次は,高	「校生の広志(Hiroshi),アメリカから来たグリーン先生(Mr. Green),インドネシアからの			
留学生のサ	リ(Sari)の3人が学校で交わした会話の一部です。会話文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。			
Hiroshi:	Hi, Mr. Green. I have a question for you.			
Mr. Green:	Hi, Hiroshi. What is your question?			
Hiroshi:	Yesterday, I ① for information on the Internet about fermented soybean food, for			
	example, natto. Then, I found some interesting information. According			
	to Ait, natto is one kind of fermented soybean food and there are many other			
	kinds of fermented soybean food in the world. Are there any kinds of			
	fermented soybean food in America?			
Mr. Green:	Well, natto is often sold in supermarkets in America, but I'm not sure that			
	other kinds of fermented soybean food are sold there. However, I know			
	that there are other kinds of fermented soybean food in Asia.			
Hiroshi:	Really? Why do you know that? natto (納豆)			
Mr. Green:	Actually, when I visited Thailand three years ago, I ate fermented soybean (複数形も natto)			
	food made in Thailand. I studied cultures of Asia at university, Thailand			
	and learned that some areas and countries in Asia have similar (91)			
	food. They have a similar climate, and similar trees and plants,			
	so people there can make similar rood.			
Hiroshi:	That sounds interesting. Four mean			
Mr. Green:	That's right!			
Hiroshi:	Thank you, Mr. Green. I will try to find information about			
	fermented soybean food in Asia.			
Mr. Green:	I hope you'll find something about it. Oh, Sari is there. She is			
112 12	from Indonesia. Maybe she knows something.			
Hiroshi:	Oh, yes! I'll do so. Hi, Sari.			
Sari:	Hi, Hiroshi. Hi, Mr. Green.			
Hiroshi:	Sari, you're from Indonesia, right? I was talking with Mr. Green about fermented soybean			
Sari:	food in the world. In Indonesia, are there any kinds of fermented soybean food?			
Hiroshi:	Yes. We have food called "tempeh."			
Sari:	Tempeh? Does it look like natto? Well, tempeh and natto look very different. 4 of tempeh			
Sari.	Well, tempeh and natto look very different. of tempeh now, I could show it to you.			
Hiroshi:	Oh, I've just found a picture on my tablet. Look at this. The food in this			
Till Osili.	picture looks like cake.			
Mr. Green:	Is this tempeh? $tempeh(\tau \vee \gamma)$			
Sari:	Yes, this is tempeh. Tempeh and natto look different, right? Tempeh (インドネシアの			
	isn't sticky. When I ate <i>natto</i> for the first time, I was surprised that <i>natto</i> 発酵大豆食品,			
	was sticky! 複数形もtempeh)			
Hiroshi:	I'm surprised to know that tempeh isn't sticky.			
Mr. Green:	I can understand how you felt, Sari. I told Hiroshi that I ate fermented soybean food made in			
	Thailand. So, when I first ate <i>natto</i> , I was surprised like Sari because eating sticky food			
	was a new experience for me.			
Hiroshi:	I see. It's interesting to know how other people feel when they eat <i>natto</i> .			
Mr. Green:	That's true. [1]			
Hiroshi:	Is tempeh popular food in Indonesia?			
Sari:	Yes! I think some people in Indonesia always have tempeh to cook at home and they eat it			
	almost every day.			
Mr. Green:	How do they cook tempeh?			
Sari:	We usually fry tempeh. For example, my family fries tempeh with various vegetables.			
Mr. Green:	That's interesting. In Japan, <i>natto</i> is usually eaten with rice, right?			
I Property	kinds of fermented soybean food in various ways.			
Hiroshi:	I can't imagine the taste of tempeh. But, I want to try it someday.			
Sari:	Now, tempeh is getting popular in Japan. 5			
Hiroshi:	Really? I didn't think I could buy tempeh in this neighborhood. I want to eat tempeh, and			
Sari:	compare tempeh and natto.			
Sari: Hiroshi:	Let's go there this weekend.			
mirosiii:	Yes! Thank you, Sari. Learning about various kinds of food in other countries was interesting. And, it made me become more interested in <i>natto</i> . I think learning about food			
	in other countries leads me to learning about food in my country.			
Sari:	I agree with you.			
Mr. Green:	Thank you for telling us about <i>tempeh</i> , Sari, and thank you for sharing an interesting topic,			
5. 00.11	Hiroshi.			

[1]

(注) fermented soybean food 発酵大豆食品 climate 気候 tablet タブレット sticky ねばねばした fry (フライパンなどで) 妙める					
(1) 本文の内容から考えて、次のうち、本文中の ① に入れるのに最も適しているものはどれですか。 一つ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。					
7 got イ looked ウ took エ used					
(2) 本文中の $_{\bigcirc{i}t}$ の表している内容に当たるものとして最も適しているひとつづきの 英語 3 語 を、本文中から抜き出して書きなさい。					
(3) 本文の内容から考えて、次のうち、本文中の ② に入れるのに最も適しているものはどれですか。一つ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。					
 7 only people living in Japan and Thailand can make fermented soybean food 1 people living in various areas tell each other how to make popular food through the Internet 2 people living anywhere in the world can make similar food because the climate isn't important for making food 2 even people living in different areas and countries in Asia can make similar food because the climates, 					
trees and plants of those places are similar					
(4) 本文の内容から考えて、次のうち、本文中の ③ に入れるのに最も適しているものはどれですか。一つ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。					
7 How is she today? 7 How about asking her? 7 Let's ask her about American food.					
(5) 本文中の' ④ of tempeh now, I could show it to you.'が,「もし今私が 1 枚のテンペの写真を持っていたら,それをあなたに見せてあげることができるでしょうに。」という内容になるように,解答欄の に英語 5 語を書き入れ,英文を完成させなさい。					
(6) 本文中には次の英文が入ります。本文中の ア ~ エ から,入る場所として最も適しているものを一つ選び, ア~エ の記号を○で囲みなさい。					
And, it wasn't sticky, either.					
(7) 本文の内容から考えて、次のうち、本文中の ⑤ に入れるのに最も適しているものはどれですか。一つ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。					
 I found that tempeh was interesting food. I found a book about tempeh in the school library. I found tempeh in the supermarket near our school. I found that tempeh and natto were different when I was in Indonesia. 					
(8) 本文中の <u>⑥</u> が、「私はあなたにテンベについて話ができてうれしいです。」という内容になるように、次の 〔 〕内の語を並べかえて解答欄のに英語を書き入れ、英文を完成させなさい。					
I (am could glad I that) tell you about tempeh.					
(9) 次のうち、本文で述べられている内容と合うものはどれですか。 二つ 選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。					
 Hiroshi asked Mr. Green where people in America went to buy fermented soybean food. Mr. Green knows that there are some kinds of fermented soybean food in Asia. Sari knows that tempeh and natto look different, but she has never eaten natto before. Sari thinks tempeh is popular only among people in Indonesia. Hiroshi thinks learning about food in other countries leads him to learning about food in his 					

country.

- **2** 高校生の美香 (Mika) が英語の授業でスピーチを行いました。次の [I], [II] に答えなさい。
- 「I] 次は、美香が行ったスピーチの原稿です。彼女が書いたこの原稿を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Please imagine that you have a favorite cup. You use it every day. But, one day, you the cup and it breaks. You'll be sad, right? Then, what will you do with the broken cup? Maybe you will throw it away, or you may connect the pieces of the broken cup with glue. But, there is a traditional way of repairing. The way is called "kintsugi." Today, I'll tell you about kintsugi.

When my favorite cup broke last year, my brother told me about kintsugi. I heard the word "kintsugi" for the first time then. (2) traditional glue called *urushi* to connect the pieces and after that, he put some powdered gold on the joins. I was surprised to see this because he didn't hide the joins. I asked him why he put some powdered gold on the joins. He said, "To decorate the joins." It took a long time to finish repairing the cup, but, when I looked at the joins decorated with powdered gold, they looked beautiful. I thought kintsugi was interesting and I wanted to know more things about kintsugi, so I read some books about it.

金継ぎの方法 で直された カップの写真

ioins decorated with powdered gold

When people repair things with kintsugi, urushi and powdered gold are usually used. *Urushi* is taken from *urushi* trees. People in Japan 3

urushi for more than 3,000 years to connect things together. In the 16th century, the tea ceremony became popular among some people, and special cups for the tea After repairing their broken cup, ceremony were used. people thought that they could make it beautiful by adding powdered gold to the joins. At that time, decorating things with powdered gold was already known in the art world, so people started to decorate the joins with powdered gold. In this way, kintsugi was known to many people.

When things break, I usually repair them to use them for a long time. But, actually, I wanted to hide broken parts, so the idea of decorating the joins with powdered gold was strange to me at first. However, through learning about kintsugi. I could imagine that the joins made the repaired thing special. I talked with my brother about my thought. Then, he told me about his experience. Before learning about kintsugi, he (5) which part was repaired. The repaired part showed that the thing was once a broken thing. But, kintsugi changed his way of thinking, and now he feels the repaired part is beautiful. After listening to his experience, I looked carefully at my repaired cup again. The cup had many joins. The joins made me feel that the cup was more special than the one I used before repairing. I also felt that the cup was a special thing to me because it was 6 for anyone else to get one with the same joins. I was happy to use the cup again.

When I first heard the word "kintsugi," I thought it was just a way of repairing. But now kintsugi is more than that to me. When something like a favorite cup breaks, maybe some people don't know what to do or other people may throw it away because they can't use it. However, if people repair it with kintsugi, I think that's wonderful.

(注) throw ~ away ~を捨てる urushi 漆 hide 隠す

glue 接着剤 powdered gold 金粉 decorate 装飾する

kintsugi 金継ぎ join 継ぎめ tea ceremony 茶道

(1) 本文の内容から考えて、次のうち、本文中の ① に入れるのに最も適しているものはどれで すか。一つ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。

7 disappear

1 drink

ウ drop

≖ fall

(2) 本文中の「 (2) ┐が,「彼は私が私の壊れたカップを金継ぎの方法で直すのを手伝って くれました。」という内容になるように、次の〔 〕内の語を並べかえて解答欄の に 英語を書き入れ、英文を完成させなさい。

He (broken helped me my repair) cup with the way of kintsugi.

3

(3) 次のうち、本文中の ③ に入れるのに最も適しているものはどれですか。一つ選び、記号を ○で囲みなさい。

7 are using

1 are used

ウ were used

- (4) 本文中の「 □に、次の(i)~(iii)の英文を適切な順 序に並べかえ、前後と意味がつながる内容となるようにして入れたい。あとの**ア**~エのうち、英文 の順序として最も適しているものはどれですか。一つ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。
 - (i) However, a cup sometimes broke, and people thought that they could continue to use the broken cup by repairing it.
 - (ii) At that time, these cups were expensive and getting new ones was not easy, so people used them very carefully.
 - (iii) Then, they connected the pieces of the cup together with urushi to keep using the cup.

 $7 (ii) \rightarrow (i) \rightarrow (iii)$

 $1 (ii) \rightarrow (iii) \rightarrow (i)$

 $\dot{\mathcal{D}}$ (iii) \rightarrow (i) \rightarrow (ii)

 \mathbf{I} (iii) \rightarrow (ii) \rightarrow (i)

- (5) 本文中の 'Before learning about kintsugi, he (5) which part was repaired.'が, 「金継ぎについて学ぶ前、彼はどの部分が直されたのかを誰にも見つけてほしくありませんでし た。」という内容になるように、解答欄の に英語5語を書き入れ、英文を完成させなさい。
- (6) 本文の内容から考えて、次のうち、本文中の (6) に入れるのに最も適しているものはどれ ですか。一つ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。

ア easv

1 impossible

ゥ simple

≖ useful

- (7) 本文中の athat の表している内容に当たるものとして最も適しているひとつづきの英語 4 語を, 本文中から抜き出して書きなさい。
- (8) 本文の内容から考えて、次のうち、本文中の「 ⑦ に入れるのに最も適しているも のはどれですか。一つ選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。
- 7 they can't use it again because connecting the pieces is difficult
- 1 no one can use it again because it has many joins
- ウ it can be used again and it becomes the only one in the world
- I they think it becomes easy for them to throw it away
- (9) 本文の内容と合うように、次の問いに対する答えをそれぞれ英語で書きなさい。ただし、①は **3語**,②は**7語**の英語で書くこと。
- ① Did Mika know the word "kintsugi" before her brother told her about it?
- ② Why was the idea of decorating the joins with powdered gold strange to Mika at first?
- [Ⅱ] スピーチの後に、あなた(You)と美香が、次のような会話をするとします。あなたならば、どの ような話をしますか。あとの**条件1・2**にしたがって、(①), (②) に入る内容をそれぞれ 英語で書きなさい。解答の際には記入例にならって書くこと。文の数はいくつでもよい。

You: Hi, Mika. Thank you for telling us an interesting story. I became interested in kintsugi. ((1)

Mika: It took about two months. It was a wonderful experience. I think kintsugi is a way of using things for a long time. Do you think using things for a long time is a good idea?

You: (2)

Mika: I see.

<条件1> ①に、その壊れたカップを直すのにどれくらい時間がかかったかをたずねる文を、10 語程度の英語で 書くこと。

<条件2> ②に,解答欄の[] 内の、Yes, I do. または No, I don't. のどちらかを○で囲み、そのあと に、その理由を20語程度の英語で書くこと。

記 入 例							
When	is	your	birthday?				
Well ,	it's	April	11				

4

 受験

 番号



〈リスニングを除く〉

令和5年度大阪府学力検査問題

英語解答用紙〔B問題〕

						採点者	記 人 懶
_	(1)	ア	1	ゥ	I	$ /_{2} $	
1	(2)					$\sqrt{3}$	
	(3)	ア	1	ゥ	I	/3	
	(4)	ア	1	ゥ	I	/3	
	(5)			of	tempeh now,		
		I could sho	w it to you.		$\sqrt{3}$		
	(6)	ア	1	ゥ	I	/3	
	(7)	ア	1	ゥ	Ι	/3	
	(8)	I					
		tell you ab	out <i>tempeh</i> .	$\sqrt{3}$			
	(9)	ア	1	ゥ エ	オ	6	
						/29	

						採点者訂	2入欄
2	(1)	7	1	ゥ	I		
2 [I]	(2)	Не					
			y of <i>kintsugi</i> .	$\left \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right $			
	(3)	7	1	ゥ	I	/3	
	(4)	7	1	ゥ	I	/3	
	(5)	Before learni	ng about <i>kint</i> s	<i>sugi</i> , he			
				which part	was repaired.	3	
	(6)	7	1	ゥ	I	/3	
	(7)					/3	
	(8)	7	1	ゥ	I	/3	
	(9)	1				/3	
		2					
						3	
						29	
						採点者訓	三入 欄
	1						
2 [I]							
			10				
						4	
	② [Yes, I do. · No, I don't.]						
					8		
					16		
					20		