

# 英語 1

受験番号	
氏名	

《答えは解答用紙に記入しなさい。》

1 次の左の語の下線部と同じ音を含む語を、あとのア～エから1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- (1) locked (ア played イ laughed ウ studied エ needed)
- (2) mouse (ア tough イ southern ウ house エ country)
- (3) great (ア breakfast イ speak ウ break エ tear)
- (4) danger (ア basketball イ abroad ウ favorite エ ananything)
- (5) character (ア Christmas イ cheap ウ machine エ champion)

2 次のCとDの関係が、AとBの関係と同じになるように、Dに適する語をそれぞれ1語で書きなさい。

- |     | A     | B       | C        | D     |
|-----|-------|---------|----------|-------|
| (1) | apple | apples  | child    | ..... |
| (2) | begin | begun   | drive    | ..... |
| (3) | go    | come    | learn    | ..... |
| (4) | first | January | eleventh | ..... |
| (5) | noon  | lunch   | evening  | ..... |

3 次の各文の( )内に入る語(句)として最も適切なものを、あとのア～エから1つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- (1) I was (ア excite イ exciting ウ excited エ to excite) at the news last night.
- (2) The church with large windows (ア is イ was ウ are エ were) built about 500 years ago.
- (3) The park was filled (ア to イ at ウ for エ with) a lot of children accompanied by their parents.
- (4) Someone called on me (ア while イ during ウ among エ as long as) my absence yesterday.
- (5) (ア These all books イ These of all books ウ All these books エ All these of books) are mine. You can read any.

英語 2

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4 次の会話文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Ryota is using a computer in the school library after school. His classmate Sara comes to the library and begins talking with him.

- Sara : Ryota, are you having some trouble?
- Ryota : Oh, Sara. I'm trying to make a graph on the computer, but it is too difficult for me.
- Sara: What kind of graph do you want to make?
- Ryota : A simple line graph. I've already typed all the values, but I can't get a graph I want.
- Sara : I'm good at making graphs on a computer. I hope I can help you.

About ten minutes later, Sara finishes making a graph. Ryota is very surprised at the speed.

Ryota : I can't believe you've finished making a graph in such a short time. Thank you very much.

Sara :  So, what is this graph about?

Ryota : It compares the amount of money Japanese people spent on three kinds of foods each year from 2002 to 2019.

Sara :

Ryota : Actually, Japanese eating habits have changed a lot for the past twenty years.

These days, Japanese people don't eat as much rice as before.

Sara : I've heard about that. The graph also shows the trend. The amount of money people spent on rice each year decreased by more than ( 2 ) yen from 2002.

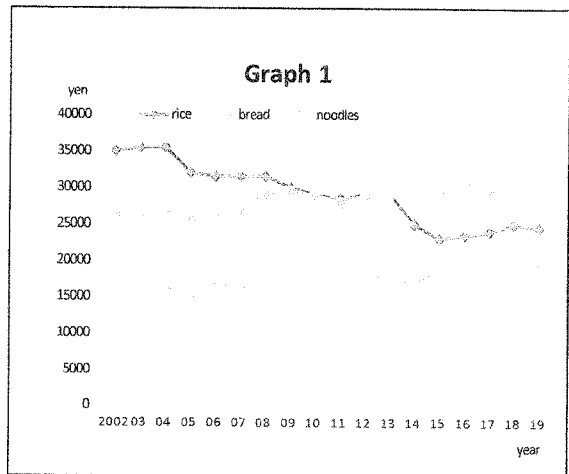
Ryota :  On the other hand, people spend more money on bread than rice these days.

Sara : The graph shows that the amount of money people spent on noodle didn't change greatly from 2002. Do noodles include ramen and pastas, too?

Ryota : Yes, they do. Traditionally, Japanese people love noodles such as soba and udon, but these days many people eat instant ramen more often. As you know, instant ramen is long life food, so people buy it as emergency food supplies, too.

Sara : I also sometimes eat instant ramen, especially when I'm busy. But I have loved hot rice and miso soup since I came to Japan five years ago. My mother loves cooking traditional Japanese food. It may be good for us to choose what to eat from many different kinds of food. Japanese people, however, should understand how good traditional breakfast with rice is.

Ryota : I agree with you. I think if more Japanese people do that, the amount of rice we eat will go up.



## 英語 3

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問1 空欄  ～  にあてはまる最も適切な文を、次のア～オから1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- ア That's right.                      イ You look worried about something.                      ウ My pleasure.  
エ That's interesting.                      オ Here it is.

問2 下線部(1)の具体的な内容を正しく述べているものを、次のア～エから1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- ア パソコンで必要な文字を入力すること。  
イ パソコンの不具合を修正すること。  
ウ パソコンで必要な資料をプリントアウトすること。  
エ パソコンで数値に合わせグラフを作成すること。

問3 ( 2 ) にあてはまる数字を、算用数字で書きなさい。

問4 下線部(3)の具体的な内容を20～25字の日本語で書きなさい。

問5 会話の内容と合うものを、次のア～エから1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- ア When Ryota thought he was poor at using a computer, Sara helped him by showing how to make a graph on a computer..  
イ For recent 20 years from 2002 to 2019, the amount of money for rice Japanese spend has increased year by year.  
ウ The graph Sara made shows the amount of money for noodle hasn't changed so much, while that for bread has increased.  
エ Sara has loved traditional Japanese food, especially hot rice and ramen since she came to Japan five years ago.

## 英語 4

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5 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Some Japanese doctors, like Dr. Hideo Noguchi, have visited foreign countries to help sick people and saved many lives there. Dr. Shizuo Hosoe is also one of them. He was born in a small village in the mountains of Gifu prefecture in 1901. When he was a child, his village had no doctor. When someone was sick, people had to walk over the mountains to find a doctor. <sup>(1)</sup> ( arrived / died / sick / often / before / people / the doctor ). To save people's lives, he hoped to become a doctor.

In 1930, Shizuo graduated from a university in Tokyo. At first, he was going to return to his village to work as a doctor, but his teacher's words changed his mind. His teacher said, "Why don't you go to the largest village without a doctor? It needs your help." "The largest village without a doctor" meant Brazil. At that time, there were more than 80,000 Japanese immigrants living there. Most of them lived in towns or villages without a doctor. <sup>(2)</sup> After thinking carefully, he decided to go there to help people.

After 45 days on a ship, Shizuo arrived at Brazil. He went to a village named Bastos, the southern part of Brazil. About 1,000 people lived there without a doctor, and many Japanese immigrants were ( 3 ) them. The village was in a forest, and it was always hot. There were also many other villages without a doctor near Bastos, and many people were suffering from \*yellow fever or \*dysentery. He quickly started to visit them. He wanted to take care of everyone who was sick, but it was not easy. He didn't know the language spoken in Brazil. He had to learn it to talk with people who were not Japanese. Also, many people were too poor to pay the treatment fee to a doctor, so he didn't ask for any money from them. <sup>(4)</sup> By using these ways, he was able to take care of more sick people around Bastos. He was always considerate of all people living there, so he was loved by them.

One day, Shizuo caught yellow fever. People in the village worried about him because many people died from yellow fever at that time. They gave vegetables and fruits and hoped he would get well soon. He had to stay in bed for three months, but thanks to their help, he could overcome his sickness.

After that, Shizuo continued to help sick people in Brazil, but after a few years, he had a big problem.

( 5 )

When he was forty years old, Shizuo opened a hospital. Other doctors worked there with him, and his daughter also became a doctor in Brazil and joined them. Even after he opened the hospital, he continued to visit the sick people who lived in the mountains for more than six months each year. He traveled around Brazil for more than forty years and took care of more than 100,000 people. He died there in 1975.

Shizuo didn't work as a doctor in his village in Japan, but he helped a lot of sick people in Brazil. In a school in his village in Japan, <sup>(6)</sup> there is \*calligraphy written by him. It is a message from him to young Japanese. He wrote only one word, which was "Ambition."

[注] yellow fever:黄熱病    dysentery:赤痢    calligraphy:書

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問1 下線部(1)の( )の中の語句を、「医者が着く前にしばしば病気の人は死んでしまった」という意味になるように並べ替えなさい。

問2 下線部(2)の After thinking carefully, he decided to go there to help people. の think した内容と there が指す内容を具体的に示して、60字前後の日本語に直しなさい。

問3 文中の( 3 )に入る最も適切な語を、次のア～エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア during            イ between            ウ among            エ while

問4 下線部(4)が表している内容を、40字以上50字以内の日本語で答えなさい。

問5 空欄 (5) の中には次の4つの英文が入る。意味が通じるように次のア～エを並べかえて、その記号を書きなさい。

ア The new laws said that doctors had to graduate from a university in Brazil to work here.

イ After graduating, he was happy to start helping sick people as a doctor.

ウ The problem was that the laws about doctors were changing in Brazil.

エ He wanted to keep working as a doctor, so he went to a university there for six years.

問6 下線部(6)を具体的に表す言葉を、文中から単語を1語そのまま抜き出し答えなさい。

問7 本文の内容と合うものを、次のア～オの中から2つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

ア Shizuo wanted to go to Brazil to help sick people there when he was a medical student in Tokyo.

イ In 1930, most Japanese immigrants in Brazil lived in towns or villages near forests with doctors.

ウ Shizuo went to Bastos and began to see people suffering from yellow fever or dysentery.

エ Shizuo's daughter became a doctor in Japan and joined in a group of the doctors working at her father's hospital.

オ After leaving Japan, Shizuo didn't return to his native country again and finished his life as a doctor in Brazil.