

令和 3 年 度

群馬県公立高等学校

入学者選抜学力検査問題

英 語

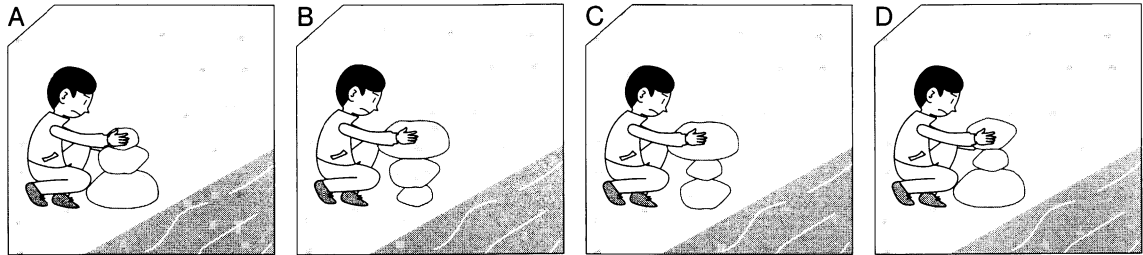
(後期選抜)

注 意 事 項

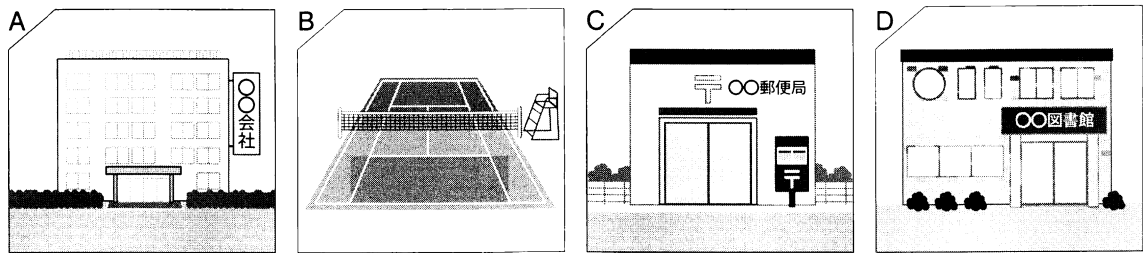
- 1 「始めなさい。」の指示があるまで、問題用紙を開かないこと。
- 2 解答は、全て、解答用紙に記入すること。
- 3 「やめなさい。」の指示があったら、直ちに筆記用具を置き、問題用紙と解答用紙の両方を机の上に置くこと。
- 4 問題は、1 ページから 9 ページまであります。
- 5 * が付いている語句は、後に (注) があります。
- 6 1～3 の放送を聞いて答える問題は、メモをとってもかまいません。
- 7 解答用紙の、 の欄には何も書かないこと。

1 これから、No.1とNo.2について、それぞれ2人の対話と、対話に関する質問が流れます。質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Dの中から選びなさい。

No. 1



No. 2



2 これから、No.1～No.3について、それぞれYukaとJohnの2人の対話が流れます。Johnが2度目に発言する部分で次のチャイムを鳴らします。(チャイム音) チャイムの部分の発言として最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エの中から選びなさい。

No. 1

Yuka :	ア By bus.
John :	イ Near here.
Yuka :	ウ Two dollars.
John : <input type="text"/>	エ Ten minutes.

No. 2

Yuka :	ア Get up at six.
John :	イ Look at the stars.
Yuka :	ウ You should go now.
John : <input type="text"/>	エ You had a party with your friends.

No. 3

Yuka :	ア Yes. I go to bed early.
John :	イ Yes. I got some medicine.
Yuka :	ウ Yes. I'll walk to the hospital.
John : <input type="text"/>	エ Yes. I studied hard to be a doctor.

- 3 これから、中学生のKenがALTのGreen先生に対して行った、インタビューでのやり取りが流れます。Green先生が話した内容を聞いて、次の【インタビューのまとめ】の中の ～ に当てはまるものとして最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エの中から選びなさい。また、 の部分には、Green先生の答えた内容をまとめて1文の英語で書きなさい。

【インタビューのまとめ】

Ms. Green's first year in Japan

Question 1:
Why did Ms. Green come to Japan?

Answer:
She was interested in Japanese .

Question 2:
Did Ms. Green enjoy her first year in this school?

Answer:
Yes.

Students are .

Students taught her .

Question 3:
What was Ms. Green's problem at school?

Answer:

A

- ア food
- イ clothes
- ウ movies
- エ museums

B

- ア new
- イ kind
- ウ funny
- エ happy

C

- ア the school song
- イ useful Japanese
- ウ popular Japanese names
- エ famous Japanese singers

4 中学生のKumiは、インターネットを使って、イギリスの中学生のLucyと会話をしています。

(1)～(3)にはLucyからの質問に対するKumiの答えが入ります。絵の内容に合うような答えを、それぞれ3語以上の英語で書きなさい。



Lucy

Do you like winter?

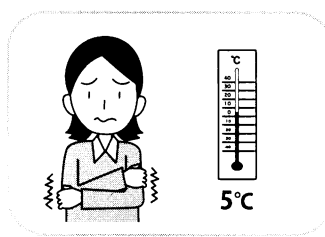
No, I don't.



Kumi



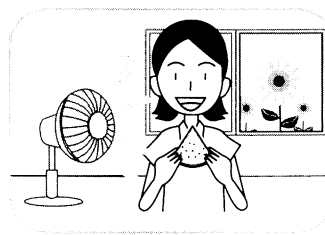
Why?



(1) _____



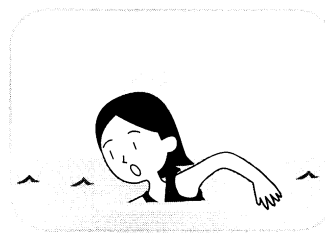
Which season do you like the best?



(2) _____



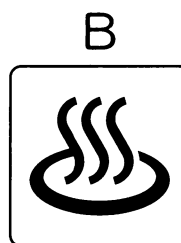
What do you enjoy during that season?



(3) _____



- 5 次の英文は、中学生のKenjiが英語の授業で発表したスピーチです。これを読んで、英文の意味が通るように、(ア) ～ (オ) に当てはまる単語を後の〔 〕内からそれぞれ1語選び、必要があれば適切な形に変えて書きなさい。



Have you ever seen these pictures? Both A and B are pictures of a *hot spring. In picture A, what are the three people doing? They are (ア) a bath. This is the new picture that shows a hot spring. Last week, I (イ) to a hot spring with my family. We were (ウ) when we found picture A there. It was different from the picture I knew. In Japan, people have used picture B for a long time. These days, many people from other countries (エ) Japan, so now picture A is also used for them. They say picture A is better because they can (オ) it easily.

(注) hot spring 温泉

〔 give go look surprise take understand visit 〕

6 次の英文は、中学生のAkiが、カナダ出身の中学生のLilyと交わした会話の一部です。また、【Poster】（ポスター）は、Haniwa Museum（埴輪博物館）でAkiとLilyが見たものです。英文と【Poster】を読んで、後の(1)～(3)の問いに答えなさい。

Aki : Hi, Lily! What are you going to do next Sunday?

Lily : I haven't decided anything yet. A

Aki : I'm going to go to Haniwa Museum to make *haniwa*.

Lily : Did you say *haniwa*? What's that?

Aki : It's a *clay figure. In Japan, people started to make *haniwa* clay figures about 1,700 years ago. They were usually put on and around *barrows. When a person of high *status died, people made a large barrow for the great person.

Lily : Why did old Japanese people put *haniwa* there?

Aki : My history teacher said that *haniwa* *protected the barrow. He also said that they showed the great power of the person who died.

Lily : Oh, I want to see them.





Aki : Then let's go to the museum on Sunday. You can see old *haniwa* and make your own *haniwa*, too.

Lily : Sounds nice. I'm excited.

Next Sunday, Aki and Lily are talking about a poster in front of Haniwa Museum.

Aki : Look at this poster.

【Poster】

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div> HANIWA MUSEUM Choose the kind of <i>haniwa</i> you want to make, and come to each room. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> You can make your own <i>haniwa</i>! </div> </div>			
Sunday, October 18, 2020			
*Cylinder <i>Haniwa</i> Room A 10:00–11:00		Animal <i>Haniwa</i> Room B 11:15–12:30	
Person <i>Haniwa</i> Room C 11:15–12:30		House <i>Haniwa</i> Room D 13:30–15:00	

Lily : There are four kinds of *haniwa* we can make. I want to make an animal *haniwa*, but I'm also interested in a house *haniwa*.

Aki : It's ten o'clock now. So we can make both today.

Lily : That's a good idea. Let's make these two. But before making ours, I'd like to see the old *haniwa* shown in this museum.

Aki : OK. Let's go.

They walk into the museum and see some *haniwa*.

Lily : This *haniwa* looks interesting. Is this bird eating a fish?

Aki : No, it's catching a fish. This *haniwa* shows that birds were used for *fishing many years ago. In some parts of Japan, people still use birds to catch fish.

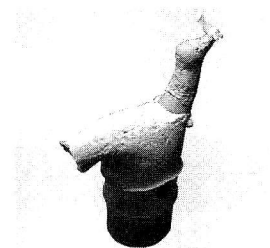
Lily : Amazing!

Aki : Look at these *haniwa*. A man and his dog are trying to *hunt another animal. They were found in Gunma.

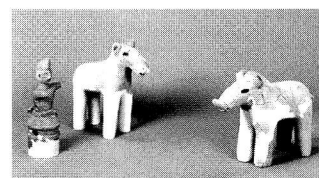
Lily : So these *haniwa* show that animals were also used for hunting many years ago, right?

Aki : That's right. B

Lily : Very interesting! Oh, it's almost time to make our *haniwa*.



A *Haniwa* of a Bird Catching Fish



Hunting *Haniwa*

(注) clay figure 粘土の像 barrow 古墳 status 身分 protect ～ ～を守る
cylinder 円筒 fishing 漁 hunt ～ ～を狩る

(1) A B に当てはまるものとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ次のア～エから選びなさい。

A ア How about you?

イ Where did you go?

ウ Why do you like it?

エ What did you do yesterday?

B ア We can say that old Japanese people ate only fish.

イ We can learn about the old way of life through *haniwa*.

ウ We understand that old Japanese people enjoyed catching birds.

エ We know that it is difficult to find animal *haniwa* at this museum.

(2) 次の問いに対する答えとして最も適切なものを、ア～エから選びなさい。

問い Which rooms have Aki and Lily decided to go to?

ア Room A and Room C. イ Room A and Room D.

ウ Room B and Room D. エ Room C and Room D.

(3) 本文の内容と合っているものを、次のア～オから2つ選びなさい。

ア Aki learned that old Japanese people put *haniwa* near barrows to protect the barrows.

イ Lily was interested in old *haniwa* and barrows for many years.

ウ Aki and Lily saw some old *haniwa* at a barrow on October 18, 2020.

エ After Aki and Lily saw old *haniwa*, they decided to make their own *haniwa*.

オ Aki said that the hunting *haniwa* which Aki and Lily saw were found in Gunma.

- 7 次の英文を読んで、後の(1)～(4)の問いに答えなさい。なお、本文中の【1】～【5】は、Kojiが発表した内容の段落番号を示しています。

A junior high school student, Koji, reads news on the Internet every day. One day, he found interesting news about convenience stores. Now *robots are working at some convenience stores in Japan! Koji wanted to know more about this news and found interesting things about convenience stores. He *gave a presentation about them in an English class.

【1】 The history of convenience stores started in the U.S.A. in 1927. About 45 years later, convenience stores in Japan opened. At that time, they didn't have many *services, and they didn't sell many kinds of things. For example, they were not open for 24 hours, and they didn't sell *onigiri*. When they started to sell *onigiri*, it was a new idea. There were just a few people who bought them. Since then, convenience stores have changed a lot.

【2】 Now in Japan, there are about 58,000 convenience stores. Each store sells about 3,000 kinds of things and has a lot of services. They sell many kinds of *onigiri* and *bento* every day. At convenience stores, we can also buy *stamps, so they are like post offices. My mother *pays electricity bills at a convenience store. She says, "I don't have to go to a *bank, and I can pay at night." These services started about 30 years ago, and there are many other services now.

【3】 Convenience stores have changed because our *society has changed. There are more old people in our society, so customers at convenience stores have changed, too. About 30 years ago, most of the customers were young people. Convenience stores sell food in small sizes. Old people who don't eat so much think the size is perfect for them.

【4】 Convenience stores have many important *roles, but there is a problem for them because of changes in society. There are not so many people who can work. If convenience stores cannot find *enough workers, they have to close. What should they do about this problem?

【5】 Using robots may be an answer to this question. It is a new idea now. There are just a few robots at convenience stores in Japan. They are just learning how to move, and they are not working very much yet. But in the future, there will be more robots, and those robots may _____ at convenience stores. Then convenience stores don't have to close. Convenience stores are small shops, but they have big roles in our society. They will change more because our society will change, too.

(注) robot ロボット

stamp 切手

society 社会

give a presentation 発表する

pay an electricity bill 電気料金を支払う

role 役割

enough 十分な

service サービス

bank 銀行

- (1) Kojiは、【1】～【5】の各段落のタイトルを示しながら発表しました。次のア～オは、【1】～【5】のいずれかの段落のタイトルを表しています。【1】、【2】、【4】の段落の内容を表すタイトルとして最も適切なものを、それぞれア～オから選びなさい。

ア	イ	ウ
The future of convenience stores	A change in customers at convenience stores	The services at convenience stores now
エ	オ	
A problem for convenience stores	Convenience stores in old days	

- (2) 【3】の段落の□には、次のア～ウが入ります。英文の流れを考えて、最も適切な順序になるように、ア～ウを並べなさい。

- ア Also, if they buy food like *onigiri* or *bento* there, they don't have to cook.
 イ Convenience stores near their houses are very useful because they can walk to the store and don't have to drive.
 ウ But now there are many old customers.

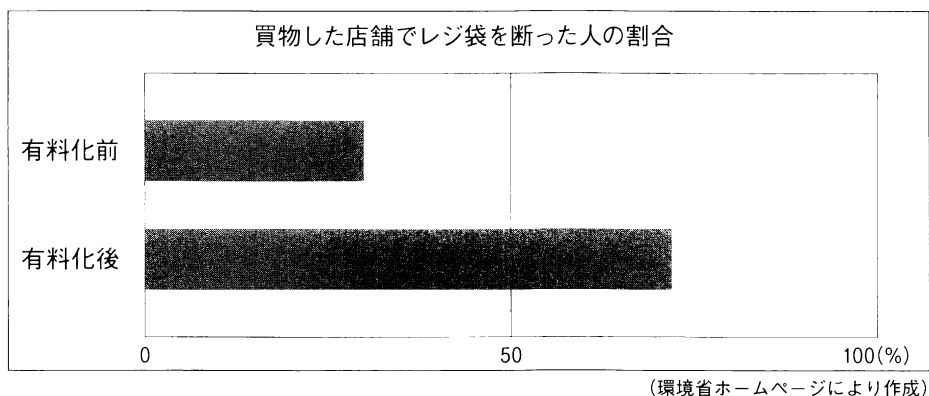
- (3) 【5】の段落の_____の部分に当てはまる内容を考えて、Kojiの発表の流れに合うように、4語以上の英語で書きなさい。

- (4) 本文の内容と合っているものを、次のア～オから2つ選びなさい。

- ア Koji saw interesting news about robots working at convenience stores on TV.
 イ When convenience stores started selling *onigiri*, those *onigiri* weren't very popular.
 ウ When convenience stores first opened in Japan, they sold stamps like post offices.
 エ Now it is not difficult for convenience stores to find people who can work there.
 オ Using robots is a new idea for a problem which convenience stores in Japan have now.

- 8 英語の授業で、「レジ袋の有料化」をテーマに調べたことや考えたことを書く活動を行いました。
- 次の【資料】をもとに、あなたなら【ワークシート】の□にどのようなことを書きますか。後の《条件》に従って、英語で書きなさい。

【資料】

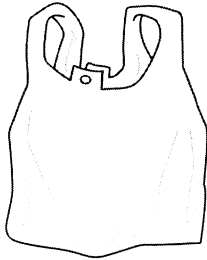


【ワークシート】

Plastic bags are not * free now!

Before July 1, 2020, many stores in Japan gave free plastic bags to their customers who bought something there.

But now the bags are not free. If customers need a plastic bag, they have to buy one. Now many people



(注) free 無料の

《条件》

- ・【ワークシート】の□に、書き出しに続けて、【資料】から分かることと、「レジ袋の有料化」についてあなた自身が考えたことを、30語～40語の英語で書くこと。
- ・英文の数はいくつでもよく、符号（ , . ! ? “ ” など）は語数に含めません。
- ・解答の仕方は、〔記入例〕に従うこと。

〔記入例〕 Is it raining now? No, it isn't.