

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. A. mother            B. uncle            C. father            D. son
2. A. walked            B. liked            C. stopped            D. showed
3. A. breakfast            B. says            C. said            D. lady
4. A. hard            B. heard            C. earth            D. work
5. A. noon            B. book            C. school            D. choose

2. 次の英文の（ ）に入る最も適切な語（句）を選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Is that pencil (       ) ?  
A. you                    B. your                    C. her                    D. hers
2. “(       ) does school begin?” “It begins in April.”  
A. When                    B. How                    C. Where                    D. What
3. (       ) is fun to learn English.  
A. They                    B. It                    C. There                    D. Its
4. (       ) your father ever been to America?  
A. Does                    B. Will                    C. Have                    D. Has
5. We were so (       ) that we couldn’t say a word.  
A. surprise                    B. to surprise                    C. surprised                    D. surprising

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、下線部に入る適切な語を答えなさい。

A	:	B	C	:	D
1. give		gave	speak		_____
2. late		later	early		_____
3. boy		girl	son		_____
4. study		studying	write		_____
5. play		player	visit		_____

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. Fred couldn’t speak Japanese well.  
Fred wasn’t (       )(       ) speak Japanese well.
2. The pictures were interesting to him.  
He was (       )(       ) the pictures.

3. He is the tallest boy in his class.  
He is taller than (       )(       ) boy in his class.
4. I was sad to hear the news.  
The news (       )(       ) sad.
5. Mary has an uncle living in the city.  
Mary has an uncle (       )(       ) in the city.

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 : I caught a cold. I have a headache.  
B : That’s too (       ).
2. A : We went to Shiga and swam in Lake Biwa.  
B : Did you enjoy (       ) there?
3. A : How (       ) does it take from here to the nearest station?  
B : Oh, it’s a 15-minute walk from here.
4. A : What month comes (       ) August?  
B : September does.
5. A : What (       ) do you want to visit?  
B : I want to visit France.

6. 次の日本文の意味を表す英文になるように下の語（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. この鳥は英語で何と呼ばれていますか。  
(       )( ① )(       )( ② )(       ) in English?  
[ A. bird    B. this    C. what    D. called    E. is ]
2. 先生に話しかけている女性は佐藤さんです。  
(       )( ① )(       )(       )( ② )(       ).  
[ A. our teacher    B. speaking    C. Mrs. Sato    D. to    E. the lady    F. is ]
3. この本は難しすぎて私には読めません。  
(       )(       )(       )( ① )( ② )(       )(       )(       ).  
[ A. is    B. for    C. to    D. me    E. too    F. this book    G. difficult    H. read ]
4. あなたにまた会えることを楽しみにしています。  
I’m (       )( ① )(       )( ② )(       ) again.  
[ A. you    B. looking    C. forward    D. seeing    E. to ]

5. 私は去年から猫を飼っていて、その猫が大好きです。

I (        ) ( ① ) (        ) ( ② ) (        ) last year, and I like it very much.  
[ A. cat      B. have      C. had      D. a      E. since ]

7. 次の中学3年生の Hana と Mika の会話を読んで、各問いに答えなさい。

Hana: Hi, Mika. How did you do on today’s English test?

Mika: It was difficult for me.

Hana: I thought so too. ( 1 ) the questions about English \*pronunciation were not easy.

Mika: I’ve heard that we should learn it to speak good English and improve our listening skills.

Hana: How does it improve our listening skills?

Mika: When we read each word and \*sentence \*aloud, we listen to our own pronunciation. So, if our pronunciation is \*correct, we can listen to and understand English well.

Hana: I see. ( 2 ), the test had a lot of difficult \*grammar questions. What do you think about that?

Mika: We haven’t studied English grammar very much at school, but when we speak and write English, it is important to use correct grammar. If we make a lot of \*grammatical mistakes, it is very hard for \*listeners or readers to understand us.

Hana: That’s true. By the way, the test didn’t have any listening questions.

Mika: Listening to English is important, but I think reading it is more important.

Hana: Why is that?

Mika: Well, reading English helps us learn new words. ( 3 ) we know a lot of words, it is easier for us to listen to English. When there are some words that students don’t know on a listening test, many of them cannot find the correct answers.

Hana: ( 4 ) I know how important studying English is.

Mika: I’m glad to hear that. Let’s learn useful English words and expressions \*so that we can talk and write about various topics in high school.

Hana: Sounds great!

問1. ( 1 ) ～ ( 4 ) に入る適切な語を、次の A ～ D から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ただし、各記号は1度しか使えない。

- A. Also
- B. If
- C. Especially
- D. Now

問2. 英文の内容に合っているものを次の A ～ D から1つずつ選び、その記号を答えなさい。

- (A) A. Hana and Mika took an English test yesterday.  
B. Hana will take the English test again.  
C. Hana and Mika want to talk with many people in English.  
D. Hana and Mika think the English test they took today was not easy.
- (B) A. Students should read English sentences aloud every day.  
B. It’s good to speak English words and sentences with correct pronunciation.  
C. Watching English movies improves listening skills.  
D. It is difficult for Hana and Mika to learn English pronunciation.
- (C) A. Students should not make many grammatical mistakes when they use English.  
B. Schools do not have to teach English grammar.  
C. Teachers usually correct students’ writing.  
D. Making correct English sentences is hard.
- (D) A. Hana thinks that listening to English is more important than reading it.  
B. It is very easy for Mika to learn new words.  
C. Students cannot listen to English well if they don’t know many words.  
D. They want to talk with their teachers in English in high school.

(注) pronunciation：発音      sentence：文      aloud：声に出して      correct：正しい  
grammar：文法      grammatical：文法の      listeners or readers：聞く人や読む人  
so that S V：S が V するように

8. 次の英文を読んで、各問いに答えなさい。

In 2020, the \*coronavirus pandemic changed people’s lives all over the world. In Japan, everyone had to work from home, take remote classes online, and was (n )(a ) to go outside. Because everyone had to stay at home all day, something amazing quickly spread throughout Japan - something that was even \*nominated as a \*buzzword ( あ ) 2021. It is a term you have probably heard of recently: “*Oshikatsu*.”

*Oshikatsu* is a Japanese cultural trend that has become more and more popular since the pandemic. The word “*Oshi*” means someone or something you really like and support, (s )(a ) pop idols, anime characters, or even Japanese manga. “*Katsu*,” short for “*katsudo*,” means activity. \_\_\_\_\_, *oshikatsu* is things you do to help your *oshi* succeed. Today, ( than / Japanese / people / half / more / of ) between the ages of 15 and 49 do *oshikatsu*.

One of the most common *oshikatsu* is collecting goods. *Oshikatsu* fans spend a lot of money ( い ) DVDs, posters, key chains, and other goods. They go to special events and wait in line ( う ) hours to get rare items. Studies show that *oshikatsu* has a positive effect on Japan’s \*economy. The average fan spends about 10,000 yen a month ( い ) *oshikatsu*. Collecting goods is important for *oshikatsu*. These special items show how much they love their *oshi*, and their collection can even become a part of their \*identity.

Another *oshikatsu* is going to see live performances to show support. Fans often wear \*matching outfits and cheer for their *oshi* together at these events. Being a part of an *oshi* community makes fans feel like they are a part of a group. Fan websites, blogs, and social media platforms like Instagram, TikTok, and X (Twitter) are filled ( え ) photos, fan art, and discussions. They create spaces for fans \_\_\_\_\_ love the same *oshi* to stay connected.

Many *oshikatsu* fans say they are more positive and happier thanks ( お ) *oshikatsu*. When they are feeling sad, lonely, or having a bad day, ( about / can / *oshi* / they / their / think ). This makes them feel better and cheers them up.

*Oshikatsu* is not just entertainment and being a fan. It is something that many Japanese people do to have a more \*fulfilling life. It also provides them with \*comfort and joy. *Oshikatsu* has quickly become a popular \*phenomenon that has helped many Japanese people live a ( good ) life.

(注) coronavirus pandemic：コロナウイルス感染症の大流行      nominate：～を推薦する  
buzzword：流行語      economy：経済      identity：自分らしさ      matching outfits：おそろいの服  
fulfilling：充実した      comfort：安らぎ      phenomenon：現象

問1. 下線部①②を以下の日本語に合うように、指定された頭文字で始まる英語を答えなさい。

- ① 許されなかった
- ② 例えば

問2. ( あ ) ～ ( お ) に入る適切な語を、次の A ～ E から 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ただし、各記号は 1 度しか使えない。

- [ A. for                  B. in                  C. to                  D. with                  E. on ]

問3. 下線部③に入る語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. But                  B. Or                  C. So                  D. And

問4. 下線部⑤に入る語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. where                  B. who                  C. which                  D. when

問5. 次の日本語の意味になるように下線部④を並べ替えた時、2 番目と 4 番目にあたる語を答えなさい。

(日本人の半分以上)

問6. 次の日本語の意味になるように下線部⑥を並べ替えた時、2 番目、4 番目、6 番目にあたる語を答えなさい。

(彼らは推しについて考えることができる)

問7. 下線部⑦を比較級にきなさい。

問8. 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。

- A. In 2020, people could not go to work because they did *oshikatsu*.
- B. *Oshikatsu* helps improve Japan’s economy.
- C. More Japanese men do *oshikatsu* than women.
- D. *Oshikatsu* makes fans feel sad and lonely.
- E. Many Japanese people are happier because of *oshikatsu*.