

第5時限 外国語(英語)筆記検査正答 全日制課程 A

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | <正答例1> In March, India 【 is much hotter than Japan 】.    |
|   | So, in March, I 【 want to enjoy water sports in India 】. |
|   | <正答例2> In March, India 【 is too hot for me 】.            |
|   | So, in March, I 【 will enjoy skiing in Japan 】.          |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 2 | ① They are very ( kind ) ( to ) me.                    |
|   | ② But did you have ( any ) ( problems ) here in Japan? |
|   | ③ You'll ( enjoy ) the Japanese way of ( life ).       |

|   |     |  |
|---|-----|--|
| 3 | (1) | making   |
|   | (2) | エ  |
|   | (3) | They 【 are so useful that the number of them will increase 】<br>more and more. |
|   | (4) | エ  |
|   | (5) | イ , エ , カ  |

|   |     |                         |
|---|-----|-------------------------|
| 4 | (1) | b ( ア ), d ( イ )        |
|   | (2) | ① cars      ② sky       |
|   | (3) | イ                       |
|   | (4) | X surprised      Y talk |

令和2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。

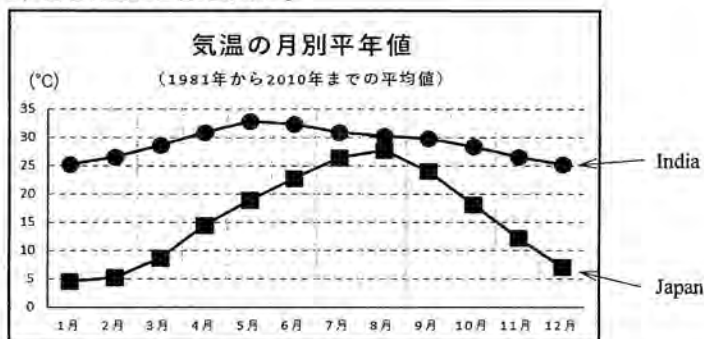
### 注 意

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

# 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) このグラフから読み取れることは何か。また、グラフを見て、あなた自身は3月にどちらの国で、どのように過ごそうと思うか。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 hot (暑い)、後半の下線部には in ~ (~で) を必ず使うこと。なお、語の形を変えて使用してもよい。

<答え方>

下線部をそれぞれ5語以上の英語で書く。

In March, India \_\_\_\_\_ . So, in March, I \_\_\_\_\_ .

なお、下の語句を参考にしてもよい。

<語句>

～よりも than ～ 水上または水中で行うスポーツ water sports

2 梨奈(Rina)と留学生のマーク(Mark)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。

Rina: Hi, Mark. How's your host family?

Mark: Hi, Rina. They are very (k ) ( ) me. I'm getting along with my host family. My host mother especially helps me very much.

Rina: I see. But did you have ( ) (p ) here in Japan?

Mark: Yes, I had some. I forgot to take off my shoes in the house. But now I'm all right!

Rina: That's good. You'll (e ) the Japanese way of ( ).

(注) shoes 靴

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。

These days, we can see many tall buildings all over the world. In 2018, the tallest building in the world was over 800 meters tall. Now some countries are ( A ) plans to have buildings which are over 1,000 meters tall. In Aichi, some tall buildings which are over 200 meters tall stand around the main station. If you go to the top floor of a tall building, which do you choose to go up, stairs, elevators or escalators?

Some people say that stairs were first made in nature when people went up or down a steep hill many years ago. Now there are a lot of stairs around you. You often see ramps by the stairs in front of the entrance of a building. If you are pushing a stroller, you can use the ramp. Today, there are not only stairs but also elevators and escalators in many buildings.

In 1890, the first electric elevator in Japan was put in a 12-floor building in Asakusa, Tokyo, and now you can use elevators everywhere. People go into a machine like a box, then it goes up or down to different levels. Elevators in buildings help people in wheelchairs to move up or down to different floors. Now many of them have floor buttons lower on the wall, so those people can push the buttons more easily when they use elevators to go up or down.

In 1914, people in Japan used an escalator for the first time. It was put outside at first. Then a department store in Tokyo had one in the building in the same year. Escalators are like stairs, but . You just stand on a moving step and hold a handrail, and the escalator takes you upstairs or downstairs. There are various types, such as very long ones, short ones or even spiral ones.

Elevators and escalators are efficient moving ways for many kinds of people, such as people pushing strollers, people in wheelchairs, children, elderly people and so on. Today, there are about 781,000 elevators and about 71,000 escalators in Japan. They 【 increase / the number / useful that / will / are / of them / so 】 <sup>②</sup> more and more.

Thanks to researchers and mechanical engineers, elevators and escalators have improved a lot. Now you can move up or down more quickly, more silently and more safely by escalators or elevators. What is a future elevator like? Some people are trying to build an elevator which takes you to the moon. Someday you may be able to see the beautiful Earth from an elevator!

(注) elevator エレベーター escalator エスカレーター level (水平面の) 高さ  
button 押しボタン step (階段などの) 段 upstairs 階上へ  
spiral らせん(状)の researcher 研究者

(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。

play            feel            make            look            search

(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 people have to walk when they take elevators
- イ people do not have to walk when they take stairs
- ウ people have to walk when they take escalators
- エ people do not have to walk when they take escalators

(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、エレベーター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 The first elevator in Japan was used by Japanese people in 1914.
- イ Elevators are used only by children and elderly people.
- ウ Everyone used elevators to climb the mountain a long time ago.
- エ Elevators can take a person in a wheelchair to different levels.

(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 In Aichi, there are many tall buildings near every station.
- イ There is often a ramp for people pushing strollers in front of a building entrance.
- ウ In Japan, an electric elevator was born after people began to use escalators.
- エ An escalator takes you to the next floor when you stand on a moving step.
- オ Elevators and escalators are not helpful for people using wheelchairs.
- カ Some researchers and engineers have made elevators and escalators better.

- 4 留学中のエリー (Ellie) と明 (Akira) 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。

Ellie: Hello, Akira. I haven't seen you for a long time.

Akira: Hello, Ellie. I went to America to study English with my friends.

Ellie: 【 a 】 Which state of America did you go to?

Akira: Texas. It's north of Mexico. I felt it was far away from Japan.

Ellie: I'm from New York, so Texas is far away from my state, too, and I've never been to Texas. 【 b 】

Akira: It was so great! It's the second largest state and its population is also the second largest in America. The roads are very wide and people there like to use their own ( )  
① to travel. However, the people sometimes waste time in a traffic jam. To my great surprise, my town in Texas was not so big, but it had a small airport. My host mother said to me, "Some people in America often use their own airplanes to travel."

Ellie: I see. American people usually travel by car. But it's better to travel by airplane than  
② by car, because there is no traffic jam in the ( )! By the way, did you have a chance to go to a high school there?

Akira: 【 c 】 Thanks to him, I really enjoyed my school life in America.

Ellie: 【 d 】 Did you see the differences between an American high school and a Japanese one?

Akira: Of course. American students wear no school uniforms and some of them drive cars to go to school. George is 17 years old and he has a driver's license. The school has a very large parking area for students!

Ellie: In America, each state has ( A ) to get the licenses and even 16-year-old students can drive a car in some states.

Akira: 【 e 】 But I think that American people need to get the licenses to live in a large country.

Ellie: That's right. The longer you stay in America, the more you know about America!

(注) state 州 Texas テキサス州 (アメリカ南西部の州) Mexico メキシコ  
driver's license 運転免許 parking area 駐車場

- (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 How was it? Please tell me about it.

イ That's good. In education, America is different from Japan.

ウ Yes, with George. He's one of my host family.

エ Wow, that's my country!

オ Really? I can't believe it.

- (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、それぞれの( )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 museums

イ rules

ウ advice

エ stores

- (4) 次の英文は、この会話が行われた夜、エリーが母国にいる友人のオリビア (Olivia) 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, Olivia.

One of my Japanese friends, Akira, went to a town in Texas to study English.

The town in Texas has many cars and a small airport.

He was ( X ) to hear that some American people travel by their own airplanes.

In Japan, only a few people have their own airplanes.

I think it's interesting to ( Y ) about America in Japan!

I want my Japanese friends to visit America more.

Bye,

Ellie

(問題はこれで終わりです。)