

1. 各文の () から適語を選びなさい。

- ① Ken finished (**A** clean **I** cleaned **U** cleaning **I** to clean) his room.
- ② (**A** What **I** Who **U** Which **I** How) do you come to school? ----- I walk to school.
- ③ I know the man (**A** what **I** who **U** which **I** how) made this cake.
- ④ The cat (**A** eat **I** ate **U** eating **I** to eat) a fish is mine.
- ⑤ This is the picture (**A** take **I** took **U** taken **I** taking **A** to take) by Takeshi.
- ⑥ This machine (**A** use **I** uses **U** is using **I** to use **A** will be used) by many people in the future.

2. 各文の () 内の語を並べかえなさい。

- ① I don't (**A** old **I** Ms. Tatebe **U** know **I** is **A** how).
- ② My father (**A** bought **I** watch **U** made **I** a **A** me) in America.
- ③ Can (**A** see **I** you **U** train **I** which **A** the) is leaving the station?

3. 各文の () 内の適を適当な形にかえなさい。

- ① Ann has (be) sick since last Saturday.
- ② The story (write) by him wasn't interesting.
- ③ Look at the three (woman) who are running over there.
- ④ He can sing the (well) in his class.
- ⑤ This pen is mine. (That) pens are yours.
- ⑥ The boy (watch) TV in that room is my brother.
- ⑦ Yesterday I found that the chain on my bike was (break).

4. 各組の上下の文の内容が同じになるように、() に適語を入れなさい。

- ① Is this your CD?
Is this CD ()?
- ② Nancy is a girl with blue eyes.
Nancy is a girl () () blue eyes.
- ③ We were happy when we heard the news.
The news () () happy.
- ④ Where did he take this picture? I want to know that.
I want to know () () () this picture..
- ⑤ This shirt is so small that I can't wear it.
This shirt is () small for me () wear.

5. 各対話の□にあてはまるものをあとのア～エから選びなさい。

① **A:** How long does it take to get to Sapporo?

B: □

A By bus. **B** By train. **C** Three times. **D** Three hours.

② **A:** Excuse me, could you tell me where the JR station is?

B: □

A Yes, I can tell what it is. **B** Yes, there is.
C Yes, it's over there. **D** Yes, you are right.

③ **A:** Hello. This is Ken. May I speak to Yoshio?

B: He is not at home now. May I take a message?

A: No, thank you. □

A What do you think? **B** I'll call back later.
C Please wait. **D** I don't want to talk to him.

④ **A:** Would you like to go to a movie with me?

B: Great. □

A: How about going next Sunday?

A What movie shall we watch? **B** Who will go with us?
C Where can we watch the movie? **D** When shall we go?

6. 対話文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Moe: Look, Tom. These are Japanese traditional toys. ①They are still enjoyed by both children and adults in Japan.

Tom: Great! What's that with a ball?

Moe: ②It's a toy called a kendama. It originally comes from China.

Tom: Oh, does ③it? How do you enjoy it?

Moe: I'll show you the way to play with it. You catch the ball in one of the cups, or the pin, like this.

Tom: Wow! I think it is difficult to play with it.

Moe: Of course ④it is at first. But ⑤you can play better soon if you practice it. Try it!



①、③は何をさしているか。具体的に日本語で答えよ。

②、⑤を日本語にせよ。

④のあとに省略されている語句を5語で答えよ。

7. 次の文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

“I want to help sick people around the world with *iPS cells,” says *Dr. Yamanaka. He is working hard to *fulfill his *ambition. From him, we learn that we can fulfill our ambitions if we have *vision and work hard.

Many Japanese doctors have visited foreign countries to help sick people and saved many lives there. This is the story about one of ①them.

Hosoe Shizuo was born in a small village in the mountains of Gifu 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. Sick people often died before the doctor arrived. To save people’s lives, he hoped to become a doctor.

In 1930, Shizuo *graduated from a university in Tokyo. 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 there, and many of them lived in towns or villages without a doctor. After thinking carefully, he decided to go there.



After 45 days on a ship, Shizuo arrived at Brazil. He went to a village named Bastos. About 1,000 people lived there without a doctor, and many Japanese immigrants were among them. The village was in a forest, and it was always very 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. ②He wanted to take care of everyone who was sick, but it was not easy. ③He didn’t know the language spoken in Brazil. He learned it to talk with the people who were not Japanese. Also, many people were poor and didn’t have the money for a doctor. He didn’t *ask for any money

from them. In ④these ways, he *was able to take care of more sick people around Bastos. He was always *considerate of all the 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. ⑤They gave him fruits and vegetables and hoped he would get well soon. He had to stay in bed for three months, but thanks to their help, he got well.

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

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

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

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

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

When he was forty years old, Shizuo opened a hospital. Other doctors worked there with him, and his daughter also became a doctor 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 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, there is *calligraphy written by him. It is a message from him to young Japanese. He wrote only one word, and the word was "Ambition."

※iPS cell=iPS 細胞 ※Dr. Yamanaka=山中博士（ノーベル賞受賞者）※fulfill=実現する
※ambition=大志 ※vision=見通し ※graduate=卒業する ※return=戻る ※mind=心
※Brazil=ブラジル ※immigrant=移民 ※yellow fever=黄熱病 ※dysentery=赤痢
※ask for=要求する ※be able to=～できる ※considerate=思いやりがある
※law=法律 ※calligraphy=書

①がさしているものを次から **1** つ選べ。

A Japanese doctors who have helped sick people in foreign countries

I sick people who have worked hard to fulfill their ambitions

U foreign countries which was visited by Dr. Yamanaka

I people's lives that were saved by Japanese doctors

②、③を日本語にせよ。

④の内容として Shizuo が行ったことを **日本語で 2** つ書け。

⑤の理由として適切なものを次から **1** つ選べ。

A They knew Shizuo would leave Brazil soon.

I They knew Shizuo would give the food to sick people.

U They wanted Shizuo to eat the food and get well soon,

I They wanted people in Japan eat the food.

⑥本文中 内の A～E を、意味が通るように並べかえよ。

①内容とあっているものを次から2つ選べ。

- A** Dr. Yamanaka is the first Japanese doctor to save many lives in foreign countries.
I Shizuo wanted to go to Brazil to help sick people there when he was a child.
ウ In 1930, most Japanese immigrants in Brasil lived in towns or villages with doctors.
エ Shizuo went to Bastos and began to visit people suffering from yellow fever or dysentery.
オ Shizuo's daughter became a doctor and joined the doctors working at his hospital.
カ After returning from Brazil, Shizuo got a job as a doctor in his village in Japan.

8. ①～③の英文と資料について、それぞれの質問の答えとして最も適当なものをあとのア～エから選びなさい。

① Kate got to Asahi Station at nine. She got on the bus for Ueda Station. She got to Ueda Station before noon. She met Akiko there at twelve thirty.

< Question > Which bus did Kate take?

- A** Bus No.1. **I** Bus No.2.
ウ Bus No.3. **エ** Bus No.4.

	朝日駅	上田駅
	出発時刻	到着時刻
Bus No. 1	6 : 10	7 : 50
Bus No. 2	8 : 00	9 : 40
Bus No. 3	10 : 10	11 : 50
Bus No. 4	12 : 00	13 : 40

② One day Ken had 5,000 yen and went shopping at ABC Store. After shopping, he had 1,000 yen.

< Question > What did Ken buy at ABC Store?

- A** One towel. **I** One cap.
ウ One sweater and one towel.
エ One towel and one T-shirt.



SALE!
ONLY TODAY









Towel	¥2,000 → ¥1,000
Cap	¥2,500 → ¥2,000
T-shirt	¥4,000 → ¥3,000
Sweater	¥6,000 → ¥4,000

③ The weather in Mita City will be like this. Today it will begin to rain in the morning. The rain will continue for two days. Today's *temperature will be nine *degrees. But tomorrow it will get warmer.

< Question > Which is Mita City?

- A** City A. **I** City B. **ウ** City C. **エ** City D.

*temperature=気温 *degree=℃

	Today		Tomorrow	
	Weather	Temperature	Weather	Temperature
City A		9℃		9℃
City B		9℃		11℃
City C		9℃		13℃
City D		9℃		13℃

9. 次の対話文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Kenji: Hi, Mary sensei.

Mary: Hello, Kenji and Yuri. Where are you going?

Yuri: We are going shopping for our school *camping trip.

Mary: That's great! ①

Kenji: In the *forest near the lake in our town. It's my first visit to the forest and the lake.

Mary: I hear the water in the lake is very beautiful.

Yuri: Yes. I have been there once before with my family. The water was so blue and very beautiful.

Mary: You are very lucky because you live in a country with a lot of *fresh water.

Kenji: I have never thought about ②that.

Mary: I am from Alice Springs in Australia. It is very hot and *dry there. The only big river is usually dry. ③Do you know where we usually get our water from?

Yuri: Maybe from under the ground?

Mary: That's right. But now our *underground water is *disappearing. So we must be careful about water. For example, we should not take long *showers, we should *water plants after eight at night, and when it rains, we should put *cans out to get water.

Kenji: Cans to get rain! ④ I can't believe it.

Mary: About 40% of all the people in the world can not get enough water.

Kenji: Really? So, from today I will be careful when I use water.

※camping trip=キャンプ ※forest=森林 ※fresh water=真水 ※dry=乾燥した

※underground water=地下水 ※disappear=消える ※shower=シャワー

※water plants=植物に水をやる ※can=缶

①にあてはまる文を選べ。

A How will you go camping?

I When did you go camping?

U What are you going to do?

I Where will you go camping?

②が表している内容を、**具体的に日本語で**書け。

③を日本語にせよ。

④にあてはまる文を選べ。

A I usually use cans to get rain.

I That's new to me.

U They can get enough water.

I I want to take a long shower.

⑤ 次の問いの答えを完成させよ。

A Has Kenji been to the lake before? (), () ().

I Where do people in Alice Springs usually get water from?

..... They get it from () () ().

⑥ 内容に合うものを次から**2つ**選べ。

A Yuri and Kenji will go camping with Mary sensei.

I Yuri has never been to the lake with her family.

U People in Alice Springs don't get water from the big river there.

I Using water very carefully is important for people in Alice Springs.

A In Alice Springs people must water plants at lunch time.

⑦ 次の問いに英語で答えよ。与えられた語に続けること。

Why do people in Alice Springs have to be careful about water now?

.... Because _____.