

今治明德高等学校矢田分校

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英 語

注 意

- 1 問題は、1ページから5ページまであり、これとは別に解答用紙が1枚ある。
- 2 解答は、すべて別紙解答用紙の該当欄に書き入れること。

(一) 聞き取りの問題

- 1 ア Last spring.
イ Last autumn.
ウ Last November.
エ Last December.
- 2 ア For four hours.
イ For two weeks.
ウ For one day.
エ For three hours.
- 3 ア Because she was very hungry.
イ Because she loved Japanese food.
ウ Because she wanted to show her mother how to make it.
エ Because she wanted to be a cook.
- 4 ア She bought a lot of toys.
イ She bought beautiful pictures.
ウ She bought Japanese food.
エ She bought some manga.

(二) 次の1, 2の問いに答えなさい。

- 1 次の(1)～(3)の対話文の()に当てはまる最も適当な語を1語ずつ書き入れて、対話文を完成させよ。ただし、それぞれ()内の文字で始まる語を書くこと。

(1) A : It is very hot in Japan now, you know?
B : Oh? Is it so hot even in September?
A : Yes, it is. But it gets cooler by the middle of September.
B : Which is the (h) month in summer?

(2) A : You didn't look fine yesterday. But I'm sure you feel (b) today than yesterday.
B : Yes. But how do you know that?
A : Your eyes are bright. And you gave me a nice smile today.

(3) A : Who keeps those pretty birds?
B : My grandmother takes (c) of them.

- 2 次の(1), (2)の対話文の文意が通じるように、()の中のア～オを正しく並べかえて、左から順にその記号を書け。

(1) A : My father is going to Switzerland on business next week.
B : Did you ask him to buy some souvenirs?
A : He is going to buy (ア watch イ me ウ a エ in オ made) Switzerland.

- (2) A : Hello?
B : Hi! Is Tom there?
A : Tom? No, he is out. Who's calling?
B : This is Jim. (ア a イ leave ウ him エ Can オ I) message?

(三) Tomが何時間もパソコンに向かっています。夜11時を過ぎたころ、母親がTomのところに来て来ます。二人の対話を読んで1～3の問いに答えなさい。

Mother : Tom, get off the computer. Time to ①

Tom : What? Did you say something, Mom? I'm very busy right now.

Mother : What are you doing on your computer? It's already late.

Tom : (A) 僕はこのメールに返事をしなくてははいけません。(6) I've just received this one from my friend in Japan. I was worried about him and his family because they lived in the area near the nuclear power plant which was damaged in the earthquake.

Mother : You mean the earthquake in March?

Tom : Yes. I was trying to make contact with him by e-mail for several months. And at last he sent me an e-mail tonight.

Mother : How is he? Are they all right?

Tom : He says they are all right. But it is a long story. His name is Makoto. Makoto and his family lived in the northern part of Japan. When the earthquake hit, they lost their houses and neighborhood to the huge *tsunami*. Fortunately all his family members ② town at that time, so they survived. None of them were injured.

Mother : Thank goodness for that!

Tom : Makoto lost all his belongings. Also they could not stay in their area because of the radioactivity. So they decided to move to the southern part of Japan. Now they live in Ehime Prefecture. His mother comes from Ehime.

Mother : They had a very hard time.

Tom : His father and mother had trouble finding new jobs. Makoto and his sister left their school in their hometown and entered a new high school in Ehime. They are now getting used to their new life there. I guess it took him a long time to get a new computer. That's why he couldn't reply to me.

Mother : (B) あなたが今何を言いたいかわかりません。(8) You want to reply to Makoto as soon as possible, don't you?

Tom : Yes.

Mother : Send him a short answer now and send a long one tomorrow. I'm worried about your health. You spent too much time on your computer.

Tom : All right, I understand.

(注) earthquake 地震 nuclear power plant 原子力発電所 radioactivity 放射能
make contact with ～と連絡をとる get used to ～に慣れる

1 本文中の①, ②に当てはまる最も適当なものを, それぞれ次のア~エの中から一つずつ選び, その記号を書け。

① ア going to sleep. イ go to sleep. ウ went to sleep. エ gone to sleep.

② ア were out of イ were in ウ were near エ were close to

2 本文中の下線部 (A), (B) の日本語の内容を () 内の指定の語数で英語に書き直せ。ただし, コンマ, ピリオド, 疑問符などは1語に数えない。

3 次の(1)~(4)の英文の内容が本文の内容に合うように, [] のア~エの中から, 最も適当なものをそれぞれ一つずつ選び, その記号を書け。

(1) Tom's mother told him to [ア stop Makoto using his computer イ stop sending e-mail to his girl friend ウ stop using his computer エ stop Makoto sending e-mail to his friend] .

(2) Tom sent [ア more than one e-mail to Makoto イ no e-mail to Makoto ウ some letters to Makoto エ some presents to Makoto]. But there was no answer until tonight.

(3) Makoto's family left his hometown [ア for the US to visit Tom イ for a new place to live in ウ for Ehime to visit his sister エ for Ehime to buy a new computer] .

(4) Tom's mother [ア allowed him to read other e-mails イ allowed him to write a short e-mail to Makoto ウ allowed him to stay up as late as he wanted to エ allowed him to write a long e-mail to Makoto] .

(四) 次の文を読んで, 1~7の問いに答えなさい。

Do you know that people in the Edo period had fast-food stores? They sold sushi and tempura at food stands in Edo. At that time, (A) raw fish were not used [①] nigirizushi. They put fish in vinegar or cooked it. Tempura in those days was also different from tempura today. People did not use chopsticks. They ate it from a large plate with a skewer. In the late Edo period, many young men moved to Edo for work. But most of them did not cook much. People did not want [(B)] because they were afraid of fire. For these reasons, a lot of people ate fast food at stands.

Now there are fast-food stores everywhere. Hamburgers, fried chicken, tacos, hot dogs — you name it. When did these fast-food stores start in Japan? At the Osaka Expo in 1970, a trial store sold fried chicken. (C) Thousands of people enjoyed [②] it. It was very popular. In the '70s, fast-food stores started to open in Japan. A famous hamburger store, MacDonald's opened in the center of Tokyo in 1971. Japanese people got interested in those new kinds of food. Fast food stores spread all over the country in a few years.

Modern fast food is different from Edo fast food because it is mass-produced. (D) It has the

same taste in every store. And they serve it fast. Fast food changed people's life style. It is very convenient to use fast food stores when you are busy. [(E)]

However, there are also problems. Some people like only the taste of fast food. They cannot enjoy the complex tastes of other foods. Having too much fast food is not healthy because most of it has a lot of fat. Moreover, [(F)] They try to do it faster. Modern world needs convenience and speed, but don't you think it is good to enjoy meals slowly [(G)] your family and friends?

(注) food stands 屋台 vinegar 酢 skewer 串 the Osaka Expo 大阪万国博覧会
trial store 試験的な店 mass-produced 大量生産 convenient 便利な
complex tastes 複雑で微妙な味わい fat 脂肪

1 (A), (C) の英語の内容が次のそれぞれの日本語の内容に合うように, ①, ②に当てはまる最も適当な英語を1語ずつ書け。

(A) 「生の魚は握りずし用には使われなかった」

(C) 「何千もの人がそれを喜んで食べた」

2 (B) に当てはまる最も適当なものを, 次のア~エの中から一つ選び, その記号を書け。

ア to eat at food stands

イ to sell fast food

ウ to put food in vinegar

エ to cook at home

3 (D) の指す内容を, 日本語で具体的に説明せよ。

4 (E) に入る四つの文が, 順不同で, 次の①~④に示されている。意味の通る英文にするのに最も適当な並べ方を, 下の [] のア~エの中から一つ選び, その記号を書け。

① It is ready in a few minutes.

② When you order, people in the store kitchen put the frozen food into the oil.

③ They are so well trained that it doesn't take time to lap and put all your food which you ordered in a paper bag.

④ While it is deep-fried, they prepare bread and other things.

[ア ④→③→①→② イ ④→①→③→② ウ ②→④→③→① エ ②→③→①→④]

5 (F) に当てはまる最も適当なものを, 次のア~エの中から一つ選び, その記号を書け。

ア many people today do not spend much money on food.

イ many people today do not spend time making and enjoying their meals.

ウ many people today do not eat vegetables and fruits.

エ many people today do not like cooking and eating in a restaurant.

6 (G) に当てはまる最も適当な英語1語を, 本文中からそのまま抜き出して書け。

7 本文中に書かれている内容と一致するものを、次のア～キの中から二つ選び、その記号を書け。

ア People in Edo ate fast food at stands.

イ From the beginning, people in Edo used raw fish to make *nigirizushi*.

ウ Fast food is just hamburgers and fried chicken.

エ Edo fast food was mass-produced.

オ The first fast food store at the Expo was very popular but the first hamburger store wasn't.

カ Fast food does not have any fat.

キ Our life style was changed by fast food.