

平成 30 年度 六年制普通科入学試験問題

英 語

[1] 日本語に合うように、[]内の語(句)を並べかえて英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてあります。

(1) マイクはジョンにハサミを持ってくるように頼んだ。

[scissors / John / a pair of / Mike / to / bring / asked / him] .

(2) 私は図書館で外国人から話しかけられた。

I [a foreigner / to / spoken / at / by / was / the library] .

(3) ユミは何か個人的な心配事があるに違いない。

[personal / something / worried / be / must / about / Yumi] .

(4) 毎日サッカーをすることは彼にとって当たり前のことでした。

[for / play / it / every day / was / him / to / soccer / normal] .

(5) 彼が彼女にあげた写真はピントがずれていた。

[was / gave / focus / her / he / out of / the picture] .

[2] 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

In businesses, getting customers' attention is sometimes more important than anything else. Some Japanese companies have found a clever way to do this: free *pocket tissue packs. Information about a company's product or service is *printed on the outside of the packs. They are then given away to the *public, often on busy street corners or outside subway stations. ①This is done very widely. In fact, about four *billion packs are given away in Japan each year.

This is a (1) idea for many reasons. Perhaps tissue is more (2) used in Japan than in any (3) country. Japanese people are usually (4) to receive (5) tissues on the street. In fact, 76 percent of Japanese people take them.

If people use the packs regularly, they see the company logo and *contact information printed on the outside. Companies think that people may buy their products or use their services if they see the *advertisements on the tissue packs. The advertising *cost is a lot lower than TV or Web advertising. This is an important *benefit for small companies.

Some companies in other countries such as the USA, China, and South Africa have copied this *method. However, ②the method of giving away packs of tissues *varies *according to the company and the country. In Japan, packs of tissues are given to people walking on the street directly from hand to hand. This is because companies think that nothing is more important than directly serving customers.

However, some companies in other countries usually put a large number of free packs of tissues in supermarkets or in restaurants *instead of giving away the packs directly. This method is not based so much on the need for person-to-person communication. Slightly different methods are used in different countries, but the purpose is the same.

*pocket tissue pack ポケットティッシュ *public 一般の人々 *billion 10 億 *contact 接する *advertisement 広告
*advertisement 広告 *cost 費用 *benefit 利益 *method 方法 *vary さまざまである
*according to ~ ~に応じて *instead of ~ ~の代わりに

問 1 第 1 段落において、ビジネスで最も大切なことは何だと筆者は言っていますか。日本語で答えなさい。

問 2 下線部①が何を指しているかを、50 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 第 2 段落の (1) ~ (5) に入れるのにふさわしい語を次のア~オからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア free イ often ウ happy エ clever オ other

問 4 第 3 段落を読んで、ティッシュ配りの利点を二つ、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5 下線部②について、日本ではどのように行われていますか。日本語で答えなさい。

問 6 問 5 のように行われている理由を、日本語で答えなさい。

問 7 下線部②について、日本以外の国ではどのように行われていますか。その具体例を日本語で答えなさい。

[3] 次の英文とグラフを読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

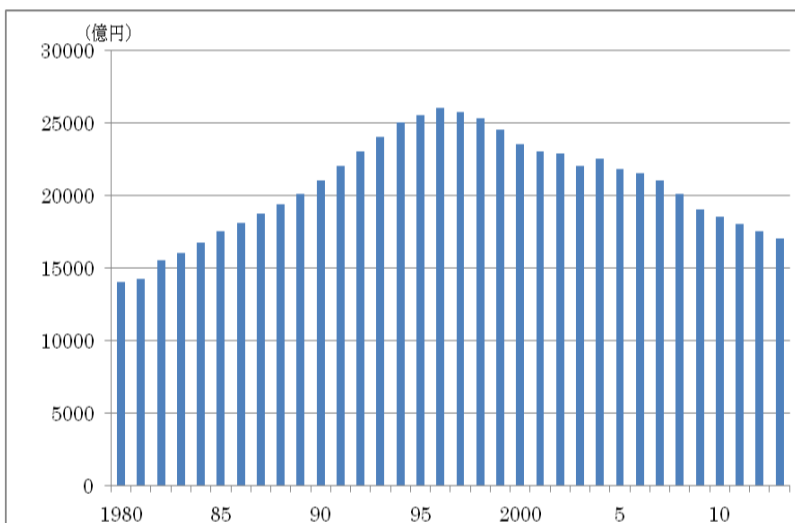
The 2017 novel *Gekijo* is another great hit for Naoki Matayoshi. His first novel *Hibana* was *published in 2015, and it sold about 2.4 *million *copies in that year alone. Matayoshi is a comedian (①) is popular with young people, so many young readers have ②(buy) his books. Many people in the publishing *industry say, “Thanks to Mr. Matayoshi, young people are reading again.”

The last 20 years have been difficult for bookstores and publishers. Sales of books and magazines *totaled (③) *trillion yen in 1996, but that fell to 1 trillion in 2016. The media say that more people today are *aliterate, and many people agree with this idea. According to the media, young people are becoming aliterate because there are more forms of entertainment today. They say that young people are only interested in smartphones and video games.

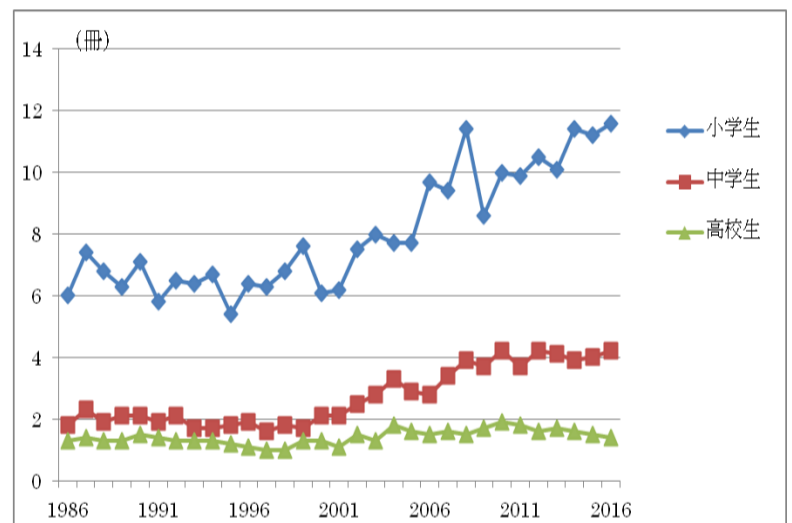
However, others have a different opinion. According to Tomohiko Hayashi of the Asahi Shimbun, people have worried about young people and reading for a long time. The first time a newspaper article said that “young people are not reading enough today” was in 1958. One interesting thing is that book sales continued to (④) until 1996, but the media continued to repeat its *claim that young people don't like to read. This idea was especially common in 1982, when almost all families had a color TV at home, and in 2000, when the Internet became popular. “The media always make ⑤this claim when they see ⑥a new *enemy,” says Mr. Hayashi. “Their opinions are not based on data.”

Mr. Hayashi, on the other hand, has data to support his belief. According to a *survey by the *School Library Association and the Asahi Shimbun, elementary and junior high school students read about (⑦) as many books in 2016 as they read in 1986. On the other hand, book sales may be falling because of libraries. The number of books lent out by libraries in Japan has greatly increased over the past 20 years. In 2016 libraries in Japan lent out about 700 million books, but only about 100 million books were sold. To sell more books in Japan, maybe a superstar writer like Naoki Matayoshi is needed for readers.

- *publish 出版する *million 100万 *copy 部数 *industry 業界 *total 合計で～になる *trillion 兆
 *aliterate 活字離れの *claim 主張 *enemy 敵 *survey 調査 *School Library Association 学校図書館協会



書籍・雑誌の販売推計額の推移 (全国出版協会・出版科学研究所『2014年版出版指標年報』より作成)



1ヶ月間の平均読書冊数の推移 (公益財団法人全国学校図書館協議会 HP より作成)

問1 (①)に入る語を次のア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア he イ who ウ which エ it

問2 下線部②の語を適切な形に書きかえなさい。

問3 (③)と(④)に入る数字と語の組み合わせとして正しいものを次のア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア ③ 2.4 ④ rise イ ③ 1.0 ④ fall ウ ③ 2.6 ④ rise エ ③ 7.0 ④ fall

問4 下線部⑤の具体的な内容を、日本語で説明しなさい。

問5 下線部⑥の具体例として挙げられているものを二つ、英語で抜き出しなさい。

問6 (⑦)に入れるのにふさわしい語を、英語1語で答えなさい。

[4] 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

On a warm summer day, it is fun [1]. It is not fun, however, [2]. In some countries, *mosquitoes are a much more serious problem because a mosquito *bite can cause *malaria. Every year more than one million people die from the *disease around the world. [A].

In Japan, people used mosquito nets (*kaya*) for many years. They (i) the net around their *futons* [3] while they were (ii). It was a simple but *effective *solution. But in the latter half of the 20th century, new ways were developed [4]. [B]. Companies produced chemical *insecticides. The mosquito net gradually *disappeared and (iii) a thing of “old Japan”.

The best way [5] is to *avoid mosquito bites. But in poor countries, not every family can (iv) *insect sprays or screen windows. Recently, a Japanese company used new technology and (v) a special mosquito net. The *fibers of the new net have an *insecticide which lasts five years. With the help of the Japanese government, the mosquito nets were (vi) to Africa. They (iii) very popular and a lot more people asked for them. [C]. This not only has protected children from malaria, but also has created jobs and (vii) the local economies.

According to a 2011 UN report, deaths from malaria were *reduced by 20 percent worldwide from 2000 to 2009. [D]. The report says that the mosquito nets greatly *contributed to the decrease. The old, simple idea which was long forgotten in Japan is now (viii) children’s lives in other parts of the world.

*mosquito 蚊 *bite 噛みつき *malaria マラリア (伝染性感染症) *disease 病気 *effective 効果的な
*solution 解決策 *insecticide 殺虫剤 *disappear 消える *avoid 避ける *insect spray 虫よけスプレー
*fiber 繊維 *reduce 減らす *contribute 貢献する

問1 文中の [1] ~ [5] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次のア～オからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア to keep mosquitoes away イ to fight mosquitoes ウ to *prevent malaria
エ to enjoy outdoor activities オ to be *bothered by mosquitoes
*prevent 防ぐ *bother 困らせる

問2 文中の [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 Some companies started producing the nets in African countries too.
イ Houses had glass windows and *screen windows.
ウ Most of them are children in Africa.
エ The largest drops were seen in Africa, where malaria cases and deaths in 11 countries dropped by over 50 percent.
*screen window 網戸

問3 文中の (i) ~ (viii) に入れるのにふさわしい語を次から選び、適切な形にしなさい。ただし、形が変わらない場合もあります。

become / send / help / save / make / buy / hang / sleep

[5] 次の対話文を読んで、(1) ~ (4) の質問の答えとしてふさわしいものをア～ウからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Bob : Oh, no! The movie has already started, Mary.

Mary : Really? When does the next one start, Bob?

Bob : It starts at one. We have to wait for two hours.

Mary : Two hours? It’s so long.

Bob : Shall we go shopping and have lunch before the movie?

Mary : O.K. That’s a good idea.

Bob : The movie finishes at three thirty. What shall we do after the movie?

Mary : Sorry, Bob. I have to go back home before five. It’s my father’s birthday today. My mother will begin to make dinner at five. And I must help her. We are going to have a birthday party for my father. It will start at six thirty.

Bob : Oh, I see. I hope you will have a good time with your family tonight.

(1) What time is it at the beginning of the conversation?

- ア 10:00 イ 10:30 ウ 11:00

(2) What will they do before the movie?

- ア They will help a friend. イ They will go home. ウ They will go shopping and have lunch.

(3) What will Mary do between five and six thirty.

- ア She will go home. イ She will help her mother. ウ She will buy a present.

(4) What time will the party start?

- ア 3:30 イ 5:00 ウ 6:30

[6] 次の対話文を読んで、[A] ~ [H]に入れるのにふさわしいものをア〜クからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

One day George and Ken went shopping at Akihabara.

At the subway station

George : Where do I get a ticket?

Ken : [A].

George : How much does it cost?

Ken : It depends on how far you go. [B] from this station to all other stations in Tokyo.

George : I can't read any of them. You just tell me how much they are.

Ken : [C]. (Ken buys the tickets.) Here you are.

George : Thank you, Ken.

At Akihabara

George : Here are the things I have been looking for. If I buy one of these...

Ken : [D] when you find some new toy.

George : But this is the latest model. [E].

Ken : O.K. Shall I call a salesman? [F] if you want to buy one.

George : I thought we couldn't *bargain here in Japan.

Ken : That's true everywhere *except here in Akihabara.

George : O.K. Ken. Let's see if we can save a little money.

Salesman : May I help you? How about one of these? I can give you a special price.

[G] this price here. Are you a tourist?

George : Yes, I am.

Salesman : Well, I can give you another 10 percent off.

George : [H]. No. I'll take two. One for Mary, and one for myself.

I wonder if those things work in the United States.

Salesman : Don't worry. This is an *export model.

*bargain 値切る *except ~を除いて *export 輸出用の

ア I can't buy this type in the United States

イ O. K. I'll take it

ウ These maps show the prices

エ You are just like a kid

オ I can try to get the price down

カ You can get one here

キ I can give you 10 percent off

ク I'll get yours this time