

平成25年度
入学試験問題

英 語

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1 次の文章は、Fair Trade に関するものである。文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えよ。

How much will you *pay for chocolate? One hundred yen? Or three hundred yen? Maybe you want to buy it at a lower price. But, have you ever thought about who makes the chocolate? Do you know how it is made and how it comes to you? Where does the money for the chocolate go? When you know the answers, maybe you won't buy it at such a low price.

Chocolate is made from cacao beans in *African countries. Many people in the countries work at cacao farms, but they can't earn enough money to live. Also, they have to work very long every day, and their working places are often dangerous. Many children have to work there to help their families and cannot have time to study and play. The workers on the farms have such problems. If you want to buy products at a lower price, the *farmers have to live with *less money and with more problems.

Fair Trade is one of the ways to change their lives. Fair Trade means that people buy the products made by farmers in *developing countries at a fair price. Thanks to it, the farmers can eat, buy medicine and send their children to school. There are some rules. Companies or *owners must keep them to help the farmers. For example, because the farmers shouldn't work in dangerous places, the owners must make the place safe. The owners should not think the farmers can work very long. The owners must keep them healthy. If you buy the Fair Trade products, you can make their lives better.

*York, a city in the UK, is a Fair Trade City. The city became one in 2004. The city agrees with Fair Trade. You can see Fair Trade products in different places such as schools, companies and so on. Many restaurants and shops have more than two kinds of Fair Trade products. You can drink Fair Trade coffee, have Fair Trade foods for lunch, and buy some Fair Trade cookies or Fair Trade tea as a present for your friends and families. There is a Fair Trade group in the city and it helps the plans of the Fair Trade City and advertises them.

In Japan, even in Fukui, you can buy Fair Trade products at a few shops. Or you can buy them through the Internet. Why don't you find Fair Trade products around you?

(注) pay : 払う African : アフリカの farmers : 農業者 less : より少ない
developing countries : 開発途上国 owners : 農業主
York, a city in the UK : イギリスの都市の1つであるヨーク市

問(1) 下線の部分 such problems の具体的な内容を4つ、本文から探して日本語で書け。

(2) 以下の文章は Fair Trade に関する説明文である。空所(1)~(4)に適する言葉を日本語で書け。

Fair Tradeとは、開発途上国の農業者が作った農作物を(1)で買う仕組みであり、そのおかげで農業者は、(2)ことや(3)こと、(4)ことができるようになる。

(3) Fair Tradeに関わる企業や農業主が農業者に対して守るべき義務を3つ、本文から探して日本語で書け。

(4) ヨーク市 (York) で体験できないことを下から2つ選び、記号で書け。

- ア People can buy Fair Trade products at a lot of shops.
- イ People can see signs and marks for Fair Trade in the city.
- ウ People can see how to make Fair Trade products at a lot of shops.
- エ Children can have Fair Trade products at their schools.
- オ People can sell Fair Trade products as gifts to people in developing countries.

2 次の文章は、夏休みのアルバイトについての意見である。文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えよ。

① Summer is the best time for *teenagers to be away from school life, and look into the world of work. In America, junior high and high school students are given the good time to learn the *value of work, through different *summer youth employment programs. But in Japan teenagers are busy with school club *activities and *prep schools; or they are just given money by their parents.

② Kenji, a 16-year-old son, doesn't think about finding a job this summer. "We have club activities during the summer vacation, and I have no time to work," Kenji easily said. "In addition, we must go to prep schools because our parents want us to *enter a good college."

③ Kenji doesn't work, but he always has money to go out and have fun with friends. He has a new bike, a popular *cell phone and *an expensive *iPod*. His mother often *bought anything for him, but after she watched a news program about American teenagers on TV, she *admitted, "I've *spoiled him. If he can work, it will be an important *lesson for him because he doesn't know the value of money."

④ Of course Japanese parents usually think it is important for children to *focus on studying and club activities, and they believe those will carry them to *a stable job in the *future. But now Kenji's mother is sure that he should visit some companies and learn about the world. And also she has started to think this will *improve his education.

(注) teenagers：十代の若者 value：価値
 summer youth employment：夏の若者雇用 activities：活動
 prep schools：塾 enter：～に入る cell phone：携帯電話
 an expensive *iPod*：高価なアイポッド（携帯型デジタル音楽プレイヤー）
 bought：buyの過去形 admit：認める spoil～：～を甘やかす
 lesson：教訓 focus on～：～に集中する a stable job：安定した仕事
 future：未来 improve his education：教養を高める

問(1) 段落①において、夏休み中における、アメリカと日本の中高生の事情の違いを述べた下記の表の空所（ア）～（キ）に適する日本語を書け。

国	事情の違い
アメリカ	中高生は、夏期若者雇用プログラムを通じて、（ア）の（イ）を学ぶ好機を（ウ）。
日本	中高生は、学校の（エ）や（オ）に忙しいので、両親から（カ）を（キ）だけである。

(2) 段落②において、健二くんの夏休みについて述べた下記の説明文の空所（1）～（5）に適する日本語を書け。

健二くんは、この夏、アルバイトを（1）と考えている。また、（2）があるので、（3）はまったくない。親は、自分たちに（4）してもらいたいので（5）なければならない。

(3) 段落③において、下線の部分 an important lesson は健二くんにとってどういうことを意味しているのか、最も適当なものを1つ選び、記号を書け。

- ア 中高生として、部活動や勉強は最も大事であり、それ以外のことは今はあきらめるべきである。
- イ 親は誰でも子どもには良い大学に進学してもらいたいと考えているので、その期待に沿えるように、塾へ通うべきである。
- ウ 今はアルバイトに時間などかけずに、親の恩に報いるために勉学に専念すべきである。
- エ 中高生は部活動や塾通いに忙しく、何でも買い与えられているが、時にはアルバイトを通じて、お金の値打ちを学ぶべきである。

(4) 段落④において、お母さんは、健二くんが将来安定した仕事につくために、いま必要としていることは何であると考えているか。下の空所に適する日本語を書け。

（（ ）をして（ ）こと。）

3 次のケイト (Kate) とエミ (Emi) の対話文を読んで、あとの問いに答えよ。

Kate: Hi, Emi. Oh, you look *angry. What's wrong?

Emi: Hi, Kate. It's my father. I don't know why he always says to me, "Wash the dishes after dinner." He has never said it to my brother.

Kate: Do you wash the dishes after dinner every day?

Emi: Yes, with my mother. When we wash the dishes, they enjoy watching TV. I want to watch TV, too.

Kate: Do you mean your father and brother don't help you and your mother?

Emi: Yes. I think they should help us.

Kate: In my family, washing the dishes is my father's job. My mother cooks dinner and I help her. My brother puts the dishes on the table before dinner. We think we can live better when we do the housework together. Why don't you tell your father to help you?

Emi: I don't think he will understand it. He thinks a woman should do the housework and a man doesn't have to. I don't agree with him.

Kate: Did your father say so?

Emi: No, but I guess so from his words. He often says to me, "You are a woman, and..."

Kate: Does your mother think so, too?

Emi: I don't know.

Kate: Then, why don't you tell your mother about it? If your mother tells the *men of your family to help you, they will help you.

Emi: I'm not sure they will help us, but if I don't do anything, things will never change. Thanks, Kate!

Kate: Good luck! I hope to hear a good news from you.

Emi: I hope so, too. See you!

(注) angry: 怒っている men: manの複数形

問(1) エミが怒っている理由を日本語で書け。

(2) 次の問いに対する答えを英語で書け。

ア Who washes the dishes in Emi's family after dinner?

イ Why does Emi think her father tells her to wash the dishes after dinner?

(3) ケイトの家族は家事に対してどのような考えをもっているか、日本語で書け。

(4) エミは現状を変えるためにこの後どのような行動を取ると考えられるか。最も適当な英文を下から1つ選び、記号で書け。

ア Emi will tell her father to help her mother.

イ Emi will wash the dishes to help her mother.

ウ Emi will talk with her mother about Kate's suggestion.

エ Emi will go to Kate's house.

(5) 「男性は家事をすべきかどうか」についてあなたの考えを英語で書け。ただし、次の2つの条件に従って書くこと。

① 解答欄の書き出し文: I think men (should / should not) do the housework. の () 内にある should / should not のいずれかを必ず○で囲むこと。

② 書き出し文に続けて3文以上5文以下の英文を書くこと。ただし、書き出し文は英文の数に含まない。

4 ()内の語(句)を並べ変えて、()内で3番目と5番目に来る語(句)の記号を書け。ただし、コンマがついているものもあるので注意すること。また文頭の語も小文字になっている。

- (1) アロハシャツは、ハワイ文化の例として世界中で知られています。
Aloha shirts (ア are / イ around / ウ as / エ examples / オ Hawaiian / カ known / キ of / ク the world) culture.
- (2) 京都は、たくさんの伝統的な建造物のある古い都市です。
Kyoto (ア an / イ buildings / ウ city / エ is / オ many / カ old / キ traditional / ク with) .
- (3) 私が相撲を説明するのは、難しいことです。
(ア difficult / イ explain / ウ for / エ is / オ it / カ me / キ sumo / ク to) .
- (4) 私は、2～3日前にこのクリスマスの詩を書き終わりました。
I (ア a few / イ ago / ウ Christmas / エ days / オ finished / カ poem / キ this / ク writing) .
- (5) 人々は、産業廃棄物や核廃棄物、そしてその他多くのものを捨てました。
(ア and / イ dumped / ウ industrial waste, / エ many / オ nuclear waste / カ other / キ people / ク things) .
- (6) 地上に生息する最も大きな動物は、象です。
(ア living / イ the / ウ on / エ animal / オ largest / カ land / キ is)
the elephant.

5 放送による問題

試験開始20分後に、放送による問題を行います。5つの対話文が流れます。それぞれの対話文の後にチャイムがなります。チャイムの後に、対話文の内容に関する質問が流れます。その質問を聞いて、それに対する答え(a), (b), (c)の3つのうち、内容に合っているものには○を、そうでないものには×をそれぞれ解答欄に記入しなさい。対話文と質問、および答えは2回ずつ読まれます。途中でメモを取ってもかまいません。

受験番号

1	(1)	•	
		•	
		•	
		•	
	(2)	1	2
		3	4
	(3)	•	
		•	
		•	
	(4)		

2	(1)	ア	イ	ウ	エ
		オ	カ	キ	
	(2)	1	2	3	
		4	5		
	(3)	(4) ()をして()こと。

3	(1)			
	(2)	ア		
	(3)	イ		
	(4)			
	(5)	I think men (should / should not) do the housework.		

4	(1)	3番目	5番目	(2)	3番目	5番目	(3)	3番目	5番目
	(4)			(5)			(6)		

5	(1)			(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	