

1. [リスニング]

問1 それぞれの絵について、英文が3つずつ放送されます。その絵について、正しい英文を A~C より選び、記号で答えなさい。

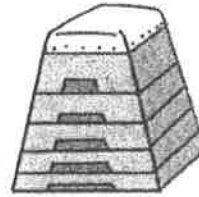
No. 1



No. 2



No. 3



No. 4



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問2 これから短い対話が放送されます。その対話の応答として最も適切なものを、次の A~C より選び、記号で答えなさい。

- No. 1    A No, I didn't.                    B No, I don't.                    C No, I'm not.
- No. 2    A Nice to meet you.                    B I'm having lunch.                    C I'm looking for a black hat.
- No. 3    A Yes, he is.                    B He is from Canada.                    C He is a teacher.
- No. 4    A Five years ago.                    B In 2022.                    C September 25th.

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2. (    )に入る最も適切な語を、右の語群から選び、書きなさい。ただし、同じ語を2回以上使わないこと。

- (1) I (    ) to Canada every year.
- (2) Will you (    ) me your photo?
- (3) You should (    ) before the test.
- (4) I'm going to (    ) my grandmother.
- (5) I didn't (    ) TV then.

visit
show
watch
go
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3. 日本語の意味となるように、下線部に同じアルファベットを入れ、単語をすべて書きなさい。

- (1) 消しゴム : e\_ase\_
- (2) 明日 : t\_m\_rr\_w
- (3) 8月 : A\_g\_st
- (4) 夕飯 : di\_\_er
- (5) 小さい : \_itt\_e

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4. 次の各文の( )に入る適切な語(句)を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) This movie ( ) by many people around the world.  
 ア loves                    イ loved                    ウ is loved
- (2) Mika and Koji ( ) good friends.  
 ア am                        イ are                        ウ is
- (3) I ( ) a book now.  
 ア reads                    イ reading                    ウ am reading
- (4) Andy sings ( ).  
 ア well                      イ good                      ウ him
- (5) “( ) old are you?” “I am fifteen.”  
 ア What                      イ How                      ウ Why
- (6) I enjoyed ( ) with you.  
 ア talked                    イ to talk                    ウ talking
- (7) ( ) he in the park last night?  
 ア Is                        イ Was                        ウ Were
- (8) ( ) careful, Mika.  
 ア Be                        イ Is                        ウ Do
- (9) Koji is ( ) than Mika.  
 ア tall                      イ taller                      ウ tallest
- (10) I can ( ) the piano.  
 ア play                      イ playing                      ウ to play

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5. ( )内の語(句)を並べかえて、日本語と同じ意味の英文を作りなさい。ただし、文の最初に来る語も小文字で示してあります。

- (1) 父は私に時計をくれた。  
 ( me / a watch / my father / gave ).
- (2) 私たちはその犬をポチと呼びます。  
 ( we / the dog / Pochi / call ).
- (3) あなたは北海道を訪れたことがありますか?  
 ( you / ever / have / been / to ) Hokkaido?
- (4) 彼女にとって絵を描くことは面白い。  
 It ( interesting / to / draw / her / a picture / is / for ).
- (5) イスの上で眠っている猫を見て。  
 Look at ( sleeping / the cat / the chair / on ).

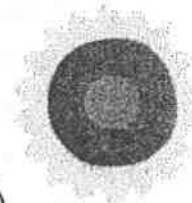
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3	Hokkaido?
4	It
5	Look at


6. 次の掲示の内容について、表を見て次の問いに答えなさい。

## Let's Enjoy Summer Activities!


**3 days only**

Our dance club invites students to Summer Activities.  
Let's enjoy Summer Activities together.  
All students are welcome!





Date : July 22 (Mon)~  
Time : 10:30 ~  
Place : Inanishi Beach  
\*Admission : 2 dollars for each day  
Talk to any member of dance club or a teacher if you want to come.



Days	Activities
Monday	Traditional Japanese dance "Bon Odori"
Tuesday	Traditional Japanese game "Suikawari"
Wednesday	Beach volleyball

\*注 Admission 入場料

問1 日本の伝統行事を楽しみたい場合、何月何日が適切か、考えられる日を日本語ですべて答えなさい。

問2 このイベントの終了時刻は何時何分か、日本語で答えなさい。

問3 3日間すべて参加する場合、かかる費用はいくらか、次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア two dollars      イ four dollars      ウ six dollars      エ eight dollars

問4 この催し物に行く場合、必要なことはなにか。次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Send an e-mail to a teacher.      イ Talk to a member of the club or a teacher.

ウ Study spring songs.      エ Talk to your parents.

問5 次の問いに、あなた自身の答えを英語で書きなさい。

Do you like "Bon Odori"?

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7. 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Today, we can see many kinds of \*pictograms – toilets, bus stops, and so on. ① Where is the \*origin of pictograms? How did pictograms become so famous?

It is said that pictograms were created for the 1964 Tokyo Olympics first. They were used for different sports and \*facilities. Japanese people could not speak English well and ② [ to / them / it / communicate / for / difficult / was ] well with sports players from foreign countries. They didn't need words to understand pictograms, so the pictograms were really helpful for foreign and Japanese people. After the Olympics, other countries began ③ (use) them. Now we can see pictograms around the world.

Another example of pictograms is the \*emergency exit. It is said that that pictogram was created in 1982 because of a fire in Kumamoto in 1973. That green pictogram is \*outstanding, so we can easily find the exit. People said that it was a very good design, and now that pictogram is used in the world, too. This is how pictograms became famous.

Sometimes we need to \*update pictograms. In 2017, Japan \*added 15 new pictograms, such as \*wireless networks and convenience stores. What kind of pictograms will come next?

\*注 pictogram ピクトグラム origin 起源 facility 施設 emergency exit 非常口 outstanding 目立つ  
update ~を更新する added ~を追加した wireless network ワイヤレスネットワーク



問1 下線部①の答えとなる国名を本文から英語で本文中から抜き出さなさい。

問2 下線部②を「彼らにとってコミュニケーションをとることは難しかった」となるように、  
[ ]内の語を正しい語順に並べかえなさい。

問3 ③を適切な形に直しなさい。ただし1語とは限らない。

問4 次の記述が合っていれば○、間違っていれば×を書きなさい。

- (a) Pictograms were created for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics first.
- (b) Pictograms were helpful for both Japanese and foreign people during the 1964 Olympics.
- (c) Pictograms are used only in Japan.
- (d) The pictogram of the emergency exit is easy to find.
- (e) We don't need to create new pictograms.

問5 次の問いに英語で答えなさい。

- (a) When was the emergency exit pictogram created?
- (b) What pictograms were added in 2017? Write two examples.

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3		4	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
5	(a)						
	(b)						

8. 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

There is a lot of plastic in the world today. We use plastic bottles and plastic bags. Plastic things can be big or small, hard or ( 1 ). We eat food with plastic \*forks. We drink from plastic cups. At work and at school, we sit on plastic chairs at plastic tables.

We like using plastic things. They are strong, and they do not often break. In the past, we made lots of things from \*glass. But glass breaks.

Plastic is cheap. In the past, new things were expensive. Now you can buy plastic things. You do not need a lot of money. We like plastic because it looks good. Plastic can be different colors. Some plastic is \*clear. ①You can see inside a bottle or a box.

Plastic is useful, ( 2 ) it also has problems. Where does our plastic \*rubbish go? Plastic can stay in the environment for hundreds of years.

A lot of plastic rubbish goes ( 3 ) our towns and our cities to rivers and the sea. Animals in the sea eat this plastic rubbish. They think it is ( 4 ). Every year, ②[ of / die / plastic / 100,000 sea animals / because ] in the sea. Because we eat fish from the sea, we eat the plastic inside them, too. It is not good for us.

What can we do? We only recycle about 9% of plastic. We can recycle more. We have to use plastic things again. And we can carry shopping bags with us. What can we do with our rubbish? We must take our rubbish with us from beaches and parks. We have to think about the environment.

\*注 fork フォーク glass ガラス clear 透明な rubbish ゴミ

問1 ( 1 )に当てはまる最も適切な語をア～オより1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア short イ bad ウ soft エ low オ kind

問2 下線部①を日本語に直しなさい。

問3 ( 2 )に当てはまる最も適切な語をア～オより1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア but イ because ウ when エ until オ before

問4 ( 3 )に当てはまる最も適切な語をア～オより1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア above イ for ウ from エ on オ with

問5 ( 4 )に入る適切な1語を本文中から抜き出しなさい。

問6 下線部②を「十万の海洋生物が海のプラスチックが原因で死んでいる」となるように、

[ ]内の語(句)を正しい語順に並べかえなさい。

問7 本文の内容と合っているものをア～オより2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア 過去にはガラスで多くのものが作られていた。  
イ プラスチックはかつて安価であったが最近では価格が上昇している。  
ウ プラスチックは少なくとも1万年以上は自然環境に残り続ける。  
エ 我々はプラスチックの10%未満しかリサイクルしていない。  
オ 我々はビーチや公園でゴミを分別しなくてはならない。

問8 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものをア～エより1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Earth イ Plastic ウ Plastic Bottles エ Sea Animals

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6	Every year,				in the sea.
7			8		