

令和2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

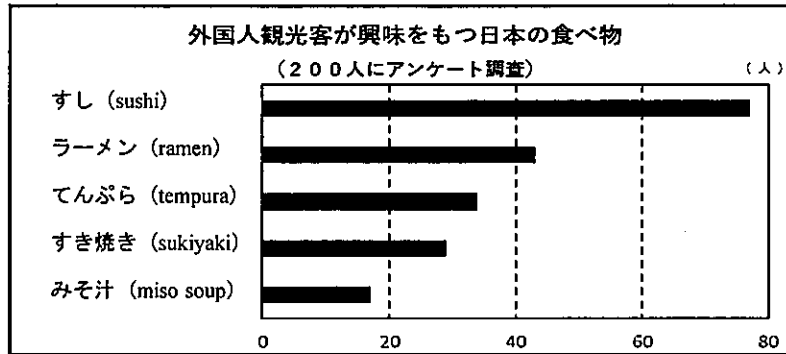
- (1) 解答用紙は、この問題用紙とは別になっています。
- (2) 「解答始め」という指示で、すぐ受検番号をこの表紙と解答用紙の決められた欄に書きなさい。
- (3) 問題は(1)ページから(5)ページまであります。表紙の裏と(5)ページの次は白紙になっています。受検番号を記入したあと、問題の各ページを確かめ、不備のある場合は手をあげて申し出なさい。
- (4) 答えは全て解答用紙の決められた欄に書きなさい。
- (5) 印刷の文字が不鮮明なときは、手をあげて質問してもよろしい。
- (6) 「解答やめ」という指示で、書くことをやめ、解答用紙と問題用紙を別々にして机の上に置きなさい。

受検番号	第	番
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外国語（英語）筆記検査

1 次のグラフを見て、あとの問いに答えなさい。



(問い) あなたは日本を訪れた外国人の友人と食事に行くとしたら、何を食べたいですか。グラフを参考にし、次に示す答え方により、英語で述べなさい。ただし、前半の下線部には with ~ (～といっしょに)、後半の下線部には many (多くの) を必ず使うこと。

<答え方>

下線部をそれぞれ5語以上の英語で書く。

I _____, because _____.

なお、下の語句を参考にしてもよい。

<語句>

レストラン restaurant 外国人観光客 foreign tourist とてもおいしい delicious

2 由美 (Yumi) と留学生のアレックス (Alex) 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。

Yumi: Hi, Alex. How was your trip to Osaka?

Alex: Hi, Yumi. I enjoyed it very much. This is the picture of Osaka Castle. It () (b) a long time ago. ①

Yumi: Wow, that's beautiful. Alex, did you find something new in Osaka?

Alex: At shops, I heard "Ookini" from clerks many times. When I bought a gift at a shop, a clerk said to me "Ookini." I don't () (w) "Ookini" means. ②

Yumi: It means "Thank you." That is one example of dialects in that area.

Alex: Yumi, may I () you a (f)? I want to learn more about dialects in some areas of Japan. ③

Yumi: Sure, I'm happy to help you.

(注) clerk 店員 dialect 方言 area 地域

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。

A sense of value is different in different places, in different times and to different people. Some of the people who are popular now were not famous when they were alive. Vincent van Gogh and Miyazawa Kenji are good examples of such people. Do you know that both of them had many terrible experiences in their lives?

Vincent van Gogh was born in 1853 in Holland. His first job was an art dealer in a company. Soon he became one of the best dealers in the company but he had to stop his job because he got sick. After he got well, he tried some other jobs. Then he decided to become a painter when he was 27. In France he met a lot of painters and he was (A) by them. So his painting style changed and his works got brighter, but his disease got worse again. He kept painting in the hospital. His works 【 him / really famous / after / the world / he / made / around 】 ^① died. In fact, he left more than 2,100 works of art, but only a few works were sold in his life. Now his works are loved by a great number of people in the world.

Miyazawa Kenji was born in Iwate in 1896. When he was a student, he met many kinds of people, read many kinds of books and was interested in science, agriculture, art and so on. Then he became a teacher and taught agriculture and some other subjects in a school. He also wrote poems, stories and *tanka*. His first book was published while he was working as a teacher. When he was 30, he ②. He became a farmer and lived with poor farmers. They learned good ways to grow rice from Kenji. He wanted them to be happy and to enjoy their lives. Two years later, he suffered from disease but he kept writing. Though he wrote about 800 poems, 100 stories and so on, he published only two books in his life. Now we can find more than 200 works of his. Many people in the world love his works.

Vincent van Gogh and Miyazawa Kenji had many things in common. Both of them met many people, experienced several jobs and got sick. Perhaps, thanks to the people they met through their experiences, a lot of great works were created. Perhaps, their works became wonderful because they experienced hardship. Many people impressed with their works may understand their messages which the works show. They had one more thing in common. They never stopped their efforts to create their works. They kept creating something special for themselves even in their bad condition.

If you are trying to do something, you should keep making efforts. There is always someone around you who understands such efforts. The more efforts you make, the better results you will get in the future.

(注) value 価値 alive 生きている Holland オランダ art dealer 美術商

(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。

stop grow influence produce worry

(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替いなさい。

(3) 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 went back home and published hundreds of books

イ got sick and decided to live alone

ウ stopped his job and started a new life

エ entered university to study science

(4) 本文中では、ゴッホと宮沢賢治の共通点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 Both of them sold many works when they were alive.

イ Both of them became teachers to make good works.

ウ Both of them met many people to become good painters.

エ Both of them kept creating works even when they were sick.

(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 A sense of value is the same at any time all over the world.

イ Vincent van Gogh decided to become a painter after he did some other jobs.

ウ Vincent van Gogh never changed his painting ways so he got sick again.

エ Miyazawa Kenji became a farmer to teach poems, stories and *tanka*.

オ Miyazawa Kenji published many books and they were sold well in his life.

カ If you keep making efforts, you will get better results in the future.

- 4 綾 (Aya) と留学生のトム (Tom) 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。

Aya: Tom, can I talk with you now?

Tom: No problem. What happened?

Aya: Well, the TV news I watched last night surprised me very much. It was about some foreign people here who were afraid of living in Japan (A) of earthquakes. Tom, what do you think about it?

Tom: I think that many foreign people haven't experienced big earthquakes in their own countries. They should know how to protect themselves in () of an earthquake.

Aya: I see. ^① Tom, do you worry about earthquakes here?

Tom: [a] I've experienced evacuation drills at school and in our town. I can only understand the Japanese language a little, so I don't know what to do when we have earthquakes in Japan.

Aya: [b] I think many foreign people have the same impressions of Japan () you.
What should we do about that?

Tom: [c] If they don't understand Japanese well, they can't get all of the information that they need. So we need more pictures to show instructions in an emergency.

Aya: [d]

Tom: Exactly. They are things like "universal designs" we learned in our art class.

Aya: I think so, too. They'll be helpful to people who can't read Japanese well.

Tom: Aya, why don't you walk around the town with me?

Aya: OK, but why?

Tom: Because I want to find something they need for their safety.

Aya: Sounds good! We should understand that they can't read important signs written in Japanese. Let's go walking around the town to find them!

Tom: [e] It'll be sunny and warm here tomorrow.

Aya: OK. Let's meet in front of our school at 10 a.m.

Tom: OK. Thank you very much, Aya. See you then.

(注) impression 印象 instruction 指示, 説明 safety 安全

(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 You mean signs everyone can understand easily are necessary, right?

イ Yes, I do. Actually, I worry about them.

ウ How about tomorrow morning?

エ I think their biggest problem is language.

オ I understand you.

(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 when イ because ウ instead エ most

(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、それぞれの()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日の夜、トム (Tom) がクラスの友人たち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, my friends.

Tomorrow, I will walk around the town with Aya.

She wants to help some foreign people who (X) around here.

Some of them worry about earthquakes in Japan.

They don't know what to do in an emergency.

They also can't understand the Japanese language well.

Aya and I think more pictures for safety are (Y) in this town.

They'll help people who can't read Japanese well.

See you,

Tom

(問題はこれで終わりです。)

