

平成27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 留学中のケイト（Kate）と美穂（Miho）が、下に示したパンフレット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。ただし、下線部②については、【 】内の語をこの順序で使い、③については、< >内の語から最も適当なものを一つ選んで使いなさい。

春休み北海道スキーツアー		◆行程 2泊3日
◆出発日	3月20日（金）から 3月31日（火）まで（毎日）	・1日目 午前8時 中央駅バスターミナル集合 午後1時 三の丸スキー場着 到着後自由行動 …泊
◆旅行代金	大人 50,000円 中学生・高校生 40,000円 小学生以下 30,000円	・2日目 終日自由行動 …泊 ・3日目 午後2時 三の丸スキー場バス乗り場集合 午後7時 中央駅着 …解散
※日曜日、月曜日、火曜日、水曜日、木曜日出発は、 <u>10%割引</u>		※お問い合わせ先：あいちトラベル（株） 電話 4382-7165

Kate: What are you looking at, Miho?

Miho: This is a brochure for a ski tour. I'll go skiing with my family for the first time.

Kate: I like skiing very much. I often went skiing with my father.

Miho: How often did you go skiing when you were in Canada?

Kate: I went skiing about ten times every year. Last year, I visited Hokkaido for skiing.

Miho: Wow, you went skiing many times. I think that () very well now.
①

Kate: Thank you. I've had many chances to ski many slopes in various conditions.

Miho: Really? Will you join us? I'm sure my family will welcome you. Now I want to
() you. 【learn, how】
②

Kate: That sounds nice. When will we go?

Miho: We'll leave on March 24, Tuesday. Is that OK?

Kate: That's good for me, too. How much do I need for the tour?

Miho: Well, look at this. We are high school students and we'll leave on Tuesday. So each
of () yen. < forty-five, forty-four, thirty-six, twenty-seven >
③

Kate: I see. I'll tell my host mother about it.

(注) brochure パンフレット ski many slopes 多くの斜面をスキーで滑る condition 状態

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。

Do you know what “*yakimono*” is? Maybe you use many kinds of *yakimono* in your everyday life. When you eat meals, you use a rice bowl. When you drink tea, you use a tea cup. When you wash your face, you use a sink made of *yakimono*. These are some examples of *yakimono* you use every day.

Some parts of Aichi and Gifu are famous for *yakimono*. These areas have good clay, so *yakimono* is one of the traditional products there.

Some kinds of *yakimono* are (A) as fine works of art. We can see a lot of works of *yakimono* in museums. Artists try to make beautiful works from clay. Thanks to fires of over 1,000 °C, the clay becomes fine works of art. It is a magic of hands, clay and fire.

People say that *yakimono* was made in the Jomon period for the first time in Japan. In that period, the products of *yakimono* were weak. They (were more / broken / products / easily / today’s / than) of *yakimono*.^① Later, people built kilns to bake *yakimono* in hotter fires. In a kiln, the temperature is over 1,000 °C, so people can produce stronger and more beautiful *yakimono*. Soon, *yakimono* produced in some areas became famous. People (B) it *setomono*, and it became popular especially in the east of Japan. In the Edo period, people used *yakimono* made in various places.

Yakimono has some good points. Electricity does not run through *yakimono*, so some kinds of *yakimono* are used as parts of electrical products such as radios. In the twentieth century, new kinds of *yakimono* appeared. They were fine ceramics. If you use the technology of fine ceramics, ② . So fine ceramics are used for tools, such as knives and frying pans, and for parts of many machines.

Now many kinds of *yakimono* are used not only for tools in our everyday lives, but also as parts of industrial products. The technology of *yakimono* is very important for Aichi as an industrial area. We hope that the skills of making *yakimono* in Aichi will become better and more popular in the world.

(注) rice bowl 茶碗ちやわん sink 洗面台 clay 粘土 work 作品
the Jomon period 縄文時代 kiln 窯かま (焼き物を焼く設備)
bake ~ (焼き物など) を焼く electricity 電気 electrical product 電気製品
century 世紀 fine ceramics ファインセラミックス technology 工業技術
knives 「knife (ナイフ)」の複数形 frying pan フライパン

(1) (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。

call speak eat know break

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

(3) にあてはまる最も適当な英語を、次のアからエまでのの中から一つ選んで、そのかな符号を書きなさい。

ア you will get beautiful works of *yakimono* easily

イ you will get a chance to find old kinds of *yakimono*

ウ you will get something which is as hard as a diamond

エ you will get good clay to make traditional products

(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 was the *yakimono* made in the Jomon period so (ア) ?

B: Because people did not have kilns with fires of (イ) 1,000 °C to bake the *yakimono*.

(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 In our everyday lives, we use *yakimono* in a lot of situations.

イ Artists making fine works from clay have a magic show every year.

ウ People have made fine ceramics for about three hundred years.

エ Today *yakimono* are not used as tools in our everyday lives.

3 良 (Ryo) と留学生のベン (Ben) 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。

Ryo: Hello, Ben. How are you?

Ben: (a) ア Well, actually, I'm very sleepy now.

Ryo: (b) イ Last night I thought about my trip during the summer vacation.

Ben: (c) ウ Why are you so sleepy?

Ryo: (d) エ Where do you want to go?

Ben: (e) オ Hi, Ryo. I'm fine. And you?

Ryo: I want to climb Mt. Fuji. The mountain became a World Heritage Site. Have you ever climbed it?

Ben: Of course not. But I know Mt. Fuji is loved by a lot of Japanese people. Maybe the mountain is a (A) of Japan.

Ryo: That's right. Mt. Fuji is the (ア) of all the mountains in Japan, so it can be seen from many places.^①

Ben: I know that. When I went to Tokyo on a school trip, I saw Mt. Fuji. It was so beautiful.

Ryo: When you go from Nagoya to Tokyo on sunny days by Shinkansen, you can see Mt. Fuji. You can also see Mt. Fuji from other places. Well, do you know that you can see Mt. Fuji in a *sentō*?

Ben: A *sentō*? What is that?

Ryo: It is a traditional Japanese public bath. There is a large bathtub and many people can soak in it at one time.

Ben: Wow! That sounds interesting. Is there a *sentō* around here?

Ryo: Yes, there is. Its name is "Takenoyu." People say that it was built fifty years ago.

There, you can see a beautiful (イ) of Mt. Fuji painted on the wall of the bath.^②
You will feel happy to soak in the bathtub and see the mountain on the wall.

Ben: That sounds nice! I want to go to "Takenoyu" to see Mt. Fuji.

(注) sleepy 眠い World Heritage Site 世界遺産 public 公共の
soak (湯に) つかる paint ~ ~を描く wall 壁

(1) 本文中の枠内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、アからオまでの英文は、いずれも一度しか用いることができません。

(2) (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。

ア kind イ total ウ color エ symbol

(3) 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。

(4) 次の英文は、この会話が行われた1週間後、ベンが母国にいる友人のジェームズ (James) に出したメールです。会話文に合うように、次の (X), (Y) のそれぞれにあてはまる語を書きなさい。

Hi, James.
Last week I walked to see Mt. Fuji.
It was not real. It was painted on the wall in a *sentō*.
A *sentō* is a traditional public bath in (X).
I felt happy to soak in the bathtub and see Mt. Fuji on the wall.
I'm sure you'll like it.
Please give it a (Y) when you come here.
See you.
Ben

(問題はこれで終わりです。)