

追検査

受検番号	第	番
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令和5年度学力検査問題

英語〔学校選択問題〕 (14時40分～15時30分)
(50分間)

注 意

1 解答用紙について

- (1) 解答用紙は1枚で、問題用紙にはさんであります。
- (2) 係の先生の指示に従って、所定の欄2か所に受検番号を書きなさい。
- (3) 答えはすべて解答用紙のきめられたところに、はっきりと書きなさい。
- (4) 解答用紙は切りはなしてはいけません。
- (5) 解答用紙の※印は集計のためのもので、解答には関係ありません。

2 問題用紙について

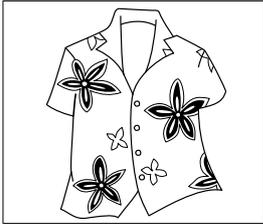
- (1) 表紙の所定の欄に受検番号を書きなさい。
 - (2) 問題は全部で4問あり、表紙を除いて9ページです。
- 最初に「放送を聞いて答える問題」を行います。
 - 印刷のはっきりしないところは、手をあげて係の先生に聞きなさい。

1 放送を聞いて答える問題(28点)

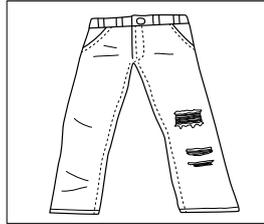
問題は、No. 1～No. 7の全部で7題あり、放送はすべて英語で行われます。放送される内容についての質問にそれぞれ答えなさい。No. 1～No. 6は、質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、A～Dの中から一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。No. 7は、それぞれの質問に英語で答えなさい。放送中メモを取ってもかまいません。各問題について英語は2回ずつ放送されます。

【No.1～No.3】(各2点)

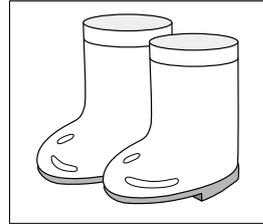
No.1



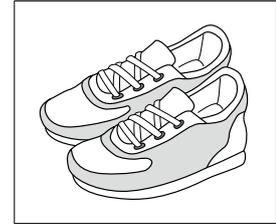
A



B

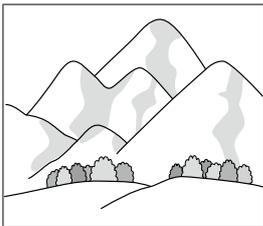


C

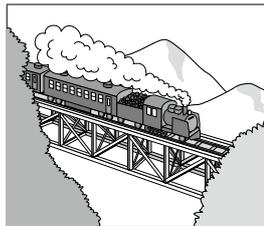


D

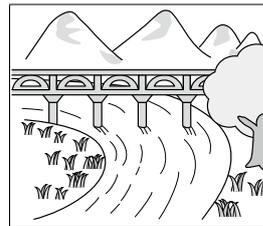
No.2



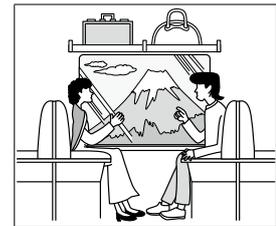
A



B



C



D

No.3

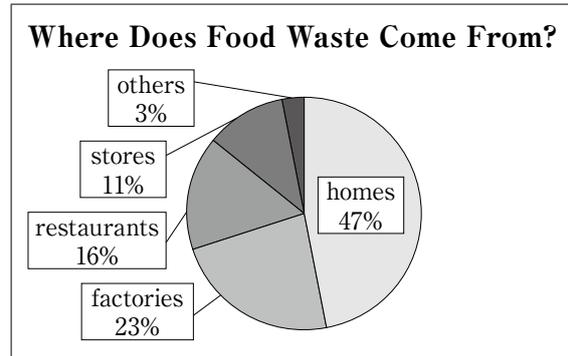
Place Plan	1	2	3
A	Park →	Museum →	Castle
B	Park →	Castle →	Museum
C	Museum →	Castle →	Park
D	Museum →	Park →	Castle

2 〈Mr. Aoki and the students continue talking.〉

Emi : Food waste in Japan is a big problem for us.

Mr. Aoki : Everyone, look at **Picture 2**. It shows that about half of food waste is from homes.

Emi : That's true! Why is such a large amount of food thrown away?



Picture 2

Sota : I think people buy much more food than they can eat.

Lucie : I think so, too. To solve this problem, we should make our shopping lists before going to the store.

Sota : Sounds nice.

Emi : I like that idea.

Mr. Aoki : Good, everyone. By the way, there is another reason. Parts of *ingredients are thrown away during cooking. It happens both at home and food *factories.

Emi : It's a difficult problem. How can we solve it?

Mr. Aoki : These days, groups of people have started talking about *upcycling in many places around the world. Upcycling is a way of reducing food waste by creating new products out of food that will be thrown away. For the next class, I want you to look for some upcycled food on the Internet.

〔注〕 ingredient 食材

factory 工場

upcycle ~ 付加価値を高めて~をリサイクルする

問 3 本文 2 の内容に関する次の質問に、英語で答えなさい。(4点)

According to the students, what can they do to stop buying too much food?

4 〈After the speech, Mr. Aoki and the students start talking again.〉

Mr. Aoki : Thank you, Sota. Great job. Does anyone have any opinions?

Emi : It is amazing that Japan has a culture of upcycling food. We may have many other upcycled foods in Japan.

Lucie : I have another example. Have you ever had a *bread crust snack? It is of sandwich *leftovers. I like this snack very much.

Sota : I love it, too.

Emi : I found snacks of vegetable *peels from food factories.

Lucie : Amazing! There are a lot of upcycled foods around us.

Emi : Even I can create a new upcycled food. Don't you think so?

Lucie : Yes, I do. Look for a food that can be upcycled at home, and upcycle it in class. That will be our new project.

Mr. Aoki : That sounds interesting. OK, our new project is creating upcycled food. For the next class, please remember to We'll decide what ingredient is the best for the new project.

[注] bread crust snack パンの耳を揚げた菓子 leftover 料理の残り物
peel (野菜などの)皮

問 6 空欄 に共通してあてはまる適切な英語 1 語を書きなさい。(3 点)

問 7 本文 が自然な流れになるように、空欄 にあてはまるものとして最も適切なものを、次のア～エの中から一つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。(3 点)

ア make a poster to look for members for the project team.

イ research about how to keep food on the shelf longer.

ウ find some food you want to use in upcycling.

エ visit a food factory that grows fresh vegetables.

問 8 次は、後日の Emi と Sota の会話です。自然な会話になるように、() に適切な 4 語以上の英語を書きなさい。(4 点)

Emi : We have chosen a carrot as an ingredient. We are going to create upcycled food with it. At home, the peels are often thrown away. () them for upcycling?

Sota : I think they can be snacks.

Emi : Sounds good.

Sota : I'm happy to hear that. Well, let's make a recipe for carrot peel snacks.

- 3 次は、高校1年生の Haruki が書いた英文です。これを読んで、問1～問6に答えなさい。
*印のついている語句には、本文のあとに[注]があります。(34点)

In my history class at school, I learned that various ideas and *inventions have changed the world. I was surprised that people's inventions changed the world in every time period. What kind of inventions changed the world? What kind of people made these inventions? What is the greatest invention in the world? I asked a few people I know.

First, I asked my father what the greatest invention in the world was. He said that it was the wheel. He said that wheels greatly improved people's lives. Before wheels were invented, when people moved or carried something heavy, they had to do it *by themselves or use animals, so their world was very limited, and their activities were slow. Wheels caused an amazing change. Some people say that the first wheel was invented in *Mesopotamia, more than four thousand years ago. In the *ancient city of Mesopotamia, a big stone was found. When I saw the stone on the Internet, it looked like a thick board. On the stone, a picture of *vehicles with wheels was . The wheel is a very old invention. Wheels in those days were so simple that they looked very different from the wheels on our bikes, but they were useful and people were able to carry things very far. From there, the wheel spread to Egypt, India, and China. This invention changed the world. Now, wheels are on bikes, trains, and cars. They are everywhere.

The next day, I asked the same question to my homeroom teacher, Ms. Ueno. She smiled and answered, "It is the *letterpress printing machine. Before the printing machine, people had to write everything by hand. Making books for a lot of people was too hard. Books were read by only a limited number of people. In the seventh century, people in China started to *engrave whole pages on boards and *press the boards on paper. In Korea, *type metals were used. They looked like blocks of *letters, and one letter was on each block. Those blocks were put together into a page, and then the page was pressed on paper. However, some people say that the letterpress printing machine was invented in Germany in the fifteenth century." Ms. Ueno continued, "The man who invented the printing machine was successful in making a lot of *book copies. After his invention, many printing offices were built in Europe. The letterpress printing machine [no / had / who / books / helped / many people] enjoy reading."

After talking with my father and Ms. Ueno, I realized that each person may have different opinions about the greatest invention. Of course, I have many useful things, but what kind of inventions make my life better now? I think it's the computer. I often use it in my daily life. It is very difficult to say when and where the computer was invented, because many scientists worked on making the computer. Some say that the first computer was invented by an American *physicist in 1939, and the computer made in the U.S. in 1946 was the start of the computers that we all know now. It was too big, and people couldn't use it at home. After *IC chips were invented, computers became much smaller like the ones we use now. Our lives are supported by computers. We can get a lot of information by computers.

What will be invented in the near future? What will be needed by many people in the future? What kinds of technologies will we have? I thought about future technology. For example, flying cars can be seen in movies, and show me what the future world might be like. How can we use those cars? We can use them like *rescue helicopters when people need help. Flying cars could help injured people in many areas. There are still problems to solve, but a new *era is coming. Some people say that if you can imagine something, you can make it real.

Because of great inventions in history, our lives are convenient. And new inventions are appearing in front of us every day. In the future, we will see more inventions. They will solve problems we have and make our lives more convenient. I'm excited to see what the greatest invention will be in the future world.

〔注〕 invention 発明	by themselves 自力で
Mesopotamia メソポタミア	ancient 古代の
vehicle 乗り物	letterpress printing machine 活版印刷機
engrave ～ ～を彫る	press ～ ～を押し付ける
type metal 金属活字	letter 文字
book copy (原本の)写し	physicist 物理学者
IC chip IC チップ	rescue helicopter 救助ヘリコプター
era 時代	

問 1 空欄 , にあてはまる最も適切なものを、次の中から一つずつ選び、必要に応じて、それぞれ正しい形にかえて書きなさい。(各 3 点)

amaze	drive	draw	injure
build	talk	throw	use

問 2 下線部 the same question のさす質問の具体的な内容を、日本語で書きなさい。(3 点)

問 3 []内のすべての語句を、本文の流れに合うように、正しい順序に並べかえて書きなさい。(3 点)

問 4 空欄 ～ にあてはまる最も適切な文を、次のア～カの中から一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。なお、同じ記号を 2 度以上使うことはありません。(各 3 点)

- ア It was very heavy, large and about thirty meters long.
- イ So, those physicists tried to make much heavier computers.
- ウ And what about me?
- エ So, what can I do for the future?
- オ Then, when was the first computer invented?
- カ Where are people who don't need computers?

問 5 本文の内容に関する次の質問に、英語で答えなさい。(4 点)

Why did Haruki's father say that the wheel greatly improved people's lives?

問 6 次の英文は、本文の内容をまとめたものです。次の(1)～(3)に適切な英語を、それぞれ 2 語で書きなさい。(各 3 点)

When he was studying history at school, Haruki became very (1) inventions and the people who invented great things. Then he asked his father and his homeroom teacher about the best invention in the world. His father told him that it was the wheel because it made our lives convenient. His homeroom teacher, Ms. Ueno, told him that it was the letterpress printing machine because people were able to (2) book copies with the machine than by hand. After the letterpress printing machine was invented in Germany, many printing offices opened in Europe. Haruki thought that computers were the greatest invention. This is because computers are necessary for people's lives now. Haruki imagined inventions that would (3) in the future. He believes that we can make the world better.

4 次の英文を読んで、あなたの考えを、[条件]と[記入上の注意]に従って40語以上50語程度の英語で書きなさい。*印のついている語句には、本文のあとに[注]があります。(10点)

Students are *encouraged to study *by themselves outside of the classroom. For example, they do their homework and research projects. They choose where to study. Some students like to study at home. Others like to study at the public library. Which is a better place for you to study *by yourself, at home or at the public library?

[注] encourage ~ ~を勧める
by themselves 自力で
by yourself 自力で

[条件] 下線部の質問に対するあなたの考えを、その理由が伝わるように書きなさい。

[記入上の注意]

- ① 【記入例】にならって、解答欄の下線 _____ の上に1語ずつ書きなさい。
・符号(, . ? ! など)は語数に含めません。
・50語を超える場合は、解答欄の破線 で示された行におさまるように書きなさい。
- ② 英文の数は問いません。
- ③ 【下書き欄】は、必要に応じて使ってかまいません。

【記入例】

Hi!	I'm	Nancy.	I'm	from
Canada.	Where	are	you	from?
~~~~~				
is	April	2,	2007.	It
is Ken's birthday, too.				50語
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(以上で問題は終わりです。)



