

学 力 検 査 問 題

英 語

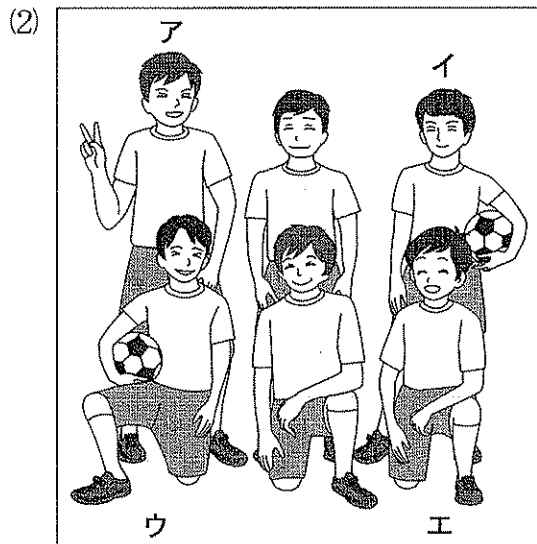
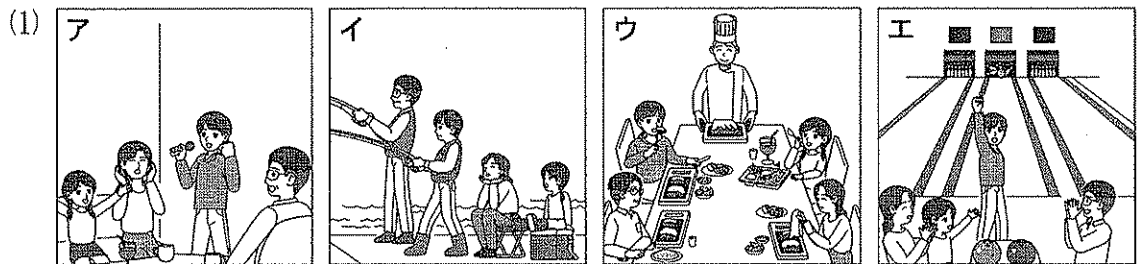
注 意

- 1 指示があるまでは、検査問題を開いてはいけません。
- 2 検査問題は表紙を除いて7ページで、問題は から まであります。
- 3 答えは、全て解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1 放送を聞いて答える問題

1 これから短い英文を読みます。英文は(1)~(5)まで五つあります。それぞれの英文を読む前に、日本語で内容に関する質問をします。その質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、ア~エの中から一つずつ選び、その符号を書きなさい。

なお、英文については2回ずつ読みます。



- (3) [ア One day
イ Two days
ウ Three days
エ Four days]

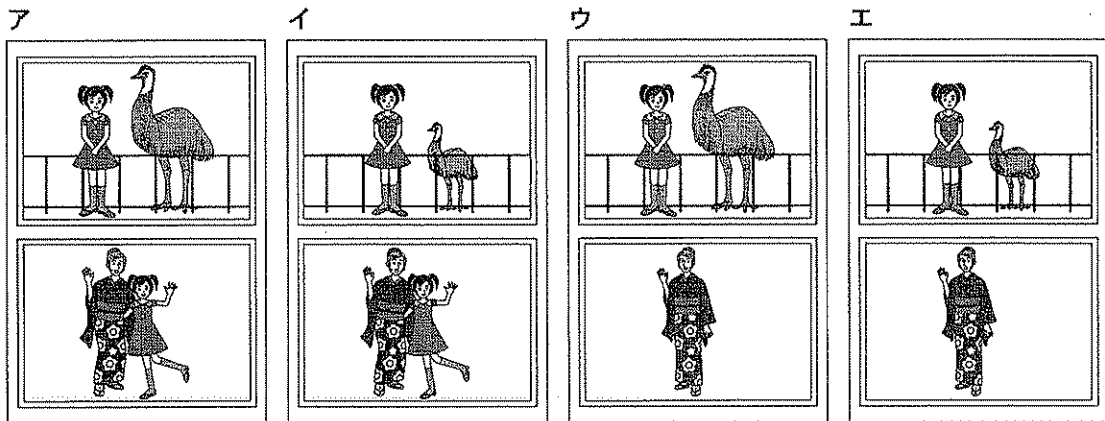
- (4) [ア what did you do in the castle?
イ how about visiting it together this weekend?
ウ when did you go to the castle?
エ how long did it take from your house?]

- (5) [ア Mr. Green's dream was to teach Japanese in America.
 イ It was easy for Mr. Green to learn Japanese when he was in Japan.
 ウ Mr. Green made a lot of American friends in Japan.
 エ Mr. Green decided to teach English in Japan in the future.]

2 これから読む英文は、オーストラリアでの語学研修を終えて帰国した中学生の美樹 (Miki) が、ブラウン先生 (Mr. Brown) に話をしているときのものです。この英文を聞いて、(1)、(2)の問いに答えなさい。なお、英文は2回読みます。

英文を聞く前に、まず、(1)、(2)の問いを読みなさい。

(1) 美樹がブラウン先生に見せた2枚の写真の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、次のア～エの中から一つ選び、その符号を書きなさい。



(2) 次の①～③に対する答えを、会話の内容に即して、英語で書きなさい。ただし、解答用紙の_____の部分には1語ずつ書くこと。

① What did Miki do during lunch time at school when she was in Australia?

答え She _____ a lot with her friends and teachers.

② How do people in some places in Australia use rain water?

答え They use it to _____ their clothes and to take showers.

③ How long did Miki stay in Australia?

答え She stayed there for one _____.

2 次の1～4の問いに答えなさい。

1 次の会話の()に入れるのに最も適切な英語を、1語書きなさい。ただし、()内に示されている文字で書き始め、その文字も含めて答えること。

Tom : What time will the movie start, *Mika*?

Mika : It will start at (t) twenty, *Tom*.

Tom : It's already noon! We have only twenty minutes.

Mika : Let's walk faster, then.

2 次の英文の()に入れるのに最も適切な英語を、1語書きなさい。ただし、()内に示されている文字で書き始め、その文字も含めて答えること。

You can experience a lot of interesting things in Japan. In spring, you can see cherry blossoms. Summer is the best time for swimming in the sea. In fall, you can see beautiful mountains. In winter, you can enjoy skiing. I'm sure that you will be able to enjoy the four (s) in Japan.

3 次の英文に対する答えとして、最も適切なものを、ア～エの中から一つ選び、その符号を書きなさい。

You had a discussion about school uniforms in your class. You said, "We should wear school uniforms." Many classmates had the same opinion, but one of your classmates didn't agree. What did he say in the discussion?

(注) discussion : ディスカッション

ア I don't agree. I think we should wear school uniforms.

イ That sounds nice and I have the same opinion.

ウ I understand your idea, but I have a different opinion.

エ Your opinion may be right, but we should wear school uniforms.

4 次の会話の に入れるのに最も適切なものを、ア～エの中から一つ選び、その符号を書きなさい。

Mark's mother : Oh, *Mark* left his tennis racket.

Mark's father : Really? I think he needs it for his club activity after school today.

Mark's mother : Yes.

Mark's father : All right, I will do that.

ア Can you take it to him, please?

イ Could you send him to school?

ウ May I use it at school?

エ Can you bring it home, please?

- 3 次の英文は、誠（Makoto）が、海外に住む日本人の数の変化について、グラフ（graph）と表（table）を作り、英語の授業で発表したときのものです。1～3の問いに答えなさい。

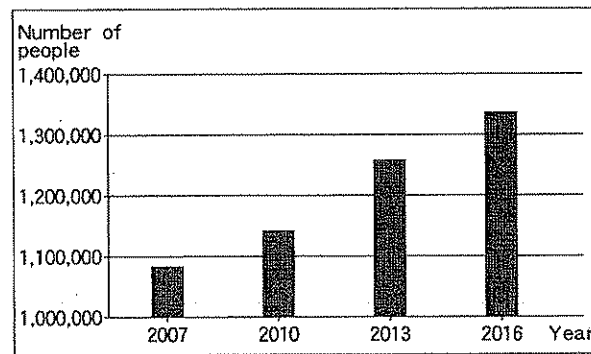
Last week, I watched a TV program about Japanese people living abroad. In the program, I learned that the number of Japanese living abroad became over 1,300,000 in 2016. After I watched the program, I used the Internet to learn more. I found a report called "Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas".

Look at the graph. The graph shows the number of Japanese living abroad in 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016. You can see that the number of Japanese living abroad became larger. I was surprised to find that the number of Japanese living abroad changed in this way.

Now look at the table. This table shows the number of Japanese living in five countries (America, Australia, Canada, China and Thailand) in 2007 and 2016. You can see that the number of Japanese living in the five countries became larger. Let's look at the numbers in each country. The numbers of Japanese living in America in 2007 and 2016 were the (①) among the five countries. The numbers of Japanese living in China in 2007 and 2016 didn't change very much. Among the three other countries (Australia, Canada and Thailand), Thailand and Canada had about the same number in each year.

The report says that there are many Japanese companies in foreign countries now. Because of this, I think that more Japanese people live abroad now.

Graph



Table

Country	2007	2016
America	374,732	421,665
1	127,905	128,111
2	63,459	92,637
Thailand	42,736	70,337
3	47,376	70,174

(注) Statistics on Japanese Nationals Overseas : 海外在留邦人数調査統計 Thailand : タイ company : 会社
※グラフと表は、外務省「海外在留邦人数調査統計」をもとに作成。

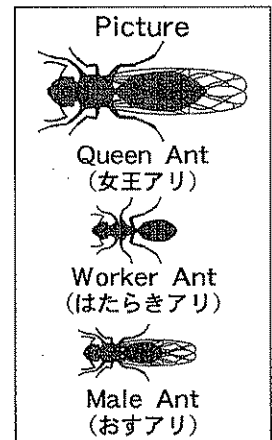
- 本文中の(①)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次のア～エの中から一つ選び、その符号を書きなさい。
ア fastest イ largest ウ smallest エ longest
- Table の ~ に入る国名の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、次のア～エの中から一つ選び、その符号を書きなさい。
ア 1-China 2-Canada 3-Australia イ 1-Australia 2-China 3-Canada
ウ 1-Australia 2-Canada 3-China エ 1-China 2-Australia 3-Canada
- 本文の内容に合っているものを、次のア～エの中から一つ選び、その符号を書きなさい。
ア The number of Japanese living in foreign countries became more than 1,300,000 in 2013.
イ The graph shows that the number of Japanese living in foreign countries is getting smaller.
ウ The table shows how many Japanese people lived in the five countries in 2007 and 2016.
エ The report says that there are many foreign companies in Japan now.

4 次の英文は、中学生の健太（Kenta）が、アリ（ant）の研究を通して学んだことについて、英語の授業でスピーチをしたときのものです。1～6の問いに答えなさい。

Do you like insects? I'm sure some of you don't like them. But I have been very interested in them since I was little. I kept many different kinds of insects when I was an elementary school student. One day, I found a book about ants in my city library. The book taught me a lot of interesting facts about them. Since then, I have enjoyed watching them and have learned more about them from the Internet. Today, I'd like to talk about ants.

You can find ants in many places around you in daily life, right? In Japan, there are about 280 different kinds of ants. And in the world, there are more than 10,000 different kinds of ants. Ants are called 'social insects' because they live together and each of them has its own role in the colony. "Colony" means a group of ants.

There are three kinds of ants—queen ants, worker ants and male ants—in the colony. Now I'm going to tell you about the characteristics of each ant. Look at the picture. The first one is a queen ant. There is usually one queen ant in each colony. It has wings and it is bigger than the other ants. It lays a lot of eggs. The next one is a worker ant. There are a lot of worker ants in the colony and all worker ants are female. They do almost all the work. Usually, young worker ants work in the nest. They take care of their babies, keep their nest clean and make their nest bigger. Some of them protect their colony from enemies. Old worker ants find food and bring it back to the nest. The last one is a male ant. Male ants have wings like queen ants. They fly in the sky to mate with queen ants. This is the only job they do. Each ant does its own job and helps its colony.



There are some mysterious facts about ants. First, ants can return to their nest after they walk far away from it. How? They put pheromones on the ground when they are walking. And they learn which way (①) by the pheromones. So, they never lose their way. They also use several pheromones for communication. They understand which ants come from the same colony by the pheromones. Second, some ants take care of the babies of one kind of butterfly. Why? The reason is that the babies give the ants a special juice. The juice is one of the ants' favorite foods. Both the ants and the butterflies benefit from each other. Even small insects live together and help each other. I think this is amazing.

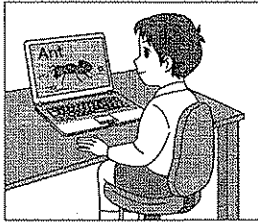
One day my mother said to me, "We should learn from ants. I mean we should help each other to live better lives like ants." I think she is right. Ants know what to do to make their lives better. They even know how to live with different kinds of insects. My mother's words teach me that even small insects give us important ideas.

There are many people in the world. They have different cultures and speak different languages. If everyone tries to help each other like ants, (②). There are still many things I don't know about ants. So in the future, I want to be a scientist and study more about the wonderful world of ants and other insects. Thank you for listening.

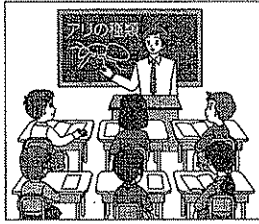
(注) insect : 昆虫 fact : 事実 social : 社会性の role : 役割 characteristics : 特徴
 wing : 羽根 lay : 産む female : めす nest : 巣 enemy : 敵
 mate with ~ : ~とつがいになる mysterious : 不思議な pheromone : フェロモン
 lose one's way : 道に迷う butterfly : チョウ benefit : 利益を得る

1 健太がアリに興味をもつようになった最初のきっかけを正しく表しているものを、本文の内容に即して、次のア～エの中から一つ選び、その符号を書きなさい。

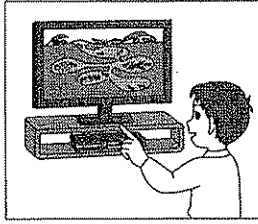
ア



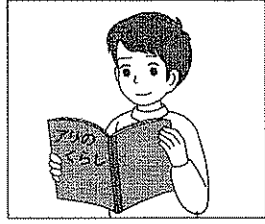
イ



ウ



エ



2 本文中の(①)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次のア～エの中から一つ選び、その符号を書きなさい。

ア to meet

イ to watch

ウ to go

エ to eat

3 本文中の(②)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次のア～エの中から一つ選び、その符号を書きなさい。

ア we must make a bigger nest for ants

イ we will be able to make our world much better

ウ we may become interested in other insects

エ we should learn about ants in the colony

4 次の質問に対する答えを、本文の内容に即して、英語で書きなさい。ただし、解答用紙の _____ の部分には1語ずつ書くこと。

(1) Has Kenta learned about ants from the Internet?

(2) What do the words of Kenta's mother teach Kenta?

5 本文の内容に合っているものを、次のア～カの中から二つ選び、その符号を書きなさい。

ア Kenta wants to know how to become a science teacher at an elementary school.

イ Ants are called 'social insects' because you can find them in daily life.

ウ Queen ants and worker ants have wings and they fly in the sky.

エ Ants use some pheromones for communication to understand each other.

オ Worker ants and male ants protect queen ants and their colony.

カ Some ants and one kind of butterfly live together and help each other.

6 次の英文は、健太のスピーチの後、あなたが授業で行うスピーチについて、ALT (外国語指導助手) と話をしているときのものです。 [] に入るあなた自身の考えを、理由を含めて、1文または2文の英語で書きなさい。

ただし、 [] 内に示されている英語で文を始めること。

ALT: I understand how much Kenta likes ants. So, I think you also should talk about something that you are interested in. What are you most interested in and why?

You: I []

ALT: I see. I'm looking forward to listening to your speech next time.

5 次の1, 2の会話について, それぞれの[]内の語を正しく並べかえて, 英文を完成させなさい。ただし, 解答用紙の _____ の部分には1語ずつ書くこと。

1 (クラブ見学で)

Bill: Have you decided to join the swimming club, Kazuo?

Kazuo: Yes, I have. How about you, Bill?

Bill: I haven't decided it yet. I want to [they / often / practice / how / know] every week.

Kazuo: I think they practice almost every day, but they don't on Sundays and Mondays.

Bill: OK, then I will join the club.

2 (昼休みの教室で)

Megumi: I'm really looking forward to going on the school trip next week.

Jane: Me, too. Are you ready for the school trip?

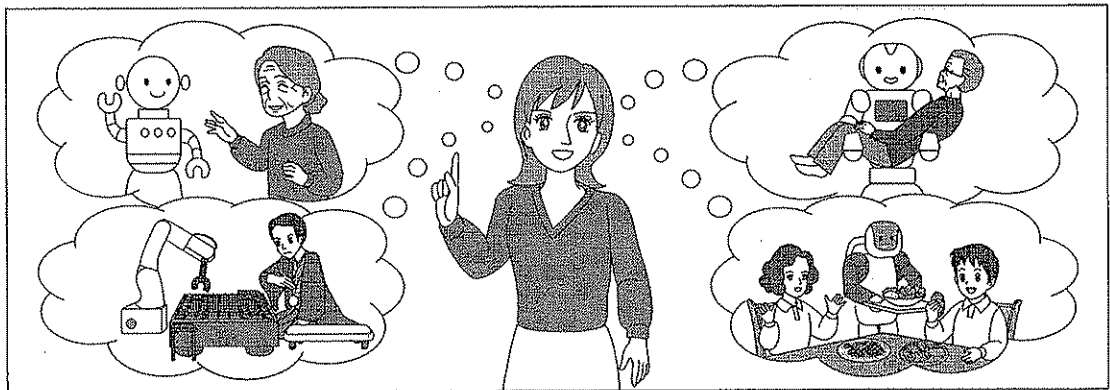
Megumi: Yes. Oh, my mother said, "It will be cold next week."

Jane: Really? Then we need jackets. Is [should / anything / there / we / else] bring with us on the school trip?

Megumi: I think that's OK. Let's have fun.

6 次の英文は, あなたがALT (外国語指導助手) とロボット (robot) について話をしているときのものです。① ~ ④ に入る英語をそれぞれ1文または2文で書きなさい。

ただし, ①, ②, ④ については, それぞれの [] 内に示されている英語で文を始めること。



ALT: Today we can see many robots around us. Some people think having robots around us is good, but other people think it is not good. What do you think?

You: ① I _____

ALT: Why do you think so? Tell me a reason.

You: ② Because _____

ALT: I see your point, but other people may not think so. Please guess why.

You: ③ _____

ALT: Oh, I see. Then, what kind of robot do you want in the future?

You: ④ I _____