

令和3年度 徳島文理高等学校入学試験問題 第3限 英語(その1)

1 次の1~5の動詞を過去分詞に直したとき、その最も強く発音する場所の発音が下のどの語の下線部の発音と一致するか答えなさい。解答はその記号で答えなさい。

1. begin	2. choose	3. rise	4. take	5. wear
ア) challenge	イ) choice	ウ) hurt	エ) information	オ) money
カ) musician	キ) peace	ク) photo	ケ) problem	コ) sport

2 次の英文を読んで()内に入る最も適切な動詞を下から選び、その記号で答えなさい。

1. You are playing cards. Your friend doesn't know the rules. You need to () the rules.				
2. Water is very important. Using a lot of water is not good. We should try to () water.				
3. You want to go to the park. Your friend wants to go, too. You both () to go to the park.				
4. You are on your bicycle. You put on your helmet. It will () your head.				
5. You are at the station. You need to get on a train. You () the signs.				
ア) agree	イ) bite	ウ) experience	エ) explain	オ) feel
カ) follow	キ) hide	ク) open	ケ) protect	コ) save

3 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、()内に適切な語を入れなさい。

- If you don't start at once, you will be late for school.
=Start at once, () you () be in time for school.
- He did not say anything and went out of the room.
=He went out of the room ()() anything.
- How fast she runs!
=What () fast () she is!
- Do you know his birthday?
=Do you know () he was ()?
- Why was he absent from school yesterday?
=() made () absent from school yesterday?

4 ()内の語(句)を並べかえて、日本語の意味を表す英文を完成しなさい。

- 人々は自分たちの知らないものをととてもこわがります。
People (things / know / afraid / very / don't / of / they / are).
- 交通量がとても多いので、私はそこへ着くのに長い時間がかかりました。
The traffic (it / get / was / me / so / there / took / to / a long time / that / heavy).
- 追いつける勇気があるなら、すべての夢は必ず実現できます。
All (can / we / *pursue / the courage / to / dreams / come / our / them / have / true / if / ,).
(注) pursue 追いつける

5 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。ただし条件が与えられているものについてはその条件に従いなさい。

- 私は第2外国語として中国語を学ぶことに決めました。(現在完了形で)
- 雨が降り始めないうちに野球をするのをやめましょう。
- 彼女は中学校を卒業するとき悲しかった。

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6 次の文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

You are driving to school. You look up to see a pretty, hot air balloon. Whoa! You almost went through a stop sign! In a driverless car, you can look at the balloon. The car sees the stop sign without your help and stops the car. Car makers and others are already testing driverless cars or AVs (automated vehicles) in the U.S. and other countries. Some companies are working together on driverless technology. Intel (USA) is working with BMW (Germany) and Mobileye (Israel) on a driverless car. Google (USA) and Nissan (Japan) are making their own driverless cars. In the U.S. car makers can test AVs in Florida, California, Nevada, and Washington, D.C. Driverless cars may be for sale by 2025!

Google's name for its driverless system is "chauffeur." It's a good name because a chauffeur is a person who drives your car and takes you places. Google's chauffeur system drives your car and takes you places, but it is not a person! The Google chauffeur system takes the place of the human chauffeur.

Most cars already have some driverless technology like the Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS). When a car is slipping on an icy road, the ABS can tap the brakes quickly. The wheels turn slowly but do not stop. The driver can then *steer the car to safety.

Many cars also have *parallel parking technology. These cars can park themselves along a street. No driver is needed. As cars get more driverless technology, they will be safer than cars with a driver. Driverless cars can move closer together on the road than cars with drivers. This may make driving on busy roads safer. Also, AVs don't get sleepy or send an email on their phones while driving. Google's driverless cars have been on the road since 2009 without a major crash.

A driverless car can see the road better than people with the help of radar, cameras, and lasers. Radar helps the car see things up to 100 meters away even in darkness or rain. Cameras help the car see objects that are close. Lasers that work like radar, called lidar, spin on the roof and build a 3D model of the world around the car.

Automated vehicles use a GPS to find the best way from one place to another. All the information from the radar, cameras, lasers, and the GPS goes to the Controller Area Network bus. A bus is a network that lets all those *devices talk to one another. The CAN bus uses the information to steer the car and to tell the car to go or stop.

There are some problems with AVs. Hackers may take over the car. There will probably be fewer jobs for people who drive taxis and trucks. A robo taxi can find you and take you to your *destination without a taxi driver. AV trucks may roll along highways without a truck driver.

In the future, both vehicles with drivers and vehicles without drivers may share the road. You will have a choice. You can be the driver of your car, or you can look out the window while the car drives you.

(注) steer 操縦する parallel parking 縦列駐車 device 装置 destination 目的地

問い 本文の内容に一致するものを次の a)~j)から5つ選び、a~jで答えなさい。

- a) Some companies from different countries are working together to make driverless cars.
- b) Everyone will be able to buy driverless cars in 2025.
- c) A chauffeur is originally a person who drives a car for you.
- d) When a car is slipping on an icy road, the ABS can stop the car quickly.
- e) Google's driverless cars have been on the road without big accidents for years.
- f) People can see the road better than driverless cars with the help of radar, cameras, and lasers.
- g) Driverless cars use a GPS to find the best way from one place to another.
- h) There is a danger that hackers may control automated vehicles.
- i) Automated vehicles may give a lot of new work to people.
- j) There will be no drivers in the future.

受 験 番 号	
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7 次のA)~C)の英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

A) Capital Park

Because it is on a hill, this big park has the best views of the capital. Unfortunately, there are no train stations near here and buses do not come here often, and it takes almost an hour to walk here from the city center. It's a popular place to come at weekends, when many local people come to play baseball, basketball and soccer. But on weekdays, there are very few people here. There's a small café which sells cheap fast food but it isn't always open.

B) Cross Park

Not many people know about this little park, but it is one of the loveliest places in the city and it's just a two minute walk from an underground station. There are lots of flowers which are attractive to bees and birds. There are many different types of trees here too, so in the spring, when they are in flower, and in the autumn, when the leaves turn red, it is very beautiful. There are plans to build a *snack stall in the park soon, but for now, the nearest place to buy food is the grocery store two streets away. (注) snack stall 売店

C) Queen Elizabeth Park

Queen Elizabeth Park is the largest park in the city. Buses and trams go there from all parts of the city so it's popular with both tourists and the people who live here. As a result, it's busy every day of the week. There are lots of things to do here, especially for families, such as golf, playgrounds and bicycles for hire. However, sports players no longer come here because a zoo was built on the football and cricket fields two years ago. There are lots of different restaurants to choose from, and in the summer, concerts often take place on the outdoor stage.

問い 次の質問1.~7.の答えとして適当なものを上のA)~C)から1つずつ選び、A~Cで答えなさい。

1. Which park gets the most visitors?
2. Which park will you visit if you want to watch a show in the evening?
3. Which park will you visit if you want to play team sports?
4. Which park will you visit if you want to look at nature?
5. Which park is busy on Sundays and quiet on Wednesdays?
6. If you want food, which park will you not visit?
7. Which park is hardest to get to by public transport?

8 次の英文を読んで後の問いに答えなさい。

Have you eaten "fast food" before? I think most of you ⁽¹⁾have. There are so many fast food restaurants which have a lot of different kinds of food like hamburgers, fried chicken, pizza, and *gyudon* all over Japan. Some of them open 24 hours, and many are even open on January 1st. Fast food is very useful in our daily life. It has already become popular, and is now part of our eating *habits.

What is important for us when we travel abroad? One of the problems we may have is "food." But we are lucky to be able to find fast food restaurants in big cities, not only in Western countries but also in Asian or African countries. ⁽²⁾This means that we can, for example, always enjoy the same food at the shops of the same company anywhere in the world.

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令和3年度 徳島文理高等学校入学試験問題 第3限 英語(その4)

Today I would like to introduce “Slow Food” to you. Have you ever heard “Slow Food”? Slow Food is a *movement that started in Italy. This movement shows the dangers of the “fast life” in today’s world. Of course, its idea is to cook food with care and eat it slowly. However, the Slow Food movement does not talk only about ‘time.’ It also wants us to eat more *local food from each season.

This movement was introduced to Japan by Katsushi Kunimoto. He became interested in “Slow Food” when he was working as a designer in Italy. As soon as he returned to Japan, he started the Japan Slow Food *Association. However, this group changed its name later to “Japan Food” because its members felt the *Japanese version of Slow Food covers a wider area. They wanted to think about Japanese culture, too.

The purpose of the Japanese version of the Slow Food movement is to put food back into the center of our culture and lifestyle. The movement began by talking to children about food. ③This is the starting point for making eating habit better. Japan Food visits schools around the country, teaches children about traditional cooking, and shows them the good points of healthy eating habits and Japanese food.

Japan Food asked children to paint pictures of food. Many of them did not paint real vegetables and fish. They painted pictures of foods which already cut and put into plastic *containers, like those found on *shelves in supermarkets. ④Mr. Kunimoto was very shocked to see their pictures. So, he asked supermarkets not to sell only cut vegetables and fish.

Do you think the members of Japan Food hope that people will stop selling fast food in Japan?

Mr. Kunimoto answers, “We want to keep *harmony. We have open hearts and minds. Slow Food does not mean careful cooking and slow eating. We just want people to change their habits for the better.” He says that each person must choose their own way.

“*Shoku*” the *Kanji* character which means “food” or “meal,” clearly shows us the hopes of Japan Food. ⑤It was made from the *combination of the *Kanji* characters that mean “human” and “good.” Japan food is working to change the eating habits of Japanese people to make their lifestyle healthy. So, what will you eat tonight?

(注) habit 習慣 movement 運動 local 地元の association ~協会 Japanese version 日本版
container 容器 shelves: shelf (棚) の複数形 harmony 調和 combination 組み合わせ

問1. 下線部(1)の後に省略された英語を答えなさい。

問2. 下線部(2)の内容を40字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。(ただし句読点も一文字に数える。)

問3. 下線部(3)の内容を20字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。(ただし句読点も一文字に数える。)

問4. 下線部(4)の理由を60字以内の日本語で答えなさい。(ただし句読点も一文字に数える。)

問5. 下線部(5)が表す漢字1文字を書きなさい。

問6. 次の英文A~Eのうちで本文の内容と最も一致するものを1つ選び、A~Eで答えなさい。

A) The most important problem we have when we travel abroad is food.

B) We have to cook and eat food slowly in the Slow Food movement.

C) The person who introduced the Slow Food movement to Japan was a cook who was working in Italy.

D) The members of Japan Food did not like the original name of their group.

E) The purpose of the movement Mr. Kunimoto started is to make the lifestyle of the Japanese people healthy.