

【1】 ( )に当てはまる語句をア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) The dog ( ) is sleeping under the bench is Mike's.

ア whose                      イ who                      ウ which                      エ whom

(2) I was angry because she didn't ( ) care of our pet.

ア take                      イ make                      ウ get                      エ put

(3) We ( ) to the art museum yesterday.

ア go                      イ have gone                      ウ went                      エ gone

(4) ( ) takes 30 minutes to walk to the station.

ア It                      イ This                      ウ There                      エ That

(5) This flower is ( ) than that flower.

ア beautiful                      イ more beautiful                      ウ more beautifuler                      エ most beautiful

(6) She always goes to school ( ) train.

ア to                      イ in                      ウ on                      エ by

(7) Tom ( ) Tokyo next week.

ア is going to visit                      イ visit                      ウ visiting                      エ visited

(8) We finished ( ) our homework two hours ago.

ア do                      イ doing                      ウ to doing                      エ to do

(9) ( ) can we see monkeys?

ア What                      イ Whose                      ウ Where                      エ Which

(10) Jane ( ) to work hard.

ア have                      イ has                      ウ must                      エ should

【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. Please tell me how to get to the station.

B: ( )

ア Yes, you can.

イ I like the station.

ウ Sorry, I'm new here.

エ You have the wrong number.

(2) A: May I help you?

B: ( )

ア I like helping you.

イ I want two hamburgers.

ウ You may go now.

エ It is difficult for me.

(3) A: How often do you drink milk?

B: ( )

ア Twice a day.

イ I always buy it in this supermarket.

ウ Yes, I do.

エ No, I don't.

(4) A: What are you doing?

B: ( )

ア I'm sleepy.

ウ I'm studying math.

イ I was eating cake.

エ I love to eat cake.

(5) A: It's cold in this room.

B: ( )

A: Yes, please. Thank you.

ア Yes, it's cold.

ウ Can you close the window?

イ No, it's not cold.

エ Shall I close the window?

**【3】** 日本文に合うように、空所に適語を入れなさい。

(1) 私は1度もアメリカに行ったことがありません。

I have (ア)(イ) to America.

(2) 彼は3人の中で最も早く走ることができます。

He can run the (ア)(イ) the three.

(3) 公園のベンチの上に大きな猫がいます。

(ア) is a big cat (イ) the bench in the park.

(4) 私は鳥も犬も両方好きです。

I like (ア) birds (イ) dogs.

(5) トムは教室にいません。彼は図書館にいるかもしれません。

Tom is not in the classroom. He (ア)(イ) in the library.

**【4】** 日本文を参考にして、( )内の語句を並べかえ、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) 向こうで走っている少年はケンです。

The ( Ken / boy / running / is / over there ).

(2) 私の母と私はサッカーの試合を見るために東京へ行きました。

My mother and I ( Tokyo / to / to / watch / traveled / a soccer game ).

(3) あなたが富士山で撮った写真を見せてくれますか。

( that / the / will / show / picture / you / me ) you took on Mt. Fuji?

(4) この部屋はアヤが掃除しましたか。

( Aya / this room / cleaned / by / was )?

(5) A: [ ]?

B: I went shopping with my friend. We had a good time.

【5】 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

<p>Many countries have traditional clothes. When you think of Japan, maybe you think about the traditional Japanese clothes (kimono).</p>	
<p>Kimonos came to Japan from China. Chinese people wore kimonos under clothes. “Kimono” was the Japanese word for clothing. Now however, the word “kimono” means one type of Japanese clothes.</p>	
<p>Kimonos have long *sleeves. The sleeves are very wide. Kimonos are also *shaped ( a ) a “T.” People wear a very wide belt with their kimonos. This belt is called an “obi.” It is *wrapped around your body from left to right. In fact, only the people who died are wrapped right to left!</p>	<p>sleeve 袖 shaped 形をした wrap 巻く、包む</p>
<p>As you will learn, kimonos are a very important part of Japanese history. Kimonos became popular during the <i>Heian</i> period (the period from 794-1192). Before that, Japanese people wore a different style of clothing. They wore pants and shirts of different *materials. During the Heian period, they started to make a different type of clothing. People began cutting clothes in straight lines and *sewing them together.</p>	<p>material 素材 sew 縫い合わせる</p>
<p>This style of making clothes made making clothes easier. Women who made clothes didn’t have to worry about size or ( b ) shape. Kimonos are made in all the same size for women, and all the same size for men. They are *folded and *tucked to fit each person. These kimonos were easier to fold than other traditional clothes. And different *fabrics made kimonos *suitable for all ( c ). Thick fabrics could be used for winter and thin *linen for summer.</p>	<p>folded 折り重ねられた tucked 縫いひだをつけられた fabric 布、織物 suitable 適した linen 亜麻布</p>
<p>Kimonos were very popular for a long time. As they began getting more popular, people became ( d ) in different colors and fabrics. They fitted bright fabrics with seasons. Also, in the past you could match colors to social and *political class. By looking at someone’s kimono, you could tell what part of society they are from.</p>	<p>political 政治の</p>
<p>In the western world and other countries, people wear a lot of accessories. They may wear ( e ) like rings and necklaces. People often wear hats and *fancy shoes. The Japanese did not dress like this, however. *Instead, they showed their style and *taste with the fabric of their kimono. Kimono designers used their fabric as a *canvas. Like an ( f ) who paints pictures, people would design very beautiful images on their fabric. Some kimonos were even painted with ink!</p>	<p>fancy 派手な instead その代わりとして taste 好み canvas キャンバス</p>
<p>Today, people don’t wear kimonos very often. Western countries *influenced Japan. Japanese people began to wear western style clothing. For example, people in government couldn’t wear kimonos and had to wear pants and jackets.</p>	<p>influence 影響を与える</p>
<p>Now the most popular fabric for kimonos is *silk. Silk is an expensive fabric. The expensive fabric is another reason people don’t wear kimonos these days. Some kimonos are thousands of dollars! And some of the belts (obi) are more ( g ). Today if you visit Japan, you will not see as many as you did in the past. However, many tourists and Japanese people like to dress up in kimonos for ( h ).</p>	<p>silk 絹</p>
<p>The western world has changed the traditional Japanese kimonos. If you go into a clothing store in the United States and ask for a kimono, you will find a long light fabric *robe. It is a popular fashion for young women.</p>	<p>robe ロープ</p>
<p>However, traditional kimono fabric designers are very important in Japan. Their kimonos sell like an expensive painting. They create *masterpieces.</p>	<p>masterpiece 傑作</p>
<p>While most modern Japanese people do not have kimonos, they are still an important part of Japanese culture. They played a very big part in Japanese history. People understand they are a Japanese icon!</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Adapted from a story from “The Japanese Kimono History &amp; Facts” (<a href="https://www.really-learn-english.com">https://www.really-learn-english.com</a>)</i></p>	

[問 1] ( a ) ~ ( h ) に入れるのに最も適切な語を選択肢から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号は 2 度使えません。

- |           |               |         |            |
|-----------|---------------|---------|------------|
| あ) artist | い) interested | う) like | え) jewelry |
| お) body   | か) expensive  | き) fun  | く) weather |

[問 2] 本文の内容に合うものには○を、合わないものには×を書きなさい。

- ① In Japan people wore a lot of accessories.
- ② In Japan people showed their style and taste with the fabric of their kimonos.
- ③ Some kimonos cost more than a thousand dollars.
- ④ Today if you visit Japan, you will only see visitors wearing kimonos.

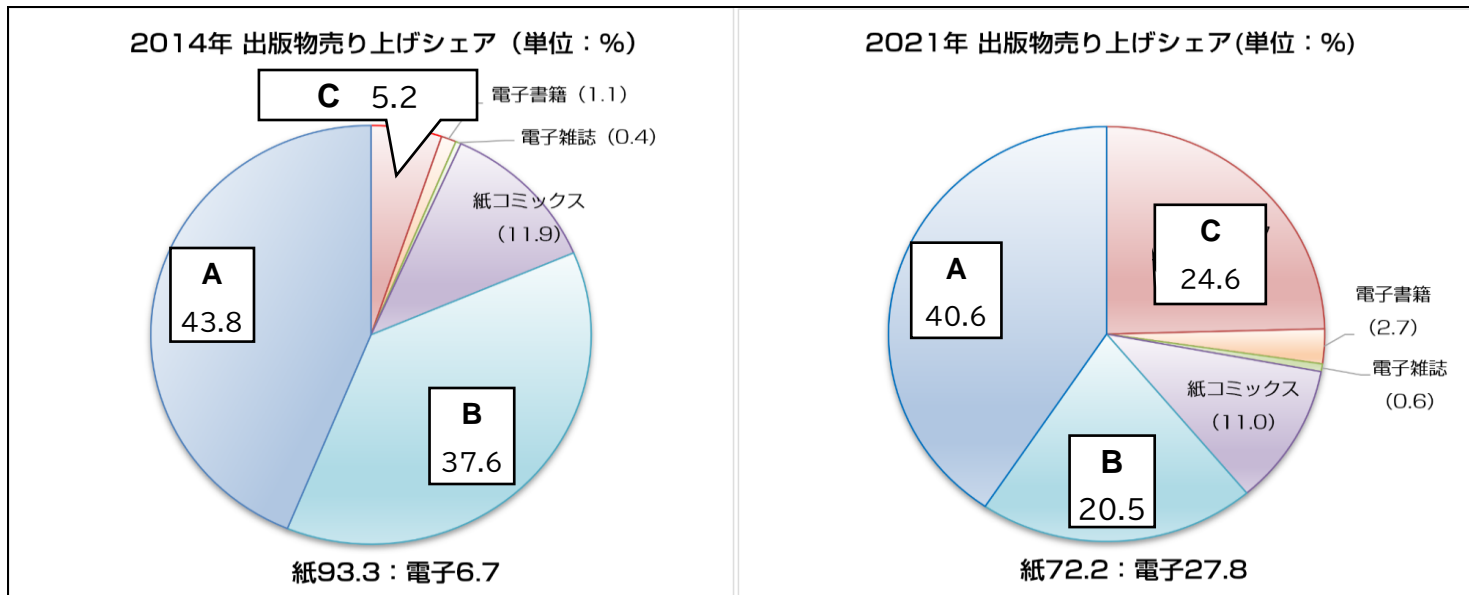
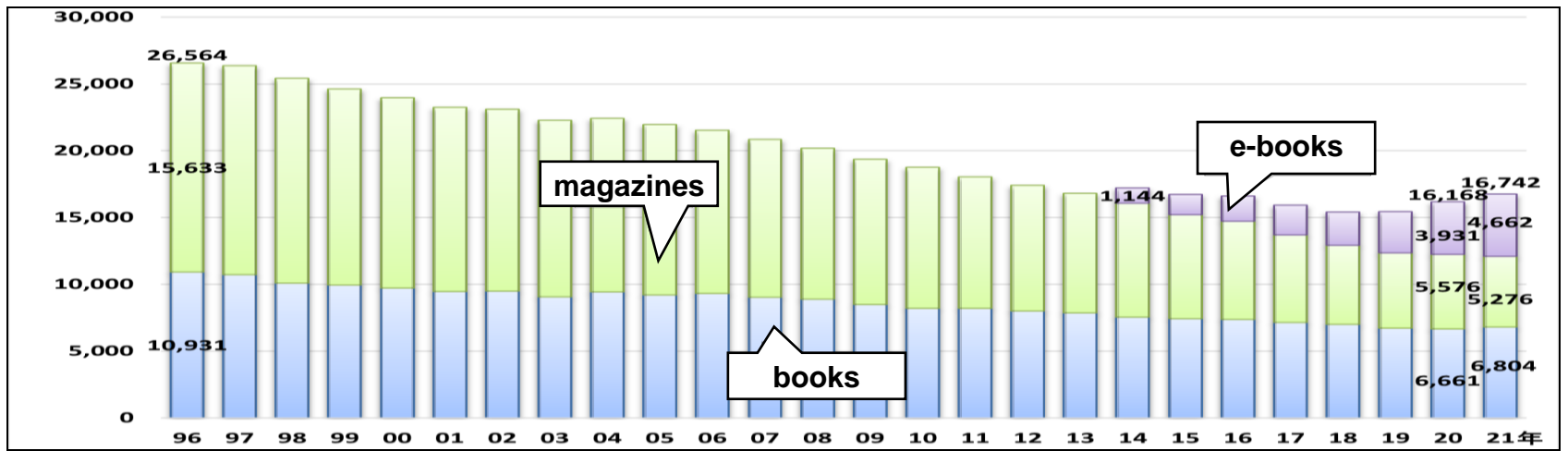
[問 3] 次の英語の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

What does “icon” mean?

- ア a traditional way of dressing
- イ a symbol that many people know
- ウ a popular place for visitors

【6】信夫(Nobuo)と愛花(Aika)が本の出版物について話しています。会話を読み、次ページの表を見て後の問いに答えなさい。

<p><i>Nobuo</i> : What are you going to do tomorrow?</p> <p><i>Aika</i> : I don't have anything special to do, so maybe I'll just relax and read.</p> <p><i>Nobuo</i> : Do you read? I don't read books. Do you enjoy reading?</p> <p><i>Aika</i> : Yes, very much. I also use the school library a lot.</p> <p><i>Nobuo</i> : I have never borrowed any books from the school library.</p> <p><i>Aika</i> : Never? The library has many kinds of books. I'm sure you'll find something you like.</p> <p><i>Nobuo</i> : But I hear that people are reading fewer books these days.</p> <p><i>Aika</i> : I hear that, too. I'm writing a report about the *sales of book *publications now. Look at this graph. You can see that the number of books *published every year is *decreasing. In 2021, sales of paper books and paper magazines are 《 あ 》 than sales in 1996.</p> <p><i>Nobuo</i> : That's right. But why?</p> <p><i>Aika</i> : I can guess why. 《 い 》. You don't need to buy paper books. You can enjoy stories online, and even read magazines and comics on your smartphone. Look at this *pie chart. *Compared to 2014, the share of paper books sales has not changed very much, but the share of paper magazines has decreased a lot. *On the other hand, the share of e-comics in 2021 has increased by about five times.</p> <p><i>Nobuo</i> : I didn't know so many more e-comics are sold. I also read comics on my smartphone. It's more *convenient than a paper book. <u>It's not as heavy as a book and is easy to carry around.</u></p> <p><i>Aika</i> : I agree. E-book sales are growing every year. Now many people don't turn pages when they read. They only *swipe the screen when they read.</p> <p><i>Nobuo</i> : I see... Reading style is changing, isn't it? But why do you want to read paper books?</p> <p><i>Aika</i> : I think paper books have good points. I like *the feel of books and turning the pages. I like the *weight of them, too.</p> <p><i>Nobuo</i> : I understand. I will go to the school library with you and find my favorite paper book.</p> <p><i>Aika</i> : Good for you! I'll help you.</p>	<p>sales 売り上げ publications 出版物 publish 出版する decrease 減少する</p> <p>pie chart 円グラフ compared to ~ ~と比べて on the other hand 一方で</p> <p>convenient 便利な</p> <p>swipe スワイプする</p> <p>the feel 手触り weight 重さ</p>
<p>グラフ出典「出版科学研究所」公益社団法人全国出版協会(<a href="https://shuppankagaku.com/statistics/japan/">https://shuppankagaku.com/statistics/japan/</a>)</p>	



[問1] 《 あ 》に入るものとして最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア more than twice    イ less than twice    ウ more than half    エ less than half

[問2] 《 い 》に入るものとして最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Library    イ The Internet    ウ Newspaper    エ Video games

[問3] 下線文を日本語に直しなさい。

[問4] 円グラフの (A) (B) (C) が表すものとして、正しい組み合わせを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア (A) 電子コミック    (B) 紙雑誌    (C) 紙書籍  
 イ (A) 紙書籍    (B) 紙雑誌    (C) 電子コミック  
 ウ (A) 紙雑誌    (B) 電子コミック    (C) 紙書籍

[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×を書きなさい。

- (1) Nobuo doesn't read e-comics.
- (2) E-books aren't better than paper books.
- (3) Aika likes paper books.
- (4) People today don't use libraries.
- (5) Nobuo will go to the school library with Aika.

**【7】リスニング問題**

**Part I.**

2人の会話が流れます。会話を聞き、最後の発言に対する相手の応答として最も適切なものをA～Dの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。英文は2回読まれます。

1.

- A. Yes, it is.                                      B. It is the top side.  
C. It's on the left.                                D. No, it's on the right.

2.

- A. How about 12 o'clock?                      B. How about at the train station?  
C. How are you?                                    D. How often does it come?

**Part II.**

2人の会話が流れます。その後、会話に関する質問が放送されます。質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをA～Cの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。英文は2回読まれます。

1.

- A. Finish his homework.                      B. Meet Sally.                                      C. Call again later.

2.

- A. Cook some eggs.                              B. Buy some food.                                C. Go home.

3.

- A. In the living room.                          B. Near the door.                                C. On the table.

**Part III.**

今から英文が流れます。1～5に入る語を英語で書きなさい。英文は2回読まれます。

Canada is a very \_\_\_1\_\_\_ country in North America. It is the \_\_\_2\_\_\_ largest country in the world. It has many mountains, rivers and \_\_\_3\_\_\_. It also has many lakes. It has more lakes than any \_\_\_4\_\_\_ country in the world. Canada is a big country but it doesn't have as many people as many countries. Japan is much smaller than Canada but has almost 4 times the people. If you have the chance, you should \_\_\_5\_\_\_ Canada.

**【1】**

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**【3】**

(1)ア	イ	(2)ア	イ
(3)ア	イ	(4)ア	イ
(5)ア	イ		

**【4】**

(1) The ( ) .
(2) My mother and I ( ) .
(3) ( ) you took on Mt. Fuji?
(4) ( ) ?
(5) [ ] ?

**【5】**

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

**【6】**

問1		問2						
問3								
問4		問5	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	

**【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) ア	(5) イ	(6) エ	(7) ア	(8) イ	(9) ウ	(10) イ
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------

【2】 2点×5 = 10点

(1) ウ	(2) イ	(3) ア	(4) ウ	(5) エ
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

【3】 2点×5 = 10点

(1)ア never	イ been	(2)ア fastest	イ of
(3)ア There	イ on	(4)ア both	イ and
(5)ア may (might)	イ be		

【4】 (1)~(4)2点×4 (5)3点=11点

(1) The ( boy running over there is Ken ) .
(2) My mother and I ( traveled to Tokyo to watch a soccer game ) .
(3) ( Will you show me the picture that ) you took on Mt. Fuji?
(4) ( Was this room cleaned by Aya ) ? .
(5) [ 解答例 What did you do yesterday? ] ?

【5】 (問1) 1点×8 その他2点×5 = 18点

問1	(a) う	(b) お	(c) く	(d) い	(e) え	(f) あ	(g) か	(h) き
問2	① ×	② ○	③ ○	④ ×				
問3	イ							

【6】 (問1)(問3)(問4)3点 その他2点×6 = 21点

問1	エ	問2	イ					
問3	それ(電子書籍)は本ほど重くないし、持ち運びやすい。							
問4	イ	問5	(1) ×	(2) ×	(3) ○	(4) ×	(5) ○	

【7】 リスニング問題 すべて1点×10 = 10点

Part I	1 C	2 B			
Part II	1 C	2 B	3 A		
Part III	1 large	2 second	3 trees	4 other	5 visit

【7】リスニング原稿

Part I.

1. A: Excuse me.  
B: Yes, how can I help you?  
A: Is there a bank near here?  
B: Yes, there is. Go down this street. It is next to the police station.  
A: What side of the street is it on?  
B: ( )
  
2. A: Sam, what are you doing on Sunday?  
B: Nothing special. Why do you ask?  
A: Do you want to see a movie with me?  
B: Sounds good. Where do you want to meet?  
A: ( )

Part II.

1. A: Hello?  
B: Hello. This is Max. Can I speak to Sally, please?  
A: Hi, Max. It's Sally.  
B: I have a question about our homework.  
A: I am sorry but I am not finished yet. Could you call again at 6 o'clock?  
B: Sure. I will talk to you later.  
Question : What will Max do?
  
2. A: John, can you come here for a minute?  
B: Sure, Mom. What can I do for you?  
A: Can you go to the supermarket for me?  
B: Of course. What do you need?  
A: I need a carton of milk, 12 eggs and 6 apples.  
B: 6 eggs?  
A: No, 12 eggs.  
B: Okay, Mom. I will go now.  
Question : What will John do now?
  
3. A: Mom, did you see my house keys? They are not near the door.  
B: Yes, I did. They are in the living room.  
A: Are they on the table?  
B: No, they aren't. They are next to the telephone.  
A: Thanks.  
Question : Where are the keys?

Part III.

Canada is a very large country in North America. It is the second largest country in the world. It has many mountains, rivers and trees. It also has many lakes. It has more lakes than any other country in the world. Canada is a big country but it doesn't have as many people as many countries. Japan is much smaller than Canada but has almost 4 times the people. If you have the chance, you should visit Canada.