

1 Choose the phrase that best completes each sentence below.

- (1) I'm () are kind to you.
 ア glad to all that your neighbors hear イ glad that hear to your neighbors all
 ウ glad to hear that all your neighbors エ your neighbors that glad to hear all
- (2) The book () a difficult math question.
 ア answer me helped my father gave me イ gave me answer me helped my father
 ウ helped my father gave me answer me エ my father gave me helped me answer
- (3) I could play basketball () to practice.
 ア as well as my brother if I had more time イ well if I had more time as my brother as
 ウ if time more I had as well as my brother エ if I had time my brother as more well as
- (4) The soccer player () Japan.
 ア came to many people who is loved by イ loved by many people who is came to
 ウ is loved to many people who came by エ who is loved by many people came to
- (5) () wonderful.
 ア The idea sounds in our group shared イ Our group sounds the idea shared in
 ウ The idea shared in our group sounds エ Our group shared the idea sounds in
- (6) I want to know () by plane.
 ア London takes many hours how to go to it イ how many hours it takes to go to London
 ウ how to go to London it takes many hours エ how many it takes hours to go to London

2 Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each blank ① and ②, and choose the answer which best completes sentence (3).

In 2021, Osaka Prefecture did research to know what people thought about using a smartphone while walking. The members of the research group asked some questions to 1,000 people over 17 years old. To answer each question, the respondents chose their answers from the choices prepared by the research group. "Do you use a smartphone while walking?" was the first question. 332 of the 1,000 respondents chose "Yes," and the other respondents chose "No." The respondents who chose "Yes" were also asked other questions. "Why do you use a smartphone while walking?" was one of the questions. The table shows what respondents in each age group chose as their answers to this question. Each respondent chose only one answer.

We can learn some things from the table. First, in each age group, the percentage of the respondents who chose "To send or read messages" was the highest. More than half of the respondents who were ① chose that answer. Then, if we compare the percentages of the respondents who chose ② the percentage of the respondents who were 60-84 years old was the highest.

According to the research, more than 80% of the respondents who chose "Yes" to the first question also chose "Yes" to the question "Do you think using a smartphone while walking is dangerous?". Let's stop using a smartphone while walking.

【Table】

Question: "Why do you use a smartphone while walking?"						
answers \ ages	18-84 years old	18-29 years old	30-39 years old	40-49 years old	50-59 years old	60-84 years old
To send or read messages.	46.1 %	50.6 %	40.8 %	48.6 %	43.9 %	45.0 %
To see a map or a timetable.	14.8 %	21.2 %	11.8 %	11.4 %	19.5 %	10.0 %
To get information.	9.6 %	4.7 %	11.8 %	12.9 %	9.8 %	10.0 %
To play a game.	7.5 %	2.4 %	7.9 %	8.6 %	7.3 %	13.3 %
To play, stop or choose music.	6.9 %	5.9 %	11.8 %	5.7 %	4.9 %	5.0 %
To watch videos or movies.	1.8 %	1.2 %	2.6 %	2.9 %	0.0 %	1.7 %
Without thinking anything.	10.8 %	12.9 %	13.2 %	8.6 %	9.8 %	8.3 %
For other reasons.	2.4 %	1.2 %	0.0 %	1.4 %	4.9 %	6.7 %

(大阪府「大阪府政策マーケティング・リサーチ「おおさかQネット」(令和3年度)」により作成)

(注) Osaka Prefecture 大阪府 smartphone スマートフォン
 while ~ ing ~している間に over 17 years old 17歳より年上の, 18歳以上の
 respondent 回答者 table 表 percentage 割合
 timetable 時刻表 video 動画

- (1) ① ア 18-29 years old
 イ 30-39 years old
 ウ 40-49 years old
 エ 50-59 years old
- (2) ② ア "To get information,"
 イ "To play a game,"
 ウ "To play, stop or choose music,"
 エ "To watch videos or movies,"
- (3) According to the research,
 ア Osaka Prefecture did research to know the percentage of people who have their own smartphone.
 イ more than half of all the respondents chose "No" to the question "Do you use a smartphone while walking?"
 ウ less than 10% of the respondents in each age group chose "Without thinking anything" to the question "Why do you use a smartphone while walking?"
 エ more than 80% of the respondents who chose "Yes" to the first question didn't choose "Yes" to the question "Do you think using a smartphone while walking is dangerous?"

3 Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each sentence (1)~(5).

Smart agriculture is a new way of agriculture. It uses machines, AI, and other technology. Smart agriculture can ① farmers in many ways. One example is a machine working on a large farm. The machine doesn't need a farmer to drive it. It can work even in bad weather. Such a machine can help farmers do their work and make their working time shorter. Another example is using various kinds of data. Various kinds of data like weather information are used for smart agriculture. Through the Internet, such data can easily be shared by many farmers without talking to each other. In addition, if farmers can use the data analyzed by AI, they can easily judge various things. For example, they can judge how much water they should give to their farms. They can also judge when to pick vegetables. In the past, farmers judged these things only by using their special skills. To learn such special skills, farmers need a lot of time and experience. This means it is difficult for farmers who have just started agriculture to judge many things. However, by using the data analyzed by AI, farmers who have just started agriculture can easily judge what work they should do or judge when they should do it.

Smart agriculture is also good for the environment. For example, the natural environment of the farm can be kept in good condition by using a drone which has a camera. The drone can easily find which area of the farm really needs chemical fertilizer, fly there, and give chemical fertilizer only to the area, so less chemical fertilizer can be used. In addition, if too much food is produced, some of the food is left and just thrown away. But, by using various data which shows how much food will be needed in the future, it becomes possible to plan how much food farmers should make on their farms, and food waste will be ②.

Actually, in Japan, the number of farmers has been getting smaller and many farmers are old. This has been a serious problem for agriculture in Japan. Now, more people are paying attention to the environment. Although people can't solve all the problems in Japan with smart agriculture, it can be one of the choices for both people and the environment.

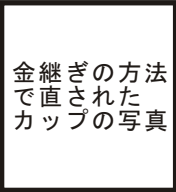
(注) smart agriculture スマート農業 agriculture 農業 AI 人工知能
 data データ analyze 分析する drone ドローン
 chemical fertilizer 化学肥料 throw away ~ ~を捨てる

- (1) The word which should be put in ① is
 ア fill. イ invent. ウ receive. エ support.
- (2) The word which should be put in ② is
 ア bought. イ raised. ウ reduced. エ worn.
- (3) The data analyzed by AI
 ア shows how long it takes to learn special skills which people in the past used.
 イ helps farmers give much water to their farms although it is not necessary to do so.
 ウ can only be shared by farmers through the Internet when they gather at a meeting.
 エ tells farmers who have just started agriculture what work to do or when to do it on their farms.
- (4) According to the passage, smart agriculture helps farmers
 ア make their working time less. イ produce food which will be thrown away.
 ウ make the condition of their farms worse. エ use more chemical fertilizer.
- (5) According to the passage,
 ア farmers can't learn special skills if they don't use technology used in smart agriculture.
 イ the number of people who work in agriculture has been getting bigger in Japan.
 ウ people in Japan can solve all the problems they have with smart agriculture.
 エ technology like AI or drones can be helpful for people and the environment.

4 Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each sentence (1)~(5).

There is a Japanese traditional way of repairing broken things like a cup. The way is called "kintsugi." When people repair something with *kintsugi*, two things are usually used. One of them is *urushi*. *Urushi* is taken from *urushi* trees and used for connecting pieces. The other one is powdered gold. Powdered gold is used for decorating the joins.

People in Japan have used *urushi* to connect things together for more than 3,000 years. In the 16th century, the tea ceremony became popular among some people, and cups for the tea ceremony were used. A At that time, these cups were expensive. B People used the cups very carefully because getting new ones was not easy. C However, a cup sometimes broke. D Then, they connected the pieces of the cup with *urushi* to keep using it. And, they thought that ① powdered gold to the joins would make the cup beautiful. At that time, decorating things with powdered gold was already known in the art world. Then, people started to decorate the joins with powdered gold when they repaired things. In this way, *kintsugi* was known to many people.



joins decorated with powdered gold

When people repair a broken thing like a cup, some people want to hide joins because the joins show that the repaired one was once a broken thing. For those people, the idea of decorating joins with powdered gold may sound strange. However, *kintsugi* gives people A a new idea. If people repair a broken cup with the way of *kintsugi*, many joins are seen clearly. But, the joins show that it is impossible for anyone else to get a cup with the same joins and the cup is the only one in the world. The cup repaired with *kintsugi* can make people feel that the repaired cup is more special than the one they used before it broke.

Kintsugi is more than just a way of repairing things. People who try to repair things with *kintsugi* don't hide the joins. They believe that the joins make the things special.

(注) *kintsugi* 金継ぎ *urushi* 漆 powdered gold 金粉
 decorate 装飾する join 継ぎめ tea ceremony 茶道
 hide 隠す

- (1) When people want to repair a broken cup with *kintsugi*, they usually use
 ア only one piece of the broken thing. イ *urushi* and powdered gold.
 ウ a traditional way of breaking things. エ powdered gold taken from *urushi* trees.
- (2) The sentence "People thought that they could continue to use the broken cup by repairing it." should be put in
 ア A. イ B. ウ C. エ D.
- (3) The word which should be put in ① is
 ア adding. イ losing. ウ stopping. エ turning.
- (4) The words A a new idea mean that
 ア no one can find any joins on the repaired thing.
 イ the thing repaired with *kintsugi* is something that has never broken.
 ウ decorating the joins with powdered gold is strange.
 エ the joins show that the repaired thing is the only one in the world.
- (5) According to the passage,
 ア the tea ceremony became popular because it was easy for people who enjoyed the tea ceremony to get cups for the tea ceremony.
 イ the idea of decorating joins with powdered gold sounds strange to some people who want other people to notice which part was repaired.
 ウ *kintsugi* is a way of both repairing things like a broken cup and making the repaired things special.
 エ the joins decorated with powdered gold don't make the thing repaired with *kintsugi* special because no one can find where the joins are.

- 5 Read the passage and choose the answer which best completes each sentence (1), (2), (4), (5) and (6), and choose the answer to the question (3).

Have you heard the word “nudge”? It is an English word which means “to push someone softly to get the person’s attention.” People usually nudge someone when they want to make someone do something without talking to the person. However, the word has a wider meaning in the theory called “nudge theory.” According to the theory, people tend to choose to do something that is easy. They sometimes don’t do something they should do because doing it is a little difficult for them. But, if there is a special situation which makes doing it easy, the special situation has an influence on their actions, and they will do it. In the theory, “nudging” means ①

Here is an example of “nudging” which has an influence on many people’s actions. In 2020, the Japanese government did research to find how the government could help people reduce the number of plastic bags they use when they shop. In the research, the government made a special situation for the convenience stores which joined the research. In convenience store A, if shoppers don’t need a free plastic bag, they show a ‘Refusal Card’ to a clerk. If they don’t show the card, they get a free plastic bag when they pay for their shopping. In convenience store B, if shoppers want to get a free plastic bag, they show a ‘Request Card’ to a clerk. If they don’t show the card, they don’t get a free plastic bag. Each convenience store has only one type of card: ‘Refusal Card’ or ‘Request Card.’ Here are the results of the research. In convenience store A, the number of shoppers who didn’t get free plastic bags didn’t change very much from the number before. However, in convenience store B, the number became clearly bigger than the number before. Before the research, to get a free plastic bag, shoppers did nothing. However, during the research, doing nothing became a part of a special situation. In convenience store A, doing nothing meant shoppers wanted to get a free plastic bag. In convenience store B, doing nothing meant shoppers didn’t want to get a free plastic bag. The special situation of convenience store B helped more people reduce the number of plastic bags they use when they shop.

By “nudging,” you can also help yourself do something you should do. Please imagine that you want to get up at five and study for one hour before going to school. In the morning, your alarm clock rings at five. If the alarm clock is ② to the bed, you can easily stop it without getting out of the bed. After that, you may sleep again. However, if you make the situation a little different, you can get up at five and study. For example, you put the alarm clock far from the bed and put your textbooks next to the alarm clock before going to bed. The next morning, when the alarm clock rings, you can’t stop it if you stay in the bed. ③
In this case, to make a special situation means to put the alarm clock far from the bed and the textbooks next to the alarm clock. The special situation can help you get out of the bed and start to study.

Sometimes, “nudging” is to make a small ④ in the situation, but it can sometimes have a great influence on people’s actions. Now, many people in the world are interested in “nudging.” They think “nudging” is one way of solving various problems, and they are trying to learn how they can use “nudging” to solve them.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| (注) nudge (注意をひくために) そっと突く | softly そっと |
| theory 理論 | nudge theory ナッジ理論 |
| shopper 買い物客 | tend to ~ ~する傾向がある |
| result 結果 | Refusal Card 辞退カード |
| | Request Card 要求カード |
| | alarm clock めざまし時計 |
| | ring 鳴る |

- (1) The phrase which should be put in ① is
 ア “to make a situation which makes something more difficult.”
 イ “to make a special situation which helps someone do something the person should do.”
 ウ “to let someone do something without having any influence on the person’s action.”
 エ “to ask someone what the person should do and tell the person how to do it.”
- (2) The word which should be put in ② is
 ア close. イ different. ウ open. エ similar.
- (3) The following passages (i) ~ (iii) should be put in ③ in the order that makes the most sense.
 (i) After stopping it, you find your textbooks next to the alarm clock and remember that you have to study.
 (ii) Then, you don’t go back to the bed, and you start to study.
 (iii) To stop the alarm clock, you have to get out of the bed, and go to it.
 Which is the best order?
 ア (ii) → (iii) → (i) イ (ii) → (i) → (iii)
 ウ (iii) → (i) → (ii) エ (iii) → (ii) → (i)
- (4) The word which should be put in ④ is
 ア difference. イ mistake. ウ technology. エ wish.
- (5) According to the passage, in convenience store B,
 ア clerks in the convenience store told shoppers to shop without getting free plastic bags.
 イ shoppers showed a ‘Refusal Card’ to a clerk if they didn’t need a free plastic bag.
 ウ shoppers showed a ‘Request Card’ to a clerk when they wanted to buy a plastic bag.
 エ the number of shoppers who didn’t get free plastic bags became bigger than the number before.
- (6) According to the passage,
 ア people talk to someone when they push the person softly.
 イ the nudge theory says that people always do something they should do.
 ウ many people in the world think “nudging” can be used to solve various problems.
 エ the Japanese government did the research to help people get free plastic bags when they shop.

- 6 Read the following sentences and write your answer in English.

Some people say that reading books is important in our lives, and it helps us in many ways. How does it help us in our lives? Write your idea and after that, write some examples or your experiences to support your idea.

受験 番号	番
----------	---

得点	
----	--

〈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〔C問題〕

						採点者記入欄		
1	(1)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(2)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(3)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(4)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(5)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(6)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
2	(1)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(2)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(3)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
3	(1)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(2)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(3)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(4)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(5)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
4	(1)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(2)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(3)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(4)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(5)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
						／	38	

						採点者記入欄		
5	(1)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(2)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(3)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(4)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(5)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
	(6)	ア	イ	ウ	エ	／	2	
						／	12	

						採点者記入欄		
6	-----							

						／	10	
						／	10	