

1. 下線部の発音が他と異なるものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ア. want <u>e</u> d | イ. finis <u>h</u> ed | ウ. ask <u>e</u> d | エ. help <u>e</u> d |
| 2. ア. st <u>a</u> dium | イ. str <u>a</u> nge | ウ. r <u>a</u> ise | エ. s <u>a</u> ys |
| 3. ア. w <u>o</u> rk | イ. w <u>a</u> rm | ウ. b <u>i</u> rd | エ. h <u>e</u> ard |
| 4. ア. us <u>e</u> ful | イ. pr <u>e</u> sident | ウ. wis <u>d</u> om | エ. new <u>s</u> |
| 5. ア. <u>ch</u> ance | イ. Fr <u>e</u> nch | ウ. stom <u>a</u> ch | エ. be <u>a</u> ch |

2. 次の各文の（ ）に入る最も適切な語（句）を選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Tom () a book last night.
ア. read イ. reads ウ. reading エ. was read
2. He looked () while he was watching the football game on TV.
ア. excite イ. exciting ウ. to excite エ. excited
3. () noisy here.
ア. Don't イ. Don't be ウ. Not be エ. Never
4. () I clean the room now? – No, you don't have to.
ア. Did イ. Am ウ. Must エ. Will
5. A : I can't hear the teacher. What ()?
B : I can't hear him, either.
ア. he talks イ. is he talking about ウ. he talked about エ. does he talk

3. 次のCとDの関係がAとBの関係と同じになるように、（ ）に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

- | A | : | B | C | : | D |
|-----------|---|--------------------|---------------------|---|-----|
| 1. give | : | given | spea <u>k</u> | : | () |
| 2. sing | : | sing <u>i</u> ng | run | : | () |
| 3. beauty | : | beautif <u>u</u> l | differe <u>n</u> ce | : | () |
| 4. buy | : | sell | forget | : | () |
| 5. I | : | myself | she | : | () |

4. 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように（ ）に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

1. I don't know what I should buy for my mother's birthday.
I don't know () () buy for my mother's birthday.

2. My little brother is five months old.
My little brother was () five months ().
3. She plays soccer very well.
She is very () () playing soccer.
4. Shall I make today's lunch?
Do you want () () make today's lunch?
5. The box was very big, so I could not carry it.
The box was () big () I could not carry it.

5. 次のAとBの会話が成り立つように（ ）に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

1. A : Oh, do you know Ken?
B : Yes. Actually, we have () friends since we were kids.
2. A : Let's play in the park if it () sunny tomorrow.
B : Good idea!
3. A : What day is the day () Tuesday and Thursday?
B : It's Wednesday.
4. A : My dog is three years old.
B : Oh, my dog is () than yours. She is two years old.
5. A : Mr. Ito, I found a lunch box in the classroom. Do you know () lunch box it is?
B : Yes. It's Kyoko's.
A : Oh, thank you.

6. 次の会話文の（ ）内の語（句）を並べ替えたとき、（ ① ）（ ② ）の部分に当たるものを記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してある。

1. A : Which girl is your sister?
B : The girl (①) () () (②) () my sister, Megumi.
[ア. left / イ. on / ウ. is / エ. your / オ. standing]
2. A : Did you like the new band?
B : Yes. I enjoyed their songs very much. () () (①) (②) () () the concert.
A : I am happy you could come with us.
[ア. me / イ. inviting / ウ. for / エ. thank / オ. to / カ. you]

3. A : I visited Hokkaido with my family this winter. We really enjoyed our trip.
B : I () () (①) () () (②) took there.
[ア. pictures / イ. see / ウ. the / エ. to / オ. want / カ. you]
4. A : Do you know (①) () () (②) () tomorrow?
B : Yes, I do. It'll be rainy.
[ア. weather / イ. the / ウ. will / エ. how / オ. be]
5. A : You look sad. What's wrong?
B : My mother () (①) () (②) () today.
[ア. shopping / イ. didn't / ウ. me / エ. go / オ. let]

7. 次の（A）～（D）のそれぞれの英文を読んで、各問いに答えなさい。

（A） When Ken was six years old, he had a plan to get a water bottle. He asked his mother to get some water from the *fridge many times *on purpose. It was too much trouble for her, so she bought him the *thermos bottle he wanted.

（注）fridge：冷蔵庫 on purpose：わざと thermos bottle：保冷や保温ができる水筒

問（A）の英文の内容に合っているものを次のア～エから1つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。

- ア. Ken asked his mother to drink some water.
イ. Ken liked to plan many things.
ウ. Ken's idea for a nice bottle was successful.
エ. It was easy for Ken to reach the water in the fridge.

（B） Some people say that it is a good idea that parents discuss money with their children. For example, parents should talk to their children about how much money they *earn and spend on things like food, smartphones and school. The most important thing is that children understand that their parents are doing their best to support their family. The family members should help each other *so that money doesn't become a future problem. To think about this topic more carefully, let's talk about some negative opinions next.

（注）earn：～を稼^{かせ}ぐ so that S V：SがVするように

問（B）の英文の次は何の話題になる可能性が最も高いか。次のア～エから1つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。

- ア. Parents should earn more money to support their children's dreams.
イ. Children should save money not only for *themselves but also for their parents.
ウ. Children don't worry about money because their parents have a lot of money.
エ. Some people don't agree that parents should talk about money with their children.

（注）themselves：彼ら自身

（C） Kana bought cookies for four of her best friends two weeks ago. When she saw them last Sunday, she gave each of them seven cookies and had three cookies left in the bag. At first, she was going to eat the three cookies, but she decided to share them with her two younger sisters.

問 次の英文の質問の答えとなる数字を書きなさい。

How many cookies did Kana buy?

（D） () is the hottest month in *Canberra, Australia. During this month, there is a famous *sporting event *held in the big city. Japan also has a popular college *marathon *relay at the beginning of this month. Many people in Japan watch it on TV while they enjoy traditional Japanese dishes, such as sweet *rolled egg, black beans, and *boiled shrimp, in special boxes.

（注）Canberra：キャンベラ（オーストラリアの首都） sporting：スポーツの
held：開催されている marathon：マラソン relay：リレー
rolled：巻かれた boiled shrimp：ゆでたエビ

問（ ）に入る適切な1語を答えなさい。

8. 次の英文を読んで、各問いに答えなさい。

Ben : *Is that you, Ryo?

Ryo : Yeah, we haven’t seen each other for a long time, Ben!

Ben : I couldn’t recognize you because your *hairstyle has changed. I like it.

Ryo : Thanks. I changed it because I saw many interesting hairstyles when I *studied abroad.

Ben : Oh, you speak English better than before. I forgot where you studied English.

Ryo : Can you *guess which country? I’ll give you some hints.

Ben : OK, ()!

Ryo : The national animal of this country is the *beaver. They are not as famous as other animals like lions and elephants, but beavers are very cute.

Ben : I don’t even know what a beaver looks like. That’s not a good hint.

Ryo : How about this? People say that *ginger ale was made by John J. McLaughlin. He is from this country.

Ben : Hmm, give me another hint, please.

Ryo : This country *faces *the Pacific, Arctic, and Atlantic Oceans.

Ben : I have no idea. I don’t really like world *geography.

Ryo : OK, *let’s see. The official languages of this country are English and French.

Ben : Is it a country in Africa?

Ryo : No. It is *the second largest country in the world.

Ben : Is it Russia?

Ryo : No, Russia is the largest.

Ben : Is it Canada?

Ryo : Yes, it is!

Ben : I’ve learned many things about this wonderful country. Thanks, Ryo.

Ryo : You’re welcome.

1. 下線部 recognize の意味として適切なものを、次のア～エから 1 つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。

ア. To take something that someone gives you.

イ. To think that someone is important.

ウ. To know who someone is because you have seen him or her before.

エ. To give an opinion about someone after thinking carefully.

2. () に入る言葉として適切なものを、次のア～エから 1 つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。

ア. what an easy hint

イ. I can’t wait to see the beaver

ウ. let’s study English

エ. sounds fun

3. 次の A, B の問いに対する答えとして適切なものを、それぞれア～エから 1 つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。

A. What made Ryo change his hairstyle?

ア. His family in Canada.

イ. His stay *overseas.

ウ. His best friend Ben.

エ. His *motivation to study English.

(注) overseas : 海外での motivation : やる気

B. What is the last hint Ryo gave to Ben?

ア. The country’s *national borders.

イ. The country’s popular drink.

ウ. The country’s official languages.

エ. The country’s size.

(注) national border : 国境

(注) Is that you, Ryo? : ひょっとして Ryo ですか。 hairstyle : 髪型 study abroad : 留学する
guess : ～を推測する beaver : ビーバー (動物の名前)
ginger ale : ジンジャーエール (炭酸飲料) face : ～に面している
the Pacific, Arctic, and Atlantic Oceans : 太平洋、北極海、大西洋 geography : 地理
let’s see : ええと the second largest : 2 番目に大きい

In Japan, families with *dual income and *single-parent families are becoming (m) ()
() common. , Japan now has many “young carers.” A “young carer” is a child
must take care of a younger brother or sister, or a family member that is *physically or
mentally challenged. Recently, the number of “young carers” in Japan is increasing. It is starting to
*gain attention (a) (o) (J), and has become a serious problem the Japanese government
is trying to solve.

The Japanese *Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare has done research that shows about 5% of children in Japan are “young carers.” About half of them must take care of a family member every day. The biggest problem is that these children are () () () *develop mentally. They also have a lot of stress. Many “young carers” do not have enough time to study or do club activities. They say they are always (their / too / homework / to / tired / do) and have no time to spend with their friends. It is a difficult problem, but what can we do to help the situation?

One possible solution is to make nursery schools and *nursing homes cheaper. If they were () expensive, dual income and single-parent families could put their younger children and older family members in these facilities. Another thing the Japanese government can do to support these “young carers” is to provide free online *consultation. When “young carers” realize how much stress they have, it is usually too late. Having (to / someone / help / talk / to / may) these children *deal with the mental stress they have.

(注) dual income : 共働き single-parent : 一人親
physically or mentally challenged : 身体または精神的な障がいを持った
gain attention : 注目を集める Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare : 厚生労働省
develop mentally : 精神的に発達する nursing home : 老人ホーム
consultation : 相談 deal with : ～に対処する so that S V : S が V するように

① ますます
④ 日本中で
⑤ ～することができない
⑩ 正しい

ア. In the future イ. As a result ウ. On the other hand エ. By the way

ア. where イ. when ウ. which エ. who

問5. 下線部⑦が前の文の cheaper とほぼ同じ意味になるように、下線部⑦の () に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

問7. 本文の内容に合っているものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. All “young carers” are children from dual income families.
イ. 5% of “young carers” must take care of a family member every day.
ウ. A lot of “young carers” are too busy to do club activities.
エ. Dual income families must put their younger children in nursery schools.
オ. We need to help “young carers” more.