

平成30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35分から15時15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) 答えは全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。

受検番号	第	番
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# 外国語（英語）筆記検査

1 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

日本には、大きな都市もあれば小さな村もあります。それぞれの都市や村には、それぞれの良さがあります。また、人々の生活スタイルも異なります。

(問い) あなたは、大きな都市か小さな村か、どちらに住みたいですか。どちらかを選び、その理由を二つ、英語で述べなさい。ただし、次に示す答え方で解答すること。

<答え方>

( ) 内の語句のいずれかを○でかこみ、理由を二つ、それぞれ7語以上の英語で書く。

I want to live in ( a big city / a small village ). I have two reasons.

First, \_\_\_\_\_ . Second, \_\_\_\_\_ .

なお、下の語を参考にしてもよい。

<語>

～に出会う meet ～ 便利な convenient リラックスする relax 遊ぶ play

2 美穂 (Miho) と留学生のジャック (Jack) が会話をしています。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 ( ) 内に最も適当な語を入れて、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、( ) 内に文字が示されている場合は、その文字で始まる語を解答すること。

Miho: Hello, Jack. How is your life in Japan?

Jack: Hello, Miho, it's all right. Japanese people are very kind and I like Japanese food.

Miho: What ( ) your (f ) Japanese food?

①

Jack: Well, actually, there is one that I love.

Miho: Oh, really? Tell me about it.

Jack: Can you (g ) ( ) it is? I think it's very popular in Japan and in Korea.

②

Miho: In Japan and in Korea? OK, I'll try. How can we make it?

Jack: It's ( ) (o ) rice and nori. We put many kinds of foods in the rice and

③

roll it in nori.

Miho: Oh, I know the answer! It's *norimaki*, right?

Jack: That's right!

(注) roll ~ ~を巻く

3 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 dogs? People say that dogs are the oldest “friends” of humans. Some dogs live with people as pets. Dogs are loved by many people. Now, I’m going to talk about some kinds of dogs working for disabled people. They are not pets. They are assistance dogs.

In Japan, there are three kinds of assistance dogs. They are guide dogs, service dogs and hearing dogs. Today, in Japan, more than a thousand assistance dogs work for disabled people. Most of them are guide dogs. The number of service dogs and hearing dogs is not so large. As of May 1, 2017, there were only about seventy service dogs in Japan. The number of hearing dogs was about the same.

Guide dogs work for people who cannot see. Guide dogs lead the users when they go to different places. The dogs walk with the users and guide them in a safe way. For this purpose, guide dogs are ( A ) to go straight along the road. The users know the situation in front of them thanks to the dogs, and give directions to the dogs, such as “Wait,” “Come,” and “Straight, go.” We can say that a guide dog and the user work together to walk safely.

Service dogs work for people who cannot use their arms or legs freely. Service dogs do a lot of things in daily lives for such people. For example, they pick up things on the floor, open and close doors, and bring things from other places. When something dangerous happens, the dog can even run to some other people and ask them for help. We can say that service dogs

① .

Hearing dogs work for people who cannot hear. Hearing dogs can understand many kinds of sounds, such as phones, alarm clocks, crying babies, and so on. The dogs 【 by / tell / is heard / using / the users / their / what sound 】 <sup>②</sup> bodies. If the sound comes from another place, the dogs touch the users and lead them to the place. Hearing dogs can tell many kinds of sounds to the users and help them.

The law about assistance dogs says that they can go with the users into many places like restaurants, supermarkets, and so on. So you have many chances to see them. But, you should remember one important thing about them. Assistance dogs are not pets. They are working for the users, so you must not talk to them or touch them. Of course you must not give them any food. Assistance dogs and the users respect each other as partners. When you meet an assistance dog and the user in town, just see what they do. If they need some help, let’s give them a hand.

(注) pet ペット assistance dog 補助犬 guide dog 盲導犬 service dog 介助犬

hearing dog 聴導犬 user (補助犬を)使う人 direction 指示 freely 自由に  
alarm clock 目覚まし時計 touch ~ ~にさわる law 法律

(1) ( A ) 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。

buy catch fade leave teach

(2)  ① 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 eat more than other assistance dogs to carry the users
- イ do things as the arms or the legs of the users
- ウ are loved by many people and live with the users as pets
- エ try to use the bodies of the users to do anything

(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) 本文中では、聴導犬についてどのように述べられているか。最も適当なものを、次のアからエまでの文の中から一つ選んで、そのかな符号を書きなさい。

- ア Hearing dogs are better for people than guide dogs and service dogs.
- イ Hearing dogs work for people who cannot see things with their eyes.
- ウ Hearing dogs run much faster than any other kind of assistance dogs.
- エ Hearing dogs understand many kinds of sounds instead of the users.

(5) 次のアからカまでの文の中から、その内容が本文に書かれていることと一致するものを全て選んで、そのかな符号を書きなさい。

- ア Assistance dogs are “friends” of humans and help many people as pets.
- イ Today, in Japan, the number of hearing dogs is smaller than the number of guide dogs.
- ウ Guide dogs see things and tell the users about the situation in front of them.
- エ Service dogs can hear every sound to help people who cannot hear any sounds.
- オ Assistance dogs are the same as pets, so they cannot enter restaurants with the users.
- カ When you meet an assistance dog and the user, you should give them food.

4 正司 (Shoji) と留学生のエレン (Ellen) 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。

Shoji: Ellen, do you know what the highest mountain is in Aichi?

Ellen: 【 a 】

Shoji: OK. It's Chausuyama. It's more than 1,400 meters ( ア ).

Ellen: Oh, I've heard about that mountain. It has the only ski area in Aichi, doesn't it?

Shoji: 【 b 】 When I was in elementary school, my father often took me there to enjoy skiing. It was a lot of fun and now I go there to ski many times every winter.

Ellen: 【 c 】

Shoji: Oh, really? It's the end of May now, so there is no ( A ) there. But now, there is *the Shibazakura Festival*.

Ellen: *Shibazakura*? What is that?

Shoji: It is a kind of flower. Look at this picture. The different colors of *shibazakura* are very beautiful.

Ellen: Oh, they're very beautiful. I know the English ( イ ) for them. They are called moss pink in English.

Shoji: I see. Do you want to go to see moss pink?

Ellen: 【 d 】

Shoji: My father is planning to drive there with me. Will you join us? *The Shibazakura Festival* started in the middle of this month.

Ellen: That sounds great! I'd like to join you. When will we go?

Shoji: 【 e 】 Is that OK?

Ellen: Of course, it's OK. I can't wait.

(注) Chausuyama ちやうすやま 茶臼山 ski area スキー場

moss pink しばざくら 芝桜 (地面を覆うように花を咲かせる植物の一種) middle 中旬

(1) 次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。

ア Yes, of course, but how?

イ Oh, I also like skiing very much.

ウ I'm sorry I don't know. Please tell me.

エ Maybe, this weekend.

オ You're right.

(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。

(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。

ア cloud

イ rain

ウ snow

エ sun

(4) 次の英文は、この会話が行われた1週間後、エレンが母国にいる友人のバーバラ (Barbara) に送ったメールです。このメールが会話文の内容に合うように、次の( X ), ( Y ) のそれぞれにあてはまる最も適当な語を書きなさい。

Hi, Barbara.

Last Sunday, I went to a mountain with my friend Shoji.

Shoji's father ( X ) us there by car.

On the top of the mountain, we saw a large, beautiful field of moss pink.

I was attracted by the various ( Y ) of moss pink.

I'll send some pictures in this e-mail.

I hope you like them.

Bye for now,

Ellen

(問題はこれで終わりです。)