

英 語

放送英文

- ① (リスニングテスト) 英文を聞いて問いに答えなさい。英文は2回ずつ読まれます。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

1. A woman works at a coffee shop in the afternoon. She works from one to three on Tuesdays and Wednesdays and from two to six on Sundays. She will save money and travel abroad next summer.

Question: How many hours does the woman work on Sundays?

2. There are thirty members on our swimming team. Thirteen boys and seventeen girls practice together. In summer, we have a five-day practice camp in Okinawa.

Question: How many boys are there on the swimming team?

3. Tom loves ice cream. His favorite flavor is coffee. His mom likes strawberry ice cream and his dad likes chocolate ice cream. His family wants an ice cream maker. They want to make ice cream by themselves.

Question: What kind of ice cream does Tom like?

4. John usually goes to the park with his dog before dinner, but he has a lot of homework to finish today. He'll ask his sister Nancy to walk the dog for him.

Question: What does John want his sister to do?

- ② (リスニングテスト) 英文を聞いて次の問いに答えなさい。英文は2回読まれます。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

In Japan, the New Year is very special. People do many traditional things to bring good luck. One popular custom is visiting temples or shrines. It is called “*hatsumode*.” Many Japanese people go there with their families to pray for a happy and healthy year.

Like in Japan, there are other interesting ways to celebrate the New Year around the world.

In Scotland, New Year's Eve is called “Hogmanay,” and people celebrate with fireworks, music, and parties. One of their most important traditions is “First Footing.” It is believed that, after midnight, the person who first steps into your home brings good luck for the year. This person is known as the “first footer,” and usually brings gifts like bread, coins and drinks.

Another country with an interesting New Year's tradition for good luck is Spain. On New Year's Eve, people participate in the tradition of eating twelve grapes at twelve o'clock. This is called “The Twelve Grapes of Luck.” At twelve o'clock, people quickly eat one grape for each sound of the bells from the clock towers around the town. Each grape means good luck for each month of the coming year. If you can eat them all in time, you can spend a year of happiness and success. This tradition is celebrated with family and friends, often while watching the clock tower in Madrid on TV. Like in Japan and Scotland, the people of Spain hope to start the New Year with good luck through this interesting custom.

英 語

- ◎ 答えはすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
◎ 記号・番号で答えられるものはすべて記号・番号で答えなさい。

① (リスニングテスト)これから英文と質問が2回ずつ読まれます。質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～エから選びなさい。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

1. ア For two hours. イ For three hours. ウ For four hours. エ For six hours.
2. ア 5 boys. イ 13 boys. ウ 17 boys. エ 30 boys.
3. ア Strawberry. イ Coffee. ウ Chocolate. エ Tea.
4. ア Go to the park with him. イ Prepare dinner.
 ウ Take the dog for a walk. エ Help him with his homework.

② (リスニングテスト)これから英文が2回読まれます。質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～ウから選びなさい。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

1. What do many people in Japan do for the New Year?
ア They pray at temples or shrines.
イ They eat a lot of grapes.
ウ They celebrate with bread.
2. What is New Year's Eve called in Scotland?
ア Hogmanay. イ First Footing. ウ First footer.
3. What does the first visitor of the New Year in Scotland bring?
ア Grapes. イ Coins. ウ Bells.
4. What do people in Spain do after midnight on New Year's Eve?
ア They eat twelve grapes after the last bell.
イ They eat twelve grapes before they ring a bell.
ウ They eat twelve grapes with the sound of the bells.

③ 次の() 内に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～エから選びなさい。

1. The news about the car accident made ().
ア to me sad イ me to sad ウ me sad エ sad me
2. Yuko's grandparents gave () on her birthday.
ア her a present イ her to a present ウ a present her エ to her a present
3. The phone started to ring after I finished () the book.
ア read イ reading ウ reads エ to read
4. Which dinner course do you want to choose? It depends () you.
ア for イ by ウ on エ to
5. Kate went to London. She is going to stay there for a () weeks.
ア few イ little ウ small エ many

④ 次の各対話の() 内に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～エから選びなさい。

1. A: Excuse me. I'm going to Sakura City. ()?
B: At the next station, change to the South Line.
A: I see. Thanks a lot.
ア Where should I change trains イ Which bus do I have to take
ウ What time is the next flight エ How long does it take
2. A: Look at that Italian restaurant. Why don't we stop for lunch there?
B: (). I'm very hungry now, so I want to eat a lot of pizza there!
ア Maybe next time イ I don't have much time
ウ I'm not sure エ That sounds nice
3. A: You look so tired. Are you OK?
B: I didn't get much sleep because () last night. He is only four.
ア I was watching a movie on TV イ I was taking care of my brother
ウ I was writing some reports エ I was studying for a test
4. A: We had a lot of homework. ()?
B: Yes. But I need to turn it in to Mr. Tanaka by 4 p.m. today.
ア Did you finish it all イ Did you play it all
ウ Did you eat it all エ Did you order it all

⑤ シュウ(Xu)とワンおばあちゃん(Grandma Wang)の一杯のワンタン(a bowl of wonton soup)をめぐる英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

In China, there was a boy named Xu. His family ①[poor / was so / send him / that / to / could / they / not] school. Every day, he asked his neighbors for *extra food to feed a pig that the family kept.

One day, when Xu was walking, he suddenly noticed the most amazing *smell. It came from a little restaurant that was known for making the best wonton soup in town. “I am so hungry and I want to eat the food, but I have no money. At least I can enjoy the smell, though,” he said to himself. He *breathed in the smell as deeply as he could.

Then an old woman called out to him. “Hey, you! Come here and sit down.” “Are you talking to me?” he asked. “Yes. Come over here and sit.” Without ②(know) what was happening, he went to sit down with her. After a short wait, a bowl of wonton soup was carried to him. “Here, eat this,” she said, and she pushed the dish toward him. He was confused. “What? Is this for me?” She smiled and said, “Yeah, it’s for you. Hurry up and eat it while it’s hot.” That was the start of Xu’s friendship with the old woman called Grandma Wang. She began to take care of him ③in many ways. Sometimes she bought him a bowl of wonton soup in the restaurant in town. Other times, she brought him vegetables from her garden.

One day, Grandma Wang was walking up to a small old house. Xu saw her and called out, “Grandma Wang.” She turned and said, “Oh, it’s you,” and gave him a weak smile. ④She looked sad and tired. It *turned out that Grandma Wang’s husband and son were sick. She was the only one who brought home any money in the family. Even though she had nothing extra, she was sharing her food with Xu.

Sadly, her husband died. Then two years later, Grandma Wang could not pay her *rent, and she had to leave her house. She had to go and live in a *home for the elderly. After her husband’s death, Xu often visited her and talked with her.

Her son’s condition got worse and he died. It was clear that this loss was very hard on her. When Xu heard about her son’s death, he said to his family, “⑤I want to bring Grandma Wang to live with us, as part of our family. She thought of me as a member of her family when I was a child.” Xu’s family agreed, and he visited Grandma Wang. “Grandma Wang, it’s time to go home now,” he told her. She was confused and asked, “What home?” “We’re family. Let’s go back to our home.” Soon

Grandma Wang became a member of Xu’s family. She brought only a long bamboo *walking stick with her. She lived happily with Xu until the age of 94.

(注) extra : 余分の smell : 香り breathed in : ～を吸い込んだ
turned out : 判明した rent : 家賃 home for the elderly : 老人ホーム
walking stick : つえ

問1 意味の通る英文になるように①[]内の語(句)を適切な順番に並べかえなさい。

問2 ②の()内の語を適切な形に直しなさい。

問3 下線部③の内容に含まれないものをア～エから2つ選びなさい。

ア 町のレストランで一杯のワンタンを作ること

イ 町のレストランで一杯のワンタンを買ってくれること

ウ ワンおばあちゃんの庭で採れた野菜を持ってきてくれること

エ ワンおばあちゃんの庭で野菜を育て、市場で売ること

問4 下線部④の理由を説明した次の文の(1)～(3)内に入る適切な日本語をそれぞれ漢字2字以内で書きなさい。

「ワンおばあちゃんの(1)と彼らの(2)が(3)だと分かったから」

問5 下線部⑤の理由として最も適切なものをア～エから選びなさい。

ア ワンおばあちゃんは夫が亡くなり、寂しいと思ったから。

イ ワンおばあちゃんとたくさん話したかったから。

ウ ワンおばあちゃんはシュウが子どもの頃、家族のように接してくれたから。

エ ワンおばあちゃんの住む家がなくなってしまったから。

問6 次の各文が英文の内容と一致していれば○、一致していなければ×を書きなさい。

1. When Xu noticed the good smell, he thought, “If I had enough money, I could enjoy eating the food.”
2. Xu knew Grandma Wang very well because she took care of him when he was a baby.
3. Grandma Wang and her husband made a lot of money, so they could share their food with Xu.
4. Xu visited Grandma Wang and talked a lot with her after her husband died.
5. When Grandma Wang moved to Xu’s house as a member of his family, she brought a lot of things with her.

6 ラッコ(sea otter)に関する英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Have you ever heard of the Red List? It is a list of wild animals that are in danger of disappearing forever. Do you know how many species are on this list? In November 2024, the number was over 45,000.

The *disappearance of a single species doesn't just mean that one species disappears from the planet. It can also have a great *influence on other living things. Such species are called "①keystone species," and one example is the sea otter.

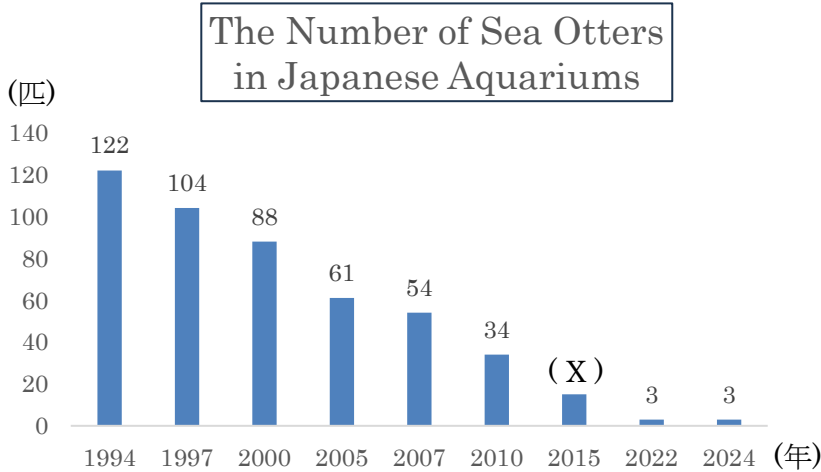
When you think about a sea otter, you might imagine a cute animal swimming in the sea and eating *shellfish. You may think you can easily see sea otters at aquariums, but in fact, you can't. They are on the Red List.

Sea otters mainly live in the *North Pacific, and it is believed that there were once 150,000 to 300,000 sea otters. However, from the 18th to the early 20th century, many sea otters (②) for their fur, and their numbers decreased to about 2,000 during this period. This also had a big influence on Japanese aquariums.

The graph shows the changes in the number of ③[you / sea otters / see / Japanese / can / in] aquariums. The highest number was 122 in 1994, and they could be seen in 28 aquariums. In 2010, it became 34, and in 2015, it became less than half of 2010. Since then the number has continued to decrease. In 2024, there were only three in Japanese aquariums: one in Fukuoka and the others in Mie Prefecture.

If there were no sea otters, it would have a great influence on other living things. What kind of influence might be seen?

The ocean is home to many different types of seaweed. Seaweed is very important for protecting the planet from global warming by taking in *carbon dioxide. However, *sea urchins eat seaweed. If there are a lot of sea urchins, seaweed will decrease. As a result, a lot of carbon dioxide will remain in the ocean.



Sea otters help manage this problem. They mainly eat sea urchins and other shellfish. One sea otter eats about 5 kilograms a day. By eating a lot of sea urchins, sea otters can help protect seaweed. That means, if you work ④to protect sea otters, you might also help save the environment.

In June 2024, a wild baby sea otter was seen in Hokkaido. It is said that only 25% of baby sea otters can survive to the age of one, but now more than 10 wild sea otters can be seen there.

Sea otters are endangered because of human actions. Around the world, the number is increasing, but it is still not high in Japan. We must protect sea otters to save the environment.

(注) disappearance : 消えること influence : 影響 shellfish : 貝
North Pacific : 北太平洋 carbon dioxide : 二酸化炭素 sea urchins : ウニ

問1 下線部①を説明した次の文の(1)～(3)内に入る適切な日本語をそれぞれ3字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

「それが(1)ことで、その他の(2)にも大きな(3)を与える種」

問2 (②)内に入る最も適切な語(句)をア～エから選びなさい。

ア killed イ were killing ウ were killed エ have killed

問3 意味の通る英文になるように③[]内の語(句)を適切な順番に並べかえなさい。

問4 グラフ中の(X)内に入る最も適切な数字をア～エから選びなさい。

ア 25 イ 22 ウ 18 エ 15

問5 下線部④と同じ用法を含むものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア They had nothing to do today, so they stayed home all day.

イ She wants to play soccer with her friends in the park.

ウ I visited the library to borrow a book about Japanese history.

エ He took his smartphone out of his pocket to call his mother.

問6 次の各文が英文の内容と一致していれば○、一致していなければ×を書きなさい。

1. レッドリストとは過去に消えた種のリストである。
2. ラッコの数の減少が日本の水族館に大きな影響を与えた。
3. 日本の水族館にいるラッコの数は 2024 年の時点では 3 匹であった。
4. 海にたくさんのウニがいて、海の中に多くの二酸化炭素が残る。
5. 世界中で、ラッコの数は減ってきている。

英語解答用紙

1	1		2		3		4		
2	1		2		3		4		
3	1		2		3		4		5
4	1		2		3		4		
5	問1	~family [] school.							
	問2					問3	()と()		
	問4	(1)		(2)		(3)		問5	
	問6	1		2		3		4	
6	問1	(1)		(2)		(3)		問2	
	問3	~of [] aquariums.							
	問4					問5	()と()		
	問6	1		2		3		4	

受験番号	
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