

1. 次の単語のうち、下線部の発音が他の3つと異なるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| (1) ア. <u>h</u> earer | イ. <u>g</u> reat | ウ. <u>w</u> weak | エ. <u>e</u> ast |
| (2) ア. <u>b</u> rain | イ. <u>p</u> ainting | ウ. <u>r</u> aise | エ. <u>s</u> aid |
| (3) ア. <u>s</u> now | イ. <u>g</u> row | ウ. <u>b</u> rown | エ. <u>b</u> owl |
| (4) ア. <u>p</u> iece | イ. <u>p</u> ie | ウ. <u>d</u> ie | エ. <u>t</u> ie |
| (5) ア. <u>ch</u> orus | イ. <u>st</u> omach | ウ. <u>l</u> unch | エ. <u>Ch</u> ristmas |

2. 次の英文の()に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) My uncle () Japanese history at a junior high school when he was young.
ア. teaches イ. teach ウ. is teaching エ. taught
- (2) “Is this your book?” — “No. It’s ().”
ア. me イ. my ウ. his エ. him
- (3) Have a good sleep, () you’ll get well soon.
ア. if イ. and ウ. or エ. when
- (4) You don’t have () the book.
ア. look for イ. looked for ウ. looking for エ. to look for
- (5) Robert has a () dictionaries in his bookshelf.
ア. few イ. little ウ. many エ. much
- (6) My mother can speak English () in my family.
ア. the best イ. better than
ウ. as well as エ. as good as
- (7) Can I have something hot ()?
ア. eat イ. to eat ウ. eating エ. eaten
- (8) When our teacher came to the classroom, we stopped ().
ア. talk イ. talked ウ. to talk with エ. talking
- (9) The boy () on the stage is Bob.
ア. sings イ. sang ウ. sung エ. singing
- (10) This old temple () 100 years ago.
ア. builds イ. built ウ. was built エ. was building

3. 日本語の意味に合うように、次の英文の()に入る最も適切な単語をそれぞれ1つずつ答えなさい。

(1) 私たちはたいてい朝食にパンを食べます。

We usually have () for ().

(2) 彼は毎朝コーヒーを2杯飲みます。

He () two () of coffee every morning.

(3) 彼はすぐに泳げるようになるでしょう。

He () be () to swim soon.

(4) この歌は彼女のすべての歌の中で最も有名です。

This song is the most () () all her songs.

(5) 彼女はいつも部屋をきれいにしています。

She always () her room ().

(6) 私たちのパーティーに来てくれてありがとう。

Thank you () () to our party.

(7) 私の姉は以前カナダに行ったことがあります。

My sister has () to Canada ().

(8) 映画を見ることはおもしろいです。

() is () to watch movies.

(9) どのくらいの間、あなたは学校を休んでいますか。

How () have you been () from school?

(10) もし明日雨が降ったら、私は外出しません。

If it () tomorrow, I () go out.

4. 次の英文が完成した文になるように並べ替え、()内で2番目と4番目にくる最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし文頭にくる語も小文字にしています。

(1) (1. how many / 2. students / 3. in / 4. there / 5. are) your class?

(2) (1. you / 2. time / 3. usually get / 4. do / 5. what) home?

(3) Don't (1. take / 2. forget / 3. with you / 4. to / 5. your umbrella).

(4) You (1. don't / 2. on / 3. to / 4. work / 5. need) Sunday.

(5) My father (1. the watch / 2. will / 3. for / 4. me / 5. buy).

(6) May (1. show / 2. I / 3. of / 4. some pictures / 5. you) my school?

(7) (1. useful / 2. I / 3. found / 4. very / 5. the Internet).

(8) (1. this famous / 2. written / 3. book / 4. in / 5. is) easy Japanese.

(9) I (1. a lot of time / 2. watch / 3. TV / 4. have / 5. to) today.

(10) The park (1. covered / 2. was / 3. fallen / 4. with / 5. leaves).

5. 次の[A]と[B]の会話文を読んで、その会話が成り立つよう、()に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ下から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号を2度使うことはできません。

[A] KentaとAmy(Juliaの母)との会話です。

Kenta : Hi, this is Kenta speaking. Can I talk to Julia, please?
Amy : Hi, Kenta. This is Amy. (1)
Kenta : OK, I see. I made a phone call to her mobile phone, but she didn't answer it.
Amy : Just a moment. I'll check her room.
.....
(2) She sometimes leaves her phone at home.
Kenta : So, I'm calling this number.
Amy : Is there anything I can do for you?
Kenta : Yes, please. I have already sent a message and a picture to her phone. Can you tell her about this?
Amy : Of course, I will. (3)
Kenta : It's about a new schedule of our club activity. My teacher said that I should tell her about the new plan.
Amy : Are there any big changes?
Kenta : Yes, it has changed a lot.
Amy : (4) OK, I'm sure I will.
(Someone opened the front door.)
Just a moment, Kenta. Maybe, Julia has just come home.
Kenta : OK.
Amy : Julia, a phone call from Kenta!!
Julia's Father : (5)

- ア. What is it about?
- イ. Sorry, I'm not Julia.
- ウ. I found her phone on her desk.
- エ. Julia is not at home now.
- オ. That information is important.

[B] 留学中の Megumi と友人 Anne との会話です。

Megumi: Hey, are you OK? You look very tired. Have you been busy these days?

Anne : Yeah, I have been busy with my math homework. The questions are so difficult. (6)

Megumi: That's crazy! Why do you have to do a lot of homework? (7)

Anne : Yeah, I did. In fact, I didn't study hard enough and I got only 30 points on the exam. Both my math teacher and I are surprised at the bad results.

Megumi: (8) I'm sorry to hear that, but I have one thing to ask you about. I'm going to have my birthday party on Friday. Do you want to come? I hope you will be with me in the party.

Anne : (9) I have to finish my homework by Saturday. So, I have no time.

Megumi: OK. Then, I have an idea. (10)

Anne : That's a great idea. Thank you so much!

カ. Did you do something wrong?

キ. I'm very surprised, too.

ク. It is difficult for me to go to the party.

ケ. I will help you with your homework.

コ. Also, there are about 100 questions!

6. 次の会話文はカナダの留学生 Jason と日本人 Ken の会話です。会話文を読んで
あとの問いに答えなさい。解答は記号で答えなさい。

Ken : Hello. This is Ken speaking. I would like to talk to Jason, please.
Jason : Hi, Ken. This is Jason speaking. What's the matter?
Ken : I'm just thinking about this weekend. I haven't watched movies
for a long time, so I want to go to see a movie next Saturday.
Jason : Sounds great. Can I go with you? I love movies.
Ken : Of course, yes!! So, I'm calling you. I want to go to the movie with
you.
Jason : What kind of movie do you want to see?
Ken : Actually, I like action movies, but there are no action movies next
Saturday. What about watching a comedy or a horror?
Jason : I like both. What time will the movies start?
Ken : A horror starts at 10:00 am, and a comedy starts at 2:00 pm. Which
one is better for you?
Jason : The second one is better because I have to help my mother with her
work in the morning.
Ken : OK, let's get together in the afternoon. When and where are we
going to meet?
Jason : How about 1:30 pm just in front of the movie theater?
Ken : Well... It sounds good, but I want to have lunch before we see the
movie.
Jason : Oh! That's a very good idea.
Ken : Then, we should meet at the Italian restaurant across from the movie
theater at 1:00 pm.
Jason : OK, Ken. But I'm sorry that I don't know the way to the restaurant.
Could you tell me the way?
Ken : Sure. You know our school, right? Go down the street for two
blocks to the south. If you can see a bank on your left side, then
turn right and go straight for one block. On the right side of the
next block, you can find the Italian restaurant.
Jason : OK, I see. Perfect!! See you next Saturday.

(1) What kind of movie do they watch?

ア. horror イ. action ウ. comedy エ. love story

(2) What time are they going to watch the movie?

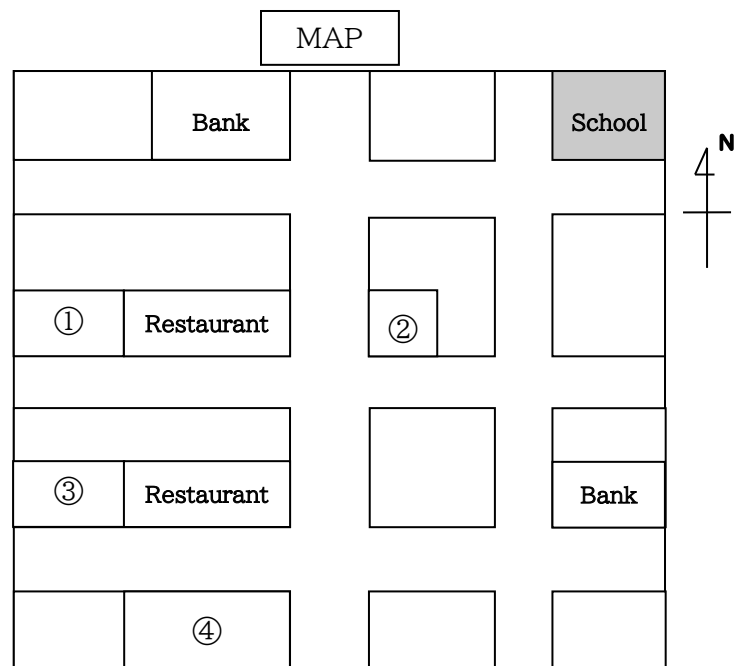
ア. 10:00 am イ. 1:00 pm ウ. 1:30 pm エ. 2:00 pm

(3) What time are they going to meet?

ア. 10:00 am イ. 1:00 pm ウ. 1:30 pm エ. 2:00 pm

(4) Where is the movie theater on the map?

ア. ① イ. ② ウ. ③ エ. ④



(5) Which sentence is true?

ア. They are talking on the telephone about the weekend.

イ. They are going to have lunch after watching a movie.

ウ. Ken doesn't want to invite Jason to the movie.

エ. Jason likes horror movies better than comedy movies.

7. 次の英文を読んで、本文の内容として最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

A History of an Umbrella

Over 60% of English words came from Latin^{*1}. “Umbrella” is one of them. In Latin, “*Umbre*” means “shade”^{*2}. One of the main purposes^{*3} of umbrellas is to provide shade from the sun. For example, you can see big umbrellas on the beaches. They block^{*4} sunlight for people. Many umbrellas are used in photos and movie shootings^{*5}. Photographers and movie directors can take beautiful photos and movies because umbrellas block light. When did people begin to use umbrellas?

About 4,000 years ago, people began to make umbrellas with natural materials^{*6} such as feathers and leaves. You can find these types of umbrellas in Africa, Asia, Europe and South America. Servants^{*7} held umbrellas for their masters. And masters didn’t have to hold umbrellas by themselves. Umbrellas were used only on sunny days.

When did people start to use umbrellas on rainy days? There are two important people in the history of the umbrella. Their names are Jean Marius and Jonas Hanway. In the 17th century, Jean Marius invented modern umbrellas. Thanks to him, people in France could open, close and carry them easily. This made umbrellas popular in France. People began to open shops which sold umbrellas.

An English traveler, Jonas Hanway is also an important person. He made umbrellas popular in the United Kingdom. In the 18th century, umbrellas were mainly used by women as a fashion item in his country. He decided to change this trend^{*8}. He always carried an umbrella with him when he was out. On one rainy day, he opened his umbrella on the street. People realized the convenience^{*9} of the umbrella when they

saw him. As a result, everyone in the United Kingdom also began to use umbrellas on rainy days.

In Japan, umbrellas were used by rich people until the 16th century. From the 17th century in the *Edo* Period, everyone began to use umbrellas. Bamboo and *washi* papers were the main materials for umbrellas in the *Edo* Period. To make strong and waterproof*10 umbrellas, vegetable oil was put on *washi* paper. This umbrella is called *bangasa*. *Bangasa* was popular in the *Edo* Period. However, people began to use Western style umbrellas in the *Meiji* Period.

Today, we use umbrellas on sunny and rainy days. Thanks to the development*11 of science, umbrellas became lighter and more useful. For example, in the middle of the 20th century, pocket umbrellas were produced by a German inventor*12, Hans Haupt. You can put your pocket umbrellas into your bags. You don't have to worry about a sudden*13 change of weather. Also, the *Light-Up Umbrellas* shine with light when it is dark. These umbrellas will make you happy on rainy days. What do you want the next umbrella to be?

【注釈】

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|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| *1: Latin 「ラテン語」 | *2: shade 「影」 | *3: purpose(s) 「目的」 |
| *4: block 「遮(さえぎ)る」 | *5: shooting(s) 「撮影」 | *6: material(s) 「素材」 |
| *7: servant(s) 「召使い」 | *8: trend 「傾向・風潮」 | *9: convenience 「便利さ」 |
| *10: waterproof 「水を通さない」 | | *11: development 「進歩」 |
| *12: inventor 「発明家」 | *13: sudden 「突然の」 | |

(1)

- ア. Under 60% of English words came from Latin.
- イ. Big umbrellas on the beaches make shade for people.
- ウ. One of the main purposes of umbrellas is to light up the beach.
- エ. Photographers and movie directors use umbrellas to control color for photography.

(2)

- ア. About 4,000 years ago, people used natural materials to make umbrellas.
- イ. No one can see old umbrellas in Africa, Asia, Europe and South America.
- ウ. Servants didn't hold umbrellas for their masters.
- エ. Masters held umbrellas only on sunny days.

(3)

- ア. In the United Kingdom, women carried an umbrella as a fashion item.
- イ. Jean Marius didn't invent umbrellas in France.
- ウ. Jonas Hanway never took his umbrella with him when he was out.
- エ. People didn't realize the convenience of an umbrella when Jonas Hanway used it.

(4)

- ア. In the *Edo* Period, only rich people could use umbrellas.
- イ. Animal oil is a good material for *Bangasa*.
- ウ. *Bangasa* was not popular in the *Edo* Period.
- エ. The Western style umbrellas became popular in the *Meiji* Period.

(5)

- ア. The development of science made umbrellas heavy and waterproof.
- イ. A German inventor made pocket umbrellas in the 20th century.
- ウ. You can't put your pocket umbrellas in your bag.
- エ. *The Light-Up Umbrellas* shine in the afternoon.