

平成28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 留学中のエミリー（Emily）と真由（Mayu）が会話をしています。真由は、下に示した自分の予定に関するメモを手に持っています。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。

3月29日（火）	午後、映画
3月30日（水）	午後、おばあちゃんの家
3月31日（木）	午前、図書館で勉強
4月 1日（金）	午前、図書館で勉強
4月 2日（土）	
4月 3日（日）	午後、買い物（お母さんと）
4月 4日（月）	

Emily: Hi, Mayu, do you have any plans for this week?

Mayu: Sure. I'll go to see a movie, visit my grandma, and go shopping with my mother.

Emily: Is that all?

Mayu: One more thing. On Thursday and Friday, I'll () in the morning. How about you? ①

Emily: Well, I want to go out for *hanami*. I hear the cherry blossoms will come out soon.

Mayu: Oh, I'd love to go, too. I know a good place for *hanami*. There is a park near the station. It has an old pond and there are many cherry trees around the pond. In spring, many people go there. Have ()? 【you, before】 ②

Emily: No, never. So I want to go there. How about this weekend?

Mayu: Well, the TV news says that () this weekend. ③
< cold, hot, rainy, sunny >

Emily: No problem. The cherry blossoms may look more beautiful when they are wet.

Mayu: Really? Is Saturday all right?

Emily: That sounds great. I'll bring my camera and take a lot of pictures.

Mayu: OK. And don't forget to bring your umbrella!

(注) come out 咲く pond 池

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 like tea? When you go to a convenience store, you will see many kinds of tea. Tea tastes good and smells nice. It is good for your health, too. So, tea is very popular among many people around the world.

Tea has a long history. It was first discovered in China about 5,000 years ago. At first, people didn't drink it. Instead, they (A) the leaves as food or used them as medicine. About 2,000 years ago, they began to drink it.

In Japan, during the Nara period and the Heian period, Japan sent some official people called *kentoshi* to China. Many people went to China with the *kentoshi* many times. Some of them brought back tea. The history of drinking tea in Japan began. At that time it was difficult for common people to get tea, so only the rich people could enjoy it. During the Azuchi-Momoyama period, some famous people made some rules and established the way to enjoy tea. It is called *sado*, or tea ceremony. They welcomed people with tea in a special room called a *chashitsu*. Soon, other kinds of tea became popular among common people in Japan. In this way, drinking tea has become ① .

In about 1610, a Dutch company brought a lot of tea from Asia to Europe by ship. Soon it spread all over Europe and became popular especially in Britain. At first, they drank green tea. At the end of the seventeenth century, Britain began to buy tea from China. The color of the tea leaves was black, so it was called black tea. At first in Britain, tea could be bought by only a few people, but it became popular among many people because the price went down. Later they (India / a new tea / drinking / started / was found in / that). Since ^② then they have enjoyed tea in their everyday lives. Today they enjoy the custom called "Afternoon Tea." In the afternoon, they drink tea with some cookies, sandwiches, and so on.

Today, there are many kinds of tea in the world. Recently, *matcha* has become more and more popular around the world. In 2014, two American brothers (B) in New York City opened a *matcha* cafe there. They drank *matcha* by chance, and they wanted to make *matcha* popular among people in America, so they opened their cafe. Now it is becoming popular among many people in New York City.

(注) medicine 薬 *kentoshi* 遣唐使 common 一般の establish ～ ～を確立する
tea ceremony 茶道 Dutch オランダの Europe ヨーロッパ by ship 船で
spread 広がる Britain 英国 century 世紀 custom 習慣 *matcha* 抹茶
cafe 喫茶店 by chance 偶然に

(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。

become eat give throw live

(2) 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 one of the favorites for people from foreign countries
- イ one of the things Japanese people do in their everyday lives
- ウ more important for the rich than the poor
- エ more difficult for common people in Japan

(3) 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。

(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: Britain began to buy tea from China at the end of the seventeenth century. Why was the tea called (ア) tea?

B: The name came from the color of the (イ) of the tea.

(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 China, people had a custom of drinking tea more than 5,000 years ago.
- イ Tea ceremony is one of the traditional ways started in Europe to welcome people.
- ウ Today, people in Britain enjoy the custom called “Afternoon Tea” in their everyday lives.
- エ No one in New York City is interested in drinking *matcha* even now.

3 直子 (Naoko) と留学生のスティーブン (Steven) 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。

Naoko: Hello, Steven, may I ask you a favor?

Steven: (a) ア It's about your future job.

Naoko: (b) イ Sure. What is it?

Steven: (c) ウ So, do you want to know what I want to be in the future?

Naoko: (d) エ I see. What is your homework?

Steven: (e) オ I want you to help me with my homework.

Naoko: Yes. I have to ask three of my friends about their future jobs. Tell me about your plans or (A), please.

Steven: It's not easy to answer. Now I have many choices to think about. What are the answers of the (ア) two friends? ①

Naoko: Well, I asked Kenta and Mika yesterday. Kenta wants to do something with the Internet industry.

Steven: I see. He is always talking about the websites he visits.

Naoko: I know that. He really loves computers.

Steven: How about Mika?

Naoko: Well, she wants to start her own company.

Steven: Wow, that sounds wonderful. She will be able to create a bright future.

Naoko: So, tell me about yourself. What do you want to be?

Steven: Well, when I was in America, I wanted to be a high school math teacher, because I was interested in math at that time. But now I have a different idea about my future. I'm interested in Japanese culture and history very much.

Naoko: Then, how about being a writer? If you (イ) some books about Japan, everyone will enjoy reading them. ②

Steven: That sounds nice. Anyway, I want to work for America and Japan. Then, I will work as a bridge between America and Japan.

Naoko: Wow, that's a really big dream!

(注) choice 選択肢 industry 産業

(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 companies イ computers ウ dreams エ teachers

(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、スティーブンが母国にいる友人のデイブ (Dave) に送ったメールです。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, Dave.

These days, I often think of my future.

As I told you, I wanted to (X) math at high school before.

But now I'm changing my mind.

I am very impressed with everything in Japan.

You know I love America.

So anyway, I will work for the two (Y) .

This is my new dream.

What do you think? Write back.

Steven

(問題はこれで終わりです。)