

平成25年学力検査

全 日 制 課 程 A

## 第 5 時 限 問 題

外 国 語（英 語）筆記検査

検査時間 14時25分から15時00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。

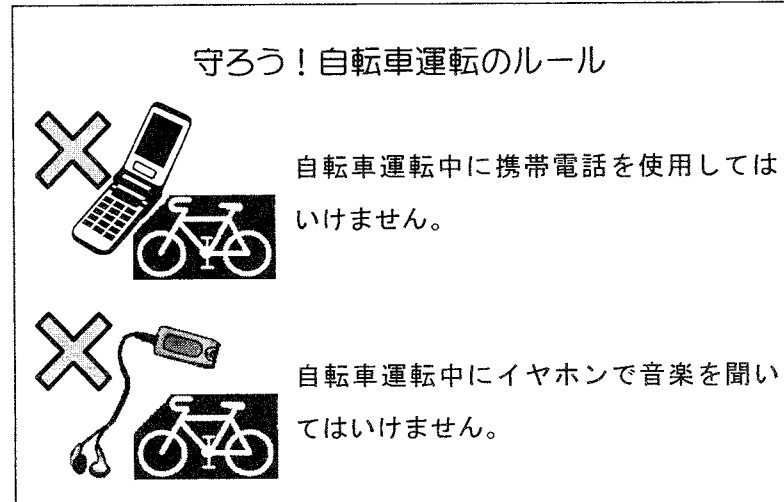
### 注 意

- (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、すぐ学科名と受検番号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(5)ページまであります。表紙の裏と(5)ページの次は白紙になっています。受検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なときは、手をあげて質問してもよろしい。
- (6) 「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。

学科名	科	受検番号	第	番
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# 外国語（英語）筆記検査

- 1 里沙(Risa)とトム(Tom)が、下に示したポスターを見ながら会話をしています。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。



Risa: Hi, Tom. What are you doing?

Tom: Hi, Risa. I'm looking at a poster about the traffic rules for cyclists.

Risa: It's a poster made by our student council. Do you know the traffic rules for cyclists were changed last April?

Tom: No. How were they changed?

Risa: Look at the poster. First, while you're riding a bike, you must not ( ).  
 ①  
 Second, while you're riding a bike, you must not ( ) with your  
 ② earphones.

Tom: I see. That's very good. It's dangerous to do something else while you're riding a bike.

Risa: I think so, too. How about the traffic rules for cyclists in your country?

Tom: We had a lot of traffic accidents in my country. To reduce the accidents, the same  
 ③ rules ( ) the government last year.

Risa: I think the important thing is to keep such rules.

(注) poster ポスター      cyclist 自転車に乗る人      student council 生徒会  
 while ~ ~している最中に      earphone イヤホン      reduce ~ ~を減らす  
 same ~ 同じ~      government 政府機関, 関係官庁      keep ~ ~ (規則など) を守る

2 次の文章を読んで、あとの(1)から(5)までの問いに答えなさい。

Names of Japanese people have two parts, family names and given names. The family name comes (after / and / comes / the / given / first / name) that. Think of a Japanese name, Yamada Taro, for example. “Yamada” is the family name and “Taro” is the given name.

How about names of American people? The family name comes after the given name. The forty-third president of the United States was George Bush. “George” is his given name and “Bush” is his family name.

The name of President Bush’s father is also George Bush. He was also a president of the United States. Why do they have the same name? The real reason is not known but it seems that his parents ( A ) a wish for their son. They wanted him to be as lucky as his father. If the name of a father and the name of his son are the same, how do they tell one from the other? They add another name. It is called a middle name. The middle name comes between the given name and the family name. As for President Bush, the son has a middle name “Walker” and the father has two middle names “Herbert Walker.”

Russian people also have middle names. Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin is the Russian president now in 2012. “Vladimir” is his given name and “Putin” is his family name. “Vladimirovich” is his middle name. A Russian middle name ( B ) from the given name of his father. A Russian middle name has a “-vich” ending and it means “a son of -.” So President Putin’s middle name “Vladimirovich” has the meaning of “a son of Vladimir.” As you can see, Russian names show the relationship between fathers and their sons.

Some Japanese names also show the relationship between parents and their children. Some Japanese people once gave one kanji in their ( ② ) names to their children. For example, the first *shogun* in the Kamakura period, Minamoto no Yoritomo, had the kanji “tomo” in his given name. It was from his father’s name. His father was Minamoto no Yoshitomo. The second *shogun*, Minamoto no Yoriie, had the kanji “yori” in his given name. It was from his father’s given name “Yoritomo.” Some Japanese names have kanji from their parents even now.

- (注) family name 姓                      given name (姓に対して) 名                      same ~ 同じ~  
it seems that ~ ~であるように思われる                      tell ~ from ... ~と...を区別する  
add ~ ~を加える                      middle name (名と姓の間につく) 中間名  
as for ~ ~についていえば                      Russian ロシアの  
Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin ウラジーミル ウラジーミロヴィチ プーチン (人名)  
ending 語尾                      relationship 関係

(1) 下線①のついた文が、「最初に姓がきて、その後に名がきます。」となるように、(        )  
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語の中から選んで、正しい形にかえて書きなさい。

get                      make                      come                      see                      work

(3) ( ② ) にあてはまる最も適当な語を、次のアからエまでのの中から選んで、そのかな符号を書きなさい。

ア given                      イ middle                      ウ family                      エ Russian

(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: What do you think if you and your father have the same Japanese family name and given name?

B: I don't think it is ( ア ). Because Japanese people have no middle names, it is sometimes ( イ ) for other people to tell me from my father.

(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 given name of the forty-third president of the United States is different from his father's.

イ There are not any people with two middle names in the United States.

ウ The given name of President Putin and the given name of his father are the same.

エ Names of Japanese people never show the relationship between parents and their children.

3 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。

May: Hi, Ken. Do you have the sunglasses ( ア ) watching the annular solar eclipse?

Ken: Yes. I hope that it'll be sunny tomorrow.

May: Me, too.

Ken: Where are you going to watch it tomorrow morning?

May: ( a ) I'm going to go to school early. Can you join me?

Ken: ( b ) I can't. I'll go to school after I watch it at home.

May: Why?

Ken: Because I'll watch it with my little brother. He is ten years old.

May: I see. ( c ) You should take care of him. I hope to watch it at school.  
See you tomorrow.

Ken: Bye for now.

(after the annular solar eclipse)

Ken: Hi, May. Did you watch the annular solar eclipse?

May: Yes, I did. I enjoyed it with my friends. We were able to watch the perfect ring at about 7:30. How about you?

Ken: It was great. My brother and I couldn't watch the sun because it was ( A ) at seven o'clock. Then it became a little sunny. When we first saw the sun, it was going to be a golden ring soon. The dark part was moving very slowly in front of the sun from my right to my left. It became ( A ) again and we could not see the perfect ring, but my brother was very excited.

May: I hear that the last annular solar eclipse was seen in Japan 932 years ( イ ).  
② It was the Heian period.

Ken: The Heian period! Oh, no!

May: ( d )

Ken: Now I remember that we have a history test today.

May: Wow! The history test is as important as the annular solar eclipse.

(注) sunglasses サングラス annular solar eclipse 金環日食 ring 輪  
golden 金色の

(1) 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。

(2) 次のアからエまでの英文を, 会話文中の ( a ) から ( d ) 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 ( c ) 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 You have to be with him.

イ What's the matter with you?

ウ I'm sorry.

エ I'll watch it at school.

(3) ( A ) にあてはまる最も適当な語を, 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。なお, 2 か所の ( A ) には, 同じ語があてはまる。

ア sunny

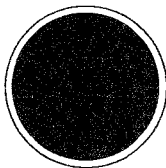
イ hot

ウ cold

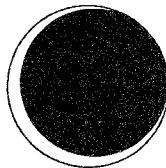
エ cloudy

(4) ケン(Ken)が最初に日食を見たとき, ケン(Ken)にはどのように見えたか。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。

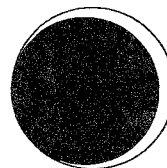
ア



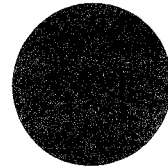
イ



ウ



エ



(問題はこれで終わりです。)