

A) Reading 読解 | Theme → 時制 / 完了①

人の心を動かす意外な方法があります。

- Have you ever cleaned toilets? A volunteer group cleans the toilets in public places like parks. How did ① this activity begin?
- A president of a company didn't know what to do. He wanted all the workers to do their best in their work. However, some of them looked tired and their manners were bad. One day he noticed the toilets in his company were dirty. ② He decided to clean them. "The workers will feel happy," he thought.
- After a few months, some workers started to come much earlier to help him. Soon more workers joined them. Finally all the workers worked together.
- ③ The man also began cleaning the toilets in public places. Gradually a lot of people started to do this volunteer activity.
- ④ The volunteer group was invited to a junior high school. There the toilets were dirty. Some of them were broken. The man said, "⑤ Cleaning toilets is important for making this school a happy place." The teachers and students worked hard. After a year, the school became very clean and the students became kind to each other. No toilets were broken again.
- ⑥ Why can people change just by cleaning toilets? ④ It makes people feel positive. A woman said, "I'm polishing both toilets and my mind at the same time. Try this activity. ⑤ I'm sure something inside of you will have changed in a month."

(227 words)

NOTES

toilet [tɔɪlət] トイレ・洗面所
inside of ...の内部

public place 公共の場所

positive [pəʒə'tɪv] 前向きな

polish [pə'lɪʃ] 磨く

A) Reading 読解	B&C) Grammar 文法	D) Pronunciation 発音	E) Vocabulary ボキャブラリー	F) Listening リスニング	★) Total 合計
/ 37	/ 30	/ 6	/ 15	/ 12	/ 100

まずは
この英文の
「要旨」を
とらえよう!

1 本文の内容と一致するものには○, 一致しないものには×を書きなさい。 (各4点)

- a. Some workers of the company didn't do their best in their work. (○)
- b. All the workers helped the president as soon as he began cleaning the toilets of the company. (×)
- c. A woman says that she polishes her mind as well as toilets. (×)

2 下線部①の内容を日本語で説明しなさい。 (5点)

1. 会社員は、会社のトイレを綺麗にする。

3 下線部②を, He と them の指すものを明らかにして和訳しなさい。 (5点)

社長は、彼らの会社のトイレを綺麗にする。

4 下線部③の内容を次のように言いかえるとき, () 内の語句を正しく並べかえて書きなさい。 (5点)

You should clean toilets (make, a, want, this school, you, happy place, if, to).

You should clean toilets _____

5 下線部④の It が示すものを本文中から抜き出して2語で答えなさい。 (4点)

6 下線部⑤を和訳しなさい。 (6点)

わからない
単語は
辞書で意味を
チェック!

☒ Words & Phrases 重要単語&熟語

- ☐ president
- ☐ gradually

- ☐ company
- ☐ volunteer activity

B 日本語の意味に合うように, []から適切な方を選びなさい。

(各3点)

- (1) 誰かがドアをたたき続けている。

Somebody [knocks / is knocking] on the door.

- (2) これらの花はとてもよいにおいがする。

These flowers [smell / are smelling] very good.

- (3) そのイルカは死にかけている。

The dolphin [is dead / is dying].

- (4) もし困ったことがあれば, すぐ私に電話しなさい。

Call me immediately if you [are / will be] in trouble.

- (5) 彼は今度の金曜日パーティーに来るだろうか。

I wonder if he [comes / will come] to the party this Friday.

C-1 次の英文を和訳しなさい。

(各3点)

- (1) I don't know when my brother will return.

- (2) We'll begin the party as soon as your parents arrive.

- (3) I will be playing the piano on stage at this time tomorrow.

C-2 次の日本語を, 英語にしなさい。

(各3点)

- (1) ヘンリー (Henry) はちょうど宿題をやり終えたところです。

- (2) 私は2度, ロンドンを訪れたことがある。

Pronunciation & Vocabulary 発音&ボキャブラリー

Lesson 01

時制/完了①

Track 02

D 下線部の発音が同じ語を右の語群から選び、記号で答えなさい。

(各2点)

- (1) allow */aʊ/* (a) knowledge */b/* (b) slow */sloʊ/* (c) crowd */kraʊd/*
 (2) coast */koʊst/* (a) road */roʊd/* (b) abroad */əˈbrɔːd/* (c) broadcast */ˈbrɔːdˌkɑːst/*
 (3) author */ˈɔːθər/* (a) aunt */aʊnt/* (b) fault */fɔːlt/* (c) laugh */lɑːf/*

(<)
 (a)
 (b)

E ()に入る適語を下から選びなさい。ただし、それぞれ1度ずつ使うこと。

(各3点)

- (1) The museum is always filled () visitors.
 (2) You can always depend () me.
 (3) When did you meet him () the first time?
 (4) We have plenty () time.
 (5) Go to bed () once.

of on for at with

F Listening リスニング

Track 03-06





英語を聞き、質問に対する答えを選び、記号で答えなさい。英文は2度読まれます。

(各4点)





(1) Which is the woman's coat?

- (a)  (b)  (c)  (d)  ()

(2) What will the woman bring?

- (a)  (b)  (c)  (d)  ()

(3) What will the man buy?

- (a)  \$50 (b)  \$65 (c)  \$65 (d)  \$115 ()

A Reading 読解 | Theme → 時制/完了②

Track
07

バンダヌーンの町の人々は、なぜペットボトルを使うことをやめたのでしょうか。

There is a town in Australia called Bundanoon. It has a population of about 2,000 people. In this town they are doing something to protect the environment; they have stopped selling water in plastic bottles since 2009. No one required them to do ① that. They learned about how plastic bottles ② affect the environment. As a result, they made a decision by themselves not to use bottled water any more.

Plastic bottles are bad for the environment. There are ③ several reasons. First, oil is used to make plastic bottles. Oil is a limited natural resource. Second, a lot of energy is needed to carry all those drinks in plastic bottles from country to country. Also, carbon dioxide is released into the air during transport. Carbon dioxide is said to be one of the causes of global warming. Third, after you have finished drinking your water, the plastic bottle becomes garbage. You can't use the same plastic bottle again and again. Of course you can recycle it. But a lot of energy is used to melt the plastic and make new bottles.

The people of Bundanoon now choose bottles which they can use again and again. They carry their own bottles. In many areas of the town, they can fill their bottles with free water at a water station. ④ They have been doing this since 2009.

(225 words)

NOTES

Australia [ɔːstreɪliə] オーストラリア Bundanoon バンダヌーン plastic bottle ペットボトル
require [rɪkwaɪə] ...を要求する limited [lɪmɪtɪd] 限られた carbon dioxide 二酸化炭素
transport [trænsˈpɔːt] 輸送 melt [melt] ...を溶かす water station 給水所

A) Reading
読解

B&C) Grammar
文法

D) Pronunciation
発音

E) Vocabulary
ボキャブラリー

F) Listening
リスニング

★) Total
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/ 37

/ 30

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(各3点)

- a. About two thousand people live in Bundanoon, Australia. ()
- b. People in Bundanoon learned about how to make plastic bottles. ()
- c. People in Bundanoon have been told to stop selling water in plastic bottles since 2009. (×)
- d. Now people in Bundanoon get water for nothing at water stations by carrying their own bottles. ()

2 下線部①が指す内容を日本語で答えなさい。

(5点)

3 下線部②の意味にもっとも近いものを選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(4点)

- a. love b. influence c. save d. describe ()

4 次の表は下線部③についてまとめたものです。()に適切な日本語を書き入れなさい。(各2点)

理由1	ペットボトルを作るために, 限りある天然資源の a. () が使われる。
理由2	ペットボトル飲料水の輸送にはたくさんのエネルギーが必要で, 輸送中には地球温暖化の原因の1つと言われる b. () が排出される。
理由3	ペットボトルは何度も使用することができないので, 飲んだあとは c. () になる。リサイクルするにも多くのエネルギーが使われる。

5 現在, バンダヌーンの人々が選んだボトルはどのようなものですか。日本語で説明しなさい。(4点)

6 下線部④を, They, this の内容が明確になるようにして和訳しなさい。

(6点)

あからない
単語は
辞書で意味を
チェック!

☑ Words & Phrases 重要単語&熟語

☐ protect

☐ environment

☐ resource

☐ energy

☐ garbage

Lesson
02

時制/完了②

B 日本語の意味に合うように、()の語を適切な形に直しなさい。ただし、1語とは限りません。(各3点)

- (1) メアリーは今朝からずっとあの本を読んでいる。

Mary (read) that book since this morning.

- (2) 彼らが結婚したとき、知り合ってから10年になっていた。

They (know) each other for ten years when they got married.

- (3) トムは昨夜そのレポートを書き終えた。

Tom (finish) writing the report last night.

- (4) 兄は6年間ずっと地元のサッカークラブに所属している。

My brother (belong) to the local soccer club for six years.

- (5) 私は来月富士山に登ると、3回登ったことになる。

If I climb Mt. Fuji next month, I (climb) it three times.

C-1 日本語の意味に合うように、()の語句を並べかえなさい。ただし、それぞれ不要な1語が含まれています。また、文頭にくるべき文字も小文字にしてあります。(各3点)

- (1) 私が家に着くまでには、夕食の用意ができていだろう。

Dinner (been / by / get / have / I / prepared / the time / will / will) home.

- (2) もしもう1度見れば、私はその映画を4回見たことになる。

(four times / watch / have watched / I / I / if / the movie / will) watch it again.

- (3) 私たちの電車が横浜に着くまで、私たちは1時間ずっと立っていた。

(an hour / been / for / had / we / stood / standing) until our train arrived in Yokohama.

C-2 次の日本語を、英語にしなさい。(各3点)

- (1) あなたは今までに富士山に登ったことがありますか。

- (2) 私たちは1992年からこの家に住んでいます。

D 最も強く読む音節の位置が他の3つと異なる語を選び、記号で答えなさい。(各2点)

- | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----|
| (1) ㉠ bal-ance | ㉡ ef-fort | ㉢ mod-ern | ㉣ tech-nique | () |
| (2) ㉠ man-age | ㉡ ca-reer | ㉢ trans-la-tion | ㉣ main-tain | () |
| (3) ㉠ sep-a-rate | ㉡ op-po-site | ㉢ of-fi-cial | ㉣ rec-og-nize | () |

E 日本語の意味に合うように、()に最も適切な語を書き入れなさい。(完答各3点)

- (1) 私は君に最善をつくしてほしい。

I want you to () your ().

- (2) 私が留守のあいだ、私の犬の世話をしてください。

Please () () my dog while I'm away.

- (3) 私は日記をつけている。

I () a ().

- (4) 彼はコーヒーに少し砂糖を入れた。

He put () () sugar in his coffee.

- (5) この国では、列車は時間どおりに出発しない。

Trains in this country don't start () ().

F Listening リスニング

英語を聞き、質問に対する答えを選び、記号で答えなさい。英文は2度読まれます。(各6点)

- (1) What day is the deadline for the homework for the math class?

㉠ Thursday. ㉡ Friday. ㉢ Saturday. ㉣ They aren't sure. ()

- (2) How long will John be absent from the club activities?

㉠ For a week. ㉡ For two weeks.
㉢ For three weeks. ㉣ For four weeks. ()

A Reading 読解 | Theme → 助動詞

Track
12b

あなたは海外留学を考えたことがありますか。日本には、考えなければならない問題があります。

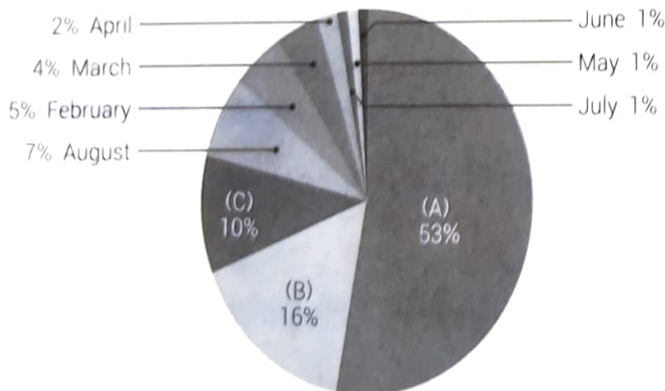
In Japan school starts in April. For Japanese people it's natural, but internationally, ① it is not common. The starting months of the school year are not the same around the world.

Look at the graph. In more than half of the countries, school starts in September. This group includes countries in Europe, Central Asia, North America and so on. The second most common starting month is January. Many countries in East Asia, the Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa are in this group. ② The third most common starting month following January is October. Most of the countries in this group are in Sub-Saharan Africa. Interestingly, there are 10 no countries that set their starting months in November or December.

How about April? Only two percent of countries start their school year in April. Peru, India, Pakistan and Japan make up this group. It is said that because of this, it is not easy for Japanese students to study abroad. Also, it is not convenient for students from other countries to come and study in 15 Japan. ③ In order to make it easier, some universities in Japan have already started admitting students in September in addition to April. The Japanese government is considering changing the starting month to September. ④ Some people, however, are against this idea. They say that starting a new school year with cherry blossoms is part of Japanese culture and that the starting 20 month shouldn't be changed.

(234words)

Starting Months of the Academic Year in the World



NOTES

the Pacific 太平洋
Sub-Saharan Africa
サハラ以南のアフリカ

interestingly [ɪntərəstɪŋli]
興味深いことに

make up ...を構成する

because of ...のために

in addition to ...に加えて

against [əɡeɪnst] ...に反対する

cherry blossoms 桜の花

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まずは
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とらえよう!

1 本文及びグラフの内容と一致するものには○、一致しないものには×を書きなさい。(各4点)

- a. All the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa start their school year in September. ()
- b. Japan is one of the two countries in the world that start their school year in April. ()
- c. Changing the starting month of Japan's school year to September may help students who want to study abroad. ()

2 グラフの(A) (B) (C)が示す月の組み合わせとして正しいものを選び、記号で答えなさい。(5点)

- a. (A) September (B) October (C) January
- b. (A) January (B) October (C) September
- c. (A) September (B) January (C) October
- d. (A) January (B) September (C) October ()

3 下線部①の指す内容を日本語で答えなさい。(5点)

.....

4 下線部②を和訳しなさい。(5点)

.....

5 下線部③について、it の指す内容を具体的に示して和訳を完成させなさい。(5点)

.....

日本のいくつかの大学ではすでに、4月に加えて9月にも学生の入学を認め始めている。

6 下線部④を主張する理由として本文に述べられていることを説明しなさい。(5点)

.....

わからない
単語は
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☒ **Words & Phrases** 重要単語&熟語

- ☐ common ☐ include ☐ convenient ☐ admit ☐ consider
- ☐ culture

B ()に適切な語句を語群から選び、書き入れなさい。ただし、それぞれ1度しか使えません。(各3点)

(1) You () come to the party last night. It was a lot of fun.

(2) The town is quite different from what it () be.

(3) John had been in the hospital up until yesterday. He () played tennis in the park last Saturday.

(4) The yard is all wet. It () rained last night.

(5) You () believe what he said. He never lies.

may well must have should have used to can't have

C-1 日本語の意味に合うように、()の語句を並べかえなさい。ただし、それぞれ不用な1語が含まれています。(各3点)

(1) 一人旅をするときは、どんなに気をつけても気をつけすぎることはない。

You (alone / be / very / traveling / cannot / careful / when / too).

(2) 私はあなたの判断が間違っていたと考えざるをえない。

I (help / your decision / cannot / was / that / think / thinking / wrong).

(3) 私は混雑した遊園地に行くくらいなら、家にいる方がましだ。

I (as / as / better / go / home / might / stay / to / well) the crowded amusement park.

C-2 次の日本語を、英語にきなさい。(各3点)

(1) あなたはすぐに泳げるようになるでしょう。

(2) 彼女はボビー(Bobby)のお姉さんにちがいない。

Pronunciation & Vocabulary 発音&ボキャブラリー

(各2点)

Track
13

D 下線部の発音が同じ組を3つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a. calm — calendar b. glove — front c. pleasant — creature
 d. species — secret e. miracle — police f. anxiety — kindness

E ()に入る語を語群から選び、必要があれば適切な形にして書入れなさい。ただし、それぞれ1度しか使えません。 (各3点)

(1) 私をからかわないでください。

Don't (make) fun of me.

(2) 私がこの単語を辞書で調べます。

I'll (look) up this word in a dictionary.

(3) トムはスマートフォンなしではやっていけない。

Tom can't (do) without a smartphone.

(4) 夜はあの公園には近づかないように。

(keep) away from that park at night.

(5) 私のおばは、5人の子どもを育てた。

My aunt (bring) up five children.

bring

look

make

do

keep

F Listening リスニング

Track
14-17

英語を聞き、その対話に続く応答として最も適当なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。英文は2度読まれます。 (各4点)

(1) a I have an appointment next Sunday.

b Well, I don't like movies very much.

c That's good for me.

d Sorry, I've seen the movie before. ()

(2) a We still have some time to spare.

b She said she would come in a few minutes.

c Maybe she'll be late.

d She must be waiting for us. ()

(3) a How did you like it?

b When will you buy it?

c What did you read?

d What do you have? ()