

各 位

令和5年度富山県立高等学校入学者選抜学力検査問題について

「検査4 英語(筆記テスト)」に関して、受検者に対し、下記のとおり伝えたこと
をお知らせします。

記

4ページ 段落3 1文目

誤 was developed

↓

正 are seen

令和5年度

県立高等学校入学者選抜学力検査問題

(令和5年3月実施)

検査4 英 語 (筆記テスト)

10:00 ~ 10:40

注 意

- 1 監督の先生の指示があるまで、開いてはいけません。
- 2 問題は、6ページあります。
- 3 「開始」の合図があったら、はじめなさい。
- 4 答えは、すべて、解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- 5 「終了」の合図で、すぐ筆記用具をおき、解答用紙を裏返しにしなさい。
- 6 その他、監督の先生の指示に従いなさい。

1 次の〔1〕～〔3〕の問いに答えなさい。

〔1〕 次の表は、あるクラスの生徒の通学方法と通学時間別の人数を示したものです。このクラスの陽太(Yota)さんとALTのジャック(Jack)先生が、この表について話をしています。下の対話が完成するように、(あ)、(い)に入る数字をそれぞれ書きなさい。

How \ How long	～9 minutes	10～19 minutes	20～29 minutes	30 minutes～
Walk	8	9	4	0
Bike	2	7	3	1
Bus	0	3	1	2

Jack: More than ten students come to school by bike but only (あ) students come by bus.
 Yota: I walk to school. It takes fifteen minutes.
 Jack: I see. It takes longer than fifteen minutes to come to school for some students.
 Yota: In this class, it takes twenty minutes or more to come to school for (い) students, and for three of them, it takes thirty minutes or more.

〔2〕 沙也(Saya)さん、メキシコからの留学生のモニカ(Monica)さん、ロンドン(London)出身のALTのベイカー(Baker)先生が話をしています。次の会話文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Monica: I was surprised because it was very hot in Toyama when I first came here from *Mexico City in summer.
 Saya: Do you mean it is hotter in Toyama than Mexico City in summer?
 Monica: Yes.
 Saya: How about winter?
 Monica: No, the *temperature in Mexico City changes a lot in a day, but doesn't change much in a year. Winter is not so cold. In Toyama, it is very hot in summer and very cold in winter.
 Baker: I agree. I have been to *Singapore before. Toyama is as hot as Singapore in summer.
 Saya: Mr. Baker, London is always colder than Toyama, right?
 Baker: It's not as hot as Toyama in summer, but Toyama is colder in winter.
 Monica: So, the temperature in Toyama changes more in a year than the other three cities.
 Baker: Because the temperature changes a lot, we can enjoy different seasons in Toyama more.
 Monica: That's true.
 Saya: I'm happy to hear that. Oh, spring is coming soon. Please enjoy seeing the flowers in Toyama.

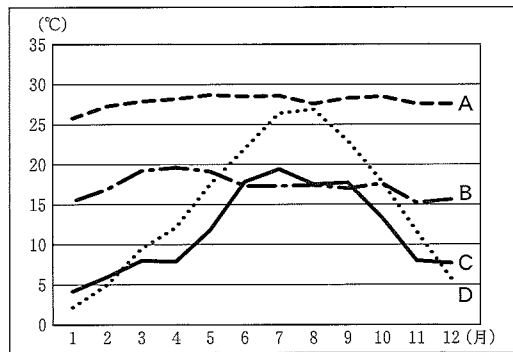
注) *Mexico City メキシコシティ(メキシコの首都) *temperature 気温
 *Singapore シンガポール

(1) に入る最も適切なものを、次のア～エから1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- ア Does the temperature in Mexico City change a lot in a day?
- イ Have you ever been to Mexico City in winter?
- ウ Do you think the temperature in Toyama changes a lot in a year?
- エ Is it colder in Mexico City than in Toyama?

(2) 右のグラフは会話に登場した4つの都市の月平均気温の推移を示したものです。会話の内容から判断して、次の①、②の都市に当てはまるものを、グラフ中のA～Dからそれぞれ1つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- ① メキシコシティ
- ② ロンドン



(気象庁 2021 年データより作成)

〔3〕 由梨(Yuri)さんは、留学生のルーシー(Lucy)さんと話をしています。次の対話文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Yuri: Hello, Lucy. I found an English word which was not in the dictionary.
 Lucy: Hello, Yuri. What is it?
 Yuri: “Plogging.” Do you know this word?
 Lucy: Oh, plogging! It is a very popular activity in the world these days.
 Yuri: What kind of activity is it?
 Lucy: People who are running *pick up garbage. Plogging is a new word that is a *combination of *plocka upp* and *jogging. *Plocka upp* means “pick up” in *Swedish.
 Yuri: Now I understand why I couldn’t find it in the English dictionary.
 Lucy: A Swedish man started this activity in 2016. It became popular in other countries through the internet around 2018.
 Yuri: Why did it become popular?
 Lucy: Because people can keep their town clean and make their bodies stronger.
 Yuri: It’s *isseki nicho!*
 Lucy: Right. We say “killing two birds with one stone” in English.
 Yuri: The same *expression both in English and Japanese! That’s interesting.
 Lucy: That’s true. There are many plogging events in Japan too. Let’s check the websites.
 Yuri: Wow, there are so many events. Look! There are some events in our city too.
 Lucy: Do you want to join one of them together?
 Yuri: Yes. We can make new friends who want to make our environment better. It will be “killing ‘three’ birds with one stone” if we join an event.
 Lucy: I agree. How about this Mirai City Plogging?
 Yuri: They have an event next Saturday morning.
 Lucy: Sounds nice.
 Yuri: I will *apply for it for us on this website.
 Lucy: Thank you. Should we bring garbage bags?
 Yuri: No. According to the website, they will be given to us.
 Lucy: Good. Does anyone want to join us?
 Yuri: I will ask my friends too. It will be fun.

注) *pick up 拾い上げる
 *combination 組み合わせ
 *jogging ジョギング
 *Swedish スウェーデン語, スウェーデン人の
 *expression 言い回し *apply 申し込む

ルーシーさんが見つけたウェブサイト

Japanese/English

Mirai City Plogging

Saturday, March 18 9:00 – 11:00

*Route: Mirai Park → Post Office → Library
 → XXX Store → Mirai Chuo Station
 → Mirai Park

We will give you *work gloves and garbage bags.

How to apply: [*Click Here](#)

Please apply on this website by March 16.

注) *route ルート
 *work gloves 軍手
 *click クリックする

- (1) 対話の内容に合うものを、次のア～エから1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。
- ア Yuri found the word plogging in her English dictionary.
 イ Plogging was started by a Swedish man in 2018 and then became popular in the world.
 ウ Lucy and Yuri are talking about joining an event Lucy found on the internet.
 エ When Lucy and Yuri join the Mirai City Plogging, they should buy garbage bags.
- (2) 由梨さんは下線部で「一石二鳥」をアレンジして「一石『三』鳥」と言いました。このことについて、次の①、②をそれぞれ日本語で書きなさい。
- ① plogging の本来の2つの利点 ② 由梨さんが考えたもう1つの利点
- (3) 次の英文は、ルーシーさんがこの対話の後、友人たちに送った電子メールです。ルーシーさんが見つけたウェブサイトの内容に合うように、()に入る最も適切なものを、下のア～エから1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

Hello. I talked about “plogging” with Yuri today. We are going to join the plogging event in our city next Saturday. Can you join us? We need to apply for it on the website by (). Please answer me before then. For more information, look at the Mirai City Plogging website.

ア Thursday イ Friday ウ Saturday エ Sunday

- (4) あなたは、ルーシーさんから(3)の電子メールを受け取りました。次の()に10語以上の英語を書いて、返信の電子メールを完成させなさい。ただし、英文の数は問わないが、複数の文で書く場合はつながりのある内容にすること。

Hello. (). See you.

2 次の〔1〕,〔2〕の問いに答えなさい。

〔1〕 麻紀(Maki)さんは、英語の授業で週末の出来事についてスピーチをしました。その原稿を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Today, many people send *emails or *text messages instead of writing letters or *postcards. I only write emails to people or just call them, but one day “a postcard” changed me.

It was from my grandmother. On the postcard, she wrote, “I *grew a lot of vegetables. You should come to try them,” in Japanese. A picture of vegetables was *drawn on the postcard. They looked *delicious. So I called her soon and said, “Thank you for your beautiful postcard. I didn’t know you were good at drawing pictures.” Then my grandmother said, “I started learning *etegami* and I made a lot of friends in my *etegami* class.” *Etegami* is a postcard with a picture and a short message on it. She told me, “People draw pictures and write their messages with *brushes. Even in the first *etegami* class, a student can finish an *etegami*.” When I heard that, I became interested in *etegami* and asked her to take me to her *etegami* class.

So, last Saturday, I visited the *community center near my grandmother’s house. There were many classes such as a dancing and a *flower arrangement class. About twenty people were in the *etegami* class and they were almost as old as my grandmother. Some of them were drawing pictures and others were talking with each other about their postcards. I thought it was good for old people to learn and enjoy something together because my grandmother looked happy in the class and looked younger than before.

The people in the class were very kind and taught me how to use brushes. At first, they were difficult to use, but finally I finished my first *etegami*. It was for my grandmother, and I wrote, “Please live long” in Japanese and drew a picture of her favorite flower. She was so glad to see my *etegami*.

I think *etegami* is a good way to tell our feelings to other people and it makes their hearts warm. Also, both young and old people can enjoy it. I want to keep sending *etegami* to my grandmother and other people.

How about trying it?

Thank you for listening.

注) *email 電子メール *text message 携帯電話で送るメッセージ
 *postcard はがき *grew grow(育てる)の過去形
 *drawn drawの過去分詞形 *delicious とてもおいしい *brush 筆
 *community center 地域の公共施設 *flower arrangement 生け花

(1) このスピーチの中で述べられている次の①, ②の絵手紙を、下のア～エからそれぞれ1つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

① 祖母から麻紀さんへの絵手紙 ② 麻紀さんから祖母への絵手紙

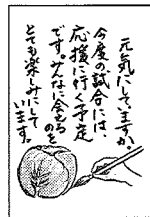
ア



イ



ウ



エ



(2) このスピーチの内容に合うものを、次のア～オから2つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

ア Today, many people don't send messages on the internet, but they write short letters often.

イ Maki visited her grandmother to give vegetables Maki got from her neighbor.

ウ Maki didn't know her grandmother was learning *etegami* when she got a postcard from her.

エ Maki's grandmother enjoyed the *etegami* class with other people who were younger than her.

オ Though using brushes was hard, Maki learned how to use them and finished an *etegami*.

(3) このスピーチを通して麻紀さんが伝えたいこととして最も適切なものを、次のア～エから1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

ア If messages are written with brushes, people will know who wrote them.

イ Maki found that it was effective to tell people our feelings by sending *etegami*.

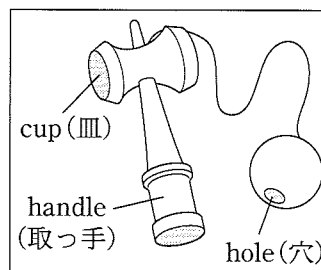
ウ Maki met an old woman who was famous for her *etegami* and taught it in the class.

エ The number of classes for old people in the community center is increasing every year.

〔2〕 耕平さんは、英語の授業でけん玉について調べたことをレポートにまとめました。その英文レポートを読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

- ① I studied with my friend at his house last Saturday. When I got tired after studying, my friend showed me his *kendama* and some *kendama* *tricks too. He was really good at it and I was very surprised. He also said that playing *kendama* is good for our health. I wanted to know more about *kendama* so I started to look for more information.
- ② A lot of people think that *kendama* was first played in Japan, but I found on the internet that it was first played in *France about 500 years ago. The shape of *kendama* in those days was different from today's *kendama*. Look at the picture. *Kendama* we play now has a handle, three cups to catch a ball, and a ball with a hole. However, *kendama* played in France had a handle, a cup to catch a ball, and a ball with a hole. In France, many people from children to the *king of France enjoyed playing *kendama*. In Japan, some *adults played *kendama* which had only a cup in the Edo *period. In the Taisho period, a company in Hiroshima changed the shape of *kendama* to today's shape.
- ③ Now more exciting ways of playing *kendama* was developed overseas. In 2007, a young American saw people playing *kendama* when he came to Japan and he brought it to his country. He started practicing cool tricks and put his videos on the internet. Then many people in the world watched them and thought that playing *kendama* was exciting. Now, people overseas think that *kendama* is a cool sport and the number of *kendama* players is increasing. Even *Kendama* World Cup is held in Japan every year.
- ④ Some people say that there are *benefits of playing *kendama*. First, it is good for your (①) to play *kendama* because you use not only your arms but also other parts of your body when you play. Second, *kendama* is effective for developing children's *ability to *keep balance and *concentrate. Some schools in Japan use *kendama* to develop those abilities. Third, you can communicate with other people when you play *kendama*. In Japan, *kendama* has been played for a long time so you may be able to learn how to play *kendama* from the older *generation around you and enjoy it together.
- ⑤ I learned a lot about *kendama* and found that our traditional culture is really exciting.
 ② We should share more of our culture with people in different countries. If we can do so, people in the world may be more interested in our culture and they will like our country more. So, in the future, I want to introduce other traditional Japanese culture to people in the world.

耕平さんが示した絵



注) *trick 技 *France フランス *king 国王 *adult 大人 *period 時代
 *benefit 利点 *ability 能力 *keep balance バランスを保つ
 *concentrate 集中する *generation 世代

(1) 次のア、イは段落①～⑤のいずれかの見出しです。ア、イが見出しとなる最も適切な段落をそれぞれ1つ選んで、数字で答えなさい。

ア What are good points of playing *kendama*?

イ How has *kendama* become popular in the world?

(2) 耕平さんは段落②に述べられていることについて、次の表にまとめました。(A)～(D)に入る数字をそれぞれ書きなさい。

	フランス	日 本	
時 期	約 500 年前	江戸時代	大正時代
けん玉の皿の数	(A)	(B)	(C)→(D)

(3) (①)に入る最も適切な1語を段落①～③から抜き出して書きなさい。

(4) 耕平さんは下線部②のように考えていますが、それがどのようなことにつながると述べていますか。その内容を日本語で書きなさい。

3 次の〔1〕～〔3〕の問いに答えなさい。

〔1〕 次の(1)～(3)の対話が成り立つように、それぞれ()の中の単語を並べ替えて英文を完成させなさい。また、文のはじめは大文字で書きなさい。

(1) A : You look sleepy.

B : I got up at five thirty this morning.

A : Do (early / get / so / up / usually / you)?

B : No, only today. I wanted to try studying early in the morning.

(2) A : I have a cute cat. You can come to my house and play with my cat next Sunday.

B : Thanks. Can I ask Rio to come with me? She likes cats too.

A : (can / come / don't / I / she / think). She has a club activity every Sunday.

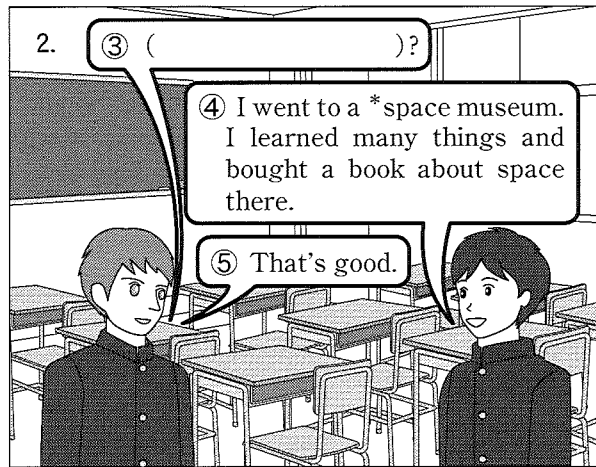
(3) A : Do you like watching baseball on TV?

B : Yes, I especially like high school baseball.

A : Have you ever been to *Koshien* to watch the baseball games?

B : No. (Hyogo / I / I / in / lived / wish). I would go to watch the baseball games every summer.

〔2〕 達也(Tatsuya)さんは、留学生のジョージ(George)さんと話しています。それぞれの場面に合う対話になるように()内に3語以上の英語を書きなさい。なお、対話は①から⑨の順に行われています。



*space 宇宙

