

※注意※

試験開始から5分後にリスニングテストを始めます。それまでに $\boxed{1}$ の問題に目を通して、 $\boxed{2}$ 以降の問題を解いておきなさい。

$\boxed{1}$  リスニング問題 問題は問1～問3まであります。

問1 次の(1)～(4)の英文を聞き、各問いの答えとして最も適当なものを次のア～エのうちからそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。英文は1度しか放送されません。

(1) How much will the woman pay?

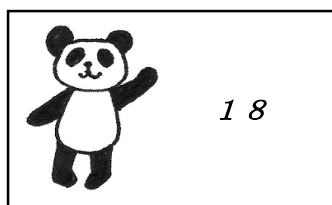
- ア 100 yen
- イ 200 yen
- ウ 300 yen
- エ 500 yen

(2) Where does Aki's father live now?

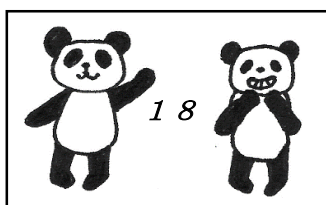
- ア In Kobe.
- イ In Hokkaido.
- ウ In Kyoto.
- エ In Tokyo.

(3) Which is Judy's ticket?

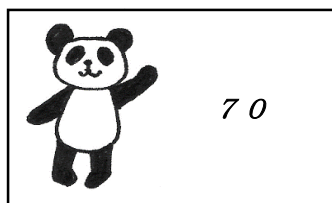
ア



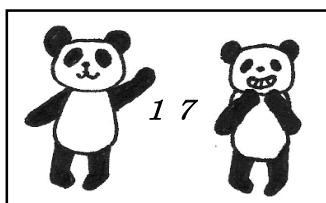
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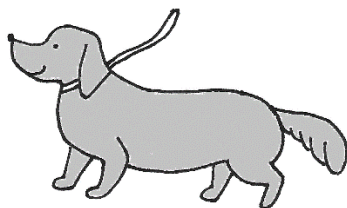


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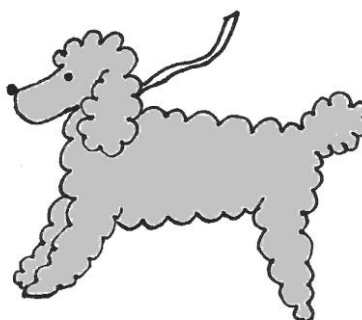


(4) What does Yukari's dog look like today?

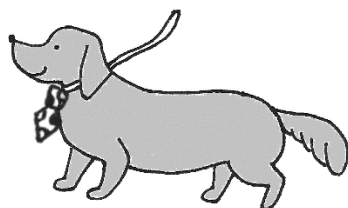
ア



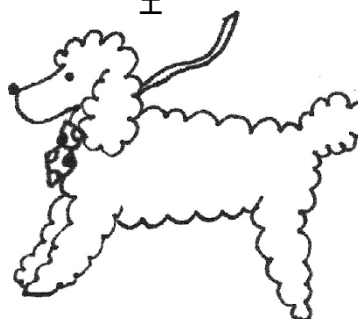
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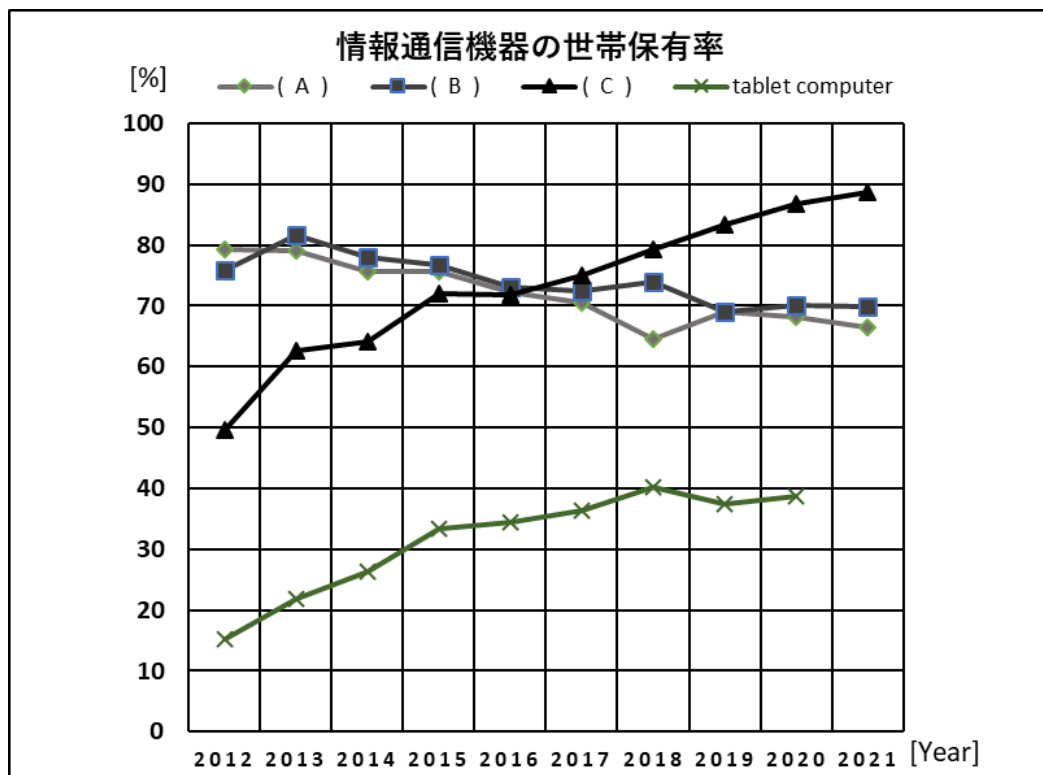
ウ



エ



問2 中学3年生の生徒が、スマートフォン(smartphone)、固定電話(phone)、タブレット型端末(tablet computer)とパソコン(personal computer)を持っている世帯率(the percentage of families)について発表しています。英文と(1)～(3)の質問を聞き、その答えとして最も適当なものを次のア～エのうちからそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。英文と質問は2度放送されます。



総務省「令和3年通信利用動向調査」より

- (1) ア A : phone                      B : personal computer    C : smartphone  
 イ A : personal computer    B : phone                      C : smartphone  
 ウ A : personal computer    B : smartphone              C : phone  
 エ A : smartphone                B : phone                      C : personal computer

- (2) ア 10.3  
イ 15.7  
ウ 20.1  
エ 39.4

- (3) ア All the students at the speaker's school are good at computers.  
イ When the speaker was ten years old, more than 30 percent of families had tablet computers.  
ウ When the speaker was born, only some people in the world used the Internet.  
エ Students do not often use tablet computers at school because the number of the owners is still small.

問3 次の英文は、今から放送される会話をまとめたものです。英文の下線部①～④の( )に入る適切な語をそれぞれ1語答えなさい。英文は1度しか放送されません。

Janet took part in the ①( ) called Earth Day Tokyo last weekend. Earth Day is celebrated on ②( ) 22nd. It's a day to think about our planet Earth. Everyone can take part anytime from anywhere in the world. Yuki will eat vegetables ③( ) near her house. She will also talk to her ④( ) and family about Earth Day and share the message.

2 次の会話文に合うように, [            ]内の語を並べかえなさい。英文を完成させる時, 不足している1語があります。その語と, それが何番目に入るかを答えなさい。ただし, 文頭にくる語も小文字で示してあります。

問1

A : [ wonderful / Kate / gave / who / such / present ] ?

B : Her brother did.

問2

A : You must finish your homework, first.

B : [ me / with / park / let / the / to / Mary ], please.

A : No, you can't.

問3

A : You can get on the bus for Kobe station at that bus stop.

[ here / it / minutes / from / ten / to / will ] the station.

B : Thank you.

問4

A : Did you enjoy the spring vacation?

B : Yes. [ a / family / my / to / trip / went ] Okinawa.

3 次の会話文に合うように、( )に入る適切な語をそれぞれ1語答えなさい。

問1

A : Hurry up, Tom! You'll be late for school!

B : Oh, I can't be there in time. If I ( ) wings, I would fly to school.

問2

A : Is baseball popular in Japan?

B : That's right. I like it the ( ) of all the sports.

問3

A : I won the first prize at the tournament. Finally my dream came ( ).

B : Congratulations! You practiced very hard.

問4

A : Though I didn't know them very well, they helped me a lot.

B : ( ) nice people they were!

問5

A : Oh, it's raining so hard! When did it start to rain?

B : It has ( ) raining since midnight.

4 次の意見に対して、あなたの考えを、25～30語の英語で答えなさい。各文には、主語と動詞を入れなさい。ただし、コンマ[ , ]やピリオド[ . ]は語数に入れません。

Japanese high schools should go abroad for the school trip.

5 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

One beautiful autumn day, a writer was in a park in \*Berlin. He enjoyed ( A ) through the park.

Suddenly, he saw a little girl in front of him. She was crying so sadly. He said, "What's wrong? Are you all right?" "My doll is lost," said the girl. He felt very sorry for her. So he listened to her. Then he said, "You lost your doll, but she is traveling now." The little girl said, "How do you know ①that?" He answered, "She wrote you a letter." The little girl was surprised and said, "Where is the letter?" He said, "In the pocket of my coat at home." "I am a \*postman. ( 1 ) I promise." The little girl stopped crying and looked much happier.

He hurried home, then ②he ( ) ( ) ( a ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( b ) ( ) happy. It was not easy because he didn't know the doll at all. But he believed that if he could \*make up a beautiful \*lie, it would help the girl. So he worked hard and wrote an exciting letter to the little girl.

On the next morning he went back to the park with the letter from the doll. ( 2 ) As she didn't know how to read yet, he read the letter to her. In the letter, the doll said, "I am very sorry that I have gone away suddenly. Because of all these years I spent with you, I am the happiest doll in the world. I am ready to begin my new life. I need to get out to see the world and make new friends." He told the little girl that her doll was traveling because her letter was from London.

There were letters from Paris, New York and all over the world. Every day he kept writing letters for three weeks to the little girl. All these letters ( B ) by him were full of adventures and interesting stories. In three weeks, the doll finally said that she met a nice man in Africa and married him.

Although he thought the little girl would be sad ( C ) about the doll's \*marriage, she \*seemed very glad about it. She said, "This is the most beautiful letter you have ever read to me. She was alone, and now she isn't. I know that she will be very happy with her husband." When he heard this, he thought he couldn't do anything more.

On the final day of their meeting, he brought her not only a letter from the doll but also a box. The little girl opened it with surprise. There was a doll with blue eyes. Clearly it looked different from the older doll. The letter said how much she

loved the little girl. (3) The little girl was pleased with it and she understood that the new doll was a gift from the older doll. Then she held the new doll \*gently with a smile. He understood how her love came back in another \*form.

\*Berlin ベルリン (ドイツの首都)      \*postman 郵便配達人  
\*make up 作り上げる      \*lie うそ      \*marriage 結婚  
\*seem ~に見える      \*gently 優しく      \*form 形

問1 下線部( A ) ~ ( C )に入る適当な語を以下の動詞からそれぞれ1つ選び、必要ならば適切な形に変えて答えなさい。ただし、それぞれ1度しか使えず、1語とは限りません。

hear    walk    write

問2 下線部①の内容を具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。

問3 (1) ~ (3)に入る適当な文を次のア~ウのうちからそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、それぞれ1度しか使えません。

ア The little girl was waiting for him.

イ She was moved by it.

ウ I will bring you the letter tomorrow.

問4 下線部②について、以下の[       ]内の語を並べかえ、日本語の意味になる英文を完成させなさい。解答欄には( a )と( b )に入る適切な語をそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

「彼は彼女を幸せにするために手紙を書き始めた」

[ ア a    イ to    ウ to    エ started    オ write    カ letter  
キ make    ク her ]



問5 本文の内容と一致するものを次のア～エのうちから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア The writer loved to write letters to the girl because he knew the doll very well.
- イ The doll was actually traveling around the world.
- ウ The little girl felt lonely when she knew that her doll married a man in Africa.
- エ The girl loved the doll in the box received from the writer.

このページに問題はありません。

6 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Welcome to the world of \*spices. When you hear the word “spice,” you may think of colorful \*powder. A dictionary says that spice is a type of powder or \*seed which is taken from plants or trees. You may hear the name \*cinnamon. It is one of the spices which are made from tree \*bark. People put \*various spices into food they cook in order to give it a special taste or \*flavor. Each spice has its original flavor, taste or effects on our bodies.

①Can you ( ) ( a ) ( ) ( ) ( b ) ( ) in the world? A survey shows there are about 350 to 500 spices in the world. For a long time, people have found many kinds of spices from nature around them and have learned their effects. Then they have developed how to use them for their local food. In each culture, people use spices in different ways. For example, some spices in Indian food are used as medicine in China.

You may think of India as a country of spices. That’s right. Spices were first used in India more than five thousand years ago. ②( ) there has a big influence on its spice culture. In India the temperature in summer is quite high. When it’s hot, people feel tired and don’t want to eat much food. Then, people use spices for their meals. Because of a special taste or flavor of some spices, people feel better and want to eat more even in hot summers. Spices also have other good effects on our bodies. When we eat food with spices, we can reduce \*stress and sleep well. And spices even give us more energy.

Spices have another important role. In South Asian countries, it’s very hot in summer and it rains a lot, so food easily \*goes bad. ③( ) if we add spices to food, they won’t go bad quickly. That’s one of the reasons people in these countries cook chicken or fish with spices or put spices into drinks. Spices were used to keep food fresh before the fridge was invented in the nineteenth century.

Spices are a wonderful gift from nature. And also, using spices is a great way that people invented to survive in nature. If we learn about spices, we can use the ideas of people in the past and make our lives richer. ④Why don’t you try new spices when you cook?

\*spice スパイス

\*powder 粉

\*seed 種

\*cinnamon シナモン

\*bark 木の皮      \*various 様々な      \*flavor 風味      \*stress ストレス  
\*go bad 腐る

問1 下線部①について、以下の[      ]内の語を並べかえ、日本語の意味になる英文を完成させなさい。解答欄には( a )と( b )に入る適切な語をそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

「あなたは世界にどのくらいのスパイスがあるか想像できますか。」

[ ア are      イ imagine      ウ many      エ spices      オ there      カ how ]

問2 下線部②に入る語句として最も適当なものを次のア～エのうちから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア The food
- イ The people
- ウ The climate
- エ The culture

問3 下線部③に入る語（句）として最も適当なものを次のア～エのうちから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア In addition
- イ Even
- ウ Although
- エ However

問4 下線部④に近い意味を表す英文として最も適当なものを次のア～エのうちから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア You don't have to try new spices when you cook.
- イ Please tell me why you don't try new spices when you cook.
- ウ Let's try new spices when you cook!
- エ Do you want to try new spices when you cook?

問5 以下のメモは、エッセイを読んだ中学生がその内容を書き留めたものです。本文の内容に沿って、メモの( A )~( D )に適切な日本語を補いなさい。

《スパイスについて》

発祥: ( A )年以上前のインド

効能: ・気分を改善し、( B )を増進させる。  
・ストレスを軽減し、安眠に導く。  
・私達に( C )をもたらす。  
・食べ物が腐るのを防ぐ。

\*世界中に 350~500 種類ほどのスパイスが存在する。

\*インド料理で使われているスパイスの中には、中国で( D )  
として使われているものもある。

このページに問題はありません。

7 中学3年生のケイコと友達のトム(Tom)が話をしています。次の会話文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Keiko : Hi! What did you do last weekend?

Tom : Hi, Keiko, I went to a Korean restaurant with my family.

Keiko : ( 1 )

Tom : Yes. Everything was delicious and I ate a lot. But my brother kept eating only meat and he didn't eat any vegetables.

Keiko : Does he usually eat vegetables?

Tom : No, he doesn't. He sometimes eats them when he doesn't notice them in his meals. My mother always makes a lot of ①effort to cook them for him. For example, she cuts green vegetables into small pieces and mixes them with meat when she cooks some hamburger.

Keiko : Wow, she is a clever cook.

Tom : Yes, she is. But she often gets frustrated with him.

Keiko : I guess many parents feel the same. I think ②( ) ( a ) ( ) ( b ) ( ) ( ) hate vegetables because they are a little bitter. So children refuse vegetables, right?

Tom : That's right. When they become older, most of them can eat bitter foods. They'll \*get used to the bitter taste. But there are some adults who can't eat vegetables.

Keiko : ( 2 )

Tom : I had the same question. I was ③( ) in it and did some research. \*According to the study, it may be because of a \*gene called TAS2R28.

Keiko : It sounds difficult. ( 3 )

Tom : People with this gene are more \*sensitive to bitter taste than people without it. That means adults who have this gene still feel vegetables are bitter. Only a few people have this gene. If people have the gene, they may become ④"picky eaters."

Keiko : What are they?

Tom : They are people who try to eat only their favorite foods and refuse other things.

Keiko : I've never heard about "picky eaters"!

- Tom* : I didn't know the phrase either before I searched it. To keep this bad habit is dangerous. It may cause health problems later.
- Keiko* : That's a big problem. Parents want children to eat every kind of foods and to be healthy.
- Tom* : I understand it.
- Keiko* : We also shouldn't eat too much!
- Tom* : I have to be careful.

\*get used to ～に慣れる      \*according to ～によると      \*gene 遺伝子  
 \*sensitive 敏感な

問1 [ (1) ] ～ [ (3) ]に入る適当な疑問文をア～ウのうちからそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、それぞれ1度しか使えません。

- ア Why is it?  
 イ Did you enjoy it?  
 ウ What kind of effects does it have?

問2 下線部①の内容の具体例を日本語で説明しなさい。

問3 下線部②について、以下の[ ]内の語を並べかえ、日本語の意味になる英文を完成させなさい。解答欄には( a )と( b )に入る適切な語をそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

「子供たちが野菜を嫌うことはよくある」

[ ア children    イ it    ウ for    エ common    オ to    カ is ]



問4 下線部③に入る語として最も適当なものを次のア～エのうちから1つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

- ア developing
- イ developed
- ウ interesting
- エ interested

問5 下線部④の例として最も適当なものを次のア～エのうちから1つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

- ア People who only keep having meat
- イ People who have delicious foods every day
- ウ People who enjoy every kind of meals
- エ People who eat too much and have health problems

問6 本文の内容と一致するものを次のア～エのうちから1つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

- ア Tom's mother wants his brother to eat vegetables.
- イ Parents should not cook with bitter foods.
- ウ Many people still cannot eat vegetables when they become adults.
- エ Many people should eat vegetables to be healthy.