



出題パターン別対策



【音声 URL】 <https://www.kyo-kai.co.jp/sc/E23/3E01.html>

★ 長文問題は、さまざまな形式の設問からなる総合問題の形をとるケースが多いが、ここでは、よく出題される形式や、解き方のコツを押さえておくべき形式を取り上げ、それぞれの解法を確認していこう。



1 下線部が示す内容を答える

本文中の下線部が示す具体的な内容を答える問題。答え方は、日本語で書かせるパターンや、本文中の語を使って答えさせるパターンなどがある。 🔊 (CH01)

解法手順 1 下線部がこれまでの内容をふまえたものであれば、直前の文脈を把握する。下線部がこれから述べる内容についての予告であれば、直後の内容に注目する。

解法手順 2 下線部に *it* や *this* [*that*] などの代名詞が含まれている場合は、その代名詞が指し示している内容は下線部より前にあることが多いので、前の部分から探す。

次の対話文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Minako: There are many interesting cafes in Japan.

Freddie: Really? What kinds of cafes are there?

Minako: There are many animal cafes like cat cafes, bird cafes, dog cafes, fish cafes

5 *Freddie:* Oh, there are so many kinds of animal cafes in Japan. At *regular cafes, we usually eat and drink. What do you do at animal cafes?

Minako: At animal cafes, we can eat and drink, and also spend time with our favorite animals. People can touch, talk to, and
10 play with them. Also, people in the cafes like the same animals.

Freddie: I didn't know that.

Minako: People like different kinds of things, so if everyone has a place to talk about their favorite things with other people, that's good.
15

Freddie: I really like that idea. Do you know any other interesting cafes in Japan?

Minako: There are Internet cafes and *kominka* cafes.

〔注〕 regular 形ふつうの

問 下線部の that idea が指す内容を、日本語で書きなさい。

(

)

解法

下線部を含む文を訳すと「私は本当にその考えが好きです」となる。*that* 「その」が示す内容は下線部より前に書かれていると推測できる。

また、ここではフレディ (Freddie) が「その考えが好きです」と言っているので、直前の美奈子 (Minako) の発言から探せばよい。

直前の美奈子の発言 *People like different kinds of things, so if everyone has a place to talk about their favorite things with other people, that's good.* は「人々はさまざまなものを好んでいるので、もしみんなに好きなものについて他人と話すことができる場所があれば、それはよいことです」という意味。

これがフレディの言う「その考え」にあたると読み取れる。

A問題 第1回

/100点

🕒 解答時間の目安：10分（188語）

🔊 音声 URL：https://www.kyo-kai.co.jp/sc/E23/3E02.html



次の英文を読んで、あとの各問いに答えなさい。 🗣️(CH06)

John is talking about his older brother.

Peter likes fishing. He fishes in the river near our house. Every Saturday afternoon, when ① he is free, he goes down to the river with a little *seat and some sandwiches and fishes until it is *quite dark. There are always a few other people there. They all love fishing and sit there quietly 5 for hours. ① Sometimes they catch some fish, sometimes they do not. ② I don't like that kind of activity because I am not very *patient.

Peter once caught a big fish. He was very happy! All of the other people came to see his fish. One of them ③ he took a picture of Peter and his big fish. ② We still have the picture on the wall of our living room.

10 Another time, Peter fell into the river! The grass was *slippery because there was some *mud on ④ it, and while he ⑥ (be) *pulling his *line in, he *slipped and fell into the dirty water. Peter can't swim, but some people *pulled him out quickly, and he ⑦ (run) home *with mud all over his face!

[注] seat 名 座席, 座るもの quite 副 まったく, すっかり patient 形 忍耐強い, 我慢強い
 slippery 形 滑りやすい mud 名 泥 pull ~ in ~を引き寄せる line 名 釣り糸
 slip 動 滑る pull ~ out ~を引っ張り出す, 救い出す
 with ~ all over his face 顔中~だらけにして

問1 下線部①~④の代名詞はそれぞれ何を指していますか。次のア~ケから1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(5点×4)

ア ジョン(John) イ ピーター(Peter) ウ ジョンの周りにいた人の1人

エ ピーターの周りにいた人の1人 オ ピーターの釣った魚

カ 川 キ 草, 芝 ク 釣り糸 ケ 泥

① [] ② [] ③ [] ④ []

問2 本文中の⑤~⑦の()内の動詞を適切な形になおしなさい。

(5点×3)

⑤ _____ ⑥ _____ ⑦ _____

問3 波線部①の英文は、ある部分が省略されています。次の____にそれぞれ適切な語を1つずつ入れて、英文を完成させなさい。

(9点)

Sometimes they catch some fish, sometimes they do not _____
 _____.

問4 波線部②を日本語になおしなさい。(12点)
()

問5 本文の内容と合うように次の各問いに答えるとき、____に適切な語を1つずつ入れなさい。(10点×2)

- (1) John doesn't like fishing. Why?
— Because he _____ so _____.
- (2) Did Peter once catch a big fish?
— _____, he _____.

問6 本文の内容と合うものには○, 合わないものには×を〔 〕に書きなさい。(6点×4)

- (1) 毎週土曜日の午後、ピーターはジョンといっしょに川へ魚釣りに出かける。〔 〕
- (2) ピーターは、すっかり暗くなるまで釣りをする。〔 〕
- (3) ピーターは、岩の上で足を滑らせ、川の中に落ちた。〔 〕
- (4) ピーターは、川に落ちたとき、泳げなかったので人に助けられた。〔 〕

●文法の整理●—〈動詞・過去形〉—

① 一般動詞の過去形…規則変化と不規則変化がある。

- (1) 規則変化の過去形は語尾が(e)dで終わる。

I **played** tennis with my friends yesterday. (私は昨日、友だちとテニスをしました。)

Mike **studied** math last night. (マイクは昨夜、数学を勉強しました。)

- (2) 不規則変化の過去形は、個々に形が異なるのでそれぞれ覚えなければならない。

Mother **made** a birthday cake for me. (母は私に誕生日ケーキを作ってくれました。)

Tom **went** to the library yesterday. (トムは昨日、図書館へ行きました。)

② be 動詞の過去形…was, wereを使う。

I **was** a student three years ago. (私は3年前、学生でした。)

We **were** in China two weeks ago. (私たちは2週間前、中国にいました。)

③ 過去進行形「～していました」…〈was(were)+～ing〉を使う。

I **was watching** TV then. (私はそのとき、テレビを見ていました。)

What **were** you **doing**? (あなたは何をしていましたか。)

B問題 第4回

／100点

🕒 解答時間の目安：10分（348語）

🔊 音声 URL：https://www.kyo-kai.co.jp/sc/E23/3E20.html



あなたは、英語の授業で防災についてのプレゼンテーションをするために、日本に住んでいる外国人に向けて書かれた次の記事を読んで、メモ(note)を作成しました。これらを読んで、あとの各問いに答えなさい。🔊(CH25)

Make Your Own *Hazard Map

- [1] In Japan, there are many natural disasters including typhoons, earthquakes, and heavy rain. Imagine that a big typhoon is coming to your city. Do you know where you should go? Do you know people who can help you? If you have this information, you can act quickly and *calmly in an emergency. Your *city government may have a hazard map which tells you about dangerous places. But it is important to make your own hazard map, too. It should have not only dangerous places but also some other important places near your house. For example, you should *add a place to meet your family or ways to go to *evacuation sites. You must think about protecting yourself from disasters.
- [2] How can you make your own hazard map that is useful in an emergency? First, visit the website of your city and check the evacuation sites near your house with your family and neighbors. Some people should go to a school, and other people should go to a *community center. Next, share information about dangerous places. For example, someone may say, “This road will be under water if we have heavy rain.” After talking with each other, walk around your area to do *fieldwork. It is a good idea to put pictures of the dangerous places on your map, so take a camera with you. Children and elderly people need to go with you because they may notice other dangers you miss. You should also decide which places to check before going. By doing so, you can finish quickly. After the fieldwork, make a map with all of the information you collected.
- [3] In an emergency, you may have some problems you cannot solve by yourself. In this case, you will need to work together with your neighbors. It is easy to help each other if you know them well. So, why don't you greet your neighbors first to connect with them? Making a map will also give you chances to talk more with your neighbors. Good communication will make our society stronger against disasters.

[注] hazard map ハザードマップ calmly 副 落ち着いて city government 市役所 add 動 加える
evacuation site 避難所 community center 公民館 fieldwork 名 現地調査

Note

About Hazard Maps	
Points:	
[1]	A
[2]	B
[3]	A message from the writer
<div style="text-align: right;">Important!</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>	
Things needed on the map	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ① to meet your family • ② to get to evacuation sites • Photos of dangerous places 	

What to do to make the map	
BEFORE the fieldwork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Visit the website of your city · <input type="text"/> ③
DURING the fieldwork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <input type="text"/> ④

問1 本文の段落ごとの見出しとして、メモの A , B に入れるのに最も適切なものをア～エからそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(15点×2)

ア Importance of making your own map for disasters

イ Information about your area in an emergency

ウ Many kinds of natural disasters you should know

エ Some advice you should follow to make your map

A [] B []

問2 メモの ① , ② に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものをア～エから1つ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。(15点)

ア ① Where ② What

イ ① When ② What

ウ ① Where ② How

エ ① When ② How

問3 メモの ③ , ④ に入れるのに最も適切なものをア～カからそれぞれ2つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。(20点×2)

ア Take pictures of dangerous places

イ Make a map with lots of information

ウ Find dangerous places and repair them

エ Learn where to go in an emergency

オ Talk and *decide on places to check

カ Go with children and elderly people

〔注〕 decide on ～ ～を決める

③ [,] ④ [,]

問4 メモの に入れるのに最も適切なものをア～エから1つ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。(15点)

ア You should tell your neighbors to make a map.

イ You should stay home in an emergency.

ウ You should communicate with your neighbors a lot.

エ You should ask your neighbors to solve your problems.

C問題 第9回

/100点

🕒 解答時間の目安：15分（709語）

🔊 音声 URL：https://www.kyo-kai.co.jp/sc/E23/3E44.html



次の文は、朱里(Akari)が英語の授業で行ったスピーチの原稿です。これを読んで、あとの各問いに答えなさい。

🔊 CH50

Hello, everyone. Today, I'd like to talk about bamboo. Do you like eating *bamboo shoots? My grandparents live in a small village in Kagoshima. Last spring, I tried picking bamboo shoots with my brother for the first time in the bamboo forest behind their house. ① My grandfather took us there and (us / to / the way / do / taught / it). It was a little difficult but fun. My brother
5 and I heard some interesting stories about bamboo from my grandparents and became interested in it then.

Bamboo is not only delicious food for people and pandas, but also good for making *baskets, cleaning products, *tea ceremony utensils, building materials, musical instruments, and so on. In Japan, there were bamboo items among *Jomon* period *ruins. From ② this, we learn that Japanese
10 people have used bamboo as a useful plant since old times. In which prefectures can we find bamboo forests? Look at Table 1. The largest bamboo forests are in Kagoshima, and Oita and Fukuoka come next. Among the top ten prefectures for bamboo forests, there are (③) in Kyushu. From the table, we also learn that there are more bamboo forests in western Japan than in eastern Japan. [ア] How about bamboo shoot *production? Look at Table 2. Five of the
15 ten prefectures with the highest production are prefectures in Kyushu, and bamboo shoot production is again more in western Japan.

Table 1
Prefectures with the Most Bamboo Forests in 2017 (1,000 ha)

1	Kagoshima	17.93
2	Oita	14.04
3	Fukuoka	13.62
4	Yamaguchi	12.00
5	Shimane	11.16
6	Kumamoto	10.31
7	Miyazaki	6.03
8	Chiba	5.92
9	Kyoto	5.47
10	Okayama	5.44
	Total in Japan	166.73

資料：林野庁「森林資源の現況」より

Table 2
Bamboo Shoot Production in 2020 (ton)

1	Fukuoka	7486.7
2	Kagoshima	6589.8
3	Kumamoto	2921.3
4	Kyoto	2245.9
5	Kagawa	988.8
6	Shizuoka	786.4
7	Ishikawa	535.7
8	Tokushima	407.0
9	Miyazaki	373.1
10	Oita	360.2
	Total in Japan	26448.5

資料：令和2年特用林産物生産統計調査結果(農林水産省)

About 70% of Japan is forests, and 0.6% is bamboo forests. This may not seem like much, but bamboo forests are increasing in area every year. Bamboo forests for making bamboo products and bamboo shoots are *managed well, but *abandoned bamboo forests are becoming larger every
20 year. Bamboo is a plant with strong *vitality. If you *place a hat on a bamboo shoot, you may not

be able to *reach it the next day because bamboo grows so high and fast. Bamboo lives for a *period between *decades and about a hundred years. *Since bamboo forests grow quickly, thinking about the effective uses of bamboo is important. [イ] Today, some companies in Japan make towels and paper from bamboo. Other companies have made a system for burning bamboo to make
25 electricity. Because bamboo *extracts can have *antiviral *effects, some companies have also developed antiviral products with them.

There is another reason for the *increase in abandoned bamboo forests. Have you ever seen bamboo flowers? Some kinds of bamboo *blossom only once every few decades to a hundred years. The same kind of bamboos in a forest all blossom *at the same time. Even *distant bamboo
30 blossoms at the same time. Why does it take so long for bamboo flowers to blossom? Why does bamboo of the same type blossom at the same time? These are some of the mysteries of the bamboo flower. Actually, in 1967, some kinds of bamboo blossomed at the same time in Japan. When bamboo blossoms, it *bears fruit and soon dies. So, the number of bamboo products in Japan *dramatically *declined that year. Since then, Japan has *imported more bamboo and bamboo
35 shoots from other countries and has used more plastic products instead. *In addition to that, the *aging of bamboo forest *owners has caused the increase in abandoned bamboo forests recently.

Bamboo grows in warm places such as Asia, Africa, and *Central and South America. [ウ] In Africa, for example, they make *bows, baskets, and furniture from bamboo. Some people make *alcoholic drinks, too. Gorillas also eat bamboo. ④ In Thailand, there is the world's largest
40 bamboo building. It is a school gym. This building is beautiful like a *work of art. Bamboo is very light but has great *pulling strength, so it can *withstand wind and earthquakes. Also, bamboo buildings are warm. These examples teach us that there are many different ways to use the bamboo from abandoned bamboo forests in Japan.

Why don't you try *tasting Japanese bamboo shoots? [エ] Today, Japan imports about 80 to
45 90% of its bamboo shoots from other countries, but I think Japanese bamboo shoots are more delicious. Bamboo shoots are rich in *nutrients, too. I hope more Japanese people will eat Japanese bamboo shoots and use Japanese bamboo to make products.

[注] bamboo shoot タケノコ basket 名 かご tea ceremony utensil 茶道の道具

ruin 名 遺跡 production 名 生産 manage 動 管理する abandoned 形 放置された

vitality 名 生命力 place 動 置く reach 動 届く period 名 期間

decade 名 十年間(複数形で「数十年間」) since 接 ~なので extract 名 抽出物

antiviral 形 抗ウイルスの effect 名 効果 increase 名 増加 blossom 動 開花する

at the same time 同時に distant 形 遠くの bear 動 (実を)つける dramatically 副 著しく

decline 動 減少する import 動 輸入する in addition to ~ ~に加えて aging 名 高齢化

owner 名 所有者 Central and South America 中南米 bow 名 弓

alcoholic 形 アルコールの work of art 芸術作品 pulling strength ひっぱりきょうど 引張強度

withstand 動 耐える taste 動 味わう nutrient 名 栄養

問1 下線部①が意味の通る正しい英文になるように()内の語句を並べかえ、全文を書きなさい。(10点)

問2 下線部②の具体的な内容を次のように表すとき、()に適切な日本語を10字以上20字以内で入れなさい。

日本では()こと。(10点)

[illegible]

問3 (③)に入れるのに最も適切なものをア～エから1つ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。(10点)

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| \mathcal{A} | no other prefectures | \mathcal{I} | two more prefectures |
| \mathcal{U} | more than five prefectures | \mathcal{E} | four prefectures |

問4 次の英文を入れるのに最も適切な場所を、本文中の[ア]～[エ]から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(10点)

People all over the world use bamboo in many different ways. ()

問5 波線部を日本文になおしなさい。(15点)

問6

④

に入れるのに最も適切な文をア～エから1つ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。(10点)

- ア Bamboo is also good for making buildings.
- イ Bamboo is too weak for making buildings.
- ウ We only need a little bamboo to make bamboo buildings.
- エ We need to grow special bamboo to make bamboo buildings in Japan.

問7 本文および表の内容と合うように次の各問いに答えるとき、____に適切な語を1つずつ入れなさい。ただし、与えられた文字がある場合は、その文字で始まる語とします。(5点×3)

- (1) Which prefecture in Japan produces the most bamboo shoots?
— _____ prefecture _____.
- (2) Why do some companies in Japan try to make new bamboo products?
— Because _____ bamboo from abandoned forests effectively is i _____.
- (3) What happened in Japan in 1967?
— Some kinds of bamboo _____ at the _____.

問 8 本文および表の内容と合うものをア～オから2つ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。(10点×2)

- ア The top three prefectures produce more than half of the total bamboo shoots in Japan.
- イ The number of abandoned bamboo forests is increasing only because bamboo forest owners are growing old.
- ウ Japanese people began to use more plastic products because bamboo products were not as convenient as plastic ones.
- エ Bamboo buildings are strong against earthquakes because bamboo has great pulling strength.
- オ The *percentage of imported bamboo shoots is about 70% of all bamboo shoots for eating in Japan.

〔注〕 percentage 〔名〕割合