

注 意

- ① 答えはすべて解答用紙に書きなさい。
- ② 文字は採点者が読みやすいように、丁寧に正しく書きなさい。
- ③ メモは問題用紙の空白のところを使いなさい。

There was a high school boy 1(name) Jack. Jack was tall, with *messy brown hair and blue eyes. He loved playing video games and watching movies about space.

His biggest dream was to become an *astronaut and travel to space. However, Jack did not like studying, and his *grades were very low. His family did not believe he could become an astronaut.

His friend, Emily always got the best grades in her class. She had short black hair and wore glasses. Emily loved to study and read books. She also enjoyed ②(use) her tablet to learn new things.

Emily's dream was to become a doctor and help people.

One afternoon, Jack and Emily were sitting in the school library. Jack was looking at his phone and dreaming about flying in a *spaceship. Emily was busy reading her science book on her tablet.

"Hey, Emily," Jack said. "Have you ever ③(dream) about doing something amazing, like becoming an astronaut?"

Emily looked up and smiled. "No, Jack. I want to be a doctor. It's a good job, and I can help people." "But don't you want to dream big? Don't you want to reach for the stars?"

Emily thought for a moment. "Jack, ()(have) big dreams is good. But you need to work hard to "achieve them. You cannot become an astronaut if you don't study and get good grades."

"I know, but studying is so boring. I just want to dream."

Emily (5) (put) her tablet down and looked at Jack seriously. "Jack, dreams are important. But hard work is more important. You have to work hard every day. It's the only way you can make your dreams come true."

Jack thought about what Emily said. He realized she was (A). If he wanted to become an astronaut, he needed to change his ways.

The next day, Jack woke up early. He decided to follow Emily's advice. He went to the library and started studying. It was very difficult. Jack wanted to (B), but he remembered his dream.

Days turned into weeks, and weeks turned into months. Jack often asked Emily for help, and she always helped him. Jack's hard work cheered her up. They became good friends and supported each other. Slowly, Jack's grades started to improve. (C)His teachers were surprised to see his hard work.

Jack did not stop dreaming. (D)He kept a picture of a spaceship on his phone to remind him of his dream.

Jack graduated from high school with good grades. He went to college and studied science. Finally, after many years of hard work, Jack got a job at *NASA.

Emily became a doctor and started working in her city. She was very happy and proud of her work. One day, Jack came back to his city. He was wearing his astronaut suit. He went to see Emily.

"Jack! You did it! I hear you work at NASA." Emily said with a big smile.

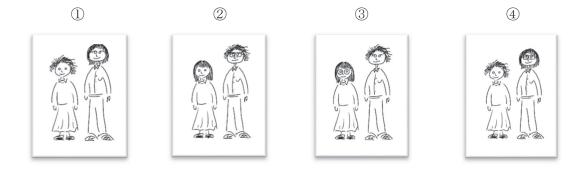
"And you became a doctor!"

"It's because we worked hard and believed in our dreams."

Jack agreed. "Thank you, Emily. <u>(E)You taught me an important thing</u>. I will never forget it." Emily and Jack promised to support each other and keep reaching for the stars.

注		*messy ぼさぼさの		*astronau	t 宇宙飛行	\pm *grad	de 成績	
		*spaceship	宇宙船	*achieve	成し遂げる	*NASA	米国航空宇宙局	
問1. ①~⑤の動詞の形として適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。								
	\bigcirc	(name)	1. name	2. n	amed	3. naming	4. to name	
	2	(use)	1. use	2. u	sed	3. using	4. to use	
	3	(dream)	1. dream	n 2. d	reamed	3. dreaming	4. to dream	
	4	(have)	1. have	2. h	as	3. had	4. to have	
	(5)	(put)	1. put	2. p	uts	3. putting	4. to put	

問2. 高校生の Jack と Emily の姿として最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。



問3. 下線部(A)に入る最も適切な語を下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1. strange
- 2. strong
- 3. right
- 4. wrong

問4. 下線部(B)に入る最も適切な語を下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1. give up
- 2. sit down
- 3. cheer up
- 4. work hard

- 問5. 空欄に適切な日本語を入れて、下線部(C)の和訳を完成させなさい。 彼の先生は())。
- 問6. 下線部(D)のように行動した理由として最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
 - 1. 成績を上げたいため。
 - 2. 夢を忘れないため。
 - 3. 勉強がつまらないため。
 - 4. 電話をかけたいため。
- 問7. 下線部(E)について an important thing が指す内容として最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答 えなさい。
 - 1. 難しい仕事をすることが大切である。
 - 2. 夢について友達に語ることが大切である。
 - 3. 大きな夢を持つことが大切である。
 - 4. 夢に向かって努力することが大切である。

Do you like curry and rice? Most Japanese people do. Each family enjoys its own kind of curry. But where did curry come from and how did it become so popular in Japan?

Japanese curry and rice has a long history. It starts (a) the middle of 19th century. <u>(A) The</u> <u>first Japanese person that ate curry was a student studying abroad.</u> He first tried it on a ship when he was *sailing across the ocean.

When *the Meiji period started in 1868, many new foods were introduced to Japan. Curry was one of them. Chefs working for *the Japanese Navy often served it on their ships because it was healthy and easy to cook. The workers on the ships liked it so much that they began to cook curry at home to share with their families.

(b) first, all of the *curry powder that was used in Japanese cooking came from *England. This was a problem for many families. The trip across the ocean was very long, so it was expensive to bring it to Japan. Japanese companies soon realized that this was a good chance. They started to make and sell their own kinds of curry powder. After that, it became much easier for people to buy it and enjoy it in their homes. Schools also started to serve curry for lunch after the war and it quickly became the most popular food on their menus.

These days, curry and rice is enjoyed in many different places, from family meals at home (c) expensive restaurants. It is often served with a variety of vegetables and meats, so everyone can choose what kind (d) curry they want to enjoy.

Many people in Japan enjoy eating not only curry and rice but also some other foods with a curry taste. Curry bread is popular. *Udon* with curry soup is often served at restaurants. There are even some snacks that taste like curry. All of these foods are delicious. You have probably eaten (B)some of them.

However, there are some people that don't want to eat curry because it has a lot of *calories. If we eat it too quickly, it can be bad for our health. Many of us know this fact, but we still choose to eat it. In Japan, we are very proud of our curry. We often think of it as a traditional Japanese dish, though it originally came from abroad.

The taste of Japanese curry has changed over time. It is not the same food that was enjoyed during the Meiji period. Other countries such (e) Australia, China, and America have begun to enjoy the unique taste of Japanese curry. (C)Curry and rice is more than just a dish. It is a *mix of cultures and a way to bring people together. It can be enjoyed anywhere and is a (<u>D</u>) part of Japanese food culture.

注 *sail 航海する *the Meiji period 明治時代 *the Japanese Navy 日本海軍 *curry powder カレー粉 *England イギリス *calorie カロリー *mix 融合 問1. 空欄(a)~(e)に入る最も適切な語を下から選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ番号 を二度以上使ってはいけません。文頭にくる語も小文字にしています。

- 1. as 2. to 3. at
- 4. in 5. of

問2. 空欄に適切な日本語を入れて、下線部(A)の和訳を完成させなさい。

) 留学生だった。

問3. 下線部(B)に含まれないものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. カレーパン

- 2. カレーうどん
- 3. カレー風味の菓子
- 4. 野菜カレー
- 問4. 下線部(C)の内容について、最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
 - 1. カレーは日本人がイギリスへ行くきっかけになったもの。
 - 2. カレーは他の国々で楽しまれているもの。
 - 3. カレーは文化の融合であり、人々をつなぐもの。
 - 4. カレーは家庭で一度にたくさんの量を作れるもの。
- 問5. 空欄(D)を埋める表現として最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
 - 1. delicious and important
 - 2. difficult and dangerous
 - 3. healthy and strange
 - 4. necessary and expensive

問6. 本文の内容に合っているものを下から3つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1. The first Japanese person to eat curry was working for the Navy.
- 2. Japanese families used curry powder from England because it was cheap.
- 3. Students at schools in Japan started eating curry after the war.
- 4. Curry is often served with many kinds of vegetables and meats.
- 5. Everyone agrees that Japanese curry is healthy.
- 6. Now, Japanese curry is popular in other countries.
- 7. The taste of Japanese curry hasn't changed since the Meiji period.

Ⅲ 次の会話を読み、各問に答えなさい。

John and Kate are at the beach.

John:	Are you going to sit in that chair all day? You should come in the water. It's					
	really nice.					
Kate:	I may go in later. Right now, I just want to relax and read this book.					
John:	A ?					
Kate:	It's a book about *sharks.					
John:	I don't think it's a good idea to read about sharks when you're at the beach.					
Kate:	This book isn't scary. I'm just learning some interesting things about them, like					
	how long they live, how many babies they have, and how deep they can dive.					
John:	Are you reading that for school?					
Kate:	No, B. This is for fun.					
John:	I see. I *would rather swim. But first, I want to eat something. Have you had					
	lunch yet?					
Kate:	Not yet. C. What sandwiches did you bring?					
John:	There's one chicken and one fish. I like both of them, so you can choose.					
Kate:	Great, I'll have the chicken.					
John:	D.					
Kate:	Thanks. What time is it, by the way?					
John:	Let me check, it's Wait That can't be right					
Kate:	Are you OK? What happened?					
John:	I think my watch broke. It's not moving.					
Kate:	Why didn't you take it off before you got in the water?					
John:	I forgot. Oh no! This was a birthday present. My mom will be really angry					
	when she hears that it's broken.					
Kate:	Let me see it. Maybe I can do something OK! Here you are.					
John:	Wow! You did it! E ?					
Kate:	I just pushed the *button on the side.					
John:	Thanks. You're my hero!					
Kate:	No problem. The same thing happens to my watch all the time.					
John:	After lunch, do you want to take a break from reading and join me in the ocean?					
Kate:	F. It's dangerous.					
John:	OK, let's take a walk then. I feel bored if I sit down for a long time.					
Kate:	Sure. I'll bring the ball. If we walk that way, I think there are some volleyball					
	nets. We can play a game.					
John:	Sounds good.					

注 *shark サメ *would rather むしろ~したい *button ボタン

- 問1. 空欄 $A \sim F$ に入る最も適切な表現を下から選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ番 号を二度以上使ってはいけません。
 - 1. Here you are
 - 2. How did you do that
 - 3. What are you reading
 - 4. I have already finished my summer homework
 - 5. Actually, I'm starting to feel a little hungry too
 - 6. You shouldn't go swimming after you eat

問2. 次の質問に対し、解答用紙の空欄を埋める英語を答えなさい。ただし、空欄に1語とは限らない。

- (1) Is Kate's book scary?
- (2) Which sandwich will Kate eat?
- (3) What did John get for his birthday?
- (4) How does John feel if he sits on the beach for a long time?

Ⅳ 次の各問の空欄に入る表現として最適なものを下から選び、番号で答えなさい。

問1.	This bag isn't as () as mine.					
	1. heavy	2. heavier	3. heaviest	4. the heaviest		
	<i>.</i>					
問2.	I'm good () play					
	1. on	2. to	3. for	4. at		
問3.	We've been () fo	or half an hour.				
1.101	1. wait	2. waited	3. waiting	4. to wait		
問4.	What's wrong? You	() so tired.				
	1. show	2. watch	3. see	4. look		
問5.	-	me to stay home.				
	1. said	2. told	3. spoke	4. talked		
問6	He has () his ro	oom every day. If he do	osen't do it his mothor	acts anory		
14101						
	1. clean	2. cleaned	3. cleaning	4. to clean		
問7.						
,	() use this dicti1. Will you	onary? — No, I'm 2. Can you	3. Can I	4. Must I		
	1	 can you	5. Cull I			
問8.	This is a plan () my father made for us	i.			
	1. who	2. which	3. what	4. when		

V 次の各問に答えなさい。

(1) 次の各組の単語の中で、最も強く発音される部分が他の3つと異なるものを選び、番号で答えな さい。

問1.	1.	al-ways	2.	a-go	3.	be-fore	4.	to-day
問2.	1.	ex-cit-ed	2.	suc-cess-ful	3.	dif-fer-ent	4.	ex-pen-sive
問3.	1.	De-cem-ber	2.	el-e-phant	3.	cam-er-a	4.	bas-ket-ball
問4.	1.	dic-tion-ar-y	2.	pop-u-la-tion	3.	su-per-mar-ket	4.	tem-per-a-ture
(2)	沙	ての各組の単語の中	で、	下線部の発音が他の	3~	っと異なるものを選	び、	番号で答えなさい。
問1.	1.	<u>th</u> ree	2.	<u>th</u> ank	3.	mon <u>th</u>	4.	<u>th</u> ere
問2.	1.	fa <u>c</u> e	2.	fa <u>c</u> t	3.	<u>c</u> ountry	4.	<u>c</u> ase
問3.	1.	ei <u>gh</u> t	2.	ri <u>gh</u> t	3.	lau <u>gh</u>	4.	nei <u>gh</u> bor
問4.	1.	dr <u>ea</u> m	2.	w <u>ea</u> ther	3.	t <u>ea</u> m	4.	p <u>ea</u> ce

✓ 日本文に合う英文になるように、()内のア~オの選択肢を並べかえる時、()内の最初から数えて2番目と4番目にくるものを記号で答えなさい。ただし文頭の語も小文字で表しています。

[例] USJに行ったことがありますか。
Have(ア. been イ. ever ウ. to エ. you オ. USJ)?
正しい答えは、(you ever been to USJ)? となるので、記号は エ→イ→ア→ウ→オ
2番目は イ 4番目は ウ
答え (イ)(ウ)

問1. 私はお母さんが今どこにいるのかわからない。

I(\mathcal{T} . know \mathcal{I} . where \mathcal{D} . my mother \mathcal{I} . don't \mathcal{I} . is) now.

- 問2. この寺は、10年前に建てられた。 (ア. ten イ. built ウ. this temple エ. years オ. was) ago.
- 問3. お父さんが帰ってきたとき、私はテレビを見ていた。(ア. was イ. when ウ. watching TV エ. I オ. my father) came home.
- 問4. サッカーをしている男の子をみてごらん。(ア. the boy イ. look ウ. playing エ. at オ. soccer).
- 問5. お母さんは私に新しいくつを買ってくれた。(ア. new イ. bought ウ. me エ. my mother オ. shoes).
- 問6. 京都には見るべき場所がたくさんあります。There(ア. see イ. places ウ. are エ. to オ. many) in Kyoto.

問題は以上です。