

【知識に関する問題】

第4問 次の各組の語の下線部の発音が同じなら○を、違うなら×を書きなさい。(1点×4)

Put ○ if the pronunciations match, and X if they do not.

- (1) { see (2) { purpose (3) { visited (4) { break
 { she { park { cooked { great

第5問 次の語を読むとき、最も強く発音する部分が2番目になる単語を4つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。(1点×4)

Choose the four words whose stress falls on the second syllable.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| ア | pass-port (passport) | イ | ca-reer (career) | ウ | ho-li-day (holiday) |
| | ① ② | | ① ② | | ① ② ③ |
| エ | Lon-don (London) | オ | re-mem-ber (remember) | カ | mi-nute (minute) |
| | ① ② | | ① ② ③ | | ① ② |
| キ | to-ge-ther (together) | ク | di-ffe-rent (different) | ケ | sight-seeing (sightseeing) |
| | ① ② ③ | | ① ② ③ | | ① ② |
| コ | any-thing (anything) | サ | ex-ci-ting (exciting) | シ | li-bra-ry (library) |
| | ① ② | | ① ② ③ | | ① ② ③ |

第6問 () の語を適する形に書きかえなさい。(1点×5)

Change the word in () into the appropriate form.

- (1) I am going to (am) thirteen next month.
 (2) We are (have) lunch now.
 (3) It (rain) hard yesterday.
 (4) (be) your brothers sick yesterday?
 (5) Mai (buy) some books last Sunday.

第7問 正しい対話文になるように、() に適切な疑問詞を1語書きなさい。(1点×4)

Fill in the blanks below with appropriate words. Put only one word for each blank.

- (1) () do you study? → I usually study after dinner.
 (2) () is your bag? → This one is mine.
 (3) () do you come to school every day? → I walk to school.
 (4) () bike is this? → It's my sister's.

第8問 次の文を () 内の指示に従って答えなさい。(2点×4)

Rewrite the sentences or answer the questions as required.

- (1) Tom swims in the sea every week. (下線部を then に変えて「～していました」という過去進行形の文に)

Change the underlined word into 'then' (past progressive).

- (2) You spent a lot of time to study math. (疑問文に) Change the statement into a question.

- (3) Are you going to visit Canada? (質問に対して、「いいえ、ちがいます」と答える文に)

Answer the question with "No".

- (4) They were watching TV after school. (下線部が答えとなる疑問文に)

Make a question so that the underlined word will be the answer.

第9問 日本語に合うように（ ）内の単語を並べかえ全文を書きなさい。ただし、不要なものが1つあります。

文頭にくる単語もすべて小文字で書いてあります。(2点×3)

Rearrange the words below. Each item has one unnecessary word. All words are written in small letters.

- (1) あなたは私に何を言うつもりですか。
(you, me, what, told, tell, are, going, to)?
- (2) 父は私におもしろい本をくれました。
(gave, an, my father, book, me, interesting, for).
- (3) ミホは、するべきたくさん宿題があるのです。
(has, homework, study, a lot of, do, Miho, to).

【表現に関する問題】

第10問 下から適する語を1つずつ選んで（ ）に記号を書きなさい。文頭にくる単語もすべて小文字で書いてあります。(1点×5)

Choose the correct answer below. All words are written in small letters.

- (1) I got a present () my grandfather.
- (2) () me, Mr. David. I have a question.
- (3) May I () you a favor?
- (4) The hospital is over there. -----Oh, I ().
- (5) Could you play tennis with me? -----(), no problem.
- 【(ア)no, (イ)sure, (ウ)ask, (エ)from, (オ)excuse, (カ)see】

第11問 2つの文の内容がほぼ同じになるように空欄に入る単語を書きなさい。(1点×7)

Fill in the blanks below so that the 2 sentences have the same meaning.

- (1) { I sent my friend a present.
 { I sent a present () my friend.
- (2) { My grandfather bought me an interesting book.
 { My grandfather bought an interesting book ()().
- (3) { I am free this afternoon.
 { I have ()() do this afternoon.
- (4) { We had a good time at the party.
 { We ()() at the party.

第12問 次のように聞かれた場合、あなたならどう答えますか。()の単語を使って英文を書きなさい。
ただし、3語以上の英文で答えなさい。(2点×2)

Answer the questions below in full sentences (have subjects and verbs), using the given words.
Write the sentences using 3 or more words.

- (1) What is your dream for the future? (be)
(2) What do you like to do on weekends? (to)

第13問 日本語の内容に合うように、()内に適する語を書きなさい。()1つにつき1単語です。

Fill in the blanks below with appropriate words. Put only one word for each blank. (完全解答2点×3)

- (1) 数学も理科も私の好きな教科です。

() math () science are my favorite subjects.

- (2) エミは疲れているように見えます。

Emi () ().

- (3) 日本へ帰って行く友達に「連絡を取り合おう」と伝えたい時。

Let's () in ().

第14問 次の対話文の()に適するものを下から選び、記号で答えなさい。(1点×4)

Choose the most appropriate phrases below.

Officer: Show me your passport, please.

Kota: Sure. (1)

Officer: (2)

Kota: Sightseeing.

Officer: (3)

Kota: (4)

Officer: Where are you going to stay?

Kota: At my sister's house in London.

Officer: I see. Enjoy your stay.

Kota: Thank you.



- ア) For one week. イ) Where are you going? ウ) Here you are.
エ) How long are you going to stay? オ) How long did you stay there?
カ) What's the purpose your visit? キ) During a holiday.

第15問

あなたは伊藤 光太（コウタ）です。ある日、クラスメートの安藤 咲（サキ）から下のようなメールが届きました。光太の予定表を参考に、返信を下さい。ただし、以下の条件にそって返信文を書きなさい。

【条件】

- 不定詞（to + 動詞の原形）を最低2回は使うこと(2点)
- be going to ~を最低2回は使うこと(2点)
- 過去形を最低1回は使うこと(1点)

【内容】

- 少なくとも70単語は使用すること(1点)
- メールの質問にすべて答えること(3点)
- 咲のお別れ会に参加すること(1点)



いとうこうた
伊藤光太
(Ito Kota)



あんどうさき
安藤咲
(Ando Saki)

You are Ito Kota. You received an email from Ando Saki, your classmate.

You must read the instruction and write a reply to her with reference to the schedule below.

【Language】

- Use infinitives at least twice(2 points)
- Use 'be going to' at least twice(2 points)
- Use the past tense at least once(1 point)

【Content】

- Must be at least 70 words (1 point)
- Answer all questions (3 points)
- Accept Saki's invitation to the farewell party (1 point)

SJSS Mail

Hi, Kota.

I *heard that you went to England last week. Where did you go and what did you do?

Did you have fun?

Alex Green is going back to Canada. Our class wants to have a *farewell party for him.

Do you have any plans next Saturday afternoon?

Saki

*注) heard; hearの過去形 farewell party; お別れ会

Trip to England – Kota's Trip Schedule

Day 1	11:20 leave Narita 15:00 arrive at London	Day 4	10:00 visit the British Museum 14:00 visit the London Zoo
Day 2	10:00 see Big Ben 10:30 ride the London Eye 12:00 have fish and chips for lunch 15:00 watch a soccer game	Day 5	10:00 do some shopping
Day 3	09:00 take a train to Oxford 10:15 do some sightseeing in the city 14:50 go back to London	Day 6	12:40 leave London

【理解に関する問題】

第16問 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。Read the following letter and answer the questions.

April 2, 2019

Dear Ken,

Hello, Ken! I came to Canada with my family two weeks ago. It is cool here. Now we live in a very beautiful city. I like it very much.

I am going to tell you about my school life. I go to school by bus from Monday to Friday. We have no school on Saturdays. I am taking five subjects at school. I study English, math, science, music and history. Math is fun and easy for me.

Classes are interesting, but the teachers give us a lot of homework. So I study hard every day. We have many clubs in our school. I am a member of the soccer club.

Last Saturday, my mother and I went to a shop to buy some eggs. My mother can't speak English, but I can speak a little English. So I helped her. I *said to the *clerk in English. "I want some eggs." Then he *said something, but I *couldn't *understand him. I *thought my English was bad. Then he *sold me some eggs and said in English, "I understood your English, but I spoke French." Here in this city, they speak English and French. I'm going to learn French, too. Good-bye for now.

Your friend, TAKUYA

*注) said;言いました couldn't;できなかった understand; 理解する thought; 思いました clerk;店員 sold;売りました

(1) 本文の内容に合っていれば○を、違っていれば×を書きなさい。(1点×4)

Put ○ if the sentence below is true, and × if it is false.

- ① Takuya goes to school from Monday to Saturday in Canada.
- ② Takuya has a lot of homework so he studies hard every day.
- ③ To study math is difficult for Takuya.
- ④ Takuya spoke to the clerk in English, but the clerk couldn't understand his English.

(2) 次の質問に3語以上の単語で答えなさい。ただし、ピリオドやコンマ、クエスチョンマークなどの記号は単語数に含まないものとする。(2点×4)

Answer the following questions in English with a sentence using 3 or more than 3 words.
Periods, commas and question marks are NOT counted as words.

- ① When did Takuya arrive in Canada with his family?
- ② How does Takuya go to school?
- ③ Why couldn't Takuya understand the clerk in the shop at first?
- ④ Is he going to study French and English?

Today many people like to eat chocolate, but the word "chocolate" originally meant "bitter water". Long ago, people didn't (①) chocolate. They drank it.

People make chocolate from cacao beans. Ancient Mexican people believed that Gods gave cacao beans to them, and they drank chocolate. About 500 years ago, Spanish people brought cacao beans with them back to their country. They drank chocolate with hot water in a cup like Mexican people, but they had a problem. It was very bitter. So they put some sugar in the chocolate and the taste became good. ②This was a big change.

In the 19th century, another big change came. People learned to make chocolate bars. People started to (①) chocolate. Now chocolate bars are very popular and people can enjoy chocolate without cup and hot water. And also, people can keep it for a long time. Today people eat chocolate.

*注) bitter; にがい drank; 飲んだ Ancient Mexican; 古代メキシコ人 god; 神 cacao bean; カカオ豆 Spanish; スペイン人 brought; 持ってきた problem; 問題 became; へになった century; 世紀 bar; 棒

- (1) (①) と (①) には同じ単語が入ります。文中から選んで書きなさい。(2点)

Write the correct word which is the same in (①) and (①) choosing from the content.

- (2) ②This はどのようなことですか。日本語で説明しなさい。(2点)

What is the meaning of ②This? Explain it in Japanese.

- (3) 棒状に固めたチョコレートのいいところは何ですか。本文からわかることを2つ日本語で書きなさい。(2点×2)

What are the two good points of making chocolate bars? Write them in Japanese.

- (4) 本文に題をつけるとしたら、最も適切なものをア～エから1つ選び、答えなさい。(2点)

Which one is the most appropriate theme of this story? Choose one from ア～エ.

- ア Chocolate, the Bitter Water
- イ The Country of Chocolate
- ウ The History of Chocolate
- エ Popular Chocolate Bars