

平成 29 年度 六年制普通科入学試験問題

英 語

[1] 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Do you drink coffee? These days, more and more coffee shops are serving coffee in paper cups. The paper cup is useful when you want to take out a cup of coffee, but some shops serve coffee in a paper cup even when you want to drink it in the shop.

As a result, many paper cups become waste after use. (①), about 58 *billion paper cups are thrown away, not recycled, in the United States every year. (②), 20 million trees are cut down, and about 45.4 billion liters of water is used to *manufacture these paper cups. It is also said that we could power 53,000 homes with the energy we spend through our paper cup use. *The World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) says the amount of water used in the process of creating one single cup of *café latte is more than 200 liters.

In order to reduce the amount of wasted paper cups, a global competition called the Betacup Challenge was held in 2010. Various ideas were entered. Some of them were related to the materials of the coffee cups, because using a more nature-friendly material can make paper cups better for the environment. Other ideas encouraged people to use reusable cups rather than paper cups by some form of point cards or *rewards. Yet others proposed new designs of portable cups, which are more convenient to carry around. These ideas were wonderful, but the one that got the *jury prize was very simple but unique — all it needs is a blackboard.

The winning idea says, “A shared problem. A shared reward.” It is like sharing one big point card with everyone who comes to the coffee shop. If you buy a cup of coffee with your own cup, then you can put a check mark on the blackboard by the *register. When the number of checks gets to 10, 20, or 30 and so on, then the tenth, twentieth, or thirtieth person who came to the shop and bought a coffee without using a paper cup can get the coffee for free. This idea is friendly not only for the environment, but also for the (③) in the community.

*billion 10 億 *manufacture ～を製造する *the World Wildlife Fund for Nature 世界自然保護基金

*café latte カフェラテ *reward ほう美、報奨 *jury prize 審査員賞 *register レジ (スター)、金銭登録機

問 1 (①)、(②)に入れるのにふさわしい語句を次のア～エからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Except for イ In addition ウ Thanks to エ In fact

問 2 The Betacup Challenge で出されたアイディアに関する下記の英文を、各空所に適切な一語をそれぞれ補って完成させなさい。

(A) The material of the cups should be more ().

(B) People should use () cups.

(C) Portable cups should be more () to carry around.

問 3 下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 4 (③)に入れるのにふさわしい語句を次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア cups イ ideas ウ coffee shop エ people

[2] 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

On April 14, 2016 at 9:26 p.m., a level 7 earthquake hit the town of Mashikimachi in Kumamoto *Prefecture. This was the strongest earthquake since the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 2011 and the first level 7 earthquake in Kyushu since the country began keeping records. Over the next 24 hours, there were more than 200 earthquakes of level 1 or greater. Then 28 hours later, another level 7 earthquake hit Mashikimachi.

This is the first time in Japan that two level 7 earthquakes have hit an area *within a few days. The earthquakes damaged many buildings. *Local governments asked *architects and volunteers to check the safety of about 47,000 buildings. The results showed that about 28% of them were dangerous. This was about twice the *rates for buildings in the 2004 Chuetsu Earthquake and the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. The *actual number of buildings thought to be dangerous in Kumamoto was about (①), or about the same as the Great East Japan Earthquake.

In this earthquake, there were many *evacuees. On April 17, more than 180,000 people had to leave their homes. The population of Kumamoto Prefecture is about 1,800,000, and so (②) in (③) people were evacuees. The reason was not only that their homes were damaged, but also that there were about 1,400 earthquakes in a month. With so many earthquakes, people could not feel safe at night in their homes.

Many people in Kumamoto are very afraid. We should imagine how it feels to lose our home or something important to us. People who lose their homes get just a little money from the government. About 6 *billion yen in *donations was received from around the world. Almost all of this money is given to the families of people who died or whose homes were damaged. This money may help them, but it will take a long time for them to return to their old lives.

*prefecture 県 *within ～のうちに、～の間に *local government 地方自治体 *architect 建築家

*rate 割合 *actual 実際の *evacuee 避難者 *billion 10 億 *donation 寄付金

- 問1 (①)に入る数字として考えられるものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
 ア 1,300 イ 10,000 ウ 13,000 エ 47,000
- 問2 (②)と(③)に入る数字の組み合わせとして正しいものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
 ア ② 1 ③ 5 イ ② 1 ③ 10
 ウ ② 1 ③ 18 エ ② 1 ③ 100
- 問3 下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。
 問4 熊本地震において、どのような点が日本で初めてのことだと言えるのか、日本語で説明しなさい。
 問5 熊本地震後、なぜ多くの人々が避難をしたのか、「家の損壊」以外の理由としてあげられていることを30字以上50字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

[3] 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

People buy goods made in other countries every day. From clothes and electronic goods to vegetables and coffee, imported products are everywhere. Where do these products come from? Many are imported from poor countries. The people who make the goods are poor and hungry. Even if you pay a lot for something, the makers may only get a little money.

There is a system that is trying to change (1)this situation. It is called Fair Trade. With this system, people who make goods in poor countries receive more money for the goods. The fair trade companies think about the health and social conditions of these countries. They think, (2)“Hard-working people should have better lives.”

How does fair trade work? For example, some normal trading companies may pay only 6 yen for 100 grams of coffee. This is not fair to the farmers who make the coffee. The fair trade companies may pay 18 to 24 yen for 100 grams of coffee.

In North America there is a trade organization called The Fair Trade Federation (FTF) which supports fair trade companies. FTF provides education and even offers Christmas gifts on their Website. People who visit the FTF Website can learn about the organization and shop online.

[A], but they are usually better in quality. Now major companies are selling fair trade coffee. Shops in Tokyo sell fair trade clothes and foods. If you buy fair trade products, (3)you can help make the world a fairer place.

問1 下線部(1)を説明している文として最も適切なものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア People buy goods from other countries every day.
 イ There are imported products everywhere.
 ウ The people who make goods get only a little money for their products.
 エ You have to pay a lot of money for imported products.

問2 下線部(2)の意味として最も適切なものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア 人々は一生懸命働いているので、よりよい生活を得ることができる。
 イ 一生懸命働く人々は、よりよい生活が送れるようになるだろう。
 ウ 一生懸命働く人々は、よりよい生活を送るべきだ。
 エ 人々は一生懸命働かなければよい生活ができない。

問3 [A]に入れるのに最も適切なものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Fair trade products may be a little more expensive
 イ Fair trade products are mostly made in North America
 ウ You can buy fair trade products only on the FTF Website
 エ You cannot buy fair trade products in Japan

問4 下線部(3)の意味として最も適切なものを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア あなたは世界が公正な場所になることによって、助けられる可能性がある。
 イ あなたはより環境に優しい世界を作る手助けをすることができる。
 ウ あなたはフェアトレードが世界を作る手助けをすることができる。
 エ あなたは世界をより公正にする手助けができる。

問5 本文の内容に関する次の質問の答えを次のア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

What does Fair Trade try to do?

- ア They try to get coffee for a lower price.
 イ They try to help poor people who produce goods.
 ウ They try to make people work harder.
 エ They try to make better coffee.

[4] 次の(1)~(5)について、与えられた状況に合うように、[] 内の語句を与えられた順に用いて英語で表現しなさい。

- (1) 状況：プレゼントをくれたことに感謝を言いたい。
語句：[thank / giving / a present]
- (2) 状況：彼女と彼女のいそこはそのニュースに驚いた。
語句：[cousin / surprised / hear]
- (3) 状況：私は 20 年前に日本に来て、今もいる。
語句：[been / Japan / for]
- (4) 状況：私の兄は疲れていて宿題ができなかった。
語句：[tired / to / his homework]
- (5) 状況：私の父は始発電車に間に合うように早起きした。
語句：[order / catch / the first]

[5] 次の対話 (A、B) を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

A

Mari : Are you planning to go home to the United States during the Christmas holiday?

Jack : [A] But flying there is too expensive. I don't have (①) money.

Mari : That's too bad. [B]

Jack : Do you know how long it takes? It takes more than two weeks!

Mari : Really? [C] So you'll have to stay in Japan then, won't you?

Jack : Yes. [D]

問 1 [A] ~ [D] に入れるのにふさわしいものを次のア~エからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア But I'd like to go home.

イ I hoped to.

ウ Why don't you go there by ship?

エ I didn't know how long it takes.

問 2 (①) に入れるのにふさわしいものを次のア~エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア little

イ much

ウ few

エ many

B

Jane : Hi, Mike. Are you going skiing this winter?

Mike : Yes. George and I are going during the Christmas holiday, Jane.

Jane : Isn't Catherine going with you?

Mike : No she isn't. Last year we went together but this winter she's going with Andy.

Jane : Oh, I see. I was going to go skiing with my sister but she got sick. Can I join you?

Mike : Yes, of course. You're more than welcome.

Jane : Thank you. I'm looking forward to Christmas vacation.

問 1 次の下の文が上の文の答えとなるように、下線部に適当な語句を入れて英文を完成させなさい。なお、解答は全文を書くこと。

Q: Who is Jane going skiing with, and why?

A: She _____ because _____.

問 2 次の質問に 5 語以上の英語で答えなさい。

Who did Catherine go skiing with last winter?