

1 次の英文中の () に、もっともふさわしいものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) This is () beautiful lake in Japan.

ア more イ much more ウ the most エ most of

(2) Please make () at home.

ア you イ your ウ yours エ yourself

(3) Suzan () very happy.

ア looks イ loves ウ shows エ plays

(4) The street is () on weekends.

ア straight イ busy ウ snowy エ poor

(5) () is the first month of the year.

ア November イ February ウ January エ June

(6) Don ' t touch the toys. Leave them () they are.

ア as イ but ウ or エ until

(7) () had a lot of rain last month.

ア It イ We ウ There エ This

(8) A : () wash the dishes?

B : Yes, thank you.

ア Do I イ Do you ウ Shall we エ Shall I

(9) A : David told a lie, () ?

B : I'm afraid so.

ア did he イ didn't he ウ David did エ didn't David

(10) Man : Don't play baseball in the park.

Boy : ()

ア I'm sorry. イ Me, too. ウ No, I don't. エ It's my ball.

2 次の文中の下線部で、間違っている個所を記号で答えなさい。

(1) How about going_ア shop_イ in_ウ Sakae this_エ weekend?

(2) Lucy, does_ア you play_イ computer games_ウ at home_エ?

(3) Kevin wanted_ア the world see_イ the problems_ウ of_エ the country.

(4) Is_ア this_イ your cup? --- No, it's_ウ my father_エ.

3 次の日本語に合う英語となるように、{ } 内を並べ替え、3 番目と 6 番目になるものを記号で答えなさい。
なお、文頭に来る語も小文字になっています。

(1) その少女は、とても空腹だったので、動くことができませんでした。

{ ア could イ hungry ウ move エ not オ she カ so キ that ク the girl ケ was }

(2) 顔の表情やジェスチャーが、意思伝達には重要です。

{ ア and イ are ウ communication エ expressions オ facial カ for
キ gestures ク important }.

(3) 彼.女は、12 才の時病気になりました。

{ ア age イ at ウ became エ of オ she カ sick キ the ク twelve }

(4) その本は、30 か国以上で出版されています。

{ ア book イ countries ウ in エ is オ over カ published キ the ク thirty }.

4 意味の通る文となるように、次の(1)～(5)に続くものを ア～キ より選びなさい。

- (1) A furoshiki is something
- (2) A yukata is a kimono
- (3) A sensu is a fan
- (4) Osechi is food
- (5) A while is an animal

- ア that we use at festivals.
- イ that we see in the ocean.
- ウ that we use for carrying things.
- エ that we wave back and forth to create wind.
- オ that we wear especially in summer.
- カ that we eat on New Year's Days.
- キ that we use to wipe off our hands.

5 次の()に入る最もふさわしい英語を、ア～ク より選びなさい。
なお、文頭に来る語も小文字になっています。

Eric: Valentine's Day is coming soon, but I don't have a present for Martha yet.
Do you have (1)?
Daiki: You could send her (2).
Oh, or maybe you could buy her a new purse.
Eric: She doesn't like flowers, and she just bought (3) last week.
What did you give your wife last year?
Daiki: I gave jewelry to Yuki. (4).
Eric: Mmmm, Martha doesn't wear (5).
Daiki: I see. Why don't you give her (6)?
Eric: That's a good idea. She loves red wine. Thanks!
Daiki: (7)!

- ア a bouquet of roses イ a necklace and earring set ウ a new purse
- エ any suggestions オ jewelry カ no problem キ T-shirts ク some wine

6 次の手紙文を読み、下の（１）～（３）の問いに答えなさい。

Dear Chris

I arrived in Beijing yesterday evening.

I've just finished dinner. My Chinese host family made a lot of delicious food. I left a little food on the plates. I've learned that it shows I'm full and happy. If you eat everything, it means you are still hungry.

Today, I went to the Beijing opera, "Journey to the West". (2) I (see) a kabuki play in Japan before. ア(Either / Both / Only) the kabuki play and this opera used beautiful costumes. イ(But / And / So) this opera was very different from the kabuki. The dancers of the opera were more active. And the music was more ウ(excitement / exciting / excited) . I'd like to see it again. Talk to you soon!

Miki

(１)上の英文に関する、次の質問に英文で答えなさい。

- ① Which country is Miki staying in now?
- ② Is she home-staying?
- ③ If she eats everything on the plates, what does it mean ?
- ④ Where did she go today?

(２) 下線部全体が、「私は以前、日本で歌舞伎を見たことがあります。」という文になるように、
(see) をふさわしい形に変えなさい。

(３)ア～ウの () の中から、もっともふさわしい語を選びなさい。

7 次の会話文が意味の通るものになるように、() にふさわしい英語を答えなさい。

Kumi : Paul, do you know these words?

Paul : Yes, I do. They mean “(1)” and “(2)”.

(1)人 (2)木

Kumi : Right. Let's add these two.

Paul : Does it mean “(3)”?

(3) 休

Kumi : Good guess. You are right.

Paul : That's (4). Let's try more !

Kumi : Sure. How about this?

It is something (5) nature .

Paul : It is “(6)”!

(6)山

Kumi : Good job! If you add (7) and (8) on its right, it becomes the peak or

top of a pass.

(7)(8) 峠

Paul : Wow!

- 8 ア) ～ク) の日本文は、①イギリス ②日本 ③中国 ④ひまわり ⑤桜 ⑥菊 ⑦桃 のいずれに関するものか。それぞれ数字で答えなさい。
なお、同じ数字が入る場合があります。

The UK is a nation of gardeners. The English are famous for talking about their gardens – or the weather. Not everyone does, of course, but as a national stereotype, it's still pretty accurate. There is nothing so typically English as taking tea on the grass in a garden surrounded by flowers. However, many of the flowers that we assume to be English are, in fact, introduced by the great plant hunters of the nineteenth century. Sunflowers were originally grown by farmers for their oil, not as cut flowers.

Delicate candy-pink cherry blossom is a national symbol in Japan. We see it every day, on packaging for all sorts of things. In spring the whole nation celebrates the cherry blossom festivals, a tradition dating back to at least the seventh century. Friends or families head for the park and picnic beneath the cherry trees.

Chrysanthemum is another flower we tend to think of as being typically Japanese. It was actually introduced to Japan from China. Buddhist monks took plants there in the fourth century and the flowers quickly became as popular as cherry blossom. The British took the chrysanthemum to heart, too. The Chrysanthemum Society of 1846 promoted the cultivation of hundreds of different varieties. They were displayed at regional and national shows. During the 1950s and 60s, chrysanthemums dominated the gardens in Britain.

Flowers hold a special significance for the Chinese, particularly at their New Year celebrations. In Chinese cities around the world, flower fairs are set up and people stroll through the fairs buying flowers. Many of the garden plants actually began life in China, so China has played a very important role in the origins of flowers and plants. Not only does an enormous number of them originate there, but the Chinese have been responsible for developing new varieties.

Peach blossom plays a significant role in China's heritage. Peach itself is a symbol of long life and a talisman against evil. Many families used to hang a spray above the front door to keep evil spirits away.

Blossom generally symbolizes life, growth and prosperity to the Chinese.

assume 「想定する、たぶん～だと思う」 take ... to heart 「…を心にとめる、気にする」
spray 「小枝（先が分かれて花や葉がついたもの）枝飾り」 prosperity 「繁栄」

- ア) 4 世紀に仏教僧によって、中国から日本に持ち込まれた。
- イ) もともと切り花用ではなく、油を取るため農家が育てていた。
- ウ) この国では、花見をする伝統は、7 世紀にまでさかのぼる。
- エ) 1950, 60 年代、英国の庭で非常に多くみられた。
- オ) 花は生命や成長などの象徴とされている。
- カ) 庭花の多くは、この国から始まっている。
- キ) 長寿や厄除けの象徴とされた。
- ク) 庭仕事をする人が多く、庭や天気についてよく話す。

9 次の日本語を、英訳しなさい。

- ① 京都は、日本でもっとも人気のある街の 1 つです。
- ② 毎年、多くの旅行客が訪れます。
- ③ 古い建物だけでなく、庭園も興味深いものがあります。
- ④ 祭り、展示会、映画鑑賞などの色々なイベントも楽しめます。
- ⑤ 毎月、あちらこちらで、3 つの大きな手作り市が開催されています。

展示会 exhibitions / shows 映画鑑賞 film showings 手作り市 handicraft markets