

リスニングテスト放送台本

注：[] 内の文字は音声として入っていません。

(チャイム音) [間 2 秒]

これから、問 1 のリスニングテストの放送を始めます。問題冊子の 1 ページを開けてください。[間 2 秒]

問題はア・イ・ウの三つに大きく分かれています。放送を聞きながらメモをとってもかまいません。

それでは、問題アに入ります。問題アは、No.1～No.4 まであります。Mary と Kenta が話をしています。まず Mary が話し、次に Kenta が話し、その後も交互に話します。対話の最後で Kenta が話す言葉のかわりに (チャイムの音) というチャイムが鳴ります。そのチャイムのところに入る Kenta の言葉として最も適するものを、問題アの指示にしたがって答えなさい。まず、問題アの指示を読みなさい。[間 7 秒] それでは、始めます。対話は 2 回ずつ放送します。[間 2 秒]

- No. 1 [Mary:] Kenta, you play tennis very well.
 [Kenta:] Thank you, Mary. I play tennis every day.
 [Mary:] How long do you practice every day?
 [Kenta:] (チャイム) [間 2 秒]
 [Mary:] Kenta, you play tennis very well.
 [Kenta:] Thank you, Mary. I play tennis every day.
 [Mary:] How long do you practice every day?
 [Kenta:] (チャイム) [間 4 秒]
- No. 2 [Mary:] Hi, Kenta. What are you reading?
 [Kenta:] I'm reading a book about how to take care of dogs.
 [Mary:] Oh, do you have a dog?
 [Kenta:] (チャイム) [間 2 秒]
 [Mary:] Hi, Kenta. What are you reading?
 [Kenta:] I'm reading a book about how to take care of dogs.
 [Mary:] Oh, do you have a dog?
 [Kenta:] (チャイム) [間 4 秒]
- No. 3 [Mary:] Kenta, did you see my bag?
 [Kenta:] Is it a small, blue one?
 [Mary:] Yes. Where did you see it?
 [Kenta:] (チャイム) [間 2 秒]
 [Mary:] Kenta, did you see my bag?
 [Kenta:] Is it a small, blue one?
 [Mary:] Yes. Where did you see it?
 [Kenta:] (チャイム) [間 4 秒]
- No. 4 [Mary:] Kenta, are you going to play the piano at the school festival?
 [Kenta:] Yes. I am going to play it in the music room. I hope you can come.
 [Mary:] OK. I will go with my friends. What time are you going to start?
 [Kenta:] (チャイム) [間 2 秒]
 [Mary:] Kenta, are you going to play the piano at the school festival?
 [Kenta:] Yes. I am going to play it in the music room. I hope you can come.
 [Mary:] OK. I will go with my friends. What time are you going to start?
 [Kenta:] (チャイム) [間 4 秒]

次に、問題イに入ります。問題イは、No.1～No.3 まであります。それぞれ同じ高校に通う David と Saki の対話を放送します。対話の内容を聞いて、問題冊子に印刷されているそれぞれの質問の答えとして最も適するものを、問題イの指示にしたがって答えなさい。まず、問題イの指示を読みなさい。[間 7 秒] それでは、始めます。対話は 2 回ずつ放送します。[間 2 秒]

- No. 1 [David:] Saki, your speech was good today.
 [Saki:] Thank you, David. But it wasn't perfect.
 [David:] Why do you think so?
 [Saki:] I forgot some words during the speech.
 [David:] I think practicing many times is the best way to make your speech perfect.
 [Saki:] OK, I will try harder next time. [間 4 秒]
- [David:] Saki, your speech was good today.
 [Saki:] Thank you, David. But it wasn't perfect.
 [David:] Why do you think so?
 [Saki:] I forgot some words during the speech.
 [David:] I think practicing many times is the best way to make your speech perfect.
 [Saki:] OK, I will try harder next time. [間 5 秒]

- No. 2 [David:] What are you doing, Saki?
[Saki:] I'm making a bird with paper. This paper is called *origami*.
[David:] It looks fun! Can you make a cat with *origami*?
[Saki:] No, I have never made one.
[David:] I want to know how to make a paper cat. My sister likes cats. I want to teach her how to make a cat with *origami*.
[Saki:] OK, David. I'll check it on the Internet and teach you later. [問 4 秒]
- [David:] What are you doing, Saki?
[Saki:] I'm making a bird with paper. This paper is called *origami*.
[David:] It looks fun! Can you make a cat with *origami*?
[Saki:] No, I have never made one.
[David:] I want to know how to make a paper cat. My sister likes cats. I want to teach her how to make a cat with *origami*.
[Saki:] OK, David. I'll check it on the Internet and teach you later. [問 5 秒]
- No. 3 [David:] Saki, you come to school early every day.
[Saki:] I usually go to bed at ten to get up early on the next day.
[David:] Oh, you keep early hours every day.
[Saki:] Keep early hours? What does that mean, David?
[David:] That means "to go to bed early and to get up early."
[Saki:] Oh, I see. I have learned a new thing from you today. Thank you. [問 4 秒]
- [David:] Saki, you come to school early every day.
[Saki:] I usually go to bed at ten to get up early on the next day.
[David:] Oh, you keep early hours every day.
[Saki:] Keep early hours? What does that mean, David?
[David:] That means "to go to bed early and to get up early."
[Saki:] Oh, I see. I have learned a new thing from you today. Thank you. [問 5 秒]

最後に、問題(ウ)に入ります。問題(ウ)では、ある高校の文化祭で行われた英語でのクラブ紹介を放送します。放送を聞き、問題(ウ)の指示にしたがって答えなさい。このあと、15秒後に放送が始まりますので、それまで問題(ウ)の指示を読みなさい。[問 15 秒] それでは、始めます。英文は2回放送します。[問 2 秒]

Hi, we are the cooking club. In the cooking room, you can buy and eat some food we cook. Please come and enjoy our food. Now we have good news for you. When you buy our food, we will give you juice or tea. Please enjoy our food with something to drink. We have another good thing to tell you. After you finish eating, please answer some questions about the food. Then you can get a cake as a present. Please come to the cooking room to meet us!
[問 4 秒]

Hi, we are the cooking club. In the cooking room, you can buy and eat some food we cook. Please come and enjoy our food. Now we have good news for you. When you buy our food, we will give you juice or tea. Please enjoy our food with something to drink. We have another good thing to tell you. After you finish eating, please answer some questions about the food. Then you can get a cake as a present. Please come to the cooking room to meet us!
[問 5 秒]

これで問1のリスニングテストの放送を終わります。解答を続けてください。

(チャイム音) [計 9 分 28 秒]

問1 リスニングテスト（放送の指示にしたがって答えなさい。放送を聞きながらメモをとってもかまいません。）

(ア) チャイムのところに入るケンタの言葉として最も適するものを、次の1～4の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

No 1 1. I practice for about two hours. 2. I practice three times in a week.

3. I practiced about two hours ago. 4. I have practiced three times.

No 2 1. Yes, I have three cats at home. 2. Yes, I wanted to buy a new book.

3. No, but I am going to have one soon. 4. No, but I have a dog now.

No 3 1. I saw her in our classroom. 2. I saw it in the computer room.

3. I think you are very kind. 4. I think it is a red one.

No 4 1. I'm going to start playing tennis at three in the afternoon.

2. I will play it in the music room for fifteen minutes.

3. I will play some new songs written by my friend.

4. I'm not sure because the time will be decided tomorrow.

(イ) 対話の内容を聞いて、それぞれの **Question** の答えとして最も適するものを、あとの1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

No 1 **Question : Why does Saki think that her speech had a problem ?**

1. Because she gave the speech in Japanese in the English class.

2. Because she didn't understand one of the questions from her friend.

3. Because there were too many people when she gave the speech.

4. Because there were some words she couldn't remember in the speech.

No 2 **Question : What can we say about David and Saki ?**

1. Saki is going to watch TV at school to make a paper bird with David.

2. Saki is going to learn how to make a paper cat for David.

3. David is going to teach Saki how to make a paper bird at school.

4. David is going to read a book about how to make a paper cat with Saki.

No 3 **Question : Which is true about Saki ?**

1. Saki now thinks that she should get up earlier than David.

2. Saki wants David to know what "keep early hours" means.

3. Saki now understands what "keep early hours" means.

4. Saki understands why David goes to bed early every day.

(ウ) ある高校の文化祭で行われた英語でのクラブ紹介を聞いて、次の質問に対する答えを英語で書きなさい。ただし、答えは書き出しの **I can get it** に続けて1文で書き、文末は「.」(ピリオド)で終わること。

質問 : How can you get a cake as a present in the cooking room ?

問2 次の英文は、留学生のケイト (Kate) とユミ (Yumi) の対話です。対話文中の(ア)~(ウ)の () の中にそれぞれ適する1語を英語で書きなさい。ただし、答えはそれぞれの () 内に指示された文字で書き始め、一つの _ に1文字が入るものとします。

Kate : Hi, Yumi. This is for you. This is Japanese milk bread.

Yumi: Oh, thank you, Kate. Where did you buy it ?

Kate : I (ア) (b _ _ _ _) it at a new shop near the station.

Yumi: I have never eaten the milk bread made there. Let's eat it together.

Kate, (イ) (w _ _ _ _) you like something to drink ?

Kate : Yes, please. I haven't had anything to drink since this morning. I am very (ウ) (t _ _ _ _ _).

Yumi: Which do you want, tea or orange juice ?

Kate : Orange juice, please.

問3 次の(ア)~(エ)の文の () の中に入れるのに最も適するものを、あとの1~4の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

(ア) Mt. Fuji is () of all the mountains in Japan.

1. high 2. as high as 3. higher 4. the highest

(イ) () English a language spoken in Australia ?

1. Is 2. Has 3. Does 4. Are

(ウ) I went shopping because it stopped ().

1. rains 2. rained 3. raining 4. rainy

(エ) I () my homework last night.

1. finish 2. finished 3. am finishing 4. have finished

問4 次の英文は、ポール (Paul) とミカ (Mika) の対話です。対話文中の(ア)~(エ)の () 内の六つの語の中から五つを選んで正しい順番に並べかえたとき、その () 内で3番目と5番目に来る語の番号をそれぞれ答えなさい。(それぞれ一つずつ不要な語があるので、その語は使用しないこと。)

Paul : Mika, please look at this picture.

Mika: Oh, is this a picture of your family?

Paul : Yes, it is.

Mika: Is the girl (ア) (1. the 2. sitting 3. front 4. who 5. of 6. in) door your sister?

Paul : Yes. She is my sister Nancy. She is a high school student.

Mika: You are between your father and your mother, right?

Paul : No, that's not me. That's my brother Jack.

Mika: Oh, I (イ) (1. your 2. because 3. was 4. thought 5. it 6. you) he really looks like you!

Paul : I am not in this picture. This (ウ) (1. that 2. a 3. I 4. picture 5. is 6. been) took.

Mika: Oh, I see.

Paul : Jack will come to Japan next month. He studies about Japan and is going to visit Tokyo and Kyoto.

Mika: Oh, really? I (エ) (1. am 2. of 3. very 4. know 5. to 6. happy) that your brother is interested in Japan.

問5 次の英文は、英語の授業でユウスケが書いた作文の一部です。英文を読んで、() の中に適する英語を書きなさい。ただし、あとの<条件>にしたがうこと。

My friend Tom told me about his trip to Kamakura. He said, "I went to Kamakura with my family last week. We enjoyed eating and shopping there. In Kamakura, there are some shops that I visit every time." I asked, "() Kamakura?" He answered, "Five times. I really like Kamakura. Next time, I want to visit *temples that have beautiful flowers."

* temples : 寺

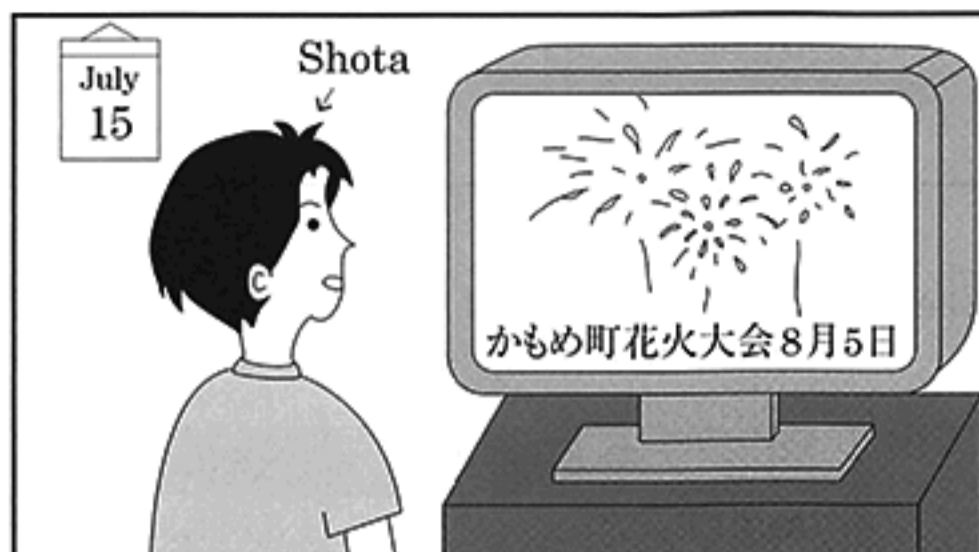
<条件>

been を必ず含んで、文末が Kamakura? で終わる1文となるように、()内を6語以上で書くこと。

※ 短縮形 (I'm や don't など) や符号 (, など) は使わないこと。

問6 次のA～Cのひとつづきの絵と英文は、ショウタ (Shota) のある日のできごとを順番に表しています。Aの場面を表す<最初の文>に続けて、Bの場面にふさわしい内容の英文を書くとき、の中に適する英語を書きなさい。ただし、あとの<条件>にしたがうこと。

A



<最初の文>

On TV, Shota *learned that his town was going to have a fireworks festival, but he only saw the month and the day.

B



He talked about the festival with his sister.

He asked, "

She answered, "No, I don't. You should use the Internet to check it."

C



Shota used the Internet and learned that the festival was going to start at 6:30 p.m.

* learned ~ : ~を知った

<条件>

① whatを必ず含んで、全体を7語以上の1文で書くこと。

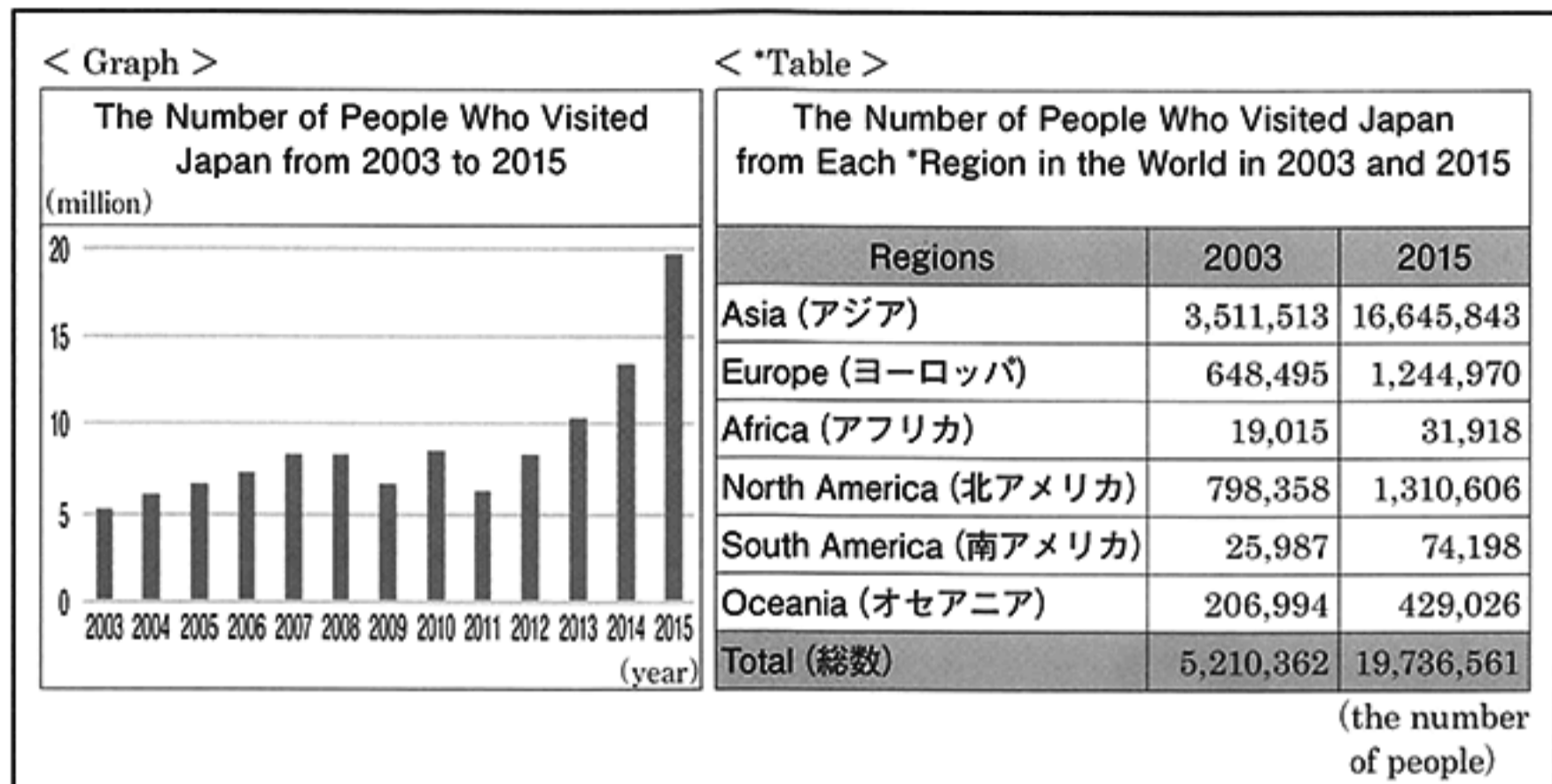
② 文末は「?」で終わること。

※ 短縮形 (I'm や don't など) は1語と数え、符号 (, や ? など) は語数に含めません。

問7 次の英文は、高校生のミク (Miku) が英語の授業で行ったスピーチの原稿です。英文を読んで、あとの(ア)~(ウ)の問いに答えなさい。

Hello, everyone. I'm Miku. Do you often see people from other countries in your town? I do. Do you know the number of people who visit Japan in a year? Please look at the *graph in *Slide 1. It shows the number of people who visited Japan from 2003 to 2015.

Slide 1

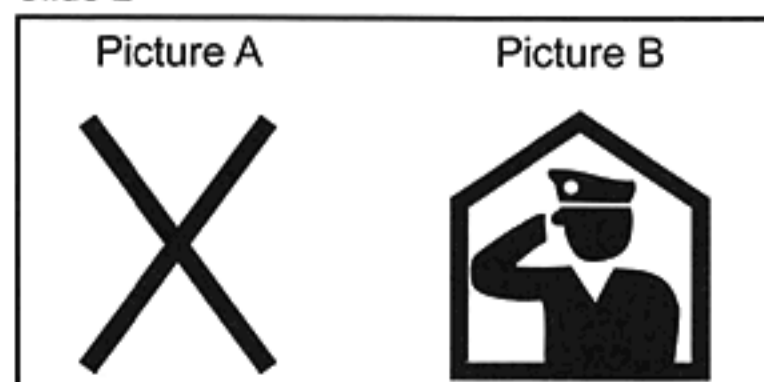


(日本政府観光局 (JNTO) の統計をもとに作成)

As you see, the number of people who visited Japan *increased after 2011. In 2015, about 20 million people came to Japan! Next, please look at the table in Slide 1. It shows the number of people who visited Japan from each region in the world in 2003 and 2015. From the table, we can see that . Every year, a lot of people *from abroad come to Japan, and they enjoy *sightseeing and shopping. Now they *are supporting the Japanese *economy. But there are some problems. For example, *many of them don't understand Japanese. (①) How can we help people from abroad? Let's think about ways to help them.

Last year, I read a book about "universal design." "Universal design" is the *design of products and environments that can be understood by all people. Since I read the book, I have been interested in "universal design." You can see many things using the idea of "universal design" in Japan, too. Look at these two pictures in Slide 2.

Slide 2



(国土地理院のホームページより)

Picture A is a *map symbol. What is it? (②) You know the answer, right? Yes, it is the map symbol for "police box." Do people from abroad understand what it means? I don't think they understand it. Next, please look at Picture B. Picture B also means

“police box.” We can say that it is an example of “universal design.” When the idea of “universal design” is used for more things around us, language problems will become smaller for people from abroad.

We can also find other good examples to help them. Some restaurants have made *menus written in Japanese and in other languages. At many train stations, we can see *signs that have two English *letters and a number. For example, KM5 means the fifth station of the Kamome Line. (③)

What can young people like us do for people from abroad? My dream is to help people who will visit Japan to see the *Olympic Games in 2020. I study English hard every day to help such people. *Why don't you start thinking about how to help people who visit Japan? I am happy if you think about it after listening to my speech.

* graph : グラフ Slide : スライド Table : 表 Region : 地域 increased : 増えた
from abroad : 海外からの sightseeing : 観光 are supporting ~ : ~を支えている
economy : 経済 many of ~ : ~の多く universal design : ユニバーサルデザイン
design of products and environments : 製品や環境のデザイン map symbol : 地図記号
police box : 交番 menus : メニュー signs : 標識 letters : 文字
Olympic Games : オリンピック競技大会 Why don't you ~ : ~してはどうですか

(ア) 本文中の の中に入れるのに最も適するものを、次の 1～4 の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

1. more people came to Japan in 2015 than in 2003 from each region in the world
2. South America had more people who visited Japan than North America in 2015
3. the number of people who visited Japan was more than five million every year after 2010
4. there were more than one million Japanese people who traveled to Europe in 2015

(イ) 本文中の (①) ~ (③) の中に、次の A～C を意味が通るように入れるとき、その組み合わせとして最も適するものを、あとの 1～6 の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- A. Language is one of the biggest problems for people from abroad.
B. In this way, we have started to do something to help people from abroad.
C. Many Japanese people have already learned this map symbol at school.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ①-A ②-B ③-C | 2. ①-A ②-C ③-B | 3. ①-B ②-A ③-C |
| 4. ①-B ②-C ③-A | 5. ①-C ②-A ③-B | 6. ①-C ②-B ③-A |

(ウ) 本文の内容に合うものを、次の 1～6 の中から二つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

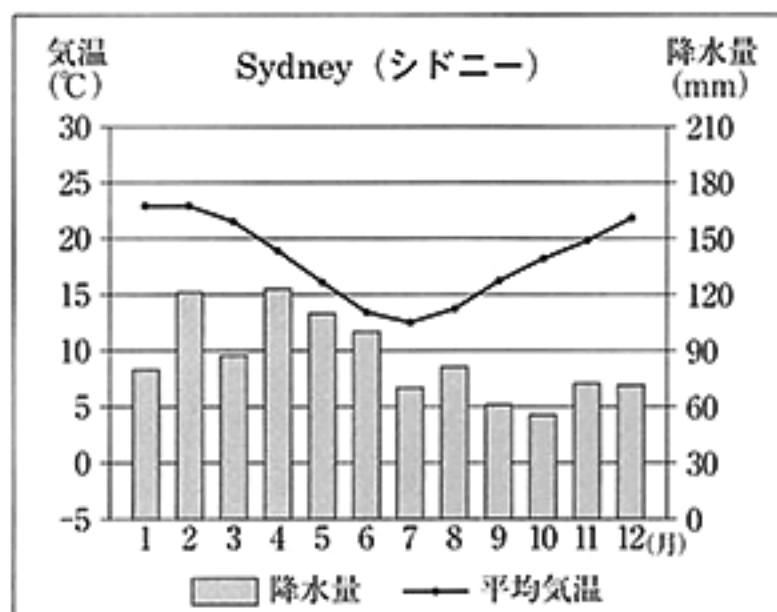
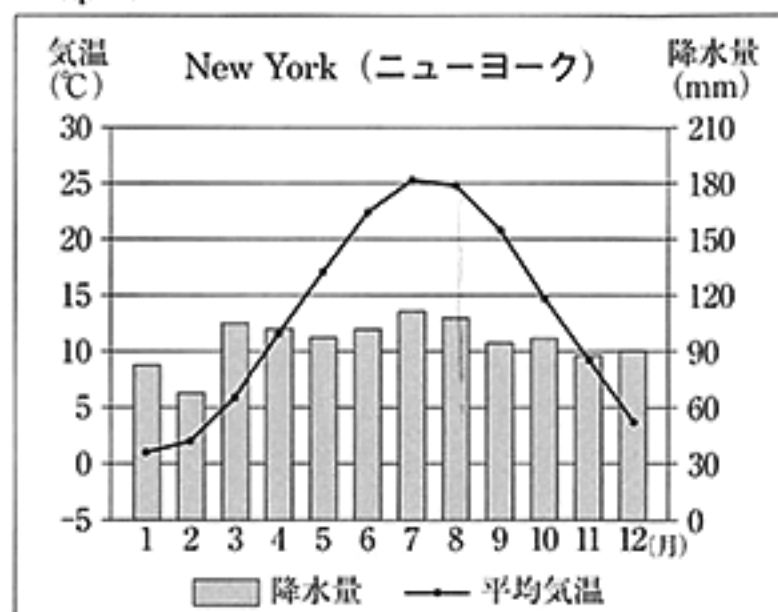
1. To support the Japanese economy, a lot of people in Japan visit foreign countries every year.
2. Now Miku is interested in “universal design” because she studied about it at school last year.
3. Miku thinks that people from abroad can understand Picture B more easily than Picture A.
4. Miku says that menus in Japanese restaurants should be written in Japanese for people from abroad.
5. To help people from abroad, Miku wants young people to think about something they can do.
6. Miku thinks that all the high school students in Japan should study English hard to help people who will come to see the Olympic Games in 2020.

問8 次の(ア)~(ウ)の英文と、グラフ (Graphs) や看板 (Signboard) について、それぞれあとの Question の答えとして最も適するものを、1~4の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

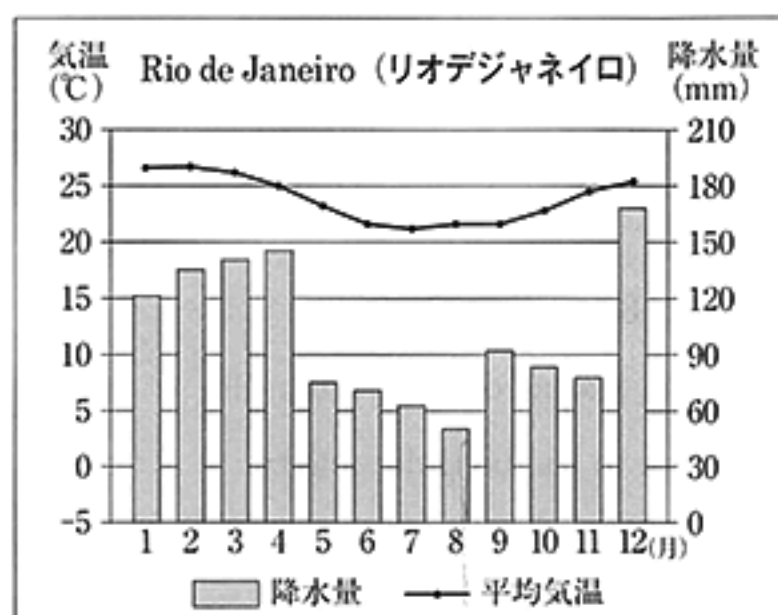
(ア)

Ken's family is going to visit a foreign country during winter vacation. Now they are talking about places they want to visit. Ken's father says, "How about (A)? It is a beautiful city and has a lot of places to see. It is warm in every season, but there is a lot of rain in December." Ken's mother says, "I want to go to (B) because we can visit a famous park there. It will be very cold in December. So we need warm clothes there." Ken says, "I want to go to a warm place. I don't like places with cold weather and a lot of rain. We should choose a better place. I want to enjoy sports like swimming and tennis. So let's go to (C)."

Graphs



(「理科年表 平成28年」をもとに作成)



Question : What are the names of the cities for (A), (B), and (C) ?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A : Sydney | B : New York | C : Rio de Janeiro |
| 2. A : Sydney | B : Rio de Janeiro | C : New York |
| 3. A : Rio de Janeiro | B : Sydney | C : New York |
| 4. A : Rio de Janeiro | B : New York | C : Sydney |

This is an e-mail from Kanae to Susan.

From : Kanae
 To : Susan
 *Subject : Birthday *party
 Date : Monday, December 19, 2016 7:16 p.m.

Hi, Susan.

We will have a birthday party for Peter next Sunday. It will start at 2:00 p.m. at Peter's house. I hope you can come to the party to say "Happy birthday" to Peter.

I will make *sushi* for this party. Other *guests will bring some food, so please bring something to drink if you can come to the party.

I will *prepare for the party. I will be happy if you can come 30 *minutes earlier to help me on that day. Can you come *by 1:30 p.m. ? Please answer me in your e-mail by this Wednesday.

Take care,

Kanae

* Subject : 件名 party : パーティー guests : 客 prepare for ~ : ~の準備をする
 ~ minutes earlier : ~分早く by ~ : ~までに

Question : Which is true about the e-mail from Kanae to Susan ?

1. Susan will have a birthday party for her friend Kanae on December 19.
2. Susan asks Kanae to bring something to drink to the birthday party.
3. Kanae wants Susan's answer by e-mail by December 21.
4. Kanae should get to Peter's house at 1:30 p.m. if she wants to help Susan.

Last summer, Akio traveled with his father, mother, and sister for two days. Akio's family used Kamome *Parking Lot near the station during the trip. They *parked their car from 10:00 a.m. on Friday to 1:00 p.m. on Saturday. This is the signboard at Kamome Parking Lot.

Signboard

Kamome Parking Lot		
Time	8:00 a.m. ~ 11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m. ~ 8:00 a.m.
*Parking Fee	100 yen *per 30 minutes	100 yen per hour
※ From 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., the parking fee is 1,500 yen *at most.		

* Parking Lot : 駐車場 parked ~ : ~を駐車した Parking Fee : 駐車料金 yen : 円
per ~ : ~ごとに at most : 最大で

Question : How much was the parking fee for Akio's family when their car left the parking lot at 1:00 p.m. on Saturday ?

1. 2,900 yen. 2. 3,400 yen. 3. 4,000 yen. 4. 4,500 yen.

問9 次の英文を読んで、あとの(ア)~(ウ)の問いに答えなさい。

Bob is a student from America. He is talking with his friends, Hiroto and Maho, in their classroom.

Maho: Bob, you have been in Japan for more than a month. What *surprises you *the most in Japan ?

Bob: There are too many *vending machines in Japan. I don't understand why you need so many vending machines. You have many *convenience stores around your houses.

Hiroto: I don't think there are too many vending machines in Japan.

Maho: I *agree with you, Hiroto. Bob, do you think Japan has more vending machines than America ?

Bob: Yes, I think so.

*When they are talking, their teacher Mr. Koyama *comes in.*

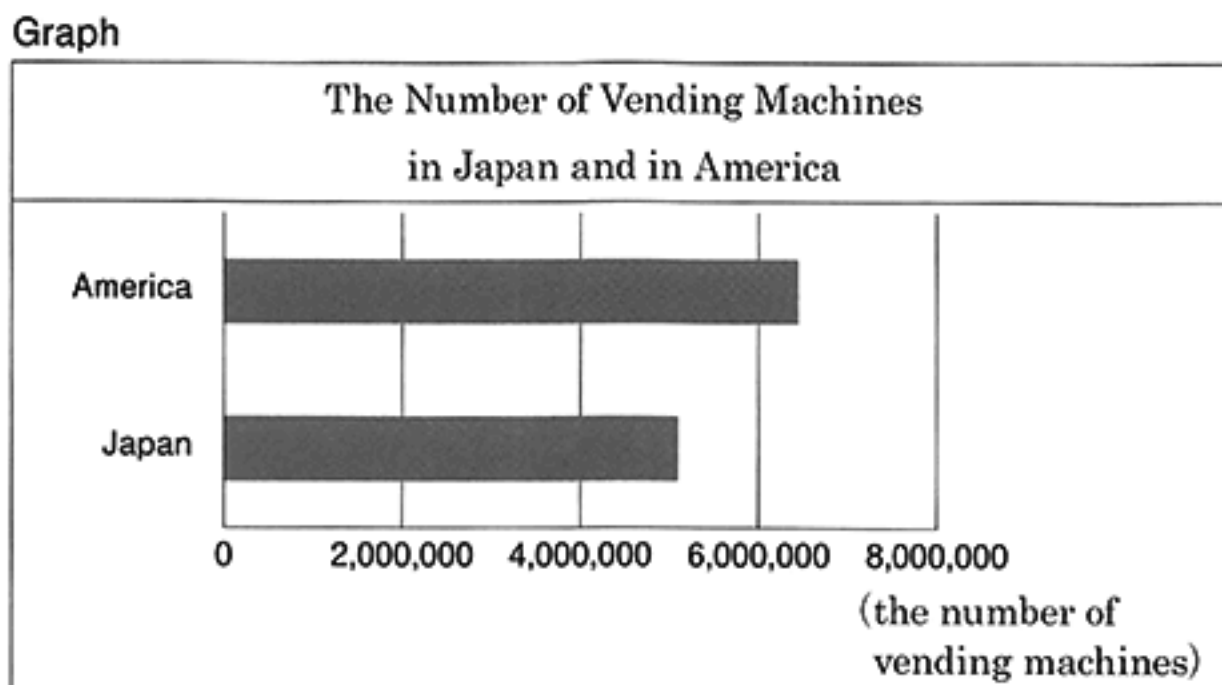
Mr. Koyama: Hi, everyone. What are you talking about ?

Hiroto: Mr. Koyama, we are talking about vending machines now. Bob says there are too many vending machines in Japan. But Maho and I don't think so. Which country has more vending machines, Japan or America ?

Mr. Koyama: I'm not sure about that. Let's go to the computer room.

Mr. Koyama and the three students go to the computer room. Mr. Koyama begins to use the Internet.

Mr. Koyama: Everyone, look at this *graph.



(一般社団法人日本自動販売機工業会「自販機普及台数及び年間自販金額(2015年版)」をもとに作成)

Bob: Oh, America has more vending machines than Japan! When I walk on the streets in Japan, I see a lot of vending machines. But in my town in America, (①) because they are usually in *buildings. So I thought Japan had more vending machines than America.

Mr. Koyama: I see. Bob, *it is natural that you thought so, because on the streets in Japan, there are many vending machines which *sell many kinds of things. Now I'll ask you a question.

Maho: What is it?

Mr. Koyama: If you visit a town for the first time and you need to know the *address, what will you do?

Hiroto: I'll ask *someone on the street.

Maho: Me, too.

Mr. Koyama: *Then, (②)?

Bob: Oh, I don't know a good way.

Mr. Koyama: OK, please come with me.

*Bob, Hiroto, and Maho go to the street near their school with Mr. Koyama. They find three vending machines on the street. Mr. Koyama tells the students to look at them *carefully.*

Hiroto: Oh, each vending machine has an address on the *sticker.

Maho: Great! I didn't know that. These machines are useful when we need to know where we are.

Bob: I see vending machines every day, but I didn't know about the stickers on them.

Mr. Koyama: I have some more things to tell you. There are some vending machines which give us *information about *shelters. We can also get something to drink from them without money when we have a *disaster. There are some vending machines with *free Internet service. We can use them *in an emergency.

Maho: Vending machines can help us in many ways.

Hiroto: I think it is interesting to learn how vending machines are useful.

Bob: Now, I understand that many vending machines on the streets in Japan are very useful. Thank you for all the good information, Mr. Koyama.

* surprises ~ : ~を驚かせる the most : 一番 vending machines : 自動販売機

convenience stores : コンビニエンスストア agree with ~ : ~に同意する

comes in : 入ってくる graph : グラフ buildings : 建物 it is natural that ~ : ~は当然だ

sell ~ : ~を売る address : 住所 someone : 誰か Then : それでは

carefully : 注意深く sticker : ステッカー information : 情報 shelters : 避難所

disaster : 災害 free Internet service : 無料でインターネットが使えるサービス

in an emergency : 緊急時に

(ア) 本文中の (①) の中に入れるのに最も適するものを, 次の 1~4 の中から一つ選び, その番号を答えなさい。

1. we don't see them on streets
2. we don't see any convenience stores
3. we can buy many things on streets
4. we can see many people on streets

(イ) 本文中の (②) の中に入れるのに最も適するものを, 次の 1~4 の中から一つ選び, その番号を答えなさい。

1. why do you ask someone on the street about it
2. who will ask you the name of the street
3. how many people are talking about it on the street
4. what will you do when you can't find anyone on the street

(ウ) 本文の内容に合うものを, 次の 1~6 の中から二つ選び, その番号を答えなさい。

1. Hiroto and Maho think that Japan has too many vending machines, but Bob doesn't think so.
2. Bob is surprised when he learns that Japan has more convenience stores than America.
3. Maho thought that she needed to ask someone on the street when she didn't know the address of a place, but now she knows a different way.
4. Mr. Koyama gives the three students some information about the way to find new kinds of future vending machines.
5. Mr. Koyama says that a lot of vending machines are on the streets in Japan because there are many people who want to get information about shelters.
6. Hiroto, Maho, and Bob understand that vending machines in Japan are useful in many ways after talking with Mr. Koyama.

(問題は, これで終わりです。)

I 外国語(英語) 正答表並びに採点上の注意 (平成29年度)

問	配点
1	㉞, ㉟ 各2点 ㉟ 5点 計19点
2	各2点 計6点
3	各2点 計8点
4	各3点 計12点
5	5点
6	5点
7	各5点 計15点
8	各5点 計15点
9	各5点 計15点
計	100点

問1

㉞			
No 1	No 2	No 3	No 4
1	3	2	4

㉟		
No 1	No 2	No 3
4	2	3

㉟
I can get it if I answer some questions about the food.

㉟は正答例。

問2

㉞	㉟	㉟
bought	would	thirsty

問3

㉞	㉟	㉟	㉟
4	1	3	2

問4

㉞		㉟	
3番目	3	5番目	1

両方できて3点。

㉟		㉟	
3番目	3	5番目	2

両方できて3点。

㉟		㉟	
3番目	4	5番目	3

両方できて3点。

㉟		㉟	
3番目	6	5番目	4

両方できて3点。

問5

How many times have you been to	Kamakura?
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問5は正答例。

問6

Do you know what time it starts?

問6は正答例。

問7

㉞	㉟	㉟
1	2	3 5

㉟は両方できて5点 (順不同可)。

問8

㉞	㉟	㉟
4	3	2

問9

㉞	㉟	㉟
1	4	3 6

㉟は両方できて5点 (順不同可)。