

平成27年学力検査

全 日 制 課 程 B

## 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 敏彦(Toshihiko)と近所に引っ越してきたスミス氏(Mr. Smith)が、資源回収場所にある看板の前で会話をしています。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①については、【 】内の語句をこの順序で使い、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。

## 資源回収場所

回収日：毎週水曜日

○ 回収できるもの

ガラスびん、ペットボトル、飲料缶

※注意

ごみ（燃やせるもの）は、毎週火曜日・木曜日に家の前に置いてください。この場所には置かないでください。

Toshihiko: Good morning, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith: Good morning, Toshihiko. Could you help me?

Toshihiko: Sure.

Mr. Smith: I want to ( ) domestic waste from my house. 【the rules, dump】  
①

Toshihiko: OK, I'll tell you about them. Did you read the sign here?

Mr. Smith: Yes, but I only know that I can dump my garbage two days of the week.

Toshihiko: Well, you can dump your garbage every Tuesday and Thursday. You have to put  
it in front of your house. You ( ) in this place.  
②

Mr. Smith: I see. Can you tell me about bottles and cans?

Toshihiko: The sign says that you can put glass bottles, PET bottles and beverage cans here  
every Wednesday.

Mr. Smith: I see. Thank you very much. Now I have some PET bottles in my house. I'll  
dump ( ). < Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday >  
③

Toshihiko: OK. If you have any questions, please ask me again.

(注) domestic 家庭の say that ~ (看板などに) ~と書いてある

glass bottle ガラスびん PET bottle ペットボトル beverage can 飲料缶

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。

Can you answer this question? What are the machines many people use to go to some places? Some people use them to go to school. Some people use them to go shopping. When you use them, you will get to these places faster than walking. Each of them has two wheels. You use pedals to move forward. Can you guess what they are? Maybe you are right. They are bikes.

Bikes are one of the most popular machines that people use when they want to go to some places fast. Especially in cities and towns, a lot of people ride bikes in their everyday lives.

Bikes were first made about two hundred years ago. Then they were improved very quickly. Let's .

In 1813, a man in Germany made a machine with two wheels. People say that this was the first bike. It had no pedals, so he had to kick the ground to go forward. This kind of bike became popular among rich people. They enjoyed playing with such a bike.

In 1860s, a new bike appeared in England. It had pedals on the front wheel. It was easier to go forward on such bikes. Then, people (ride / go faster / which / bikes / could / to / hoped). They made the front wheels ( A ) than the wheels of older bikes. Some bikes were very tall with front wheels of 1.5 meters. So, ( B ) such a bike was difficult and dangerous.

At the end of the nineteenth century, there was a big change in bikes. Chains were put on bikes to turn the back wheels. Soon, rubber tubes were used on wheels, so people were able to ride bikes easily. After that, other parts such as baskets and lights were put on them. Bikes became more and more useful and a lot of people began to use them.

Today, ESD has become very important. ESD tells us what to do now. We should take care of the Earth for the next generation. Bikes are a good example of ESD. Bikes are good for the environment because we do not need any fuel to ride them. In addition, if we often ride bikes, it is good for our health. Let's think of these good points of bikes and use them more. And of course, be careful when you ride a bike on the roads!

(注) wheel 車輪 pedal ペダル Germany ドイツ kick ~ ~を蹴る  
front 前の century 世紀 chain チェーン turn ~ ~を回す  
back 後ろの rubber tube ゴムチューブ ESD 持続可能な開発のための教育  
fuel 燃料

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

ア study about the future of bikes

イ go to the United States to see bikes

ウ think about the history of bikes

エ visit many countries to make new bikes

(2) 下線②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) ( 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。

go                  ride                  buy                  small                  big

(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: When and ( ア ) was the ( イ ) bike made?

B: It was made in 1813 in Germany.

(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 If you ride a bike, you will get to a place slower than walking.

イ At first, bikes had two wheels and pedals to go forward.

ウ All the bikes made in the eighteenth century had chains.

エ Bikes are good for the environment and for our health.

3 留学中のエミリー (Emily) と正男 (Masao) 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。

Emily: This train is very cool.

Masao: ( a )

ア Why is the train running so quietly?

Emily: ( b )

イ I think so, too. I like its design.

Masao: ( c )

ウ Well, the train is now “floating.”

Emily: ( d )

エ Yes, it really is. Look! We’re just leaving the station.

Masao: ( e )

オ It’s so quiet. Is the train moving?

Emily: Floating? What do you mean?

Masao: Well, this train is a “magnetic levitation train.” That means “a train floating on magnets.” Under the floor of this train, there are electromagnets. The train floats and moves forward with them.

Emily: Then, do you know ( ア ) high this train floats?

① Masao: I’m sorry I don’t. I’ve heard it floats just a little. I think this train is floating now, but I don’t notice it.

Emily: Oh, I’m interested in such a wonderful system.

Masao: Are you? Then I want to tell you one more thing. There is no person driving on this train.

Emily: Oh, really? Then, how does the train run? Do you know that?

Masao: I have no idea, but I’m sure the factory tour will give us the answer. The tour is ( イ ) during the summer vacation. If you want to go, I’ll take you there.

Emily: Really? Thank you. ( A ) next Sunday?

Masao: That’s good for me. Let’s go there together and learn a lot about “magnetic levitation trains.”

Emily: OK. I’m looking forward to it.

(注) float 浮く magnetic levitation 磁気浮上式 (磁力で浮上して走行する方式)

magnet 磁石 electromagnet 電磁石 system システム

factory tour 工場見学会

(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) 下線①, ②のついた文が、会話の文として最も適当なものになるように、( 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語句を、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 Did you enjoy      イ How about      ウ Have you stopped      エ Why is

(4) 次の英文は、この会話が行われた1週間後、エミリーが母国にいる友人のポール (Paul) 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, Paul.

A week ago, I took a cool train.

The train ran very ( X ).

Do you know why? Because it floats!

The electromagnets on the train make this possible.

It was ( Y ) for me to learn about the wonderful system.

Last Sunday, I joined the factory tour and learned more about it.

I took many pictures on that day and I'll send them soon.

I hope you will like them.

Bye for now.

Emily

(問題はこれで終わりです。)