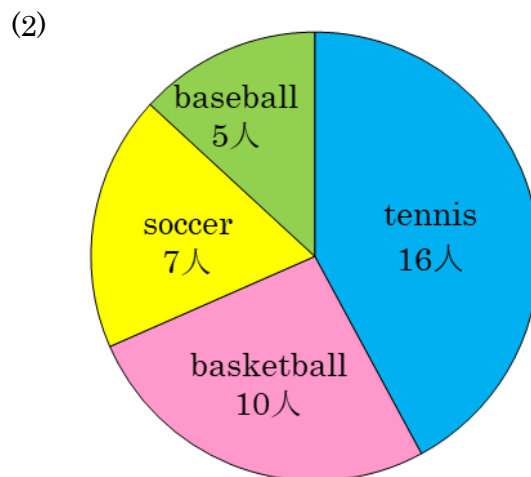


*解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。

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。

問題A (1), (2)のそれぞれについて、ア～ウの3つの英文が流れます。絵やグラフについて説明している文として最も適切なものは、それぞれア～ウのうちではどれですか。1つ答えなさい。



問題B 次の英文は Mark (マーク) が Lisa (リサ) と話をした日の夜に書いた日記です。対話の内容に合うように、 に入れる最も適切な語をそれぞれ1語ずつ答えなさい。

March 15th
Next Sunday I am going to watch a basketball game with Lisa. I have (あ)
basketball since I was a junior high school, so I like to watch basketball games.
Lisa's father will (い) us to the stadium. I will leave home at nine thirty to
get to Lisa's house by (う) o'clock.

(5枚のうちの1枚め)

問題C (1), (2)のそれぞれの会話に対する質問の答えとして最も適切なのは, ア~エのうちではどれですか。1つ答えなさい。

- (1) ア She will buy a red T-shirt. イ She will buy a blue T-shirt.
 ウ She will buy a yellow T-shirt. エ She will not buy a T-shirt.
- (2) ア The boy is going to lend the book to the girl.
 イ The boy is going to sleep a lot tonight.
 ウ The boy is going to buy a new book.
 エ The boy is going to borrow a book tomorrow.

問題D 次の春休みに Tomoko (トモコ) は交換留学生との交流会に参加します。交流会についての説明を聞いて, (1), (2)に答えなさい。

(1) Tomoko の聞いた説明から, 会場で Tomoko がすべきこととして最も適切なのは, ア~エのうちではどれですか。1つ答えなさい。

- ア 交換留学生に日本文化についてインタビューすること
イ 飲み物を準備すること
ウ 合唱の伴奏をすること
エ スマートフォンの音を消すこと

(2) 説明の最後にある質問に対して, Tomoko がすること以外であなたはどのようなことがしたいですか。書き出しに続けて, に6語以上の英語を書き, 英文を完成させなさい。2文になってもかまいません。

I .

2

次の会話文を読んで、①～④に答えなさい。

Ken : Hey, John! The Okayama Summer Festival will be held tomorrow. This is the biggest festival in Okayama. There will be a dance contest at the festival. There are three dance stages; in the park, on the main street, and in front of the city hall. A lot of dance groups will perform there! Some of my friends will dance in the contest. I will go to see their dance. Do you want to go?

John: Oh, that sounds exciting! How many people take part in the dance contest every year?

Ken : More than 800 dancers from 15 groups do.

John: What time will it start?

Ken : Well, let me check the schedule on the *leaflet. It will start at one thirty in the afternoon.

John: How about your friends' group?

Ken : They will begin to dance at two thirty on the main street stage.

John: So, the name of your friends' group is (あ), right?

Ken : That's right.

John: (い)

Ken : OK. Then, let's go together and enjoy their dance! We should take the No. (う) *shuttle bus! It takes about thirty minutes to their dance stage by bus, so we will arrive there about fifteen minutes before they start.

John: I see. I'm (え) forward to tomorrow.

〔注〕 leaflet 広告のちらし

shuttle bus シャトルバス

ダンスコンテスト 出演予定表

会場 時間	公園ステージ	大通りステージ	市民会館ステージ
13:30 ~	City Angels	ままかり Dancers	Mint Jam
14:00 ~	Typhoon	マスカットキッズ	Sunny-side Up
14:30 ~	グループ闘魂	Mixteens	陽だまりグループ
15:00 ~	Time Travelers	妹尾 Dragons	Blueberries

シャトルバス 出発時刻

No.	Time
1	12:15
2	12:45
3	13:15
4	13:45

(5枚のうちの2枚め)

① (あ) に入れるのに最も適切なものは、ア～エのうちではどれですか。1つ答えなさい。

ア グループ闘魂

イ ままかり Dancers

ウ Mixteens

エ Mint Jam

② (い) に入れるのに最も適切なものは、ア～エのうちではどれですか。1つ答えなさい。

ア I would like to see your dance tomorrow!

イ I don't know how to go there!

ウ It's too late to go there now!

エ I have a lot of things to do for tomorrow afternoon!

③ (う) に入れるシャトルバスの番号を答えなさい。

④ (え) に入れる最も適切な1語を英語で答えなさい。

3

次の①、②、③の に最も適切な英語1語を入れ、それぞれが自然な会話になるようにしなさい。

① A : are you going to Okayama Station tomorrow?

B : To meet my friend from Tokyo.

② A : I think I caught a cold and got a fever.

B : That's too bad. Shall I take you to the ?

③ A : Excuse me, does the next bus go to Okayama Castle?

B : I'm sorry, but I'm a here. Please ask at the information center over there.

Poor “(あ)Taro”! Readers of **The Japan Times* probably know who I’m talking about. “Taro” means all Japanese school kids who have learned English for years, but still can’t speak it. A few *articles have explained why “Taro” can’t speak English and what they should do about it. Some people *blame the entrance exam system, others blame the way English is taught. I think a person’s *attitude toward English is the biggest problem.

My own students are a good example. It’s easy to see the difference between “Taro” and good speakers. I always get the feeling that “Taro” doesn’t want to speak English. However, the better speakers really want to communicate. Some are shy, and some are still beginners, but they always try to speak. When they are 3rd year junior high school students, I can talk with them about a lot of things. These students have practiced very hard because I know (い) (difficult / English / how / is / it / to speak).

I was lucky to study Japanese in a good American university program with native Japanese teachers. We met from Monday to Friday and practiced speaking, reading and writing. However, when I spoke Japanese outside the classroom, my Japanese friends laughed at my “textbook” style. While they were shouting “*Yabai!*” and “*Umai!*”, I was saying things like, “*Kono osakana wa oishii desu ne!*” (う) (I wanted to stop practicing) at that time.

However, I learned a lot from this experience. One thing is that learning a language from a textbook is not enough; I had to make a lot of efforts outside the classroom to hear and speak Japanese. I also had to (え) (swallow my pride); I was going to say something that my Japanese friends would laugh at, especially for the first few years. This was necessary. Even though my friends made fun of me, I didn’t give up. Learning to speak Japanese was more important to me.

I believe a lot of English speakers in Japan think like this. They know they have to study hard and they have to be *mentally strong. It isn’t easy. In Japan, people often think of English speaking as *comedy or performance, not communication. On television, some people make fun of English speakers. Also, some people ask English speakers to speak English suddenly. In this kind of environment, it is hard for Japanese people to *take English communication seriously. Most people don’t want their friends to laugh at them, but sometimes you just have to be strong.

The important thing for me is that we should try to speak English more. English is spoken all over the world. Don’t be afraid of communicating in English. Even Taro can do it if he really wants to.

[注] *The Japan Times* : ジャパンタイムズ articles : 記事
blame ~ : ~のせいにする attitude : 態度
mentally : 精神的に comedy : お笑い
take ~ seriously : ~を真剣に受け取る

① 下線部 (あ) を説明する次の文の 内に適切な日本語を入れなさい。

日本の子どもたちのこと。

② 下線部 (い) の () 内の語 (句) をすべて用いて意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

③ 下線部 (う) について、練習をやめたくなった理由を説明する次の文の 内に適切な日本語を入れなさい。

日本人の友だちが「うまい」とか「やばい」とくだけた言い方をするのに対し、自分は 話して、友だちに笑われたから。

④ 下線部 (え) の内容を表すのに最も適切なのは、ア～エのうちではどれですか。1つ答えなさい。

ア 授業以外でも努力して日本語を聞き取れるようになること。

イ 日本語を話すことは英語を話すことよりも重要であると考えること。

ウ 友だちに笑われるような日本語は話さないようにすること。

エ 友だちからかわれても日本語を話し続けること。

⑤ 本文の内容と合っているものはア～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 Some people think how to teach English in Japan is bad.

イ The writer teaches English to Japanese students.

ウ “Taro” is so shy that he doesn’t want to communicate with others in English.

エ The writer took four lessons a week.

オ Some people respect English speakers on TV.

5

次の英文を読んで、①～④に答えなさい。

Have you heard about “(あ)food loss and waste”? Maybe you have seen or heard these words before. “Food loss” and “Food waste” are similar but not the same. Food loss is all the food lost during the *production stages. Food waste is the food that can be eaten but is thrown away. Today, food loss and waste is a serious global problem.

Food loss happens for many reasons; bad weather, *processing problems, *overproduction. Food waste happens because we buy or prepare more food than we can eat. *The UN reports that about 30% of all food produced, or about 1 billion tons of food, is never eaten. At the same time more than 800 million people around the world don't have enough food every day.

Where in the world is the *percentage of food loss and waste the highest? According to one *survey, it is the highest in North America, Europe, and Asia. And, the percentage of food loss and waste is different from country to country. In rich countries, food loss is than in poor countries because they have enough money for *storage and *transportation, and so on. So, it is easy to keep food fresh in these countries. Food waste is in rich countries than in poor countries because people in rich countries have more *food choices and often buy more food than they can eat.

Food loss and waste is also very bad for the environment by wasting water, *farmland and energy. Food waste can produce gases. These gases make global warming worse. Reducing food loss and waste is important for the earth.

In the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 12, the UN wants to reduce the waste of food around the world by 50%, and *decrease the number of people who do not have enough food from 800 million to 600 million, by 2030.

Many countries and companies are now supporting SDGs. The Japanese government has introduced the “*Food Recycling Law” to reduce food loss. (え)Some companies have already started using technology to reduce food waste. Other companies have started recycling waste into new products, or turning waste into energy. In our daily lives, there are also many things that we can do to reduce waste. (お)Let's start with the simple ones!

(5枚のうちの4枚め)

[注] production stages : 生産段階
overproduction : 生産過多
percentage : 割合
storage : 貯蔵
food choices : 食べ物の選択肢
decrease ~ : ~を減らす

processing problems : 加工の問題
the UN = United Nations : 国際連合
survey : 調査
transportation : 輸送
farmland : 農地
Food Recycling Law : 食品リサイクル法

- ① 下線部 (あ) について, food loss と food waste の違いを説明する次の文の ,
 にそれぞれ適切な日本語を入れなさい。

food loss とは生産段階で 食品のことで, food waste とは 食品のこと
とである。

- ② , に入れる英語の組み合わせとして最も適切なのは, ア~エのうちで
はどれですか。1つ答えなさい。

ア (い) higher (う) higher イ (い) higher (う) lower
ウ (い) lower (う) higher エ (い) lower (う) lower

- ③ 下線部 (え) を日本語にしなさい。ただし, food waste は英語のままよい。

- ④ 下線部 (お) について, 私たちができることを書き出しに続けて, に6語以上の英
語を書き, 英文を完成させなさい。2文になってもかまいません。

We .