

87 Toshi と留学生の Ben が、あるウェブサイトを見ながら、サイクリング(cycling)の計画を立てています。次は、そのウェブサイトの画面と会話です。(1)～(5)に答えなさい。(岡山)

ウェブサイトの画面

Cycling Map in Morino City

*Course	*Distance	*Average Cycling Time*
I	12 km	1.2 hours
II	16 km	1.6 hours
III	20 km	2 hours

*You need more time if you visit some places along the course.

Toshi: In Japan, spring is a good season for cycling. I'm going to visit Morino City to ride a bike this weekend, on April 15 or 16. Let's go cycling together.

Ben: Sure. I want to go, but I don't like to ride a bike when it rains. I hear that it'll rain this Sunday. How about this , April 15?

5 Toshi: OK. Look at this website. There are three cycling courses in Morino City. We'll take a train to go to Nishi Station, and *rent bikes there.

Ben: So, we'll start at Nishi Station.

Toshi: Yes. We'll end and *return our bikes at Higashi Station. Now, which course do you want to choose? I think we can stay in the city for about two hours.

10 Ben: I want to eat ice cream, but this course is the shortest.

Toshi: Then, why don't we choose ? It's the longest one and we can visit temples.

Ben: If we choose this course, we can't *spend enough time at these temples.

Toshi: Well, how about this one? Morino City is famous for flowers. They are really beautiful. Along this course, we can take pictures of them.

15 Ben: That sounds great. Let's choose this course. I'll bring my *camera that I buy last month.

(注) course : コース distance : 距離 average : 平均の rent ~ : ~を有料で借りる
return ~ : ~を返す spend ~ : ~を費やす camera : カメラ

(1) に入れるのに最も適切な曜日を英語 1 語で書きなさい。

(2) に入れるのに最も適切なのは、ア～ウのうちではどれですか。1つ答えなさい。

ア Course I イ Course II ウ Course III

(1)	
(2)	

(3) 下線部(う)が指すのは何ですか。英語 1 語を会話から抜き出して書きなさい。

必(4) 下線部(え)の単語を、最も適当な形にかえて書きなさい。

頻(5) ウェブサイトの画面と会話から読み取れる内容として最も適当なのは、ア～エのうちではどれですか。1つ答えなさい。

- ア Course I is longer than Course II.
- イ Ben likes to go cycling on a rainy day.
- ウ Toshi will go to Nishi Station by bus.
- エ Ben and Toshi will start to ride bikes at Nishi Station.

(3)	
(4)	
(5)	

88

次は、鹿児島ミュージックホール(Kagoshima Music Hall)のウェブサイトの一部と、それを見ている Maki と留学生の Alex との対話である。2人の対話を読み、あとの問いに答えよ。〈鹿児島〉

Kagoshima Music Hall
Enjoy the best music!

Let's enjoy music!

March

This is our *schedule from March 1 to March 18. You can enjoy a piano concert and a family concert! Usually our concerts start at 2:00 p.m. But on the day with the picture 🌟, the concert starts at 6:00 p.m. and you can enjoy music at night.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18

🎹 = piano concert 😊 = family concert ⊗ = closed

Opening Hours
9:00 a.m. — 9:00 p.m.

Our Halls

- West Hall: 1,200 *seats
- North Hall: 300 seats
- South Hall: 700 seats

(注) schedule : スケジュール seat(s) : 座席

Maki: Alex, please look at this. We can enjoy a concert at Kagoshima Music Hall.

Alex: That's nice. I like music. What kind of concerts can we enjoy?

Maki: They have two kinds of concerts, a piano concert and a family concert.

Alex: What is the family concert?

5 Maki: I have been to a family concert before. You can listen to some popular songs and sing songs with musicians. It's fun. They always have the family concerts in (①) Hall. A lot of families come to the concerts, so the biggest hall is used for the family concert.

Alex: How about the other one?

Maki: You can enjoy the wonderful piano performance by a famous musician.

10 Alex: I like playing the piano, so I want to go to the piano concert. Shall we go?

Maki: Well, I can't go to the concert in the second week because I will have tests on March 6 and 8. And I will have my sister's birthday party on the evening of March 12. How about (②)?

Alex: OK! I can't wait!

(1) (①)に入る最も適当なものを下のア～ウの中から1つ選び、その記号を書け。

- ア West イ North ウ South

(2) (②)に入る最も適当なものを下のア～エの中から1つ選び、その記号を書け。

- ア March 7 イ March 11 ウ March 12 エ March 14

(1)	
(2)	

次の英文は、高校生の光(Hikari)とドイツ(Germany)からの留学生レオン(Leon)の対話の一部である。また、図は2人が見ているウェブサイトの一部である。これらに関して、(1)から(7)までの問いに答えなさい。〈栃木〉

Hikari: Leon, look at this T-shirt. I bought it yesterday.

Leon: It looks cute, but didn't you get a new ① one last weekend?

Hikari: Yes. I love clothes.

Leon: Me too, . Instead, I wear my favorite clothes for many years.

5 Hikari: Many years? I like new fashion, so I usually enjoy my clothes only for one season.

Leon: Too short! You mean you often *throw away the clothes you don't need?

Hikari: Well, I did ② that before, but I stopped it. I have kept the clothes I don't wear in my *closet. However, I don't know what I can do with those clothes.

Leon: When I was in Germany, my family used "Kleidercontainer."

10 Hikari: What is that?

Leon: It is a box to collect used clothes. I will show you a website. It is made by a Japanese woman, Sachiko. She lives in Germany. Look at this picture on the website. This is *Kleidercontainer*.

Hikari: Wow, it's big! Sachiko is ③ the box, right?

Leon: That's right. Then, the collected clothes are used again by someone else, or they are recycled.

15 Hikari: Nice! Hey, look at the picture next to *Kleidercontainer*. You have a *bookshelf on the street?

Leon: It is "Öffentlicher Bücherschrank." It means "*public bookshelf." When you have books you don't need, you can bring them here.

Hikari: Sachiko says that people can ④ take from the bookshelf *for free! Is that true?

Leon: Yes. When I was in Germany, I sometimes did that.

20 Hikari: Great! Sachiko is also introducing how she uses things she doesn't need in other ways. For example, by using an old T-shirt, she ⑤ uses or clothes for her pet.

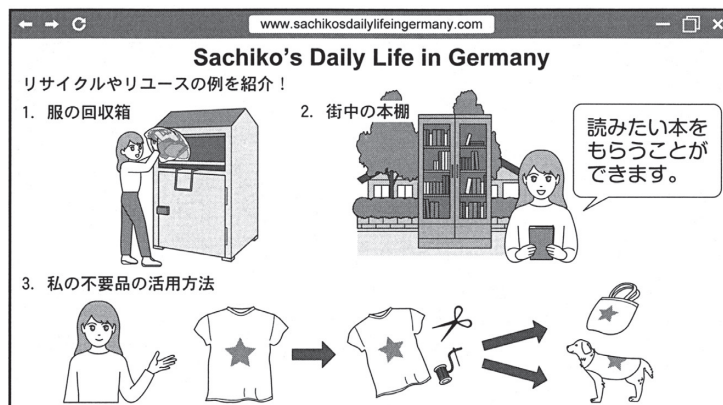
Leon: Oh, some people call those activities "upcycling."

Hikari: Upcycling? I have never hear that word. what upcycling is?

25 Leon: Sure! When you have something you don't need, you may throw it away. However, by creating something (C) from the thing you don't need, you can still use it. Upcycling can give (C) *values to things you don't use.

Hikari: Interesting! In this way, we can use things for a (D) time. I want to think more about how I can use my clothes in other ways.

(注) throw away ~ / throw ~ away : ~を捨てる closet : クローゼット bookshelf : 本棚
public : 公共の for free : 無料で value : 価値



図

(1) 下線部①は何を指すか。本文から抜き出して書きなさい。

(1)	
(2)	

(2) に入るものとして、最も適切なものはどれか。

- ア but I don't buy new clothes so often
- イ but I like shirts better than T-shirts
- ウ so I buy a lot of clothes every season
- エ so I'm happy to hear that you love clothes

(3) 下線部②の that はどのようなことか。15字以内の日本語で書きなさい。ただし、句読点も字数に加えるものとする。

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(4) 図を参考に、2人の対話が成り立つよう、下線部③、④、⑤に適切な英語を書きなさい。

③	
④	
⑤	

(5) 2人の対話が成り立つよう、に入る適切な英語を3語または4語で書きなさい。

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(6) 本文中の(C), (D)に入る語の組み合わせとして、最も適切なものはどれか。

- ア C : old - D : long イ C : old - D : short
- ウ C : new - D : long エ C : new - D : short

(6)	
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発(7) 英語の授業で、「今後、服を手放す際に、どのような手段を選ぶか」について、短いスピーチをすることになりました。それに向けて、次の[条件]に合うよう、あなたの考えを書きなさい。

- [条件] ① 下の 内の4つの手段から1つを選ぶこと。なお、()内の例を参考にして書いてもよい。
- ② なぜその手段を選ぶのかという理由も書くこと。
 - ③ まとまりのある5文程度の英語で書くこと。

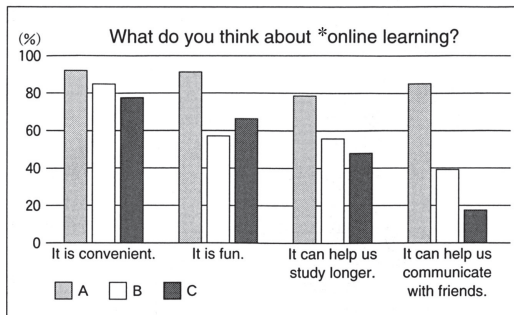
・売る	(例：*フリーマーケットやオンラインで売る)
・ほかの人にあげる	(例：兄弟姉妹や友達にあげる)
・*寄付する	(例：*慈善団体に寄付する)
・リサイクルに出す	(例：リサイクルのためにお店に持って行く)

(注) フリーマーケット：flea market (~を…に)寄付する：donate ~ to … 慈善団体：charities

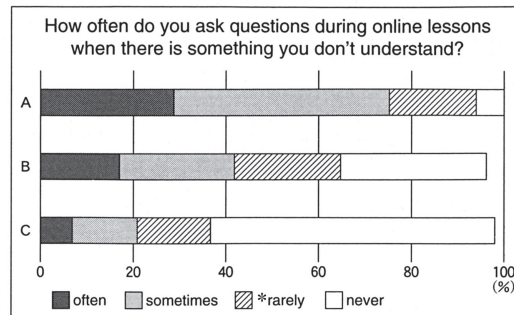
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佳奈とアメリカ出身のティム、中国出身のサリーが、ベーカー先生の授業で、オンライン学習 (online learning) に関するグラフを見ながら話をしている。次のグラフと対話文を読んで、あとの問いに答えよ。ただし、グラフ1とグラフ2のA, B, Cは、それぞれ同じ国を指す。〈福井〉

Graph 1



Graph 2



「高校生のオンライン学習に関する意識調査報告書—日本・米国・中国・韓国の比較—」(国立青少年教育振興機構 2020.5)より日米中の3か国を抜粋し編集。グラフ1は複数回答可能なため、それぞれの割合を合計すると100%を超える。グラフ2は無回答があるため、それぞれの割合を合計しても100%にならない。

Ms. Baker: Today, online learning is becoming more popular. For example, you can take online lessons or watch videos for learning on the Internet. Have you used any of them?

Kana: I watch videos on websites at home to learn more about the things I studied at school. I can watch the videos many times. Online learning is convenient for me.

5 *Ms. Baker:* I see. You are working so hard! Please look at Graph 1. You will see what high school students think about online learning. What do you learn from the graph?

Sally: Most students of each country think that online learning is convenient. I think so, too. If we have a computer or a smartphone, we can learn at any time and place.

10 *Tim:* According to this graph, more than forty percent of the American students don't think online learning is fun. Most of them know that online learning is convenient, but more than half of them don't think that it is helpful for communicating with friends. I think they want to learn at school and talk with their friends directly. I have the same idea.

Kana: I agree. The Chinese students show different results from the Japanese and American students. Most of the Chinese students think online learning is fun.

15 *Tim:* That's right. Besides, most of them think online learning can help them communicate with their friends. I was surprised to know that the *percentage is more than twice as high as my country's percentage.

Sally: For more than ten years, many schools in China have encouraged students to use computers during class. So maybe, learning online is an ordinary thing for us.

20 *Tim:* I see. Exchanges on the Internet will be easier if we experience online learning many times.

Ms. Baker: More students learn online now, but for some students, communicating online is still difficult. Now, look at Graph 2. You can see how often students ask questions during online lessons when they have something they don't understand.

25 *Kana:* Most of the Chinese students ask questions when there is something they don't understand. On the other hand, more than half of the Japanese students never ask questions. I think many Japanese students are very shy. We may understand the lessons better if we ask questions. Sally, how do you ask questions when you are learning online?

30 *Sally:* When I don't understand something, I often send messages to my teachers or friends. When they see my messages, they give me some hints soon, and I can understand things I learned more clearly.

Kana: You are learning online effectively!

Sally: Thank you. However, it is different from studying at school. In the classroom, we can talk

with teachers and friends directly, and easily understand what they mean.

Tim: You're right. Some students may think it's more difficult for them to communicate with others online. They may just listen to teachers and stop thinking by themselves.

Kana: I agree with Sally and Tim. Moreover, communicating with others directly encourages us to think more *deeply and create more ideas.

Ms. Baker: Thank you, everyone. Both online learning and studying at school have their own good points. So, we should continue to think about them and try to find an effective way to learn online.

(注) online : オンラインの(で) rarely ~ : めったに~ない percentage : 割合 deeply : 深く

35

頻(1) グラフの内容と合っているものを、次のア~エから1つ選んで、その記号を書け。

ア In two countries, more than one-third of the students often ask questions during online lessons.

イ More than eighty percent of the students in all countries think online learning is convenient.

ウ More than sixty percent of the students in all countries think online learning can help them study longer.

エ The same country has the highest percentage for each point in Graph 1.

(1)	
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	
(5)	
(6)	1
	2
	3
	4

(2) グラフのCの国を、次のア~ウから1つ選んで、その記号を書け。

ア China イ Japan ウ the U.S.

(3) 次の英文の下線の部分に入る最も適当なものを、あとのア~エから1つ選んで、その記号を書け。

Kana thinks online learning is convenient because _____.

ア she can communicate with her friends more easily

イ she can enjoy studying at school more

ウ she can learn the things she wants to learn many times

エ she can study anywhere when she wants to study

(4) 次の英文の下線の部分に入る最も適当なものを、あとのア~エから1つ選んで、その記号を書け。

Tim doesn't think online learning is helpful because _____.

ア he can't communicate with his friends directly イ he can't use the Internet well by himself

ウ he should say more opinions online エ his teachers talk too long and he gets bored

(5) 佳奈, ティム, サリーの3人に共通する意見を、次のア~エから1つ選んで、その記号を書け。

ア We can communicate more easily at school.

イ We can get some hints from others during online lessons.

ウ We should listen carefully to teachers during online lessons.

エ We should take online lessons at home many times.

(6) 次の英文は、佳奈が授業の振り返りとして書いた感想である。英文の中の(1)~(4)に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれあとのア~クから1つ選んで、その記号を書け。

Studying at school and learning online have their good points. In the classroom, we can communicate with others directly and think more deeply. Studying at school is better to (1) new ideas. On the other hand, when we learn online, we can (2) the time and the place for learning.

Japanese people are too (3) to ask questions. I learned from Sally that I can (4) messages to ask my teachers or friends some questions when I need some help. I want to learn online more effectively.

ア choose イ produce ウ see エ send オ shy カ support キ work ク young