

英 語

放送英文

① (リスニングテスト) これから、ルイスが1~4のクイズを出します。それぞれの答えの文の()内に入る適切な語を書きなさい。ただし数字も英語で書きなさい。英文は2回ずつ読まれます。途中でメモをとっても構いません。

1. Now I am in my favorite place at school. You can see many books and magazines here. You can borrow 8 of them a month. Where am I?
2. It is good to study a language with this book. When you find a word that you don't know, you can use this. What is it?
3. When you are sick, you want to see my mother. She has her own office in our town. She knows what medicine to give and how to save people from sickness. What is her job?
4. I live in Japan. It is January, 2020 now. I started to live in Japan in January, 2008. How long have I lived in Japan?

② (リスニングテスト) これから読まれる英文を聞き、1~6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。英文は2回読まれます。途中でメモをとっても構いません。

Have you ever heard about Chinese New Year, Chun Jie? The date of Chun Jie is different every year, but it always comes between late January and mid-February. It is based on the old calendar in China. The date of Chun Jie in 2020 was January 25th. Many other countries like Korea, Vietnam, and Singapore also celebrate Chun Jie.

In China, people have holidays for a week. Before the holidays, they clean their houses and put up decorations at home and along the streets. They use bright colors like red, yellow, and gold. Chinese people like red the best. They believe the color red brings good luck. Lion and dragon dances are performed on the streets for good health and growth. This event has a history of more than 4,000 years.

Families gather at home to spend Chun Jie holidays together. They make delicious foods for New Year and enjoy eating them. One of the most popular foods is *gyoza*, meat-and-vegetable dumplings. The custom of making *gyoza* on New Year's Eve started about 500 years ago. Its shape looked like old money made of gold or silver and it seemed lucky, so it became an important food for New Year.

A long time ago, most people stayed at home during the holidays to enjoy such customs, but these days many people enjoy traveling around China or traveling abroad.

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。

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1. In a ().
2. It is a ().
3. She is a ().
4. For () years.

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1. Chinese New Year is January 25th every year.
2. Only China has the custom of Chinese New Year.
3. The color red is very popular in China because they believe it makes them lucky.
4. Lions and dragons come into the houses to perform for the children. They wish for the children's good health and growth.
5. Many people eat *gyoza*, meat-and-vegetable dumplings during Chinese New Year's holidays. This custom began about 4,000 years ago.
6. In the old days most people stayed at home during Chinese New Year to spend holidays with their families and enjoy New Year's foods together.

③ 次の各文の()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. Emma () to Hokkaido two years ago.
ア goes イ went ウ has gone エ has been
2. A: I'm going to the night zoo tonight!
B: Wow, the night zoo () interesting.
ア listens イ hears ウ sounds エ says
3. A: Excuse me. How can I get to Nadeshiko Museum?
B: Take the train here, and () at Sakura Station.
ア take off イ get off ウ put off エ go off
4. If it () this weekend, we will play volleyball in the gym.
ア will rain イ rainy ウ rains エ will be rainy
5. My father told me () my room this morning.
ア to clean イ clean ウ have cleaned エ cleaning
6. We don't have English classes tomorrow, so we () bring our textbooks.
ア must not イ may not ウ cannot エ don't have to

④ 意味の通る英文になるように[]内の語(句)を並べかえ、①②の()内に入る適切なものをそれぞれア~カから選びなさい。ただし文頭に来る語も小文字で書かれている場合があります。

1. A: My sister always [ア clean イ and studies ウ her room エ at school オ both カ keeps] and at home.
B: She must be a good girl.
→ My sister always ()()(①)()()(②) and at home.
2. A: I'm home, mom. It was very cold outside.
B: Stay warm. I'll [ア to イ hot ウ for エ drink オ something カ make] you.
→ I'll ()()(①)()(②)() you.
3. A: Excuse me. [ア the city museum イ the bus ウ this エ goes to オ which カ is]?
B: No, it isn't. Take the next bus. It will come soon.
→ ()(①)()()(②)()?
4. A: Kenta practices soccer very hard every day.
B: Yes. [ア will be イ think ウ good player エ he オ a カ I] in the future.
→ (①)()()(②)()() in the future.

⑤ 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味を表すように、() 内に入る適切な語を書きなさい。

- Becky wrote this letter.
This letter () () by Becky.
- I enjoyed the party last night.
I () a good () at the party last night.
- Jack can't ski as well as Bob.
Bob can ski () than Jack.
- Tom became sick last Friday and he is still sick.
Tom () () sick () last Friday.

⑥ リカとショウタは、英語の授業でプレゼンテーションをすることになりました。準備をしている2人とグリーン先生との会話を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

Ms. Green: What is your topic for the presentation?

Shota : We'll talk about plastic waste, especially *single-use plastic *straws.

Rika : When I order a glass of juice at a restaurant, it comes with a single-use plastic straw already in the glass. I don't really need to use it.

Shota : I heard that many fast food restaurants and coffee shops around the world are trying to stop using plastic straws. So we decided [①] about them for the presentation.

Ms. Green: That is a good idea. You can start your presentation with some examples of using plastic straws. Then can you tell us why we should reduce plastic waste?

Rika : Yes. There are a lot of reasons for it, but we should show one important reason. Too much information is not good for the presentation.

Shota : You're right, Rika. Let's talk about ocean plastic waste. I found a lot of information about it. *The Ministry of the Environment of Japan says eight million *tons of plastic waste is washed into oceans every year. That is enough to fill 500,000 jet airplanes! It is bad for the environment, and also for sea animals.

Rika : I found this photo. Look. A turtle found in *Costa Rica has a plastic straw in its nose. A group of scientists found this turtle and showed this photo on the Internet. When people around the world saw it, they were shocked. We can show ②this picture to explain how plastic waste is dangerous to animals.

Ms. Green: It is a very sad picture. I'm sure the other students will be shocked, too.

Rika : Plastic waste in oceans is *gradually broken into smaller pieces called microplastics. Microplastics are too small to see, so fish can eat them without realizing what they eat. When we eat fish, we eat [③], too. Plastic waste is *harmful not only to sea animals but also to us humans.

Ms. Green: I see. ④[is / us / to / for / very important / it / stop wasting plastic]. After you give a reason to reduce plastic waste, what are you going to show?

Shota : We'll introduce how some countries, cities, or companies have reduced single-use plastic straws. For example, in California, restaurants can't give straws to people who don't ask for them. Taiwan is famous for *bubble tea. Even so, they are ⑤(plan) to give up single-use plastic straws by 2030.

Rika : McDonald's in the UK has already started using paper straws.

Ms. Green: You have good examples. Do you think we should remove all plastic straws in the world?

Rika : We don't mean that. [⑥], we should have choices. There are some people who need useful plastic straws, like physically challenged people, old people, or people in hospital. But I'm afraid we don't have time to talk about it in this presentation.

Ms. Green: OK.

Shota : Lastly, we will talk about a movement called The Last Plastic Straw. An international group started this to stop *unnecessary use of plastic straws. They encourage us to say "No straw, please." when we order a drink. They also encourage us to ask restaurants or coffee shops in our town to stop *automatically giving straws to their *customers. Look at ⑦this card. We can just give it to them. It says "Help End Plastic Pollution. Please give straws only when you are asked." Everyone can join this movement.

Ms. Green: That's interesting. Do you know what the English phrase 'the last straw' means?

Rika : Does it have a special meaning?

Ms. Green: You can say, "That's the last straw!" when you feel you cannot continue to accept a bad situation.

Shota : So 'The Last Plastic Straw' can mean that we cannot ⑧endure plastic pollution!

Ms. Green: You got it!

(注) single-use : 使い捨ての straws : ストロー
 The Ministry of the Environment : 環境省 tons : トン (重さの単位)
 Costa Rica : コスタリカ gradually : 徐々に harmful : 有害な
 bubble tea : タピオカ入り紅茶 unnecessary : 不必要な
 automatically : 自動的に customers : 客

- 問1 [①] [③] [⑥] 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] ア talk イ talking ウ to talk エ talked
 [③] ア sea animals イ plastic straws ウ a turtle エ microplastics
 [⑥] ア I agree with you イ In our opinion
 ウ In conclusion エ In addition
- 問2 下線部②を具体的に説明した次の文の[]内に入る、10字程度の日本語を書きなさい。
 「コスタリカで発見された、[]カメの写真。」
- 問3 意味の通る英文になるように、④の[]内の語(句)を適切な順番に並べかえなさい。ただし文頭に来る語は大文字に直して書きなさい。
- 問4 ⑤の()内の語を1語で適切な形に直しなさい。
- 問5 下線部⑦の用途を具体的にまとめたとき、次の文の[A] [B]内に入る5字以内の日本語を書きなさい。
 「店に渡し、客に[A]場合のみ[B]を提供するよう呼びかけるためのカード。」
- 問6 下線部⑧の意味として最も適切なものをア～エから選びなさい。
 ア 我慢する イ 楽しむ ウ 減らす エ あきらめる
- 問7 次のア～オを、リカとショウタのプレゼンテーションで述べられる順番に並べかえなさい。ただし不要なものが1つあります。
 ア 都市や会社などの取り組み例
 イ プラスチック製ストローを必要とする人々
 ウ 私たちが取り組むことのできる活動
 エ 日常生活でプラスチック製ストローが使用されている場面
 オ 海洋プラスチックごみの年間排出量

7 英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

Many people are looking forward to the Tokyo Olympics in 2020. The new National Stadium of Japan is made of *a steel frame and a lot of wood. It has *eaves around it. Wooden buildings and eaves are *characteristics of Japanese-style *architecture. Houses made of wood are *suitable for the climate and eaves shut out the rain and strong sunlight of Japan. Meiji Shrine is near the stadium. The green around the National Stadium is connected naturally to *the woodland around Meiji Shrine. A lot of traditional Japanese architecture like Katsura Rikyu don't *conflict with the environment. They *assimilate with the environment naturally. It is also a characteristic of Japanese architecture and many architects from western countries were surprised ①to see ②that. They were deeply impressed with it and changed their way to build. Kuma Kengo, the architect who designed the new National Stadium of Japan, has been looking for a way to connect architecture with nature.

The 20th century was a time of globalization and *concrete buildings became the standard kind of architecture around the world. Kuma Kengo, however, worked in Japanese local *regions in the 1990s and found unique materials like many kinds of wood, stones etc. He walked around the areas and talked with the local people. He saw carefully the view of each region and thought of the architecture which people (③) there needed. He found various ways to build. He also worked in foreign countries. One of his famous works is *Bamboo House built near *the Great Wall of China. He wanted the building to assimilate with the environment. The land there was very difficult to build on, but he built Bamboo House without changing the ground. He used bamboo as walls, because it is a common material (④) in China. He tried to understand the differences in the way of thinking of the workers he met in China. The architecture is unique and it fits the environment. It is very different from the standard kind of architecture in the world. It appeared in the pictures of the opening ceremony of the Beijing Olympics in 2008. It was chosen ⑤to express Chinese culture.

After *the Big Fires in the Edo period and other *disasters, Japanese people began to stop building wooden houses. Many people believed buildings made of concrete were stronger and would always protect them. Concrete buildings became the standard. However, Kuma Kengo believes *diversity is important. He thinks the buildings should be suitable to the environment. The new National Olympic Stadium will remind Japanese people of traditional Japanese architecture and it will be a big message to the world.

(注) a steel frame : 鉄骨 eaves : (建物の) 庇^{ひさし} characteristics : 特徴
 architecture : 建築物 suitable : 適している the woodland : 杜^{もり}
 conflict : 対立する assimilate with~ : ~と同化する
 concrete : コンクリート製の regions : 地域 Bamboo House : 「竹の家」
 the Great Wall : 万里の長城 the Big Fires in the Edo period : 江戸の大火
 disasters : 災害 diversity : 多様性

問1 下線部①⑤と同じ用法の不定詞を含む文をそれぞれア～エから選びなさい。

ア I was happy to hear the news.

イ It was difficult for me to understand Andrew's English.

ウ My sister went to France to study music.

エ I have no time to watch TV on weekdays.

問2 下線部②を具体的に説明した次の文の[A]～[C]内に入る適切な日本語を書きなさい。

「多くの伝統的な日本建築が[A]と[B]しておらず、[C]していること。」

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 to live イ living ウ lived

④ ア find イ finding ウ found

問4 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. Kuma Kengo used only wood to make the new National Stadium of Japan, because he wanted to make a stadium suitable for the climate of Japan.
2. Japanese-style architecture strongly influenced many foreign architects.
3. In China, Kuma Kengo tried to understand China and Chinese people, and he didn't work in a Japanese style.
4. Bamboo House was not chosen as a picture in the Beijing Olympics, because it was made by a Japanese architect.
5. Kuma Kengo believes houses made of wood should become the standard in the world.

英語 解答用紙

1	1		2		3		4		
	2		2		3		4		
	3		2		3		4		
4	1	①		②		2	①		
	3	①		②		4	①		
5	1				2				
	3			4					
6	問1	①		③		⑥			
	問2								
	問3	[]							
	問4								
	問5	A				B			
	問6								
	問7		→		→		→		
7	問1	①		⑤					
	問2	A			B		C		
	問3	③		④					
	問4	1		2		3			4

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英語 解答例

1	1	library	2	dictionary	3	doctor	4	twelve													
2	1	×	2	×	3	○	4	×	5	×	6	○									
3	1	イ	2	ウ	3	イ	4	ウ	5	ア	6	エ									
4	1	① ア	② エ	2	① イ	② エ	□														
	3	① ウ	② エ	4	① カ	② ア															
5	1	was	written	2	had	time	□														
	3	better	4	has	been	since															
6	問1	① ウ	③ エ	⑥ イ	□																
	問2	鼻にストローが刺さった																			
	問3	[It is very important for us to stop wasting plastic].																			
	問4	planning																			
	問5	A	頼まれた	B									ストロー								
	問6	ア																			
	問7	エ → オ → ア → ウ																			
7	問1	① ア	⑤ ウ	□																	
	問2	A	環境										B	対立	C	同化					
	問3	③ イ	④ ウ																		
	問4	1	×										2	○	3	○	4	×	5	×	

《配点》

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----|---|----------|-----|
| 1 | ~ | 4 | 各2点 | 6 | 問1,4,5 | 各2点 |
| 5 | | | 各3点 | 7 | 問2,3,6,7 | 各3点 |
| | | | | 7 | | 各2点 |

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