

- 1 次の英文の空所に()内の語を必要に応じて適当な形にして入れなさい。
空所に入るのは1語とはかぎりません。

- 1 Please be quiet. My baby _____. (sleep)
- 2 My father got angry and told me _____ my room. (clean)
- 3 English and French _____ in many parts of Africa. (speak)
- 4 He left without _____ good-bye. (say)
- 5 Have all the students _____ home? (go)
- 6 That boy _____ in the park is my son. (run)
- 7 Yoshino can swim _____ of all the girls. (fast)
- 8 I _____ a bath then. (take)

- 2 対話が成り立つように、[]内の語句を並びかえて正しい英文を作りなさい。
ただし、文頭に來るべき語も小文字にしてあります。

1 A: [do / up / the / you / morning / what / in / time / get]?

B: Usually, at five.

2 A: Do you have a minute? [something / ask / I / you / have / to].

B: I'm sorry. I'm just a little busy.

3 A: Mr. Saito said to me, "I know you can do it. [of / mistakes / don't / afraid / making / be]."

B: Good for you!

4 A: When did you buy this car?

B: It's not mine. [is / the car / my brother / last week / this / bought].

5 A: [sister / often / to / has / how / your / New Zealand / been]?

B: Four or five times a year.

6 A: Does Keiko often send you e-mails?

B: No, she doesn't. I think [too / she / write / busy / to / is] to me often.

7 A: [used / for / are / these / what / vegetables]?

B: For today's dinner.

8 A: Many students have a cold at school.

B: Yes, [you / wash / before / must / hands / your / eating].

3 対話が成り立つように、最も適当なものを選択肢から選び、記号で答えなさい。

1 A: Hello. May I speak to Mr. Jones?

B: ア Stay up late, please.

イ Hold on, please.

ウ Keep on playing, please.

エ Let it be, please.

2 A: Take your umbrella with you. It will be raining by the time you get home.

B: ア Could you take me off at the station?

イ Could you get me back at the station?

ウ Could you give me up at the station?

エ Could you pick me up at the station?

3 A: Would you mind taking a picture?

B: ア Yes. Pass me your camera, please.

イ No. Pass me your camera, please.

ウ OK. I'm a stranger here.

エ Of course not. I'm a stranger here.

4 A: Show me your passport, please.

B: ア Hang in there.

イ Hi, there.

ウ Here you are.

エ Here we go.

A: Thank you.

5 A: It's eleven o'clock. Let's go home.

B: Then, how about one more beer?

A: ア Who did?

イ When not?

ウ Why not?

エ When did?

B: Cheers!

6 A: Are you OK? You look pale.

B: I have a cold and a fever.

A: ア That's too bad.

イ Sounds good.

ウ That's a good idea.

エ How lucky!

7 A: Two cheeseburgers, please.

B: ア For here or to see?

イ For here or to go?

ウ For here or to come?

エ For here or to leave?

8 A: Thank you very much.

B: ア Not too much.

イ Not at much.

ウ Not at all.

エ Not too all.

- 4 次の英文は、留学生のサヴェア(Savea)と和樹(Kazuki)の修学旅行についての会話である。この英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Kazuki : Do you know where we will go on the school trip?

Savea : Yes, I do. We will visit Nagasaki. My parents told me that *atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Kazuki : That's right. (A)

Savea : I see. That's very important. Will we go somewhere to learn about the atomic bomb?

Kazuki : On the first day of the trip, we'll visit the Nagasaki Peace Park and the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum. In the park, we can see a large *statue. (B) A lot of people go there to see it. On August 9, a ceremony is held to *pray for the *victims of the atomic bomb.

Savea : Wow! You know a lot about the park! How about the museum?

Kazuki : Of course, there are many things in the museum. You can see the clock that stopped on August 9, 1945. (C) You can see pictures of buildings or schools after the atomic bomb hit Nagasaki.

Savea : I'm surprised to know that you've studied about the event in Nagasaki. Why are you interested in it?

Kazuki : My parents were born in Nagasaki, so I had many chances to study the history of the event in school. Every summer my parents teach me about it.

Savea : I understand. Our parents taught us about war and peace. I will also study like you in Nagasaki.

Kazuki : ① I hope so. By the way, do you know what day we'll go on the school trip?

Savea : Ah, I don't remember.

Kazuki : We'll go to Nagasaki on October 7. From October 7 to 9, you can attend Nagasaki Kunchi.

Savea : What is Kunchi? I don't know the word.

Kazuki : It is the name of a festival. Nagasaki Kunchi is the most famous festival in Nagasaki. (D) Since then, people in Nagasaki have loved it. You can see a dragon dance at the festival.

Savea : Oh, the festival *sounds very exciting.

Kazuki : Also, you can visit Chinatown and many beautiful old churches. You can experience many things there.

Savea : Thank you for telling me about Nagasaki. (E)

*(注) atomic bomb 「原子爆弾」

statue 「像」

pray 「祈る」

victim 「犠牲者」

sound 「に聞こえる」

1 本文の A~D には、次のア~クのいずれかが入る。会話の内容から考えて、最も適切なものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア It was made to welcome a lot of people.

イ It was built in 1955 to hope for peace.

ウ It was held in the 1660s for the first time.

エ Everything was destroyed on that day.

オ Everything was created in the year.

カ We will learn about how to plan the trip.

キ We will learn about war.

ク We will learn about old Japanese culture.

2 傍線①とあるが、その内容を 20 字以上 30 字以内の日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
句読点も字数に数えます。

3 あなたが Savea になったつもりで、(E)に適切な英語 5 語以上を書きなさい。

- 5 次の E メールを読み、問いに答えなさい。1、3 は英文で答えなさい。2、4、5 は最も適当なものを選択肢から選び、記号で答えなさい。

From: Kenichi TANAKA (kenken.tanaka22@pmail.co.jp)
To: Chiyoda Volunteer Center (info.chiyoda-volunteers@or.jp)
Subject: Questions for volunteer work
Hello, my name is Kenichi TANAKA. I'm fifteen years old and a high school student in Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo. I'm interested in volunteer work in Chiyoda-Ku. But I don't know what kinds of volunteer work are there and which volunteer work is good for me. As I said, I'm a high school student. So, I am looking for afternoon programs. I also belong to a tennis club and play tennis on Wednesdays and Fridays. I am afraid that I cannot attend programs on those days. I would be happy if I could find the best volunteer work for me. Sincerely, Kenichi TANAKA

From: Chiyoda Volunteer Center (info.chiyoda-volunteers@or.jp)
To: Kenichi TANAKA (kenken.tanaka22@pmail.co.jp)
Subject: RE: Questions for volunteer work
Good morning. I'm Lisa Monica, an advisor at the Chiyoda Volunteer Center. Thank you for sending us your questions. I'm happy to hear that you are interested in our programs. My job is to tell you about the volunteer programs in Chiyoda-Ku. I have attached a schedule of volunteer work for students. Please look through it. If you want to join one of the programs, please *register your *personal information on our website before the volunteer work begins. Best regards, Lisa Monica

～ Chiyoda Volunteer Work For Students ～							
TIME	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
9:00	Cleaning Up 101	Charity Flea Market	Charity Flea Market		Cleaning Up 101	Chiyoda Radio Exercise	Chiyoda Radio Exercise
12:00			Community Meeting			Language Exchange ※Not for volunteers ※Free to come	
15:00		Cleaning Up 301	Community Meeting		Cleaning Up 101		

*(注) register 「登録する」
personal information 「個人情報」

- 1 What does Kenichi usually do?
- 2 Why did Kenichi send this email?
 - ア Because he wanted to know the price of the product.
 - イ Because he wanted to know about volunteer work.
 - ウ Because he wanted to know the name of the school.
 - エ Because he wanted advice about volunteer work.
- 3 Who is Lisa Monica?
- 4 What should Kenichi do before volunteering?
 - ア Ask his parents' permission.
 - イ Talk to his teacher.
 - ウ Visit the volunteer center.
 - エ Go to the website.
- 5 Which volunteer work will Kenichi probably do?
 - ア Cleaning Up 101.
 - イ Cleaning Up 301.
 - ウ Charity Flea Market.
 - エ Language Exchange.

- 6 次の英文は、ある高校生が英語の授業で発表したプラスチックについてのレポートである。この英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Today, I'm going to talk about plastic. The history of plastic goes back to 1862. In England, Alexander Parkes made the first plastic. It was very *hard but could break or burn. After that, some types of plastics were made in America and France. People made clothes, clocks, toys, and parts of cars with plastic. There is a lot of plastic in the world today. Look around your home, school, and other buildings. We eat food with plastic forks and spoons. We drink water or tea from plastic cups with plastic straws. We sit on plastic chairs or benches. Every day, we use plastic pens and computers. Plastic is an important part of our lives.

Plastic is useful and necessary for us, but it is not always good for us. Have you ever thought about how much plastic we use every day? People around the world buy one million bottles every minute. Also, people use about nine hundred thousand plastic bags every minute. We use plastic bottles, cups, straws, and spoons but never use them again. Then, where does our plastic *garbage go? Plastic garbage goes from our houses, towns, and cities to rivers and the sea. Animals in the sea think this plastic garbage is food and eat it. I was shocked to know that one hundred million sea animals die from plastic *waste. Moreover, we eat some fish that eat plastic garbage from the sea. It means that we eat plastic inside ① them. It is not good for our health.

However, can you imagine life without plastic? We can buy food from different countries. Thanks to plastic *packaging, because food doesn't go bad and lasts, it can travel from country to country. We also use a lot of plastic in hospitals, too. Plastic tools are very clean and dry. This is very important for doctors and nurses. Do you know that plastic is sometimes eco-friendly? There is light plastic inside cars and buses. This light plastic saves energy because we don't have to use as much power with it as with other *metals when we drive them. ② All these examples show that plastic helps us have a good life.

After all, it is impossible to stop using plastic because it plays an important role in our lives. So, we need to think about what we can do with plastic. In some countries, such as Jamaica and Kenya, shops do not give new plastic bags to people. In other countries, such as New Zealand and Sweden, companies cannot make things with *microbeads. In Japan, people have to buy plastic bags in many stores.

More and more people try to recycle plastic every day. Some supermarkets have started collecting several kinds of plastic bags to recycle or reuse them. Recycling is good for the environment. You can make a lot of new things from old plastic. For example, you can

make a T-shirt with ten plastic bottles. You can make a sweater with sixty-three plastic bottles. And people have developed new machines to recycle a lot of different things.

We cannot live in a world without plastic because we use plastic every day. But (A)

- *(注) hard 「硬い」
garbage 「ゴミ」
waste 「廃棄物」
packaging 「パッケージ」
metal 「金属」
microbead 「マイクロビーズ」

- 1 本文の内容に合う英文を、次のア～カの中から全て選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア Some kinds of plastics were invented in several places.
イ We can find useful plastic tools only at home and school.
ウ Plastic doesn't have any bad points, so we should use plastic.
エ We can find plastic garbage on parts of the earth.
オ Some countries have stopped using plastic because it is bad for us.
カ We have found a new way to recycle plastic.
- 2 傍線①が示す内容として適当な語句を本文から抜き出して答えなさい。
- 3 傍線②が示す内容を一つ選んで 20 字以上 30 字以内の日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
句読点も字数に数えます。
- 4 本文の A には、次のア～エのいずれかが入る。最も適当なものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア we can save the world if we stop using plastic.
イ we can save the world because we can find new plastic.
ウ we can save the world from plastic garbage.
エ we can save the world for plastic garbage.