

1 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。*印の語句には注が文末にあります。

When you walk on the streets of Osaka, you see a lot of travelers from all over the world. Some people carry heavy suitcases, others take pictures with their cameras. They are called inbound travelers. They are people who visit Japan from foreign countries. They come to Osaka to visit famous places, enjoy delicious food and experience Japanese culture.

The number of inbound travelers is *increasing every year. For example, in July 2019, there was a 5.6% increase *compared to the same month last year. In 2018, about [X] million travelers visited Japan. 73.4 % of them came from the following Asian countries. About 8.3 million travelers came from China, about 7.5 million travelers from South Korea, about 4.7 million travelers from Taiwan, and about 2.2 million travelers from Hong Kong. (ア)

Traveling abroad is now easier than 15 years ago. We can fly or take the train for lower prices and can go to many places. (イ) For example, if they want to find a good hotel and restaurant in Hawaii, they can *search for them from any place in the world. They can even know the prices of the hotel room and the [あ] before getting there. (ウ) Also, they can use the Internet at any time during the day so they don't have to worry about the [い] difference.

On the other hand, increasing the number of inbound travelers is sometimes not good. Though it is true that they bring a lot of money to local places, they also make a bad image for the famous *tourist sites. Kyoto and Shirakawa-go are two examples.

(エ) Kyoto is one of the most popular tourist sites in Japan. Many travelers visit Kyoto to see beautiful temples and experience traditional Japanese culture. However, traveling in Kyoto has become more difficult because the number of inbound travelers has increased. (オ) Many of them want to take the bus which goes to Kiyomizu-dera temple and buses are often crowded. It takes a long time for travelers to get on the bus. That is a big problem because (Y) [ア get on / イ people / ウ to wait for / エ living / オ to / カ also have / キ a long time / ク the bus / ケ in Kyoto], so they may be late for school or work.

Shirakawa-go is a village which is famous for its traditional houses with big roofs.

Some of them are over 250 years old. This old beautiful tourist site is another example. Over 1.7 million travelers visited Shirakawa-go in 2017 and 37% of them are foreigners. They came to the village by car or bus. So it is easy to imagine that there was a heavy *traffic jam in the village. Because a lot of travelers come especially during the festival season, the local people need to make special rules to *control the number of travelers who visit the village.

It is true that having more inbound travelers has some advantages. However, there are some troubles between them and the local people. In 2020, when Tokyo Olympics is held, there will be many foreigners coming to many places in Japan. Let's welcome them and (Z) [ア them / イ possible / ウ try to / エ give / オ as / カ good experiences / キ as many].

注)

increase: 増加する、増加 compared to : ~と比較すると search: 探す
 tourist site : 観光地 traffic jam : 交通渋滞 control : ~を制限する

問1 [X]に適切な数字をア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 17 イ 23 ウ 31 エ 52

問2 次の英文 A、B を入れるのに最も適切な箇所を本文中の(ア)～(オ)から選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

A In addition, as the Internet has become a part of their everyday life, travelers have many advantages.

B For example, you can see many travelers who stand in a long line at the bus stop at the JR Kyoto train station.

問3 空欄[あ]、[い]に入れるのに最も適切な語を、ア～エから選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

[あ] ア glasses イ pots ウ knives エ dishes
 [い] ア hour イ time ウ culture エ age

問4 (Y)、(Z)の[]内の語・語句を最も自然な英文になるように並び替え、[]内の3番目と6番目に来るものをそれぞれ記号で答えなさい。

キ It is true that trains and buses in Kyoto are convenient for inbound travelers.
ク If the number of inbound travelers becomes smaller, it will be difficult for the Tokyo Olympics to be held.

問5 本文の内容に関して、次の(1)~(3)の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをア~エから選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

(1) Why do the local people in Shirakawa-go need to make special rules for inbound travelers?

- ア To keep Shirakawa-go clean.
- イ To increase the number of Japanese travelers.
- ウ To take inbound travelers to other tourist sites.
- エ To control the number of travelers who visit Shirakawa-go.

(2) How has the Internet changed the way of traveling for travelers?

- ア They can fly for lower prices and go to many places.
- イ They can get the information about the place they are going to visit.
- ウ They can take buses without standing in a long line at the bus stop.
- エ They can find a lot of images of the traffic jam in Shirakawa-go.

(3) Why is traveling in Kyoto sometimes difficult for inbound travelers?

- ア Because it is very difficult for them to get on trains and buses.
- イ Because there are many famous places to visit in Kyoto.
- ウ Because it is not easy to learn Japanese.
- エ Because they need a lot of money to visit many beautiful temples.

問6 本文の内容と一致するものを次のア~カから3つ選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

- ア Over 1.7 million Japanese travelers visited Shirakawa-go in 2017.
- イ Some tourist sites can get a lot of money from inbound travelers.
- ウ Over half of the travelers who visited Shirakawa-go in 2017 were Japanese.
- エ Over seventy percent of people from Asia visited Japan in 2018.
- オ More Japanese people visited China than South Korea in 2018.
- カ Today, travelers can search for a good hotel from their house.

2 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。*印の語句には注が文末にあります。

The American *educational system has a big influence on the Japanese system. In some ways, Japanese and American schools are very similar. In other ways, they are quite different.

Japanese and American schools are similar in several ways. In both countries, students go to *elementary school for five or six years, junior high school for two or three years and high school for three or four years. Also, their school subjects and schedules are similar. (ア) In addition, like Japanese students, American students study hard to enter university. Another similar point is that both Japanese and American high schools have after-school activities. Students from both countries join sports teams or clubs after school. (イ)

Although Japanese and American high schools have some similar points, they are different in many ways. In Japan, for example, most students must take an entrance exam to enter high school. (ウ) But in the U.S., there are no entrance exams and students go to the nearest high school to their home.

In addition, Japanese high schools have more dress rules than American high schools. In many Japanese *public elementary schools, students wear *casual clothes to school, like in American schools. But when they start junior high school, most of them must wear school uniform. Some Japanese schools have very *strict rules for uniforms, *make-up, and hairstyle. For example, one rule is that students cannot change the color of their hair. Another rule is that girls can't [あ] make-up. Also, in Japanese schools, everyone must remove their shoes at the entrance. In the American junior high and high schools, (X) [ア wear / イ anything / ウ they / エ want / オ can usually / カ students / キ almost]. They often wear jeans, T-shirts, or other casual clothes to school and wear their regular shoes inside the school.

Another difference is that Japanese students spend more time in school than American students. One reason is that summer vacation in Japan is five weeks and in the U.S., it is almost three months. (エ) In Japan, most schools begin in April and end in March. In the U.S., school usually starts in early September and ends in early [い]. Japanese high school students spend about 240 days a year at school. On the other hand, American students spend about 180 days a year at school.

In the U.S., students move from room to room for each lesson. In Japan, the students stay in one room and the teachers go there. Also, (Y) [ア the classroom / イ is / ウ eat their lunch / エ normal / オ Japanese students / カ to / キ for / ク in / ケ it]. In most Japanese elementary schools, and some junior high schools, lunches are made by *cooks. (オ) Everyone eats the same thing and students *pass out the lunches and everyone waits until all is served before eating. In the U.S., there are cafeterias that serve different kinds of food choices.

In conclusion, schools in Japan and the U.S. are similar in many ways but there are also many differences. It's a good idea to understand their differences and learn from each other to improve their educational systems.

注)

educational system: 教育制度	elementary school: 小学校	public: 公立の
casual clothes: 普段着、私服	strict: 厳しい	make-up: 化粧
cooks: 給食調理師	pass out: 配る	

問1 次の英文 A、B を入れるのに最も適切な箇所を本文中の(ア)~(オ)から選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

A Also, in many areas of Japan, students can choose any high school they want.

B Both Japanese and American students study math, science, history, P.E., and English.

問2 次の(1)~(5)について、本文で日本の学校とアメリカの学校の類似点として述べられているものには「○」、相違点として述べられているものには「×」を記入しなさい。

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) school starting month | (2) dress rules in junior high school |
| (3) how to enter university | (4) place to take classes |
| (5) school subjects | |

問3 空欄[あ],[い]に入れるのに最も適切な語を、ア～エから選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| [あ] ア be | イ wear | ウ play | エ build |
| [い] ア June | イ October | ウ January | エ July |

問4 (X)、(Y)の[]内の語・語句を最も自然な英文になるように並び替え、[]内の3番目と6番目に来るものをそれぞれ記号で答えなさい。

問5 本文の内容と一致するものを次のア～クから3つ選び、それぞれ記号でこたえなさい。

- ア In Japan, students have to take off their outside shoes before entering their school building.
- イ In American schools, dress rules are very strict.
- ウ American students move their rooms for each period.
- エ Japan and the U.S. can improve their educational systems by understanding their differences.
- オ In American schools, summer vacation is almost three months.
- カ In Japan, school begins in March and ends in April.
- キ American high school students have to wear more clothes than Japanese high school students.
- ク In Japan, all students eat their lunch in the cafeteria.

3 次の文の()に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Whose shoes ()? | ア is this | イ is there |
| | ウ are those | エ are yours |
| (2) All the computers () in this school are made in Japan. | ア which is used | イ which used |
| | ウ used | エ are used |
| (3) () have you been to New York? | ア How long | イ What time |
| | ウ When | エ How many times |
| (4) If you don't know how to go to the library, () someone how to get there! | ア ask | イ I ask |
| | ウ you asked | エ to ask |
| (5) She can sing () in her class. | ア the better | イ the best |
| | ウ the more | エ the most |
| (6) This problem () that one. | ア looks easier than | イ looks at easier than |
| | ウ is more easy than | エ is as easier as |
| (7) Eating food () you energy. | ア becomes | イ keeps |
| | ウ gives | エ changes |

- (8) () off the roof?
ア Who was fallen イ Who did fell
ウ What fell エ What did he fall
- (9) He has a lot of friends () because everyone likes him.
ア help イ to help him
ウ to help エ to helping
- (10) There () animals in the zoo.
ア is a lot of interesting イ is a lot of interested
ウ are many interesting エ are many interest

- 4 次の中学生 Ami と Maho の会話を読んで、次の問いに答えなさい。*印の語句には注が文末にあります。

*Ami and Maho are junior high school students.
They are talking about their future.*

- Ami: Hi, Maho. How are you?
Maho: I'm good, and you?
Ami: I'm very busy.
Maho: I see. It is already December, so we must study hard to enter high school. Which high school do you want to go to?
Ami: I want to enter Mino Jiyu Gakuen.
Maho: Really! Me, too. Why did you decide to enter this school?
Ami: I'm interested in its study abroad programs.
Maho: Wow, that's nice. I know this school has many study abroad programs. Which one are you interested in the most?
Ami: I want to join the New Zealand program because I'm interested in learning about Maori people and their culture.
Maho: Maori? What is that?
Ami: Maori are the native people of New Zealand. They were the first people to live on that land. [あ] Have you ever seen the Haka?
Maho: The Haka? Well, I'm not sure. Can you tell me more about it?
Ami: It is a kind of traditional Maori dance. New Zealand's national rugby team does it before their matches. They do it to show their respect to the other team.
Maho: Oh, I have seen that. I saw it at the Rugby World Cup last September. It looked very strong but I didn't know it was part of the Maori culture. Why are you interested in this culture?
Ami: That's a good question. When I was an *elementary school student, I joined the *online English conversation program. Through that program, our school connected to schools from New Zealand. So I had the chance to talk with students from New Zealand. They introduced their native culture and showed us a lot of beautiful pictures. Since then, I've been interested in

their native culture.

Maho: Wow, what a nice story! Then you should join that New Zealand program.

Ami: [い]

Maho: I haven't decided yet but I want to try something interesting.

Ami: That's great. It's a good time to try something new. I have an idea.

Maho: What is that?

Ami: You've played the piano for a long time, right? [う]

Maho: Yes, that is one thing I would like to try. I've heard that the music festival is a great event and students make a lot of effort to sing. Also, the music festival is held in a big and beautiful hall. My favorite artist had a concert at the same hall before. It can be a great experience for me to play the piano there.

Ami: I'm sure this can become a wonderful memory.

Maho: It's nice to have such dreams so we should study hard to enter that high school.

Ami: Yes, we should.

Maho: Good luck, Ami.

Ami: Good luck to you, too, Maho.

注) elementary school: 小学校

online English conversation: インターネットを使った英会話

問1 空欄[あ]～[う]に入る最も適切なものをア～エから選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

[あ]

- ア They have a very special culture.
- イ They don't live there now.
- ウ They don't have a traditional dance.
- エ New Zealand has beautiful nature.

[い]

- ア Do you want to know more about New Zealand?
- イ You should do that, too.

ウ Have you been to New Zealand?

エ How about you, Maho?

[う]

- ア What song are you going to play at the music festival?
- イ Have you ever played the piano at the music festival?
- ウ Why don't you try to play the piano at the music festival?
- エ How many songs will you play at the music festival?

問2 会話の内容に関して、次の(1)、(2)の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものをア～エから選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

(1) Why is Ami interested in the culture of New Zealand?

- ア Because she has been to New Zealand many times.
- イ Because she has learned about it through the Internet.
- ウ Because she has watched it on TV.
- エ Because she has joined a rugby team.

(2) What is Maori?

- ア It is an area in New Zealand.
- イ It is a dance that the national New Zealand's rugby team does before the match.
- ウ It is the people who have lived in New Zealand for the longest time.
- エ It is the native language for all the people in New Zealand.

問3 会話の内容と一致するものを次のア～カから3つ選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

- ア Ami has played the piano for a long time so she is excited to play it at the music festival.
- イ Maho didn't know that Ami wants to enter the same high school.
- ウ Ami and Maho have the same dream after entering high school.
- エ Ami gave advice to Maho to make her school life wonderful.
- オ The Haka is a part of Maori culture.
- カ Maho had a clear idea about what to do in high school before talking to Ami this time.

5 次の文章は、海外からの観光客 A と空港の総合案内所のスタッフ B との会話である。[1]、[2]、[3]に適切な英語を、それぞれ 1 語以上 15 語以内で書きなさい。ただし、記号(.,?! など)は 1 語として数えないものとする。*印の語句には注が文末にあります。

A: Excuse me. This is my first visit to Osaka. I'd like to go to Osakajo.
What is the most convenient way to go there?

B: You can take the train or the bus. You should take the train because it is cheaper and faster.

A: I see. I'll take the train. [1] This airport is so large.

B: Yes, of course. Please take the elevator, go up to the 4th floor, and then go out of this building. You can see the ticket gates.

A: Thank you. *By the way, after going to Osakajo, I don't have any other plans today. Are there any other good places to go in Osaka?

B: Yes. [2]

A: I've heard about it. Please tell me more about it.

B: [3]

A: Sounds interesting. I want to try some local food in Osaka. I'll go there.
Thank you.

B: You're welcome. Enjoy your stay in Osaka.

注) by the way: ところで

英語解答用紙



1	問1	[X]		問2	A	B				
	問3	[あ]		[い]						
	問4	(Y)	3番目	6番目	(Z)	3番目	6番目			
	問5	(1)	(2)	(3)	問6					

2	問1	A	B								
	問2	(1)	(2)								
	問3	[あ]	[い]								
	問4	(X)	3番目								
	問5										

3	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

4	問1	[あ]	[い]	[う]					
	問2	(1)	(2)	問3					

5	[1]										
	[2]										
	[3]										

英語解答用紙



1	問1	[X]	ウ	問2	A	イ	B	オ			
	問3	[あ]	エ	[い]		イ					
	問4	(Y)	3番目	ケ	6番目	キ	(Z)	3番目	ア	6番目	オ
	問5	(1)	エ	(2)	イ	(3)	ア	問6	イ	ウ	カ

2	問1	A	ウ	B	ア						
	問2	(1)	×	(2)	×	(3)	○	(4)	×	(5)	○
	問3	[あ]	イ	[い]	ア						
	問4	(X)	3番目	ア	6番目	ウ	(Y)	3番目	エ	6番目	カ
	問5		ア		エ		オ				

3	(1)	ウ	(2)	ウ	(3)	エ	(4)	ア	(5)	イ
	(6)	ア	(7)	ウ	(8)	ウ	(9)	イ	(10)	ウ

4	問1	[あ]	ア	[い]	エ	[う]	ウ	
	問2	(1)	イ	(2)	ウ	問3	イ	エ

5	[1]	Could you tell me how to get to the train station?
	[2]	How about Umeda?
	[3]	There are a lot of local restaurants there.