

2018 年度 A

英 語

(30 分)

<注 意>

1. 開始のチャイムが鳴るまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題は1ページから7ページに印刷されています。
3. 受験番号と氏名は解答用紙の定められたところに記入しなさい。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の定められたところに記入しなさい。

受 験 番 号			

Ⅱ 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、() に最も適切な語を入れた時、(*) に入る語を答えなさい。

1. If you don't eat healthy food, you'll be sick.
Eat healthy food, (*) you'll be sick.
2. Aki went to New York last week, and she is still there.
Aki () () in New York (*) last week.
3. A man is talking to my teacher. Do you know him?
Do you know () (*) () to my teacher?
4. My computer isn't as new as Tom's.
My computer is (*) () Tom's.
5. Shall we go to a movie tonight?
() (*) going to a movie tonight?

Ⅲ 次の対話を完成させるよう、() に入る最も適切な語を答えなさい。

1. A: () () they call this food in Japanese?
B: They call it *Okonomiyaki*.
2. A: () () is it from here to the post office?
B: It's five kilometers.
3. A: () () you find this information?
B: I found it on the Internet.

IV 次の2つの英文を読み、内容を正しく表しているものを1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

[1]

Most Americans think that denim was first used in the United States. They think so because in the late 1800s, Levi Strauss designed denim pants—blue jeans—for workers who needed strong pants like miners and cowboys. However, the cloth which jeans are made from was from the French city, Nîmes. The French word for *of* is *de*, so when people said that the cloth was “de Nîmes,” it meant the cloth was from Nîmes. The French pronunciation for *de Nîmes* sounds like denim.

- あ. Levi Strauss earned a lot of money from importing denim.
- い. Denim was originally made in the United States.
- う. The word “denim” was not in the English language before.
- え. French people first designed blue jeans.

[2]

77-year-old Mrs. Miriam Hargrave of Yorkshire, England, said that the key to success is *persistence. In 1962, at the age of 52, Mrs. Hargrave decided to get her driver’s *license. Like most people who want to get a license, she had to take a driving test. Eight years later she failed her thirty-ninth driving test as she ran a red light. Finally, on August 3, 1970, she passed her fortieth test. When she was asked how she felt, Mrs. Hargrave happily answered, “I don’t like right-hand turns.” However, she spent 720 dollars on 212 driving lessons and didn’t have enough money to buy a car after all.

注: *persistence 忍耐 *license 免許

- あ. It was difficult for the woman to pass her driving test.
- い. It was not very expensive to get a driver’s license in America.
- う. The woman spent too much money on a car.
- え. The woman failed her driving test 40 times.

V 次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。

Do you like traveling? Would you like to travel abroad when you grow up? You will have unlimited chances to visit various countries all over the world. When you are in a foreign country, one of the main problems you may face is language.

Imagine you are in a foreign country and you do not know the language at all. Let's say, you are in a museum and you want to use a toilet. Actually, you could probably find the toilet without asking anyone at all! ① Just look around, [] you will see a mark like this; it's almost the same as the one you often see in Japan!



Marks like these are called 'pictograms.' A pictogram is a picture or a symbol. It gives us information or draws our attention to something. It is made up of simple pictures or marks without using any letters. With the help of pictures, we can understand what each pictogram means. Today, our daily lives are [②] useful pictograms. Many of them are used in countries all over the world.

Let's take a look at the two examples below.



You will instantly understand what these signs tell us. These marks, together with the one for 'Toilet,' are common both inside and outside of Japan. Pictograms are like a simple language without any letters to help everyone around the world.

You may be surprised to hear ③ this, but many of the pictograms we see today were actually made in Japan for the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. At that time, Japan was still recovering from the war. Japanese people thought a lot of athletes and travelers would visit Japan for the games, and that it would be a wonderful chance for Japan to show the world the 'new Japan.' ④ [あ. make い. a great う. the event え. hard お. people か. to き. worked] success.

One of the problems though, was language. Let's go back to the example of the toilet. If the information is given in Japanese characters, like [男性用お手洗] or [女性用お手洗], how will visitors from foreign countries feel? They may ⑤ feel uneasy and think that Japan is not a very kind country. Japanese people wanted foreign visitors from all different language backgrounds to enjoy their stay in

Japan and have fun. They believed pictograms would help make this wish come true.

Eleven young designers got together, and created many kinds of pictograms. Some were for different kinds of sports, and others were for *facilities. The designers' inventions worked really well, and helped foreign visitors enjoy the events.

When the Olympics was over, the designers hoped that their work could *contribute to *society. Usually, artwork such as designs, paintings and songs come with a 'copyright.' A copyright is a law to protect the person who created something by stopping others using the work without asking the creator for ⑥ permission. However, ⑦ the young designers decided not to use any copyright, and as a result, the pictograms could be used freely in other countries. Now, pictograms are used in many fields in our day-to-day lives.

However, different pictograms can be used in different situations. For example, pictograms for IT may need to *be adapted as technology keeps changing. Different cultures also need different pictograms. In ⑧ Thailand, you will find a difference in the pictograms for *priority seats on the train. They have the same signs that we have in Japan, but you can also see a sign for '*Buddhist monks' as well. This is because in Thailand, *Buddhism is a very important part of its culture.

In 2020, the Olympics will ⑨ (hold) in Tokyo for a second time. People working for this event have already started reviewing the pictograms they will use. This is because some of the pictograms in Japan today may not be so easy for foreigners to understand. As a way to show your *Omotenashi* spirit, what kind of pictograms would you suggest?

注: *facility 施設・設備 *contribute 貢献する *society 社会 *be adapted 適応する *priority 優先
*Buddhist monk 仏教の僧侶 *Buddhism 仏教

1. 下線部① Just look around, [] you will see a mark like this が When you just look around, you will see a mark like this の意味になるように、[] に最もよくあてはまる語を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
あ. so い. though う. and え. or
2. [②] に最もよくあてはまるものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
あ. covered with い. interested in う. famous for え. full of
3. 下線部③ this は何を指しているか、本文中から抜き出し、最初と最後の2語ずつを答えなさい。
4. 下線部④ [あ. make い. a great う. the event え. hard お. people か. to き. worked] success. が、「人々はそのイベントを大成功にするために懸命に取り組んだ。」という意味になるように並べ替え、4番目と6番目にくるものを記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字になっています。
5. 下線部⑤ feel uneasy の意味として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
あ. 不安な気持ちになる
い. 腹立たしい気持ちになる
う. 生真面目さを感じる
え. 気持ちが大きくなる

6. 下線部⑥ permission の意味を文脈から推測し、最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
あ. 協力 い. 許可 う. 説明 え. 使用料
7. 下線部⑦ the young designers について、次の英文の下線部にあてはまる内容を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
The young designers gave up their copyrights because _____.
あ. they did not know about the importance of copyright at that time
い. they did not want to sell their designs to foreign tourists
う. the Japanese government asked them to give them up
え. they thought their designs would be useful for everyone
8. 下線部⑧ Thailand について、次の英文の下線部にあてはまる内容を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
In Thailand, Buddhist monks _____.
あ. are usually very old
い. are respected by many people
う. do not take trains as they walk everywhere
え. have to give seats to other people on the train
9. 下線部⑨ (hold) が文脈に合うように、() 内の語の形を変えなさい。答えは1語とは限らない。
10. 本文の内容について、正しいものを **2つ** 選び、記号で答えなさい。
あ. pictogram は絵と文字を組み合わせた標識である。
い. pictogram はオリンピックの新種目の紹介として考案された。
う. トイレを表す pictogram は、1964年の東京オリンピック後に作られた。
え. 若きデザイナー達は pictogram によって日本を訪れる外国人をもてなそうとした。
お. 1964年の東京オリンピック当時の日本にも、著作権の概念は存在した。
か. pictogram は世界共通で、時代や国の違いに影響されることはない。
き. 1964年の東京オリンピックで活躍したデザイナーたちが、2020年に向けて再集結した。

VI あなたは昨年オーストラリアでホームステイをしました。ホストブラザーだったサムが、今年の夏、日本を訪れることになりました。①彼としたいことや彼にしてあげたいことを1つ挙げ、②その理由を、それぞれ1文の英語で書きなさい。英文は以下の条件に合うように書くこと。

<条件>

① I _____ . (語数制限なし)

② It is because _____ . (下線部8語以上)