

平成26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 留学中のキャシー（Kathy）と拓哉（Takuya）が、下に示した掲示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①と③については、【 】内の語をこの順序で使いなさい。

## インターンシップ（職場体験）参加者募集

1. 期間  
7月25日から8月5日までのうちの3日間（事業所により異なる）
2. 実施事業所  
・こまち幼稚園 ・ひかり銀行 ・みずほ食堂 ・つばさ自動車工場 ・はやて農園  
・あさま水産 ・やまびこ病院
3. 申し込み方法  
希望者は担任の先生から申込用紙を受け取り、その申込用紙に記入して、事業所に送ってください。

Kathy: Hi, Takuya. What are you looking at?

Takuya: I'm looking at a notice about an "internship."

Kathy: An internship? What's that?

Takuya: Well, through an internship, students can experience many jobs. They can get some ideas about the ( ) do. ①【jobs, going】

Kathy: That sounds nice. Will the internship be held during the summer vacation?

Takuya: Yes. It will be held from July 25 to August 5.

Kathy: Will you do the internship?

Takuya: Of course. I'll tell my homeroom teacher about it and get an application form. I'll fill out the application form and ( ) the business place. ②

Kathy: That's great. I hope you will have a good experience.

Takuya: I'm sure I will.

Kathy: Where do ( ) the internship? ③【want, do】

Takuya: At a hospital. My dream is to be a doctor. How about you?

Kathy: I'd like to work at a kindergarten. I often take care of a little girl in my host family. She is four years old and very cute!

Takuya: Wow! Wonderful.

(注) notice 掲示 internship インターンシップ（職場体験）

homeroom teacher 担任の先生 application form 申込用紙 fill out ~ ~に記入する

business place 事業所

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。

Agriculture is very important. We have ( A ) many kinds of things, such as rice, fruits and vegetables, for a long time. Through agriculture, a lot of foods are produced, so we are able to have food every day. Agriculture is necessary for our lives in many ways.

In Japan, today, more and more people are thinking about agriculture. One of the reasons is the safety of food. Some people ask, “Does this carrot come from our local area?” or “Is this cabbage produced with agricultural chemicals?”

Some people like to buy fruits and vegetables produced near their homes. It is called *chisanchisho* in Japanese. This means “to consume the farm products in the area that has produced them.”

In the United States, they have the movement called Community Supported Agriculture (CSA). People give some money to the farmers ( B ) in their local area, and get fruits or vegetables from them. In other words, consumers support the farmers in their own community.

*Chisanchisho* and CSA have some good points for people. First, consumers know which farm the fruits and vegetables come from. Second, the fruits and vegetables are fresh and taste delicious because they are carried for a short time from farms to stores. In addition, consumers can choose the farmers who don't use agricultural chemicals. So (a chance for / <sup>①</sup> give consumers / can / getting better / of movements / these kinds) products.

Farmers are also careful about the safety of food. Agricultural chemicals are used to protect fruits and vegetables from insect pests, but using agricultural chemicals too much is sometimes bad for people. So, some farmers are trying to produce fruits and vegetables ( ② ) agricultural chemicals. Instead of agricultural chemicals, they use some kinds of insects.

Plant lice are insect pests for vegetables. If farmers do not do anything, many vegetables will be eaten by them. So some farmers use ladybugs. Ladybugs like to eat plant lice. So the farmers hope that ladybugs will eat many plant lice. As a result, they don't use any agricultural chemicals.

Through agriculture, we can get many foods from nature. So agriculture is necessary for our lives. When we think of our future, we should be more careful about our foods to improve our lives.

(注) agriculture 農業 vegetable 野菜 local 地元の agricultural chemicals 農薬  
chisanchisho 地産地消 consume 消費する community 地域社会  
consumer 消費者 fresh 新鮮な protect ~ ~を守る insect pest 害虫  
insect 昆虫 plant lice 「plant louse (アブラムシ)」の複数形  
ladybug テントウムシ

(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。

live                  teach                  grow                  go                  leave

(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) ( ② ) にあてはまる最も適当な語を書きなさい。

(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 do some farmers use ladybugs?

B: Because ladybugs ( ア ) plant lice. As a result, the farmers don't ( イ ) to use agricultural chemicals.

(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 Today more and more people are interested in the way to produce fruits and vegetables.

イ Chisanchisho and CSA are good for consumers, but they are bad for nature and farmers.

ウ Fruits and vegetables taste good after they are carried for a long time from farms to stores.

エ To be careful about our foods, we should use more and more agricultural chemicals.

3 美香 (Mika) と留学生のジョン (John) 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。

Mika: Hi, John. Are you enjoying your life in Japan?

John: Yes. Of course.

Mika: ( a ) ア Oh, is that interesting? I think it's usual in Japan.

John: ( b ) イ I didn't know that. In my country I couldn't find so many vending machines.

John: ( d ) ウ Have you found something interesting in Japan?

Mika: ( e ) エ Yes. I've found Japan has many vending machines everywhere.

オ Really? In Japan vending machines can be seen in many places.

John: When I came to Japan, I was surprised. Now, I think they are very convenient.

Mika: Yes, I think so, too. When we are thirsty, we can buy something to ( ア ) very quickly.  
①

John: That's right. Now I'm very ( A ) vending machines. I'm very happy to find various designs of vending machines.

Mika: Well, last week I made a speech about vending machines in my English class. Before that, I learned about them from the Internet.

John: That sounds good. Then I have two ( イ ) to ask you about vending machines.  
②  
When did the first vending machine appear in Japan?

Mika: Well, in the Meiji period, a machine was made for selling postal stamps and postcards. It is in a museum now.

John: Very interesting! How many vending machines are there in Japan today?

Mika: Well, there are about four million all over Japan. More than half of them are for selling beverages. There are many kinds of vending machines with different sizes, colors and designs.

John: I see. When I go back to my home country, I will learn more about them. In the future, I hope to work as a designer of vending machines. I hope that vending machines will be popular through my work in my home country.

Mika: Really? I hope you will make cute vending machines and give me one!

(注) usual 通常の, 普通の vending machine 自動販売機 postal stamp 切手  
postcard 郵便はがき beverage 飲物・飲料 designer デザイナー

(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、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 afraid of      イ interested in      ウ different from      エ angry with

(4) 次の英文は、この会話が行われた1週間後、ジョンが母国にいる友人ポール (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.

When I got to Japan, I was surprised to see so many vending machines everywhere.

A week ago, ( X ) to my friend Mika, I knew a lot of things about them.

There are many kinds of vending machines in Japan.

I will learn more about them.

I hope to design vending machines and ( Y ) them popular in my home country.

Bye for now.

John

(問題はこれで終わりです。)