

つい けん さ
追検査

じゅ けん ばん ごう
受検番号

だい
第

ばん
番

れい わ ねん ど がく りょく けん さ もん だい
令和 5 年度学力検査問題

えい ご
英語 [学校選択問題]

(14 時 40 分 ~ 15 時 30 分)
<50 分間>

ちゅう い
注意

1 かいとうようし
解答用紙について

- (1) かいとうようし まい もんだいようし
解答用紙は 1 枚で、問題用紙にはさんであります。
- (2) かかり せんせい し じ したが しよてい らん しょ じゅけんばんごう か
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) こた かいとうようし か
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) かいとうようし き
解答用紙は切りはなしてはいけません。
- (5) かいとうようし じるし しゅうけい かいとう かんけい
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 もんだいようし
問題用紙について

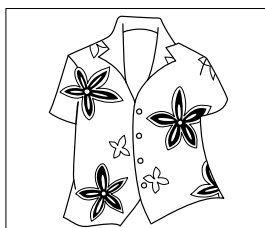
- (1) ひょうし しよてい らん じゅけんばんごう か
表紙の所定の欄に受検番号を書きなさい。
 - (2) もんだい ぜん ぶ もん ひょうし のぞ
問題は全部で 4 問あり、表紙を除いて 9 ページです。
- さいしょ ほうそう き こた もんだい おこな
最初に「放送を聞いて答える問題」を行います。
- いんさつ て かり せんせい き
印刷のはっきりしないところは、手をあげて係の先生に聞きなさい。

1 放送を聞いて答える問題(28点)

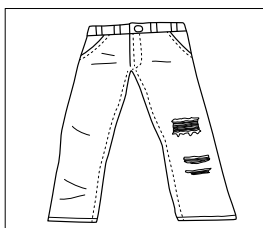
問題は、No. 1～No. 7の全部で7題あり、放送はすべて英語で行われます。放送される内容についての質問にそれぞれ答えなさい。No. 1～No. 6は、質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、A～Dの中から一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。No. 7は、それぞれの質問に英語で答えなさい。放送中メモを取ってもかまいません。各問題について英語は2回ずつ放送されます。

【No.1～No.3】(各2点)

No.1



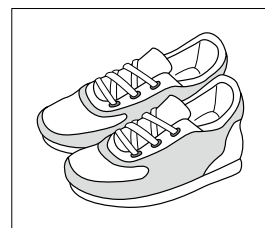
A



B

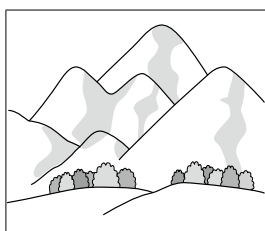


C

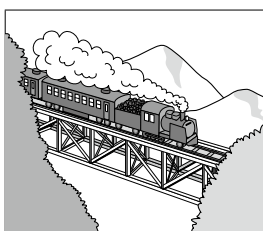


D

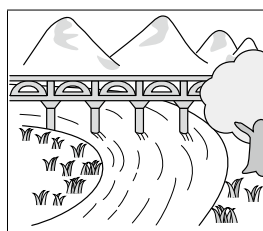
No.2



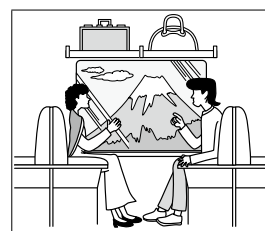
A



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

【No.4, No.5】(各2点)

No.4

- A OK. I've just got the dog. B OK. Show me the game.
C OK. The dog can eat now. D OK. I'll go in a minute.

No.5

- A Watch your step when you leave the bus. B What a good baseball game!
C You can buy the train ticket there. D You should take the bus from bus stop No.3.

【No.6】(各3点)

(1) Question 1

- A At City Library.
B At Sainokuni Elementary School.
C At City Hall.
D At Rina and Emily's school.

(2) Question 2

- A She's going to make lunch with Rina.
B She's going to practice reading stories.
C She's going to play outside.
D She's going to read some books she got from her school.

(3) Question 3

- A The program will start next Monday.
B The program will start at eight thirty in the morning.
C Emily and Rina joined the English speech contest together.
D Emily and Rina have a few days before the program.

【No.7】(各3点)

(1) Question 1 : What will Anna have before going to the picnic?

Answer : She will have a ().

(2) Question 2 : How will Anna go to the park?

Answer : She will go there ().

(3) Question 3 : What did Taku ask Anna to do by this Friday?

Answer : He asked Anna to let () who can come to the picnic.

- 2 次の [1] ~ [4] は, Mr. Aoki と Emi, Sota, Lucie の授業における会話と発表です。これらを読んで, 問 1 ~ 問 8 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。(28 点)

[1] 〈Mr. Aoki and the students start talking about food waste in class.〉

Emi : At a convenience store, I saw a poster saying “Temaedori.” It asks people to take food from the front.

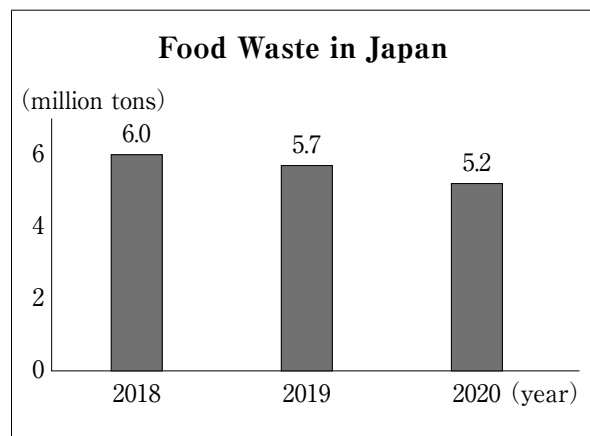
Sota : Stores often make food cheaper when the *expiration date is coming up.

Lucie : I often see such posters at supermarkets. Why are stores doing this?

Mr. Aoki : They are trying to reduce the amount of food waste to solve the food waste problem.

Sota : My brother is a college student. On food sharing *apps, he often looks for stores which sell cheaper food just before the expiration date.

Mr. Aoki : That is great. Japan has been working hard to reduce food waste since it became a serious problem around the world. Look at **Picture 1**. The amount of food waste in 2018 was 6 million *tons. In 2019, new rules started to help stores reduce food waste. The amount was reduced in 2020.



Picture 1

〔注〕 expiration date 賞味期限
ton トン(単位)

app アプリ

問 1 本文 [1] の内容と合うものを, 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 Convenience stores are told to change expiration dates by the government.

イ Many countries in the world are not interested in reducing food waste.

ウ Some stores are working to solve the food waste problem in Japan.

エ Some stores are asking the government to introduce new rules again and again.

問 2 本文 [1] で, Sota は, 兄が food sharing apps を使って何をしていると述べていますか。日本語で書きなさい。(4 点)

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?

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.

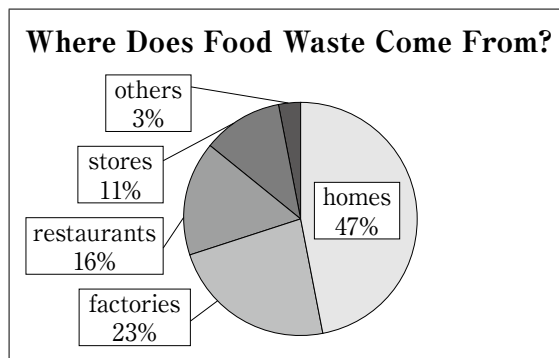
Sota : Sounds nice.

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.



Picture 2

〔注〕 ingredient 食材 factory 工場
upcycle ~ 付加価値を高めて～をリサイクルする

もん 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?

3 〈Sota gives a speech in class.〉

In the last class, we learned about upcycling around the world. However, you may be surprised to hear that Japanese people have been upcycling food out of food waste for a long time. Today, I'm going to talk about upcycled foods in Japan. One example is *okara*.

Okara is the *byproduct of *soybeans after tofu is made. Tofu became popular among *common people in the Edo period. A book [cook / about / was / tofu / written / to / the way] in 1782. *Okara* was also used in cooking as a cheap and useful ingredient. There are traditional Japanese dishes cooked with *okara* and vegetables. Now, *okara* is used in many dishes as a healthy ingredient because it is low in fat. For example, it is used to make cakes and cookies. I like *okara* cakes very much.

In other countries, *okara* was used as animal food in the past. However, some people realized Japanese dishes were good for their health, and they developed a machine which made *okara* into *powder. *Okara* powder was easy to use in their own dishes. Today, it is well known as a healthy and *eco-friendly ingredient.

〔注〕 byproduct 副産物
common 一般の
eco-friendly 環境にやさしい

soybean 大豆
powder 粉

問 4 本文 3 の内容と合うように、次の英語に続く最も適切なものを、ア～エの中から一つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。(3点)

Sota chose *okara* as his speech topic because

ア it is used to make his favorite cakes at home.

イ it is popular among children in the world.

ウ it was cheaper than tofu in the Edo period.

エ it shows a long history of upcycling in Japan.

問 5 []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。(4点)

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 **A** of sandwich *leftovers. I like this snack very much.

Sota : I love it, too.

Emi : I found snacks **A** 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 **B** We'll decide what ingredient is the best for the new project.

〔注〕 bread crust snack パンの^{みみ}耳を^あ揚げた^{かし}菓子 leftover ^{りょうり}料理の^{のこ}残り物
peel ^{やさい}(野菜などの)^{かわ}皮

もん 問 6 空欄 **A** に共通^{きょうつう}してあてはまる適切な英語^{てきせつ} 1 語^{えいご}を書きなさい。(3 点^ご)

もん 問 7 本文 **4** が自然^{しぜん}な流れ^{なが}になるように、空欄 **B** にあてはまるものとして最も^{もっと}適切^{てきせつ}なもの^{もの}を、次のア～エ^{つぎ}の中から一つ^{なか}選^{ひと}び、その記号^{きごう}を書きなさい。(3 点^{てん})

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.

もん 問 8 次^{つぎ}は、後日^{ごじつ}の Emi と Sota の会話^{かいわ}です。自然^{しぜん}な会話^{かいわ}になるように、() に適切^{てきせつ}な 4 語^ご以上^{いじょう}の英語^{えいご}を書きなさい。(4 点^{てん})

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 つぎ こうこう ねんせい か えいぶん よ もん もん こた
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 A. 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. ① 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. ② 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. ③ 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 B 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

Mesopotamia メソポタミア

vehicle 乗り物

engrave ～ ～を彫る

type metal 金属活字

book copy (原本の)写し

IC chip IC チップ

era 時代

by themselves 自力で

ancient 古代の

letterpress printing machine 活版印刷機

press ～ ～を押し付ける

letter 文字

physicist 物理学者

rescue helicopter 救助ヘリコプター

問 1 空欄 A , B 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 ① ～ ③ 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

(以上で問題は終わります。)

【下書き欄】

[illegible]

