

平成27年度入学試験

一般入試

第5時限問題

英語

試験時間 13時25分から14時05分まで

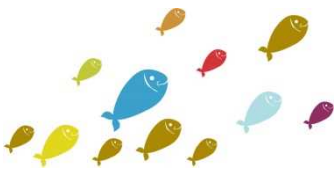


「解答始め」という指示があるまで、次の注意をよく読みなさい。

注 意

- (1) 解答用紙は、この問題用紙とは別になっています。
- (2) 「解答始め」という指示で、すぐ受験番号と氏名をこの表紙と解答用紙の決められた欄に書きなさい。
- (3) 問題は1ページから8ページまであります。9ページ以降は白紙になっています。受験番号などを記入したあと、問題の各ページを確かめ、不備のある場合は手をあげて申し出なさい。
- (4) 答えはすべて解答用紙の決められた欄に書きなさい。
- (5) 印刷の文字が不鮮明である、鉛筆を落とした、トイレに行きたくなった、気持ちが悪くなった、などの場合は手をあげなさい。
- (6) 携帯電話は、音が出ないように電源を切るかバッテリーをはずし、カバンにしまっておきなさい。
- (7) 「解答やめ」という指示で、書くことをやめ、解答用紙と問題用紙を別々にして机の上に置きなさい。

受 験 番 号		氏 名	
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1 次は由香 (Yuka) と留学生エミリー (Emily) の対話の一部である。由香の住む市では市民に向けた週末イベントが開催されている。二人の会話が成り立つように、下線部①から③までのそれぞれの () 内に 3語以上の英語を入れ、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答欄には () に入る語のみ書きなさい。

☆ゆたか市 週末イベント情報☆ 3月15日(土)開催		
<p>世界の魚展</p> <p>■場所：市水族館 ■時間：9:00～12:00 ■料金： 子ども 300円 大人 500円</p> <p>*世界中からたくさん魚を集めました。専門家によるミュージアム・トークあり。</p> 	<p>ヨガ教室</p> <p>■場所：市スポーツセンター ■時間：15:00～17:00 ■料金：無料</p> <p>*基本的なヨガのポーズを学びます。今、話題のヨガにあなたも挑戦してみよう！</p> 	<p>ケーキ作り教室 ～1時間でケーキを作るコツ～</p> <p>■場所：^{しぶや}澁谷調理学校 ■時間： ①午前の部 10:00～11:00 ②午後の部 14:00～15:00 ■料金：800円 (保険料込み)</p> <p>*人気の講座のため、一日に2度開催。講師はあの有名パティシエ！</p> 

Yuka: ①Emily, what are () this weekend?

Emily: I haven't decided yet. Do you have any good suggestions?

Yuka: Yes. Just look at this magazine. These are some events for this weekend.
Let's go to one of them.

Emily: OK. Is this a yoga lesson?

Yuka: Yes. But my body is really stiff. So I don't think I can do it.

Emily: Then, let's do something different. How about this one?

Yuka: This is about "The World Fish Exhibition."

②You can see () in the aquarium.

Emily: That sounds interesting.

But I can't go because I have to go shopping with my host sister in the morning.
By the way, is this about cakes?

Yuka: Yes. We can learn how to make them.

Emily: Oh, really? I've never made a cake, so I want to make one!
How long does one lesson take?

Yuka: ③Well, (_____). Can we go there after your shopping?

Emily: Sure. I'll go shopping in the morning, so I'll be free in the afternoon.

Yuka: Then, let's go in the afternoon.

Emily: Oh! My host mother's birthday is next month! I can make a birthday cake for her.

Yuka: That sounds nice!

By the way, my birthday is tomorrow. Did you remember that?

Emily: Of course, I did. We're the best friends, aren't we?

(注) suggestion(s) 提案 yoga ヨガ stiff (身体などが) 硬い exhibition 展示
aquarium 水族館 by the way ところで

2 次の文章を読んで、あとの(1)~(5)までの問いに答えなさい。

Have you ever heard about debating? ①It (an / all / that / should / important / is / learn / students / skill). I still remember seeing my first debate as an elementary school student. I was 10 years old at that time.

The topic was "Smoking should be banned." The teacher made two teams -- one to say that smoking was good and the other to say that smoking was bad. The teams had one week to prepare.

Finally, the big day arrived! The anti-smoking team (A) first. They started with big smiles. They knew they had an easy job. Everybody knew that smoking was bad! However, their homework was not enough. Their arguments were too simple and they said the same things again and again. "Smoking isn't good for you," they said. "The reason is because it's bad, so you shouldn't smoke."

The pro-smoking team came next. They had quiet determination. They prepared for the debate well and it was clear. "Smoking is a major industry that supports society," they began. "The tax money from cigarette sales supports our country's economy. Thousands of workers depend on the tobacco industry. If we ban smoking, they'll lose their jobs and their families will become poor." They were very persuasive!

After the speeches, we took a vote to choose the best debaters. The (②) team won easily! The teacher said in a weak voice. "The (②) team won," she admitted. "But smoking is bad. Please don't smoke!" That day, I learned an important lesson -- that persuasive talkers can be very convincing, whatever the topic!

For me, this debate was more than just a class activity. Well, my father was a doctor. He had many patients and knew the dangers of smoking were real, so he wanted to warn his children in the best way.

One evening, he called us into the living room for an important talk. In one hand, he (B) a cigarette. In the other was a match.

"Children," he said. "Soon, someone is going to tell you to smoke. They'll say it's cool. But they're wrong. Before you're tempted, I want you to smoke this cigarette, right here."

He lit the cigarette with the match. He passed it to us, and told us to smoke. All of us started coughing from the bad feeling of the smoke in our noses and throats. "Is that cool?" he asked. We said "No." It was a very effective demonstration. We haven't smoked since then.

The World Health Organization says tobacco kills 6 million people every year. May 31st each year is World No Tobacco Day. It's a good time to debate the pros and cons of smoking!

[The Japan Times ST: May 30, 2014] 改

(注) debate 動 討論する, 名 討論・ディベート ban ~ ~を禁止する
prepare 準備する anti-smoking 喫煙に反対する argument(s) 主張
pro-smoking 喫煙に賛成する determination 決意 industry 産業
support ~ ~を支える society 社会 tax 税 cigarette 巻きたばこ
sales 販売 economy 経済 tobacco 刻みたばこ persuasive 説得力がある
take a vote 決を採る admit 認める convincing 説得力がある
whatever the topic どんな話題であれ patient(s) 患者 warn ~ ~に警告する
match マッチ you're tempted 吸ってみたい気持ちになる
lit light ~ (~に火を点ける) の過去形 cough せきをする throat(s) のど
effective demonstration 効果のある教え方
World Health Organization 世界保健機関 pros and cons 賛否

(1) 下線①のついた文が本文の内容に合うように、()内の語を正しい順序に並べかえなさい。

(2) (A), (B) にあてはまる最も適当な語を、次の 5 語の中からそれぞれ選んで、正しい形にかえて書きなさい。

find speak hold buy think

(3) (②) にあてはまる最も適当な語句を本文中から抜き出して書きなさい。

(4) 本文の内容に関する次の会話が成り立つように、(ア), (イ) のそれぞれにあてはまる最も適当な語を書きなさい。

A: Why did the writer's father call his children into the living room?

B: Because he was a (ア) and knew the (イ) of smoking very well, so he wanted to tell them to his children.

(5) 次のアからエまでの文の中から、その内容が本文に書かれていることと一致するものを一つ選んで、そのかな符号を書きなさい。

ア The writer thinks debating is the best way to know the dangers of smoking.

イ The teacher was not happy with the result of the debate because she wanted her students to know that smoking was bad.

ウ The writer tells the readers to smoke because the tax money from cigarette sales supports the country's economy.

エ We don't have to debate about smoking because it doesn't have any good points.

3 日本に来たばかりの留学生サリー (Sally) と秋子 (Akiko) が会話をしています。次の会話文を読んで、あとの(1)から(4)までの問いに答えなさい。

Akiko and Sally walk into a family restaurant in the morning.

Sally: We can choose any table in this restaurant. There are few people here.
Akiko: Yes. ①It's just before eleven now, so maybe it's a little early for (ア).
Sally: Well, how about taking that table over there?
Akiko: OK.

When they have seats, Sally finds something.

Sally: (a) Why are they sharing the table when there are so many available seats?
Akiko: Oh, they're not sharing the table. They're not strangers. I think they are friends.
Sally: Really? (b) All of them are using their smartphones without talking. They are not looking at each other. They are just looking at the screen! ②If they are (イ) and spend time together, why don't they talk to each other?
Akiko: That's true. (c) But in Japan, a lot of people, especially young people, sometimes do that in their daily lives. They use their smartphones to check their e-mails or social networking websites. If you look around, you can see people using them in many places, both when they're alone and when they're with their friends.
Sally: Oh, no. Where are their manners?
Akiko: I've heard some of them can't go out without them.
Sally: (d) I believe face-to-face communication is the most important when we build a good human relationship.
Akiko: I think so, too. By the way, do you have a smartphone yourself?
Sally: Yes, I do. It's very (A), so I use it every day. But I only use it when I'm alone and need it. (e)
Akiko: I have one, too. It's easier to use than computers. When I use it, I can get a lot of information through the Internet anytime, anywhere. For example, when I go to a new place, I check the location and how to get there in advance. So I don't get lost and I can always get there in time.
Sally: That's good. I believe if we are careful, smartphones are very good tools.
Akiko: You're right. We should use them in the right way.

(注) available 利用できる stranger(s) 知らない人 smartphone(s) スマートフォン
screen 画面 social networking website(s) ソーシャルネットワーキングウェブサイト
manner(s) 行儀, マナー (複数形で) face-to-face 面と向かっての
human relationship 人間関係 by the way ところで anytime いつでも
anywhere どこでも location 場所 in advance あらかじめ
get lost 道に迷う tool(s) 道具

(1) 次の**ア**から**オ**までの英文を、会話文中の (a) から (e) までのそれぞれにあてはめて、
会話の文として最も適当なものにするには、(b) と (d) にどれを入れたらよいか、その
かな符号を書きなさい。ただし、いずれも一度しか用いることができません。

ア How about you? **イ** Why do you think so? **ウ** Look at those four girls.
エ I know what you mean. **オ** I think it's a problem.

(2) 下線①, ②のついた文が、会話の文として最も適当なものとなるように、(**ア**), (**イ**)
のそれぞれにあてはまる語を書きなさい。

(3) (**A**) にあてはまる最も適当なものを、次の**ア**から**エ**までの中から選んで、そのかな符号を書
きなさい。

ア difficult and dangerous **イ** useful and dangerous
ウ difficult and convenient **エ** useful and convenient

(4) 次の英文は、この会話の後にサリーと秋子がスマートフォンの正しい使い方についてまとめたも
のです。会話文の内容に合うように、次の (**X**), (**Y**) のそれぞれにあてはまる語を書きな
さい。

The right way to use smartphones

We talked about the right way to use smartphones. First, we have to think when we use
them. It's not good manners to use them in (**X**) of our friends. Using them when we're
alone is better. Second, we mustn't spend too much time to check e-mails and social networking
websites, or to surf the Internet without purpose. We should use them when we really need to.
Finally, we need to know that we can communicate without smartphones. To talk to each other
with a smile and eye contacts is the (**Y**) way to build a good human relationship.

4 次の2文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()に適切な語を入れなさい。

- (1) [Kenta plays tennis well.
Kenta is a () tennis ().
- (2) [When was this temple built?
() () is this temple?
- (3) [Why was he sad?
What () () sad?
- (4) [The children don't have any food.
The children () () to eat.
- (5) [This question is too difficult for me to answer.
This question is () difficult that I () answer it.

白紙のページ

白紙のページ

