

平成31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。

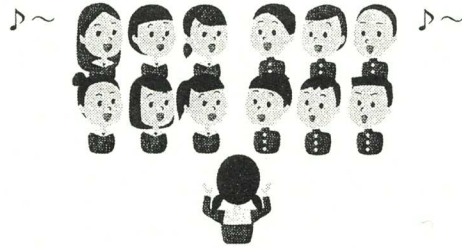
### 注 意

- (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 |
|------|---|---|

# 外国語（英語）筆記検査

1 次の絵を見て、あとの問いに答えなさい。



(問い) この絵はどのような状況を表しているか。また、あなた自身は、この状況がこの後どのような結果につながってほしいか。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 contest (コンクール)、後半の下線部には good (よい) を必ず使うこと。

<答え方>

下線部をそれぞれ7語以上の英語で書く。

In this picture, students \_\_\_\_\_ . I hope that they will \_\_\_\_\_ .

なお、下の語を参考にしてもよい。

<語>

歌 song 賞 prize 結果 result

2 舞 (Mai) と留学生のポール (Paul) 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。

Mai: Good morning. It's hot today, isn't it? Have you finished giving water to the sunflowers?

Paul: Good morning, Mai. Not yet. I'm (g ) ( ) do it.  
① \_\_\_\_\_

Mai: OK. If you do it now, I'll help you.

Paul: Thanks. Today it's much (h ) ( ) yesterday. Giving water to them every day is not an easy job.  
② \_\_\_\_\_

Mai: You (t ) care ( ) them every day. Thanks to you, our sunflowers are growing taller and taller.  
③ \_\_\_\_\_

Paul: I'm surprised that they have a lot of energy inside.

Mai: We want to grow taller like them, don't we?

(注) inside 内側に

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。

How do you spend your winter? Do you enjoy skiing or snowboarding? Have you ever enjoyed playing with snow or ice? If you live in a region which does not have much snow, snow may be something you see a few times in winter, or something you experience through TV news or books. If you live in a snowy region, snow is an important part of life. People there have ( A ) together with snow.

When snow falls, it melts in the end and becomes water. So people have known from their experience that snow is made of water. And they have also known that snow falls in different conditions. For example, some kinds of snow are dry and light, and some are wet and heavy. When people observe snow with a microscope, they can see snow crystals. People know about snow crystals, but most of them do not know that ① .

In the 1800s, snow was observed with a microscope in Japan. A lord working for the Tokugawa Government was attracted by the beauty of snow crystals. He caught snow crystals with a piece of chilled cloth and put them under his microscope. Then he drew pictures of them. This may be one of the first scientific studies about snow in Japan. Later in his book, he 【 of snow crystals / 86 different shapes / showed / he / and how / caught them 】 <sup>②</sup> . The beautiful shapes became very popular among people in the Edo period, and they used the designs for clothes and tools.

In 1936, a Japanese scientist created artificial snow crystals for the first time in the world. In his machine, he boiled water, chilled the steam and caught the snow crystals. Thanks to his study, we know that the condition of a snow cloud and the temperature below the cloud influence the shapes of snow crystals we find on the ground.

He left a message, "Snow is a letter from the sky." This may sound very romantic, but he also tells us the importance of studying about snow more precisely. Snow is beautiful, but it is very dangerous when it gets out of control. If we know about the winter sky, we can get along with snow.

(注) observe ~ ~を観察する      microscope 顕微鏡      snow crystal 雪の結晶  
lord 殿様      Tokugawa Government 徳川幕府      chill ~ ~を冷やす  
scientific 科学的な      study 研究      steam 蒸気      cloud 雲  
romantic ロマンチックな



(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。

become                  dream                  forget                  live                  show

(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 snow is made of water
- イ snow falls in different conditions
- ウ a microscope can be used to observe snow crystals
- エ snow has been studied in Japan for a long time

(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、雪の結晶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 A lord in Japan observed snow crystals with a microscope in the 1800s.
- イ A lord thought that his microscope was not as useful as his cloth to chill snow crystals.
- ウ People in the Edo period were not interested in the shapes of snow crystals at all.
- エ Artificial snow crystals were made for the first time in Japan in the 1800s by a lord.

(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 Most of the people who live in a region without snow like to do some winter sports.
- イ The condition of a snow cloud influences the shapes of snow crystals we see on the ground.
- ウ During the Edo period, a lord wrote a letter which shows the life of Japanese winter.
- エ People have known that snow becomes dry and light when the weather condition is wet.
- オ Studying about snow more precisely is important to get along with it.
- カ If you have beautiful snow crystals, you will receive a romantic letter.

- 4 寛 (Hiroshi) と留学中のパティエ (Pattie) 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。

Hiroshi: Yesterday, I was on a train on my way home. A high school boy was talking with a foreign student in English.

Pattie: Oh, a nice girl like me?

Hiroshi: 【 a 】

Pattie: Why do you think so?

Hiroshi: Well, she had a big New York Yankees bag.

Pattie: I'm sorry, but you may be wrong. I'm from Thailand, but my bag also has the Yankees name on it.

Hiroshi: 【 b 】

Pattie: I see. Now, Japan and Japanese pop culture are loved in many countries. So there are many students from ( A ) countries here in Japan.

Hiroshi: You know a lot about Japan.

Pattie: A government website says there are more than two hundred thousand foreign students here.

Hiroshi: 【 c 】

Pattie: Yes, they are. And the most students are from. . .

Hiroshi: China!

Pattie: Why do you think so?

Hiroshi: Well, China has so many ( ア ) now. More than one billion, right?

<sup>①</sup>Pattie: Exactly. It has the largest population in the world.

Hiroshi: 【 d 】

Pattie: In my country, the image of Japan is very good. It's a safe and beautiful country, and Japanese people are patient and kind to foreign people. So I came here.

Hiroshi: Thank you. <sup>②</sup>You've ( イ ) me proud of Japan. I'm happy to hear that.

Pattie: 【 e 】 I'll never forget you and Japan even after I go back to Thailand.

Hiroshi: Thank you. Someday I want to meet you in Thailand.

(注) Thailand タイ王国 image イメージ

(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 may be right. But she spoke perfect English.

イ Pattie, why did you choose Japan?

ウ I'm happy to study in Japan, too.

エ So many! I'm sure most of them are from Asia.

オ Well, I'm not sure, but I think she's from America.

(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 difficult

イ easy

ウ different

エ same

(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夜、パティーが母国にいる母親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, Mom.

Today, I talked with Hiroshi about foreign ( X ) in Japan.

Hiroshi knows most of them are from China.

He's very active and friendly.

I learned a lot about Japan from him.

I decided to come here to study by myself.

I'm sure my ( Y ) was right.

Thank you for giving me this chance.

Bye,

Pattie

(問題はこれで終わりです。)