

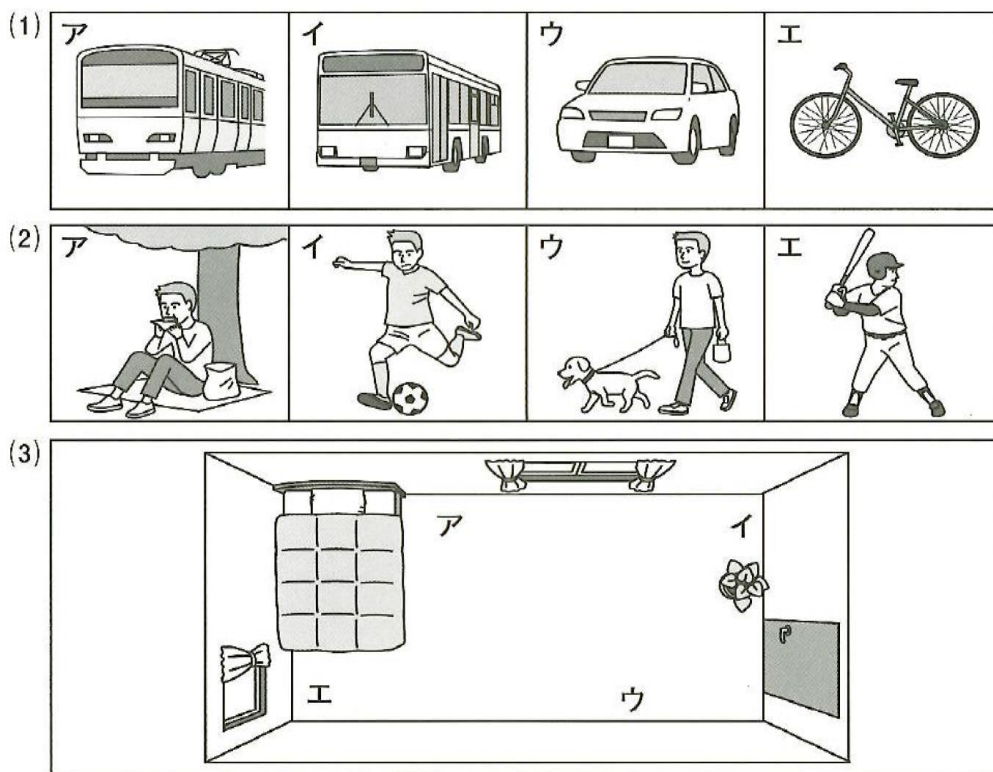
第3学年 英語 定期テスト4

R6.11.22

- * 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
- * 問題文をよく読み、正しい答え方をすること。
- * 英語の文字はすべてブロック体で、正しく、ていねいに書くこと。
- * テスト開始 5 分後に放送問題を始めます。問題に目を通しておきなさい。
- * 放送問題が始まるまでは、3 番の問題から解答を始めましょう。

【放送問題】放送を聞き、以下の問いに答えなさい。それぞれの問題は 2 回ずつ放送されます。

1. (1) ～ (3) の対話を聞いて、その内容についての質問の答えとして最も適するものを、ア～エから選びなさい。
(知識・技能：2 点×3)



2. 中学生のユミが英語で話をします。その話の内容について、3つの質問をします。それぞれの質問に対する正しい答えとなるように、(1) ～ (4) に適する語や語句を記入しなさい。
なお、最初に質問を2回くり返し、そのあとでユミの話を2回くり返します。

(知識・技能：2 点×4)

質問1 What does Yumi want to do in the future?

— She wants to (1) with animals.

質問2 What does Yumi's brother do for Pochi?

— He (2) Pochi (3) every month.

質問3 Why was Yumi surprised last Saturday?

— Because (4) .

3. 次の（ ）内の英語をならびかえて日本語に合う正しい英文を完成させるとき、3番目と5番目に来る語を選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る単語も小文字で示してあります。

- (1) これはあなたが昨夜読んだ本ですか？ (知識・技能：2点×5)
 (ア the book / イ last night / ウ is / エ read / オ you / カ this) ?
- (2) わたしのおじさんは世界中を旅している作家です。
 (ア who / イ is / ウ my uncle / エ writer / オ travels / カ a) around the world.
- (3) 人々を幸せにするその映画はとても有名です。
 (ア makes / イ people / ウ the movie / エ happy / オ which / カ is) famous.
- (4) 朝美は昨日ここにきた男の人を知りませんでした。
 (ア didn't / イ came / ウ the man / エ know / オ Asami / カ that) here yesterday.
- (5) あなたはあの女性がだれか知っていますか？
 (ア that woman / イ know / ウ who / エ is / オ you / カ do) ?

4. 次の2つの文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、（ ）に適する語を答えなさい。

- (1) This picture is taken by my father. (知識・技能：2点×6)
 This is a picture () () ().
- (2) I know the girl living in Australia.
 I know the girl (w) () in Australia. (最初の()はwから始まる単語で答えること)
- (3) Lily came to Japan two years ago, and she still lives there.
 Lily () () in Japan () two years.
- (4) Tom needs a bag. It's smaller than this one.
 Tom needs a bag (w) () smaller than this one. (最初の()はwから始まる単語で答えること)
- (5) I have a cat with blue eyes.
 I have a cat () () blue eyes.
- (6) We will get to Tokyo tomorrow.
 We will () Tokyo tomorrow.

5. 次の日本語の意味に合うように、（ ）に入る適切な英語を答えなさい。

- (1) たとえ眠くても、朝食を食べなさい。 (知識・技能：2点×6)
 Have breakfast () () you are sleepy.
- (2) 彼らのうちの何人かは断食を始めました。
 Some of them () () fasts.
- (3) その当時、私たちはアメリカに住んでいました。
 We lived in America () that ().
- (4) 自己紹介をさせてください。
 () () introduce myself.
- (5) 私は10月3日に生まれました。
 I () () on October 3.
- (6) ほとんど全ての人がそのアイディアを受け入れました。
 () all people () the idea.

6. 次のメグ (Meg) とジョシュ (Josh) の対話文とそれに関連するグラフを参考に、あとの問いに答えなさい。
(思・判・表: 2点×10)

Meg: Have you ever heard of food loss?

Josh: Yes, but I don't know it well.

Meg: Food that can still be eaten is thrown away*. It is called food loss. It's a big problem. There are many hungry people in the world. However, a lot of food is thrown away in many countries. I did a survey to know about food loss around us. Look at this graph*. First, we asked 80 families, "Does your family know about the problem of food loss?" 52 families know about the problem, and 28 families don't know about it. On the graph, black bars* show families that know about the problem, and white ones show families that do not know about it. Then, we asked them, "Does your family do anything to avoid* discarding* food that can be still eaten?" As a result, 63% of families that know about the problem eat everything.

Josh: What does "Avoid preparing too much food" mean?

Meg: It means that families prepare a proper amount* of food. Moreover, look at "Do nothing." This shows families that do nothing to reduce* food loss at home.

Josh: Oh, among families that know about the problem, only 2% of them do nothing.

Meg: That's right. It shows knowing about the problem of food loss encourages* people to do something to reduce* food loss. It's going to be the first step to solve* this problem. Also, do you know half of food loss in Japan happens at home?

Josh: Really? Half of food loss?

Meg: Yes, so we really need to do something at home. Josh, what can you do?

Josh: First, I will think carefully about a proper amount of food.

Meg: I want to make a new dish from leftovers* with my mother. This weekend, I'll do it. Food loss is a very big problem. So let's work together!

注) be thrown away 捨てられる graph グラフ bars 棒
avoid 避ける discarding ~を捨てること proper amount 適切な量
reduce ~を減らす encourage...to~ ...に~するよう促す
solve 解決する leftovers 食べ残し meals 食事

- 学習塾 マーブル

7. ガンディーについての伝記を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。（思・判・表：2点×11）

Gandhi moved to South Africa to work (①) a lawyer in 1893. It was under British rule and there was a lot of discrimination.

In 1906, the British made a law that was (②) more unfair to Indian people. Indians in South Africa got angry and stood up against the law. Gandhi decided to lead a movement to protect their rights. His message was "Don't follow the law, but don't use violence."

Finally, in 1914, after many years and (③) effort, the law was removed. It showed that non-violent movements can be effective.

Gandhi returned to India in 1915. India was also a British colony. In those days, there was a law the British made for salt. According to the law, only the British could produce or sell salt. They put heavy tax on ④it. The Indians were very poor, but they had to buy expensive salt. The money went to the British. Gandhi thought it was unfair.

In 1930, Gandhi decided to walk to the sea and make salt himself. He started with 78 followers. ⑤ () () people joined him on the way. This non-violent march was called the Salt March. News of the march spread around the world. It showed people a new way to fight against discrimination.

Non-violent protest is the legacy Gandhi left. It has influenced famous leaders, such as Nelson Mandela.

- (1) 下線部①～③の () に入るのに最もふさわしい単語をア～キから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号は一度しか使わないこと。

ア as イ for ウ with エ many オ much カ even

- (2) 下線部④が指すことを本文中の1語で答えなさい。
 (3) 下線部⑤が「何千もの人々」という意味になるように、() に入る適語を答えなさい。
 (4) ガンディーは何を使ってはいけなかったと言っていましたか。日本語で答えなさい。
 (5) 次の内容が本文と合っていれば○、間違っていれば×を答えなさい。
 ① When Gandhi moved to South Africa, it was under British rule.
 ② Gandhi walked to the sea to make salt himself, but no one followed him.
 ③ Gandhi thought Indians should keep buying salt from the British.
 ④ The Salt March showed a new way to fight against discrimination.

- (6) 本文の内容に合うように、次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

In 1906, what did Gandhi decide to lead?

→He decided to lead .

8. 次のようなとき、英語ではどのように言いますか。()の指示に従って答えなさい。
(思・判・表：2点×5)
- (1) 相手に「どうもご親切にありがとうございます。」と言いたいとき。(5語で)
 - (2) 荷物の多い相手に「傘か何か持ちましょうか。」とていねいに助けを申し出たいとき。(like を使い、10語で)
 - (3) 相手に「あなたが一番尊敬する人は誰ですか？」とたずねたいとき。(7語以上で)
 - (4) AET のタニーカに「私は何か新しいことに挑戦する人になりたいです。」と春からの新生活に対する抱負を伝えたいとき。(10語以上で)
 - (5) AET のタニーカに「あなたが探している本は図書館にありますよ。」と伝えたいとき。(9語以上で)