ohayo gozaimasu!" Things got harder after that! My Japanese at that time was not very good. I didn't have enough words. That was the problem. Because of this, our breakfast talk was (f) and not interesting. It's hard to have a conversation when you don't know enough words! I was always using my Japanese-English dictionary. For example, I needed to ask my wife to "pass the salt." To do so, I had to look up the Japanese word for "pass," and the Japanese word for "salt," in the dictionary and then try to put these together in a *grammatical sentence. It took forever!</p>	
<p>My wife was *patient and smiled when I used poor Japanese. And my spoken Japanese *gradually improved. My wife was also (g) that she was able to keep her English. Our system was a success! When we have an experience of conflict, it's important to find a *compromise that *satisfies everyone.</p>	
<p><i>Adapted from a story from "My bilingual marriage" By Kip A. Cates (http://st.japantimes.co.jp/essay/?p=ev20180608)</i></p>	

〔問1〕 (a) ~ (g) に入れるのに適当な語句を選択肢から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号は2度使えません。

- あ) easy い) new う) happy え) slow
お) my か) her き) English く) Japanese

〔問2〕本文に出てくる夫婦の最大の課題は何ですか。次の選択肢のうち最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア 習慣の違い イ 言語の違い
ウ 文化の違い エ 価値観の違い

〔問3〕下線部(1)の a simple solution で述べられている「簡単な解決策」とは何ですか。日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

〔問4〕次の英語の質問に英語で答えなさい。ただし、主語と動詞を加えて書くこと。

Question : Why did the writer feel that it was hard to communicate with his wife?

〔問5〕筆者の日本語は最終的にどうなったと考えられますか。日本語で答えなさい。

【6】近藤先生(Mr. Kondo)とユキ(Yuki)が近代オリンピック (the Modern Olympics) について話しています。会話文を読み、表を見て後の問いに答えなさい。

<p>Mr. Kondo : Let's talk about the Modern Olympics. Yuki, did you enjoy the Olympics last year?</p>	
<p>Yuki : Yes, very much. But I was very *disappointed that I couldn't go to see the events *in person.</p>	<p>disappointed がっかりした</p>
<p>Mr. Kondo : Of course. Many people were able to watch them only on TV because of *COVID-19.</p>	<p>in person 直接 COVID-19</p>
<p>Yuki : But I was also excited to see many *athletes from around the world.</p>	<p>新型コロナウイルス</p>
<p>Mr. Kondo : Look at this *table. This shows the year, city, number of players, and so on in the Modern Olympics.</p>	<p>athlete 運動選手 table 表</p>
<p>Yuki : Well, they have changed a lot from the 1st *Athens Olympic Games.</p>	<p>Athens アテネ</p>
<p>Mr. Kondo : That's right, the number of *participating countries has *increased by about 《 A 》 times and the number of players has increased by about 50 times since the first games in 1896.</p>	<p>participating countries 参加国 increase 増える</p>
<p>Yuki : There is also a big change in the number of male and female athletes.</p>	
<p>Mr. Kondo : You noticed it. Women couldn't join the first Olympics. Female athletes have been able to join the Olympics since (1) <u>the second one</u>.</p>	
<p>Yuki : But there were only 22 women.</p>	
<p>Mr. Kondo : Yeah. At that time, it wasn't *common for women to play sports and join *competitions.</p>	<p>common 一般的な competition 競技</p>
<p>Yuki : The number of women is *gradually increasing. At last year's Tokyo Games the number of men and women was about the same.</p>	<p>gradually 徐々に</p>
<p>Mr. Kondo : Yes, I think it's very good. It's good that women have the same chance to play sports as men.</p>	
<p>Yuki : The Olympics are held every four years, but some games couldn't be held. I wonder why.</p>	
<p>Mr. Kondo : Guess why, Yuki. What happened to the world at that time?</p>	
<p>Yuki : Well, it was during *World War I and *World War II, right?</p>	<p>World War I</p>
<p>Mr. Kondo : That's the correct answer. *Unfortunately, both the Berlin (1916) and the Tokyo (1940) Olympics were *cancelled. The Olympics, a festival for peace, were not sometimes held because of war.</p>	<p>第一次世界大戦 World War II 第二次世界大戦</p>
<p>Yuki : I see. By the way, they wanted to hold the Tokyo Olympics in 2020. But we couldn't hold it.</p>	<p>unfortunately 残念ながら</p>
<p>Mr. Kondo : That's right. It's sad that the Olympics can't be held because of war or COVID-19. Anyway, I'm glad that the Olympic Games were held in Tokyo in 2021.</p>	<p>cancel 中止する</p>
<p>Yuki : Me, too. The next Olympics in Paris will be held about two years later from now. I'm looking forward to it.</p>	
<p>Mr. Kondo : I hope the next Olympics will be visited by many people from all over the world.</p>	
<p>Yuki : Yes, and (2) <u>I really hope we won't have to worry about wars or *viruses.</u></p>	<p>virus ウイルス</p>

year	city(country)	the number of participating countries	the number of players	the number of female athletes	the number of male athletes	the proportion of women (%)
1896	Athens (Greece)	14	241	0	241	0%
1900	Paris(France)	24	997	22	975	2.2%
1904	St. Louis(USA)	12	651	6	645	0.9%
1908	London (UK)	22	2008	37	1971	1.8%
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2012	London(UK)	204	10568	4674	5892	44.2%
2016	Rio de Janeiro(Brazil)	205	11238	5059	6179	45.0%
2021	Tokyo(Japan)	205	11092			48.8%

Adapted from a table from IOC (<http://honkawa2.sakura.ne.jp/3982.html>)

[問1] 《 A 》に入る数字として正しいものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 15 イ 25 ウ 40 エ 45

[問2] 下線部(1)the second one の具体的な開催地（都市名）を英語で答えなさい。

[問3] 2021年の東京オリンピックに出場した女性アスリートの数として最も近いものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 約 3500 人 イ 約 4500 人 ウ 約 5500 人 エ 約 6500 人

[問4] 下線文(2)を日本語に直しなさい。

[問5] 会話文と表の内容に合うものには○を、合わないものには×を記入しなさい。

- (a) Yuki could not enjoy the Tokyo Olympics because she couldn't watch it.
- (b) The Tokyo Olympics in 1940 were cancelled because of war.
- (c) Mr. Kondo is sad that the Olympics can't be held because of viruses.
- (d) The Olympics were held in London in 1904.

【7】 Part I.

1. A: Bill, are you busy after school?
B: No. Why do you ask?
A: Can you help me study for the English test?
B: Sounds good. When do you want to meet?
A: ()

2. A: Excuse me.
B: Yes, how can I help you?
A: Does this train go to Kyoto?
B: No. This train is going to Osaka. You need to go to track 4.
A: Do I take the next train?
B: ()

Part II.

1. A: Mary, are you using your dictionary?
B: No, I am not using it right now.
A: Can I borrow it? I need to do my English homework.
B: Sure. It is in our classroom.
A: Is it in your locker?
B: No. It is on my desk. It is under my notebook.
A: Thank you. I will put it back there when I am finished.
Question : Where is Mary's dictionary?

2. A: Frank, can you come here for a minute?
B: Sure, Mom. What can I do for you?
A: Can you clean your room today? It is getting dirty.
B: Okay. I will do it after I get home.
A: Where are you going?
B: I am going to go for a walk. I want to get some exercise.
A: Please clean your room now. You can go for a walk after you finish.
B: Okay, Mom. I will do that.
Question : What will Frank do now?

3. A: Hello?
B: Hello. This is George. Can I speak to Randy, please?
A: I am sorry. He is not home now.
B: That is okay. I want to ask him a question about our homework but I will call again later.
A: Okay. I will tell him that you called.
Question : What will George do?

Part III.

Japan is famous for making many important inventions. One of these is the bullet train. In Japan, it is called the Shinkansen. The very fast train changed how people travel. You could go a far distance in a short time without needing to take an airplane. The first bullet train was introduced in 1964. Now there are bullet trains in many countries around the world.

【1】

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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【2】

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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【3】

(1)ア	イ	(2)ア	イ
(3)ア	イ		

【4】

(1) () work.
(2) () sixty years ago.
(3) () future.
(4) () our school trip?
(5) () the zoo?

【5】

問1	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	問2	
問3									
問4									
問5									

【6】

問1		問2		問3	
問4					
問5	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	

【7】 リスニング問題

Part I	1	2			
Part II	1	2	3		
Part III	1	2	3	4	5

受験 番号		得点	
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【1】 2点×10=20点

(1) ウ	(2) ア	(3) ウ	(4) ウ	(5) エ	(6) エ	(7) エ	(8) イ	(9) イ	(10) ア
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【2】 2点×4=8点

(1) エ	(2) エ	(3) ウ	(4) エ
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【3】 2点×3=6点

(1)ア talking	イ is	(2)ア have	イ their
(3)ア who (that)	イ cooking		

【4】 (1)~(4)は2点×4=8点 (5)は3点

(1) (Selling foreign cars is my father's) work.
(2) (A lot of trees in the mountain were planted about) sixty years ago.
(3) (I want to be a dancer in the) future.
(4) (Will you give me some of the pictures taken on) our school trip?
(5) (Could you tell me the way to) the zoo?

【5】 問1: 2点×7=14点 問2: 2点 問3~問5: 3点×3=9点 合計: 25点

問1	(a) き	(b) く	(c) い	(d) あ	(e) お	(f) え	(g) う	問2	イ
問3	夫婦が使う言語を1日おきに日本語か英語にすること。								
問4	Because he didn't have enough words.								
問5	徐々に上達していった。								

【6】 問1~問4: 3点×4=12点 問5: 2点×4=8点 合計: 20点

問1	ア	問2	Paris	問3	ウ
問4	私は戦争やウイルスについて心配する必要があることを本気で願っているわ。				
問5	(a) ×	(b) ○	(c) ○	(d) ×	

【7】 リスニング問題 1点×10=10点

Part I	1 D	2 A			
Part II	1 C	2 A	3 B		
Part III	1 famous	2 called	3 very	4 short	5 around

受験 番号		得点	
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