注意事項
1. 受験番号、氏名および解答は、すべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
2. 問題用紙に解答を書き込んでも採点されません。
3. 問題は全「13」ページです。最初に筆記テストが表紙などを含め「8」ページ、その後に続いてリスニング・テストが表紙を含めて「3」ページです。
4. リスニング・テストは、試験開始から約5分後に行われます。指示があるまでリスニング・テストの問題に進んではいけません。リスニング・テストが始まるまでは、筆記テストの問題を解答しないでください。
英語
筆記テスト

注意事項
1. 問題はⅠからⅣまであります。
2. リスニング・テストは、試験開始から約5分後に行われます。放送の指示で、
   筆記テストの解答を中断し、11ページを開きなさい。
I. 次の英文は中学生の美絵と北海道に滞在中の留学生Lucyとの会話である。会話の意味が通るように，〔1〕～〔5〕の（ ）に与えられた語(句)を並べかえて文を作り，語順を記号で答えなさい。

Mie：Hi, Lucy.
Lucy：Hi, Mie. It’s cold this morning. Winter is coming!
Mie：Yes. Do you like winter?
Lucy：Yes.〔1〕（アwinterイsummerウIエthanオbetterカlike）. I don’t like hot weather.
Mie：So, Hokkaido is a good place for you to live! You are from the U.S., aren’t you? How is the climate of your hometown?
Lucy：I lived in two places, and there’s a big difference between them. When I was little, I lived in Florida. It doesn’t get very cold there even in winter.
Mie：I see. Where did you live after that?
Lucy：I moved to Chicago when I was nine. It’s in the northern part of the U.S. I think winter in Chicago is as cold as that in Hokkaido.
Mie：Wow, the U.S.〔2〕（アitイisウhasエsoオthatカlarge）different climates!
Lucy：Yes. Some areas have a climate like Hokkaido. On the other hand, there are big deserts in the west. Actually, the highest temperature in the world was recorded in that area. Can〔3〕（アwasイhotウguessエyouオhowカit）?
Mie：Well ..., about 45℃?
Lucy：56.7℃!!
Mie：Oh .... I can’t imagine such heat!
Lucy：That area is called ”Death Valley.” It’s hot and it has almost no rain all year round.
Mie：For me, summer in Hokkaido is the best. I feel〔4〕（アwhenイisウthe temperatureエ15オcomfortableカfrom）to 25℃.
Lucy：Do you? In South America, there are some nice places for you, such as Tupiza in Bolivia. It is always about 20℃.
Mie：That’s perfect! But why?
Lucy：The equator crosses that area, so the temperature changes little throughout the year. However, the Andes are there, and they’re over 3,000 meters above sea level. So it’s always cool in Tupiza, Bolivia.
Mie：Oh, the climate is perfect, but〔5〕（アafraidイaltitude sicknessウofエamオIカgetting）.

*注 climate：気候equator：赤道the Andes：アンデス山脈～above sea level：海拔～altitude sickness：高山病

—2—
II. 次の2つの英文は、以前日本に留学したRoyと、桂太のEメールのやりとりを時間順に並べたものです。各文中の【 】内の動詞を適切な形に直しなさい。ただし、2語になる場合もあります。

From: Roy
To: Keita
Date: October 28, 2018, 16:11
Subject: Questions about kanji
こんにちは、けいた。げんきですか。

I [1. begin] studying Japanese three years ago. In my Japanese classes at my school, the teacher doesn’t teach us many kanji because they are difficult for us to learn. But recently, I have [2. start] to think I need to learn more kanji. As you know, one of my goals is to read Japanese comic books in Japanese. But I don’t know enough kanji which is necessary to do that. I have a friend who [3. speak] Japanese well. I asked him to teach me kanji. But he told me that he can speak Japanese but can’t read or write many kanji. So I am [4. try] to learn them by myself. Now I have two questions. First, how many kanji should I learn? Second, do you know any good ways to learn kanji?
Roy

From: Keita
To: Roy
Date: October 29, 2018, 19:41
Subject: RE: Questions about kanji
やあ、ロイ！

I’m glad [5. know] you are studying Japanese hard. I hear that kanji is one of the most difficult things for people who study Japanese. I’ll answer the first question. I think you should know kanji [6. study] by elementary school students. In Japan, children learn about 1,000 kanji in elementary school.
And I’ll give you one piece of advice about the second question. Please spend a lot of time on studying about the parts of kanji. They are called bushu in Japanese, and I believe they are important to understand kanji more deeply and quickly. For example, my name “Keita” is [7. write] as “桂太.” Look at the first character. Its pronunciation is “kei,” and it originally means a kind of tree. This character is [8. make] of two parts, “木” and “圭.” You know the kanji “木,” right? It means a tree. And the sound of “圭” is kei. So, in this kanji, one part shows the meaning, and the other tells us the sound. Like this, each bushu [9. have] the meaning or the sound. By [10. learn] about the parts of kanji, your studies will be easier and more interesting.
Keita

*注 character：(漢字などの)文字 pronunciation：発音
Ⅲ. 次の英文は中学生の麻紀とアメリカ人留学生Tonyとの会話をです。これを読んで、あとの[1]〜[4]の問いに答えなさい。

Tony：Hi, Maki. Can I ask you a question?
Maki：Sure.
Tony：I often see 'skillets which have a strange shape in 'DIY stores. What are they for?
Maki：Skillets? A strange shape? [ A ]
Tony：They are usually black and about 30 cm in diameter. And their center part looks like a dome.
Maki：Ah, now I understand! They are skillets for jingisukan. Have you ever eaten it in Hokkaido?
Tony：[ B ] What is it?
Maki：It's a kind of mutton dish. We grill slices of mutton on the skillet and eat them. It's very popular in Hokkaido. We especially love to enjoy jingisukan outdoors in summer.
Tony：I see. It's like a Japanese-style barbecue!
Maki：That's right. Oh, now I'd like to ask you something. I hear people in America love barbecue so much. Is that true?
Tony：Yes. We can say it's one of our national dishes. My father is a big fan of barbecuing, too. On weekends, he often cooks us barbecue. It takes many hours, so he usually starts early in the morning and we eat it for lunch.
Maki：What? If the meat is grilled too long, it will burn!
Tony：No. There are different kinds of barbecue.
Maki：Oh, really? How are they different?
Tony：One kind is "grilling." It means cooking thin pieces of meat quickly. Another is my father's "barbecue." He slowly cooks a large piece of meat at a low temperature. By doing that, the meat gets tender.
Maki：[ C ] I want to try it.
Tony：Please come to my house. My father often invites his friends or neighbors to barbecue parties, so he'll be glad if you come. Oh, I have an idea, Maki. Why don't we have a party together at my house? My family can prepare barbecue for your family, and your family will show us how to enjoy jingisukan. What do you think?
Maki：That's a great idea!

*注　skillet：鉄鍋　DIY store：ホームセンター　～ in diameter：直径が～　mutton：羊肉　grill：（あぶって）焼く　barbecue：バーベキューやをする　burn：焦げる　tender：柔らかい
〔1〕本文中の[A]〜[C]に当てはまる組み合わせとして、最も適切なものを次のア〜エの中から1つ選び。記号で答えなさい。

ア. [A]  
   Why do you have such a thing?  
   [ B ]  
   No, I haven't.  
   [ C ]  
   I can't believe we can.

イ. [A]  
   Why do you have such a thing?  
   [ B ]  
   Yes, I have.  
   [ C ]  
   Wow, it must be delicious.

ウ. [A]  
   Please give me some more information.  
   [ B ]  
   No, I haven't.  
   [ C ]  
   Wow, it must be delicious.

エ. [A]  
   Please give me some more information.  
   [ B ]  
   Yes, I have.  
   [ C ]  
   I can't believe we can.

〔2〕波線部Thatが指し示す内容に最も近い意味を持つものを次のア〜エの中から1つ選び。記号で答えなさい。

ア. Tony's family and Maki's have barbecues together at Maki's house.  
イ. Tony's family and Maki's serve meat dishes to each other.  
ウ. Tony's family and Maki's prepare jingisukan together.  
エ. Tony goes to Maki's home and Maki goes to Tony's home.

〔3〕次の英語の質問に英語で答えなさい。
   What does Tony's father often do for his friends or neighbors?

〔4〕本文の内容と一致するものを次のア〜エの中から1つ選び。記号で答えなさい。

ア. Tony has never seen skillets for jingisukan at DIY stores.  
イ. Tony said jingisukan is a Japanese-style barbecue, but Maki didn't agree.  
ウ. Tony's family usually eats barbecue for dinner because it takes many hours to cook.  
エ. Tony's father's barbecue needs a lot of time because the meat is cooked at a low temperature.
IV. 次の英文を読み、あとの〔1〕～〔4〕の問いに答えなさい。

Coffee is drunk all over the world. Many people say they want a cup of coffee after having a meal, when they want to relax, or when they talk with their friends. Of course, it is loved in Japan, too.

Most of the coffee beans consumed in Japan come from abroad. Look at the table. During these four years, Japan imported the largest amount of coffee beans from Brazil. In 2000, Columbia was second and Indonesia was third. In 2017, we bought more coffee beans from Columbia than in 2000. Indonesia went down to fourth in 2017. There’s one country which grew rapidly —— Vietnam. In 2016, Japan imported almost 100,000 tons of coffee beans from this country. Ethiopia is a country which has a very long history of coffee. In this table, it was sixth from 2014 to 2017.

Where do you or your family members drink coffee? The graph shows the results. It is said that people in Japan drink about eleven cups of coffee a week on average. In the graph, about seven of them are drunk at home. What is second? You may think people often have coffee at coffee shops, but that’s actually third. More cups of coffee are drunk at offices or schools.

There’s one theme people often talk about: “Is coffee good or bad for us?” Some scientists say, “Coffee has good effects on our brains,” or “People who drink a lot of coffee can live long.” However, some people say drinking coffee at night isn’t good. They say we can’t sleep because of the effects of coffee. Everything has both good points and bad points. Probably coffee does, too. But you should remember one thing. The effects of coffee depend on each person. Some people can’t sleep well after having just one cup of coffee. Others have no problem at all even after having five cups. If you are sensitive to caffeine, do you have to give up coffee after dinner? No, you don’t have to. These days, you can easily get decaffeinated coffee, which is coffee without caffeine. Please try some.

* 注　bean：豆
consume：消費する
import：輸入する
on average：平均して
effect：効果
sensitive：敏感な，影響を受けやすい
caffeine：カフェイン（コーヒーの成分の1つ）
decaffeinated：ノンカフェインの
Table
Japanese volume of imports of coffee beans
(*unit : *ton)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>In 2000</th>
<th>In 2014</th>
<th>In 2015</th>
<th>In 2016</th>
<th>In 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>90,104</td>
<td>134,765</td>
<td>140,127</td>
<td>137,860</td>
<td>117,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>25,315</td>
<td>78,687</td>
<td>81,260</td>
<td>99,201</td>
<td>88,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>70,463</td>
<td>61,915</td>
<td>78,918</td>
<td>67,197</td>
<td>72,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>69,906</td>
<td>41,888</td>
<td>41,366</td>
<td>34,819</td>
<td>31,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>グアテマラ</td>
<td>28,060</td>
<td>24,648</td>
<td>31,930</td>
<td>37,060</td>
<td>30,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>エチオピア</td>
<td>26,757</td>
<td>22,414</td>
<td>19,135</td>
<td>18,600</td>
<td>27,614</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*注 volume of imports 輸入量
unit 単位
ton トン

Graph
1週間に飲むコーヒー約11杯のうちわけ

[1] Table は「日本のコーヒー豆の国別輸入量」のリストの一部である。本文を読んで、Table 中の A ～ D に入るものの正しい組み合わせを、次のア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. A : Brazil  B : Columbia  C : Indonesia  D : Vietnam
イ. A : Brazil  B : Vietnam  C : Columbia  D : Indonesia
ウ. A : Vietnam  B : Columbia  C : Brazil  D : Indonesia
エ. A : Vietnam  B : Brazil  C : Columbia  D : Indonesia

[2] 下線部①の内容を25字程度の日本語で書きなさい。
〔３〕下線部②が指す内容を、本文中から７語で抜き出しなさい。

〔４〕本文の内容と一致するものを、次のア～オの中からすべて選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. 日本ではほとんどのコーヒー豆を国内で生産している。
イ. エチオピアはコーヒーの歴史は浅いが、日本に多くのコーヒー豆を輸出して
 いる。
ウ. 日本人が１週間に飲むコーヒーの半分以上は、家庭で飲まれている。
エ. 科学者の中にはコーヒーが寿命に関係すると言っている人もいる。
オ. コーヒーの効果は体質によって大きく左右されるので、カフェインの影響を
 受けやすい人はコーヒーを飲んではいけない。
問題は、次のページに続きます。
問題は、次のページに続きます。
英語
リスニング・テスト

△指示があるまでリスニング・テストの問題に進んではいけません。

注意事項
1. 問題はⅠからⅡまであります。
2. 放送される指示に従って解答を進めなさい。
3. 問題の指示と問題が放送で流れている間は放送に集中し、音を立てないようにしない。
4. リスニング・テストが終わったら、筆記テストの残りの問題を解答しなさい。
Ⅰ．〔1〕から〔4〕まで、2人の対話が放送されます。それぞれの対話の最後の発話に対する応答として最も適切なものを、選択肢ア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。対話はそれぞれ1回だけ放送されます。

〔1〕レストランで
ア．I said, "Lunch set B."
イ．I’d like it after the meal.
ウ．Tea, please.
エ．I don’t like tomatoes.

〔2〕教室で
ア．I must give it to the teacher in today’s class.
イ．This is homework for today’s juku class.
ウ．I can do it in the morning tomorrow.
エ．I can help you with your science homework.

〔3〕駅の窓口で
ア．Please wait. You should look for it here.
イ．OK. Please tell me what to look for.
ウ．No problem. I can give it back to you now.
エ．Don’t worry. I’ll call other stations and ask about it.

〔4〕書店で
ア．Oh, this is good. It’s a story of a famous zoo!
イ．Wow, this is nice. It’s one of his favorite comic series!
ウ．Thank you. But I’ve already decided what to buy.
エ．Sorry. I don’t like animals.
Ⅱ. 〔1〕から〔4〕まで、短い文章が放送されます。文章のあとに放送される質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、選択肢ア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。文章と質問はそれぞれ2回放送されます。

〔1〕

ア．He had a homestay for about seven months.
イ．At first, he talked a lot.
ウ．He was helped by his host mother’s words.
エ．His English didn’t improve during his homestay.

〔2〕

ア．rainy and cold
イ．sunny and cold
ウ．windy and warm
エ．sunny and warm

〔3〕

ア．a tool for learning languages
イ．a computer for using the Internet
ウ．a tour to travel abroad
エ．a smartphone which has dictionaries in it

〔4〕

ア．10 dollars
イ．20 dollars
ウ．30 dollars
エ．40 dollars