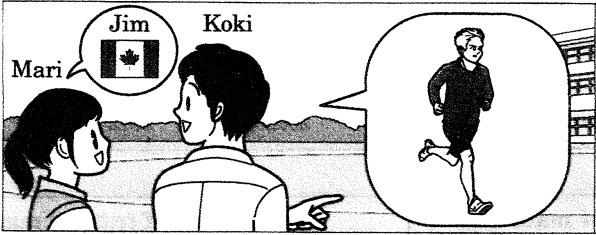



問5 次のA～Cのひとつづきの絵と英文は、コウキ(Koki)のある日のできごとを順番に表しています。

Aの場面を表す〈最初の英文〉に続けて、Bの場面にふさわしい内容となるように、の中に適する英語を書きなさい。ただし、あとの〈条件〉にしたがうこと。

A	 <p>Koki</p> <p>a boy</p>	<p>〈最初の英文〉</p> <p>One day, Koki saw a foreign boy on the *playground. The boy was running very fast, so Koki was really surprised.</p>
B	 <p>Mari</p> <p>Jim</p> <p>Koki</p>	<p>Koki asked his classmate Mari, "Do you <input type="text"/> over there?"</p> <p>Mari answered, "Yes. He is Jim. He came to Japan from Canada last week."</p>
C	 <p>Koki</p> <p>Jim</p>	<p>When Jim finished running, Koki spoke to him. "Nice to meet you. I'm Koki. You are a fast *runner! Can you join our *track and field team?" Jim smiled and answered, "Sure!"</p>

〈条件〉

- ① who, running と boy を必ず用いること。
 - ② ①に示した語を含んで、内を6語以上で書くこと。
 - ③ Do you で始め、over there? につながる1文となるように書くこと。
- ※ 短縮形(I'm や don't など)は1語と数え、符号(, など)は語数に含めません。

問6 次の英文は、高校生のモモ(Momo)が英語の授業で行った畳(*tatami*)についての発表の原稿です。
英文を読んで、あとの(ア)～(ウ)の問いに答えなさい。

Hi, everyone. I am Momo. You know *tatami*, right? Does your house have *tatami* rooms? Last Sunday, I went to a cafe with my mother. It is called a “*kominka* cafe.” “*Kominka*” means an old Japanese house. It was a new cafe, but it was in an old house. The cafe had a *tatami* room, and we had a good time there. When we were eating lunch, I saw a foreign man. I was surprised because he was taking pictures of *tatami*. I said to him, “Excuse me, but why are you taking pictures of *tatami*?” He said, “Is this *mat called *tatami*? I like Japanese culture. Also, I like taking pictures of old Japanese houses, so I decided to come to this cafe. However, I’ve never touched or *even seen *tatami* before! I am interested in *tatami*.” Then the man introduced himself. His name was Mike, and he was from Australia. Mike also said, “*Tatami* gives me a *fresh feeling. My house has a *wooden floor, but *tatami* is really different from it. *Tatami* is soft. *Tatami* *smells unique and good. I love *tatami*.” When I heard his words, I was glad as a Japanese person. I wanted to know more about *tatami*.

After I came home, I looked for information about *tatami* on the Internet. *Tatami* was created in Japan. Japanese people have been using *tatami* for more than one thousand years, and (①). At first, only people of high *position used *tatami* rooms. They usually used a *tatami* room as a bedroom. When the *tea ceremony was developed in *the 1500s, people made Japanese tea in a *tatami* room. Then, common people started to put *tatami* in many rooms of their houses. Several hundred years later, *tatami* was seen all around Japan.

Look at this graph. It shows the number of *tatami* mats which were made in our city. About 15,000 *tatami* mats were made in 2002, but the number *decreased very quickly in the next five years. After 1990, a room with a wooden floor became popular in Japan. Many people in Japan got interested in *Western-style houses and rooms. They wanted to live in houses which had rooms with wooden floors. So, (②). After that, the number of *tatami* mats has been decreasing. However, we can find the number hasn’t changed rapidly since 2007. Why is that? I’ll tell you the reasons.

*mat : マット, 畳1枚 even ~ : ~さえ fresh : 新鮮な

wooden floor : フローリングの床, 木でできた床 smells ~ : ~のにおいがする position : 身分

tea ceremony : 茶道 the 1500s : 1500年代 decreased : 減少した Western-style : 洋式の

Today we understand the good points of *tatami* again. Thanks to *tatami*, a room is cool in summer and warm in winter. It *suits the climate in Japan. Also, (③). For example, we use a *tatami* room as a room for taking care of babies or a room for older people. *Tatami* isn't hard, so it's good for them. Some people use *tatami* rooms to relax. My grandfather uses a *tatami* room to read books. He says he can relax when he reads books in the *tatami* room. Not only Japanese people but also foreign people have started to get interested in *tatami*. Many foreign people think *tatami* is wonderful. Some of them say that a *tatami* room is *comfortable. Others say that they can feel traditional Japanese *life when they are in a *tatami* room. Now Japanese culture is very popular in the world, and *tatami* will be more popular.

I think *tatami* is one of the greatest things in Japan. I hope that both Japanese people and foreign people will understand the good points of *tatami*. Then more people will enjoy it in various ways.

(ア) 本文中の(①)～(③)の中に、次のA～Cを意味が通るように入れるとき、その組み合わせとして最も適するものを、あとの1～6の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

A. *tatami* is connected to Japanese history and culture

B. we can use *tatami* rooms in different ways

C. the number of *tatami* rooms has been getting smaller

1. ①—A ②—B ③—C

2. ①—A ②—C ③—B

3. ①—B ②—A ③—C

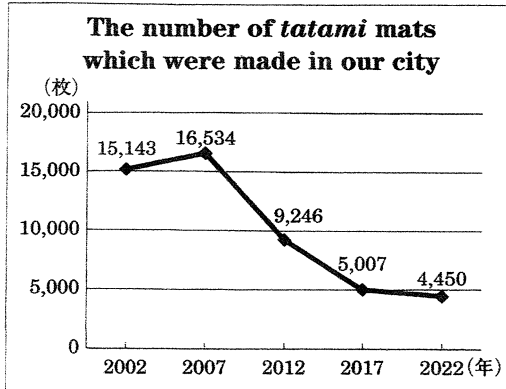
4. ①—B ②—C ③—A

5. ①—C ②—A ③—B

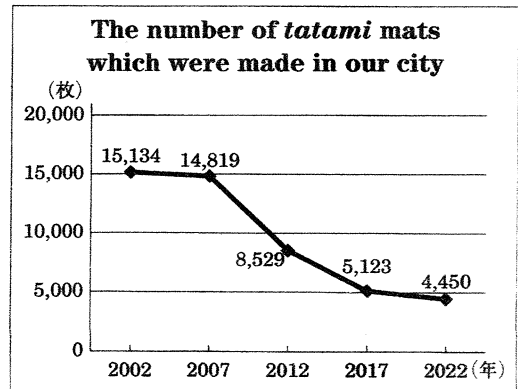
6. ①—C ②—B ③—A

(イ) 本文中の——線部が表す内容として最も適するものを、次の1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

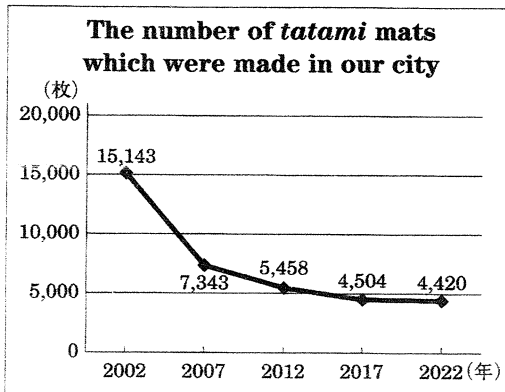
1.



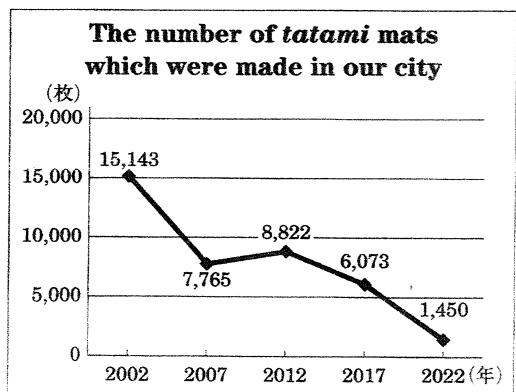
2.



3.



4.



(ウ) 次のa～fの中から、本文の内容に合うものを二つ選んだときの組み合わせとして最も適するものを、あとの1～8の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- Mike went to the *kominka* cafe to see and touch *tatami* after he learned about *tatami*.
- Momo was glad to hear *tatami* was almost the same as a wooden floor in Mike's house.
- After the 1500s, not only people of high position but also common people started using *tatami* rooms.
- Tatami* suits the Japanese climate, and it always makes a room warmer in any season.
- The *tatami* room gives Momo's grandfather a comfortable feeling when he reads books there.
- Momo thinks the good points of *tatami* are known by only Japanese people.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. a と c | 2. a と d | 3. b と e | 4. b と f |
| 5. c と d | 6. c と e | 7. d と e | 8. d と f |

問8 次の英文を読んで、あとの(ア)～(ウ)の問いに答えなさい。

Maki and Sam are high school students. One day in October, Sam is looking at something on the Internet in his classroom. Then, Maki and Mr. Suzuki, his Japanese teacher, talk to him.

Maki : Hi, Sam.

Mr. Suzuki : What are you doing ?

Sam : Hello, Mr. Suzuki and Maki. I'm looking at a website about *pictograms. I'm a member of the volunteer club. Twenty students from Australia will come to our school next week, and our club members will *show them around our school. I will make *signboards for them with pictograms.

Mr. Suzuki : Oh, that's nice.

Maki : What's a "pictogram" ?

Sam : A pictogram is a picture which shows an *instruction or information about a place. We can see some pictograms in Japan.

Maki : Oh, I've seen some of them.

Sam : Actually, I had some *trouble when I traveled in Kyoto last week. That trouble gave me a hint about signboards.

Mr. Suzuki : Oh, what happened ?

Sam : I went to a temple with my brother. When we entered a building, a man came to us and said, "Take off your shoes, please." We were surprised, and then learned we had to take off our shoes before entering the building.

Mr. Suzuki : Oh, weren't there any signboards ?

Sam : I saw one, but it was written only in Japanese. We didn't understand the Japanese.

Maki : I see. *These days, a lot of foreign people are visiting Japan. Sometimes I find signboards which are also written in English, but there are many foreign people who don't understand English, either. They need pictograms at every *tourist spot. I think pictograms can show the rules in Japan.

Mr. Suzuki : That's right. Pictograms are useful because we can understand them without any words.

Sam : Here is the pictogram I *drew.

*pictograms : ピクトグラム show them around ~ : 彼らに～をあちこち案内する signboards : 看板
instruction : 指示 trouble : 困難, 面倒 Take off ~ : ~を脱ぐ These days : 最近
tourist spot : 観光地 drew : 描いた

- Mr. Suzuki :** It means “Take off your shoes,” right ? I can *guess the meaning easily because I know Japanese people do it when they go into houses.
- Sam :** That’s true. If people know Japanese customs, .
- Mr. Suzuki :** It is interesting for us to learn about pictograms. Do you know the history of pictograms ?
- Maki :** I don’t know. Please tell me.
- Mr. Suzuki :** In Japan, pictograms *started to be used *widely at the 1964 Tokyo Summer Olympics. When *the Olympic Games *are held, a lot of people come to the country from abroad. And they speak different languages, right ?
- Maki :** Yes. I think it is difficult to communicate with them.
- Mr. Suzuki :** Well, *in those days, it was hard for Japanese people to talk with people from foreign countries. So Japanese people needed a way to communicate with them. Then, Katsumi Masaru and some *designers started to make pictograms for the 1964 Olympics. They had to make easy and useful pictograms which everyone could understand, so they worked hard. They made 39 pictograms of *facilities, such as a *toilet and a post office, and 20 pictograms of the *Olympic events, such as swimming and judo.
- Sam :** I see. At the *opening ceremony of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games, I saw a show of the pictograms and the history of them. There were 50 pictograms of Olympic events at the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games. And the *performers introduced the pictograms with their bodies. That was a great show.
- Mr. Suzuki :** It was really nice. We can see pictograms around Japan, and many Japanese people can understand them easily. But foreign people had some trouble because it was difficult for them to understand some pictograms. So, some pictograms were changed before the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and *Paralympic Games. By the way, Sam, did you find any interesting pictograms ?
- Sam :** Yes. Look at the *material. There are two *pairs of pictograms in it. The left pictogram is the old one and the right pictogram is the new one. The two pictograms in each pair mean the same thing. Both Japanese people and foreign people were asked, “Which pictogram can you understand more easily ?”

*guess ～：～を推測する started to be used：使われ始めた widely：広く

the Olympic Games：オリンピック競技大会 are held：行われる in those days：当時

designers：デザイナー facilities：施設 toilet：トイレ Olympic events：オリンピック種目

opening ceremony：開会式 performers：演技者 Paralympic Games：パラリンピック競技大会

material：資料 pairs：ペア、対

- Maki :** That's interesting. In this pictogram, a person is *picking up a bag. So, it means a *baggage claim area.
- Sam :** More than 70% of Japanese people and foreign people chose this pictogram.
- Maki :** In this pictogram, three people are taking a bath.
- Sam :** It is the new pictogram of a hot spring. About 70% of foreign people chose this pictogram. On the other hand, about 60% of Japanese people chose the other one.
- Mr. Suzuki :** These days, many people from other countries visit Japan. Some foreign people think that this pictogram shows hot food or hot drink. So, a new pictogram was made.
- Maki :** Last week, when I went to a hot spring with my family, I found the old one.
- Mr. Suzuki :** In Japan, people have been using this pictogram for a long time. Some Japanese like the old one, so both pictograms are used now.
- Sam :** For foreign people, the new pictogram is better because they can understand it easily.
- Maki :** Sam, I'm interested in pictograms. I want to make some new pictograms that will help students from Australia. Can I help you ?
- Sam :** Of course ! Let's do it together.

- (ア) 本文中の——線①と——線②が表す内容を、①はア群、②はイ群の中からそれぞれ選んだときの組み合わせとして最も適するものを、あとの1～9の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

ア群

イ群

Which pictogram can you understand more easily?

Choose one from each pair.

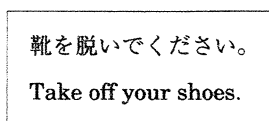
A.



X.

Japanese people	78.3%	21.7%	62.9%	37.1%
Foreign people	72.2%	27.8%	29.6%	70.4%

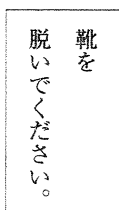
B.



Y.

Japanese people	21.7%	78.3%	62.9%	37.1%
Foreign people	27.8%	72.2%	29.0%	71.0%

C.



Z.

Japanese people	21.7%	78.3%	62.9%	37.1%
Foreign people	27.8%	72.2%	71.0%	29.0%

(経済産業省資料をもとに作成)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ① : A ② : X | 2. ① : A ② : Y | 3. ① : A ② : Z |
| 4. ① : B ② : X | 5. ① : B ② : Y | 6. ① : B ② : Z |
| 7. ① : C ② : X | 8. ① : C ② : Y | 9. ① : C ② : Z |

(イ) 本文中の の中に入れるのに最も適するものを、次の 1～4 の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

1. they should not make new pictograms
2. people from foreign countries don't have to take off their shoes
3. it may be easier for them to understand they have to take off their shoes
4. it is difficult for people from foreign countries to take off their shoes

(ウ) 次の a～f の中から、本文の内容に合うものを二つ選んだときの組み合わせとして最も適するものを、あとの 1～8 の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- a. Sam and his brother took off their shoes when they entered the temple in Kyoto, because they understood the Japanese signboard.
- b. Katsumi Masaru and some designers worked hard to make pictograms everyone could understand after the 1964 Olympics.
- c. Some pictograms were changed before the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games because it was difficult for foreign people to understand them.
- d. In all the old Japanese pictograms, there are people who are doing something.
- e. There is only one pictogram for a hot spring now.
- f. Maki and Sam want to make new pictograms for students from Australia.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. a と b | 2. a と c | 3. a と f | 4. b と e |
| 5. c と e | 6. c と f | 7. d と e | 8. d と f |