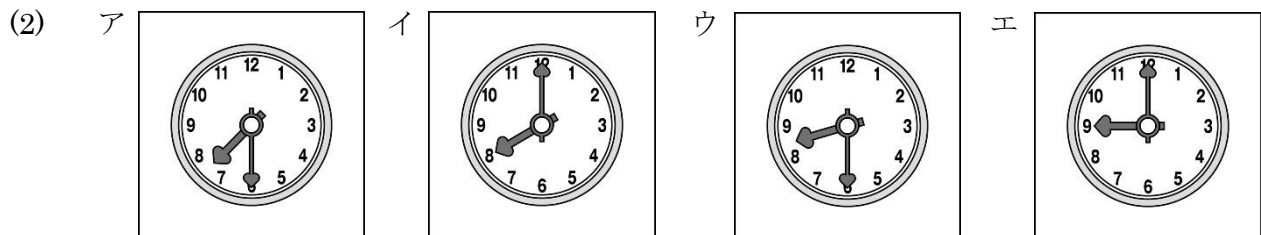
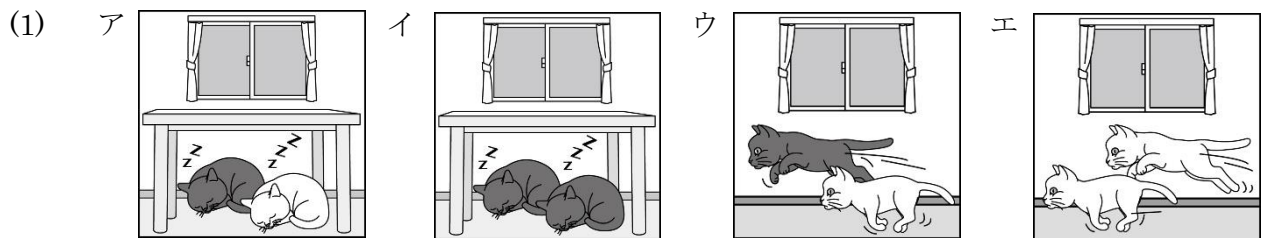


*解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。

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) のそれぞれの英文についての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 つずつ答えなさい。



問題B 授業での活動についての説明です。内容に合うように、次のメモの (あ) ～ (う) に入る適切な英語をそれぞれ 1 語ずつ答えなさい。

【メモ】

- presentation on a topic about the future next (あ)
- use our (い)
- work in pairs
- practice more than (う)

(5枚のうちの1枚め)

問題C (1)、(2)のそれぞれの会話についての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 Go to some companies.

イ Make lunch.

ウ Prepare breakfast.

エ Call the school.

(2) ア Five dollars.

イ Thirteen dollars.

ウ Eighteen dollars.

エ Thirty-five dollars.

問題D 夏休みの体験発表を聞いて、(1)、(2)に答えなさい。

(1) 夏休みの体験ですることができたのは、ア～エのうちではどれですか。1つ答えなさい。

ア 日本文化についての発表

イ 英作文の練習

ウ 学校行事についての話し合い

エ スポーツの観戦

(2) 発表の最後の問いに8語以上の英語で答えなさい。2文になってもかまいません。

Jack : Hi, Taro. I'm going to buy a book. Can we go to the bookstore in front of the bus stop?

Aki : OK, Jack!

Taro : Oh, Jack. I hear that the bookstore closed last month. I was shocked to read in a newspaper the other day that the number of bookstores in Japan is decreasing year by year. Last ten years, about (あ) bookstores in Japan have permanently closed.

Jack : Really? (い) Why so many bookstores have closed?

Taro : Maybe it is because people use the Internet much more these days. We can order books and magazines at home on the Internet, and in many cases, there are more types of books and magazines in online stores than in bookstores.

Jack : I see. Actually, some of my friends read books on their smartphones.

Aki : Right! Now we don't have to go to a bookstore to buy books.

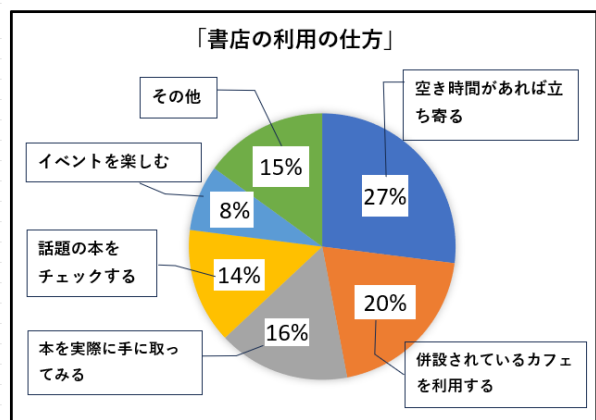
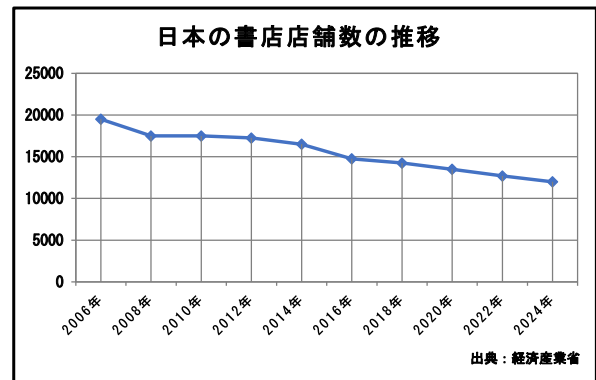
Jack : But I think bookstores have some good points.

Taro : I think so, too. So, I did a survey to my classmates about how they use

bookstores. According to the survey, 27% of my classmates (う). These days, there are more and more bookstores which have a tea room, so we can read some books and have a drink there.

Jack : I hope more and more people will read books in the future.

[注] permanently : 永久に



(5枚のうちの2枚め)

① に入る適切な数字は、ア～エではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。

ア 1,500

イ 2,500

ウ 5,000

エ 7,500

② 下線部 (い) についての Taro の意見をまとめたメモの と に入る最も適切な日本語を答えなさい。

【メモ】

- ・書店店舗数減少の原因→インターネットの普及
- ・私たちは できるようになった。オンラインの書店の方が、普通の書店より 。

③ に入る 8 語程度の適切な英語を参考にして答えなさい。

3

次の①～③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 : Does he play any sports?

B : Yes, he belongs tennis club.

② A : Could you tell me the to the station?

B : Go straight and turn left at the second corner. You can see it on your right.

A : Thank you very much.

③ A : Who is the lady with long hair?

She is my , my father's sister.

Global warming is one of the problems that we are now facing. We human beings are trying to solve this problem, but it is still difficult to solve it. What else should we do to save the planet from global warming?

One way to save our planet is to protect wild animals. For example, saving African elephants helps to protect forests. You may think elephants eat so much food, such as tree leaves, fruits and many kinds of plants, and leave almost nothing. However, this is not true. There are hundreds of different kinds of plants they eat, but there are some other plants that they don't like to eat.

Elephants like to eat the leaves of fast-growing trees better because they are more delicious than the leaves of slow-growing trees. A slow-growing tree produces bitter leaves that they don't like. (あ) This choice gives slow-growing trees a bigger chance to survive. Some of these trees can use more light, water and CO₂ to produce their own energy through photosynthesis. In this way, slow-growing trees which have more leaves and hold more CO₂ help to reduce CO₂ in the air. Clearly, African elephants help to save our planet.

Elephants help slow-growing trees in other ways, too. For example, they sometimes choose to eat the large fruits of slow-growing trees and their seeds. Then, when they release the seeds out of their bodies, they spread them in areas larger than 60 kilometers wide. Some of these seeds will grow into big trees. In such a way, elephants become (い) gardeners and these new trees grow throughout the forest.

Elephants can also improve the lives of many other plants and animals. In the forest, elephants walk on plants and create open areas. Because of these open areas, more light will be able to reach the forest ground, so shorter plants will be able to (う) (う). Therefore the forest will have many types of plants. In addition, elephants can make holes to get drinking water under the ground with their legs, trunks and tusks. Other animals in the forest come together to these large holes to drink water and cool their bodies.

Elephants play these many important roles to keep the environment in a better condition. However, the number of elephants is decreasing because of ivory poaching and habitat loss. If more elephants are lost, forests will become smaller. To protect forests and elephants, we humans must reduce elephants' habitat loss and stop killing them.

As African elephants help the planet in their own way, we human beings must preserve its beauty and diversity. (え) We are all connected to each other.

(5枚のうちの3枚め)

〔注〕 human beings : 人間

CO₂：二酸化炭素

photosynthesis : 光合成

release : 出す

spread : 散布する、広範囲にまく

trunks and tusks : (象の) 鼻ときば

ivory poaching : 象牙密輸

habitat loss : 生息地の喪失

① 下線部 (あ) が表す内容を日本語で答えなさい。

② 下線部 (い) がたとえているものは、ア～エではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。

ア 二酸化炭素の吸収を助けるもの

イ 森林を監視するもの

ウ 地球温暖化を進めるもの

エ 地球環境を改善するもの

③

(う)

に入れる最も適切なものは、ア～エではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。

\mathcal{A} become shorter

↗ get lighter

ウ grow better

\perp keep smaller

④ 下線部（え）の指す内容は何ですか。具体的に日本語で答えなさい。

⑤ 本文の内容として当てはまるものは、ア～オのうちではどれですか。2つ答えなさい。

⌘ Human beings have already solved global warming.

↗ Elephants eat not only fruits but also leaves.

ウ It is difficult for elephants to eat slow-growing trees because they grow taller and bigger.

⊥ Plants use energy to do photosynthesis.

才 Elephants help to spread the seeds on the ground.

力 Both elephants and people can save the earth in the same way.

What is “overtourism”? When there are too many visitors at a sightseeing spot at the same time, it creates problems such as busy streets, congestion and noise. So the attractive points of that place are lost. Although there are many problems, the Japanese government wants tourists to visit Japan because of the economic benefits they bring.

The popular city of Kyoto is an example of overtourism. (あ) Every day there are (buses / for / lines / long / of / their / visitors / waiting) close to *Kiyomizu-dera* Temple. A woman living in Kyoto city said, “Buses are always crowded. Sometimes, I can’t get on and have to wait for the next one or the one after that. The traffic becomes really bad in the fall, and buses often stop in traffic.” A man expressed his mixed views, “ (A) ”, so “ (B) ”, but “ (C) ”. An increase in tourists is also causing noise pollution. A local woman said, “Since *minpaku* (private lodgings) has become popular, it is noisy even after late at night, because the houses are so close to each other.”

At an international tourism expo held in Tokyo, the mayor of Kyoto introduced the city’s efforts to deal with overtourism. He said, “The key is to move people to less busy hours, or to (い) the low season.” Let’s see some examples of how to deal with this problem.

At *Nijo* Castle, one of the most famous castles in Kyoto, the opening hours during the summer were moved forward to 8 AM. In addition, a special breakfast was offered in a garden teahouse that is usually closed. (う) The plan was a success. Now we can see a lot of visitors every morning. A woman visitor said, “My image of Kyoto was that it was an overcrowded city, but it is very calm here. I’m enjoying breakfast in a relaxing environment.”

Although Kyoto is popular all year round, it becomes really crowded during the spring and the fall seasons. To decrease the number of people during these seasons, the city has been trying to bring tourists in early summer to enjoy the green maple leaves. Kyoto City has tried other ideas, too. For example, *Arashiyama* area started collecting real-time data on the number of visitors from 2018. These days visitors can check the data on Kyoto city’s website. In fact, in 2019 about 50% of people who used the data on the website decided their visiting time.

More and more people are going to travel abroad, and more and more people are expressing their interest in sustainable travel. For these reasons, (え) we need to discuss with the local people and come up with the suggestions and ideas to deal with overtourism.

〔注〕 congestion : 密集

government : 政府

economic benefit : 経済利益

mixed views : 複雑な心境

private lodgings : 民泊 (民間の住宅や部屋を観光客や旅行者に貸し出すサービスのこと)

tourism : 観光事業

teahouse : 茶室

maple : カエデ

① 下線部 (あ) の () 内の語をすべて用いて意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

② (A) ~ (C) に入る最も適切なものは、ア～ウではどれですか。それぞれ答えなさい。

ア I'm not saying we don't need tourists

イ the lives of people in this area depend on tourism

ウ we also have trouble with many visitors

③ 下線部 (い) が表す最も適切な意味は、ア～エではどれですか。一つ答えなさい。

ア 人が少ない時期

イ 混雑している時期

ウ 過ごしやすい時期

エ 過ごしにくい時期

④ 次は下線部 (う) の具体的な内容を説明したものです。(ア) と (イ) に入る日本語を答えなさい。

二条城の(ア)、通常ではあいていない茶室で、(イ)。

⑤ 下線部 (え) を日本語に直しなさい。

⑥ 次の質問に対するあなたの考えを英語で答えなさい。

What is important for you when you travel abroad? And why?