

英 語

放送英文

- 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。質問に対する答えの文の() 内に入る語を書きなさい。数字も英語で書くこと。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

1. Lisa went to the library yesterday. She borrowed two books about history. After that, she went to a coffee shop and met her friends there.

Question: Where did Lisa go after she visited the library?

2. Tom usually rides his bike to school. But today, it was raining, so his father drove him in the car. Tom was happy because he didn't get wet.

Question: How did Tom go to school today?

3. Sarah had eight pens. She gave three pens to her brother and then bought five new pens at the store. Later, she lost two pens on her way home.

Question: How many pens does Sarah have now?

4. John started his homework at 3:15 in the afternoon. The homework was hard for him, so his friend Mary helped him with it at his house. He finished one hour and 45 minutes later.

Question: What time did John finish his homework?

- 2 (リスニングテスト) これから「魚料理について」というテーマで、2人の人物の短いスピーチが2回読まれます。1～4に対する最も適切な答えをそれぞれア～エより選びなさい。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

A: My name is Andy. *Funameshi* is a local food from the south of Okayama. A long time ago, people made new rice fields by removing sea water, because they wanted to make more land to grow rice. This work started in the Edo period. Many rivers were made, and a lot of fish lived there. In winter, people caught *funa*, a kind of fish. Cold-season *funa* is called “*kanbuna*.” It was healthy. People cut the fish on a cutting board, and it made a “ton-ton” sound. So, some people called it “*Tontoko-jiru*” or “*Tontoko-meshi*.” To make *funameshi*, people cut *funa* into small pieces, cook it with vegetables, and add it to hot rice. It tastes good and warm. Local people have loved it for many years.

B: My name is Martin. Fish and chips is a dish of fried fish, and chips made of potatoes. Chips are called fries in some countries. People in the UK love this food, and many people think it is the country's national dish. Fish and chips started in the UK in the 1800s. Today, many people in other countries also eat fish and chips, especially in English-speaking countries. The first fish and chip shops opened in the UK in the 1860s. By 1910, there were more than 25,000 shops. In the 1930s, there were over 35,000 shops. But after that, the number went down. In 2009, there were only about 10,000 shops. During World War I and II, some things like meat, sugar and milk were limited, but fish and chips was not. As a result of this, fish and chips was easy to get because it was cheap, so many people ate it. This made the dish more popular.

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。質問に対する答えの文の()内に入る語を書きなさい。数字も英語で書くこと。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

1. She went to a () shop.
2. He went there by ().
3. She has () pens now.
4. He finished it at () o'clock in the evening.

2 (リスニングテスト) これから「魚料理について」というテーマで、2人の人物の短いスピーチが2回読まれます。1～4に対する最も適切な答えをそれぞれア～エより選びなさい。途中でメモをとってもかまいません。

1. According to Andy, why did people in the south of Okayama start making new land a long time ago?
ア To grow more vegetables. イ To catch more *funa*.
ウ To remove sea water. エ To get more rice.
2. What is one reason people called the dish “*Tontoko-jiru*”?
ア Because it was made only in summer.
イ Because of the sound made when the fish was cut.
ウ Because it was cooked with pork.
エ Because it was served without rice.
3. According to Martin, when did fish and chips first start in the UK?
ア In the 1600s. イ In the 1700s.
ウ In the 1800s. エ In the 1900s.
4. Why did many people in the UK eat fish and chips during World War I and II?
ア Because it was free.
イ Because it was cheap and not limited.
ウ Because they had no other food.
エ Because it was easy to make at home.

3 次の各組の()内に共通して入る語を書きなさい。

1. The translator added an explanation in the () of the book.
Let's come () here in fifteen minutes.
2. They () it Uluru.
I missed your phone () last night.
3. Tiny drops come together into large water drops and () into the pot.
He likes sports and he is on the football team in the (). In the spring, he is on the track and field team.
4. They will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their ().
The story has a cute animal ().
5. This is a *sensu*. It is a Japanese ().
I'm a big () of Luffy.

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: Do you know about Henry Dyer? He came to Japan from the UK.
B: I have never heard of him. ()
A: He was a great engineer and he became the leader of the teachers of a school for engineers in Japan. The school later became the University of Tokyo.
B: Wow. The advance of Japan depended on him, didn't it?
ア What did he do? イ How did he do it?
ウ What did he have? エ How did he make it?
2. A: Have you ever been to the bakery near here?
B: Oh, yes, I've been there a few times. The bread was really good.
A: Yes, I've heard. But when I went there, it was closed. ()
B: It's open on weekdays, from eleven a.m. to five p.m.
ア When and where can I get the bread? イ How can I get to the bakery?
ウ What can you get at the bakery? エ When is the bakery open?
3. A: I read about a Japanese woman working in London.
B: Who is she?
A: Look at these pictures. ()
B: They look delicious. I really want to try the one with strawberries.
ア She is a pastry chef. イ She is an interpreter.
ウ She is a farmer. エ She is an actor.

5 次の sperm whales (マッコウクジラ) と植物に関する英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Have you ever thought about what animals would say if they could talk? Some researchers think they might be close to finding out.

Scientists at MIT (a big university in the USA) studied a group of sperm whales. They found that the whales use sounds like *Morse code. Past studies show that each whale group has its own special sound. The whales use the ①[are / others / sounds / tell / they / to / who].

Sperm whales are very friendly animals. They usually travel in groups of 15 to 20 whales. They talk to each other by using special sounds called codas. They can hear each other from very far away—even thousands of kilometers! These sounds are very loud. Sperm whales are ②one () the () () in the ocean. Their sounds can be 230 decibels (*db)! That's ③() () an airplane. Airplanes are about 150 db. (④), scientists think these (⑤) are really complex. They may be like human language.

Researchers studied about 60 sperm whales in the sea between North and South America. (⑥), they listened to recordings of the whale sounds and looked at the data. Then, from this data, they made something called a “sperm whale *phonetic alphabet” and it shows that a sperm whale uses the (⑦) patterns as another whale uses—like Morse code which humans use.

Researchers say that whales use rhythm, speed, and length of sounds to make codas. Sometimes they add extra sounds too. These codas are then put together to make phrases. A scientist at MIT said this is like our way of putting sounds together to make words. She said, “These extra sounds are added to the beginning or end of codas during a conversation.” Scientists think these sounds give a lot of information. The sounds may help whales ⑧[and / can / decisions / make / so / they / that] work together.

How about plants? Can they talk too? Yes, they can—just in their own way! Plants send messages by using sounds and smells. (⑨), some plants like tomatoes or *cactuses make ultrasonic sounds when they are stressed. We can't hear them, but insects and animals like bats and mice can. When grass is cut, it makes a smell like a “help” signal. When it is eaten by a caterpillar, it gives off the same smell. Another insect notices the smell and comes to eat the dangerous caterpillar, and then the grass is saved.

How do plants communicate? Plants don't have brains, but they use signals of electricity and hormones. When plants are hurt, they can send signals to each other. Also, leaves and flowers send and receive messages. Some plants close when they are touched by insects and the insects fall to the ground. Others make poison to protect themselves

from insects.

Plants use smells to call *pollinators, make *enemies afraid, or *warn other plants. Plants connect with *fungi and *bacteria under the ground. They help each other by sharing *nutrients and messages. Understanding plant communication can help us grow more food and protect the planet.

If we can understand more about how plants and animals are communicating, we may be able to live in better harmony with nature.

(注) Morse code: モールス信号 (電信に使う符号の1つで、長短二種を組み合わせて送る)
db: デシベル (音の大きさの単位) phonetic: 発音に即した cactuses: サボテン
pollinators: 花粉媒介者 enemies: 敵 warn: 〜に警告する fungi: 菌類
bacteria: 細菌 nutrients: 栄養

- 問1 意味の通る英文になるように①と⑧の[]内の語を並べかえなさい。
- 問2 下線部②と③が次の意味になるように()内に入る適切な語を書きなさい。
②「最もさわがしい動物のうちの1つ」 ③「飛行機よりさわがしい」
- 問3 (④), (⑥), (⑨)内に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～カから選びなさい。
ただし、同じものは2度使えません。
ア First イ At last ウ For example エ In the future オ In the past カ Now
- 問4 (⑤), (⑦)内に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものをア～エから選びなさい。
ア ⑤ sounds ⑦ same イ ⑤ sounds ⑦ different
ウ ⑤ smells ⑦ same エ ⑤ smells ⑦ different
- 問5 植物に関して説明した次の文の【ア】～【ウ】内に入る適切な日本語をそれぞれ2字で書きなさい。
「ある植物はストレスが溜まると【ア】や、コウモリやネズミのような動物だけが聞き取ることができる超音波を発する。草は切られる時に、救難信号のようなにおいを発する。芋虫に食べられる時にも同じにおいを発して、他の【ア】が草にとって【イ】な芋虫を食べて草を救う。植物には脳は無いが、【ウ】信号とホルモンを用いる。」
- 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 tomatoes and cactus are stressed, they stop making fruit.
 2. Some insects come to eat caterpillars when grass is eaten by them.
 3. All plants have poison to protect themselves from their enemies.
 4. Plants send smells to people when they are underground.

6 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

“①Waste not, want not.” Have you ever heard this expression? Food waste is a serious problem around the world. Globally, about 1.3 billion tons of food is lost or wasted every year. It is about one-third of all food produced for people. Every day, people throw away a lot of food. In Japan, more than 6 million tons of food is wasted every year. It means that one Japanese person throws away a bowl of food every day. The food that Japanese people throw away every year is about double the food thrown away in Canada or in Australia. This happens in homes, restaurants, and stores. Sometimes people buy and cook too much, and cannot finish their meals. Another problem is that some foods look a little different, like an apple ②[a / is / carrot / or / small / that / too] in a strange shape. Even if the food is safe to eat, it is often thrown away. This waste is a problem for people and the environment.

When food is thrown away, it is not only the food that is lost. Water, land, and energy are used to produce food, and these resources are also wasted. Farmers use water and land to grow crops. Workers use energy to *transport food. Stores use electricity to keep food fresh. If food is wasted, all these resources are wasted too. Food with water needs more energy when it is carried and burned. In addition, when food goes bad in *landfills, it produces gases that can *harm the environment.

One solution to this problem is called the “doggy bag system,” a system that allows customers to take home their leftovers from restaurants. Several countries in Europe use this system. For example, in France, a new “doggy bag” law started in 2021. However, in Japan, not so many people want to use the system because many people worry a lot about *food poisoning and the safety of food.

Another solution is called “upcycling.” Upcycling means (③) food that would usually be thrown away to make new and useful products. This is different from recycling because it creates something new from waste. There are many examples of upcycling. Old bread can be made into bread chips, *croutons, or sweet snacks. Fruit *peels, such as those of oranges and lemons, can be used to make jam, tea, or natural cleaners. Coffee *grounds can be used as *fertilizer for plants. Some companies make soap, candles, or even clothes from food waste. In this way, food that is usually thrown away can have a new life.

Upcycling food waste is good for many reasons. First, it reduces the amount of garbage. Second, it protects nature by (④) water, land, and energy. Third, it can create new jobs and business opportunities. (⑤), it helps people think more carefully ⑥[about / food / every / how / they / use] day.

Everyone can take part in this movement. At home, people can try to cook with vegetable peels and other food that is usually thrown away. Restaurants can give leftovers to farms or companies to make new products. Companies can create goods from waste. Each small action is (⑦), and together they can make a big change.

Food waste is a global issue, but solutions like the doggy bag system and upcycling give us a way to fight against it. These can help us save resources, protect the earth, and build a better future for everyone. If more people join, the effect will be greater. Every piece of food has value, and when we use it wisely, we can reduce waste and help the environment.

(注) transport: ~を輸送する landfills: 埋立地 harm: ~を害する

food poisoning: 食中毒 croutons: クルトン peels: 皮 grounds: かす
fertilizer: 肥料

問1 下線部①が表す意味として最も適切なものをア～エから選びなさい。

- ア 無駄をしなければ、不自由することもない
- イ 無駄なことをしたら、絶対に欲しがってはいけない
- ウ ごみが無ければ、欲しいものはあるでしょう
- エ ごみがあれば、欲しいものはないでしょう

問2 意味の通る英文になるように②と⑥の[]内の語を並べかえなさい。

問3 (③), (④)内に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～ウから選びなさい。

- ③ ア use イ used ウ using ④ ア save イ saved ウ saving

問4 (⑤), (⑦)内に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものをア～エから選びなさい。

- ア ⑤ Finally ⑦ important イ ⑤ Especially ⑦ interesting
- ウ ⑤ However ⑦ important エ ⑤ Instead ⑦ exciting

問5 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. Food waste only happens in restaurants and shops, not in homes.
2. Upcycling food means making new products from food that would usually be thrown away.
3. Upcycling food can help protect the environment and create new business opportunities.
4. Only companies can take part in upcycling food waste; individuals cannot.

就 実 高 等 学 校

1	1		2		3		4		
2	1		2		3		4		
3	1		2		3				
	4		5						
4	1		2		3				
5	問 1	①	~ use the [].						
		⑧	~ whales [] work together.						
	問 2	②							
		③							
	問 3	④		⑥		⑨		問 4	
	問 5	ア		イ		ウ			
	問 6	1		2		3		4	
6	問 1								
	問 2	②	~apple [] in~.						
		⑥	~carefully [] day.						
	問 3	③		④		問 4			
問 5	1		2		3		4		

受験番号	
------	--

--

英 語 解 答 例

1	1	coffee	2	car	3	eight	4	five	
2	1	エ	2	イ	3	ウ	4	イ	
3	1	back	2	call	3	fall			
	4	character	5	fan					
4	1	ア	2	エ	3	ア			
5	問1	①	~ use the [sounds to tell others who they are] .						
		⑧	~ whales [so that they can make decisions and] work together.						
	問2	②	of	loudest	animals				
		③	louder	than					
	問3	④	力	⑥	ア	⑨	ウ	問4	ア
	問5	ア	昆 虫	イ	危 険	ウ	電 気		
6	問6	1	×	2	○	3	×	4	×
	問1		ア						
	問2	②	~apple [that is too small or a carrot] in ~.						
		⑥	~carefully [about how they use food every] day.						
	問3	③	ウ	④	ウ	問4	ア		
	問5	1	×	2	○	3	○	4	×

<<配点>>

- 各3点
- ① ③
- ⑤ 問1、2、5
- ⑥ 問2
- 各2点
- ② ④
- ⑤ 問3、4、6
- ⑥ 問1、3、4、5

受験番号