



京都成章高等学校 令和4年度 入学試験問題

英語

I. 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。

When I asked my freshmen students (**a**) *explain their Japanese names in English, some of them seemed to think I was crazy. (**b**) fact, many said their names had no meaning. This surprised me because I often hear Japanese people explaining the kanji in their names when they introduce themselves for the first time. And for Westerners, this *aspect of *kanji* can be *fascinating, especially *considering most Western names have no special image or meaning.

Some students, though, *did have ⁽¹⁾interesting stories about their names. They explained how their parents carefully chose each character in their first name to *express some kind of hope or *expectation for them. Or they talked about the *connection of their last name with a *particular region of Japan. Most of these students seemed to be proud of their names and also happy to have this kind of family story to tell. I *suspect many of them will (**c**) the tradition of choosing special first names for their own children.

Of course, American parents also think hard about what to name their children. Some English names *do have a *specific meaning or at least an image. (**d**) the names “March,” “April,” “May,” and “June,” which are all girls’ names, come from the months of spring and early summer and may suggest beauty, hope, or the (**e**) of things. For boys, names like “Butch” and “Spike” have a tough, strong image.

But these kinds of names are actually *pretty rare. ⁽²⁾It’s more *common for parents to simply choose a name they like, perhaps one that’s *currently *in fashion, like the name of a TV character or *public figure. Names in the family are also popular, for example, naming a daughter after her grandmother or a son after a favorite brother. Using names from the Bible or other famous books (**f**) common too. One of my girlfriends was named “Beth” and her little sister, “Meg,” after the girls in the popular book *Little Women*. In my own family, each person has a first name of only three letters.

Anyone who has read books or seen movies about the American South *may have noticed something interesting about Southern names. Although most Americans have a first, middle, and last name, middle names really aren’t used much. But in the South, quite a lot of people are called by their first and middle name, as one name. “Billy Bob” (like the famous film director/actor Billy Bob Thornton), is a typical one for guys. Middle names are often used for *scolding as well! I was always called “Kay” or “Katy” by my parents *except when I was in trouble. Then suddenly I became “Kay Lynn.” Maybe that’s why I don’t like to use my middle name now.

But *whether we like or dislike our names, they are an *intimate part of our *identity. Unlike most things, we keep ⁽³⁾them our whole lives, and there’s a kind of *comfort in that. ⁽⁴⁾It’s not surprising then that some women *prefer to keep their original name when they get married rather than taking their husband’s last name. It’s not only an *expression of *equality, but also a way of not (**g**) one’s *separate identity within the marriage. At least some women think so.

Names are, after all, who we are. They may *reflect our parents’ hopes for us or *remind us of where we came from. I’ve always thought Japanese were lucky to have kanji for naming. With all its beauty and variety, I can’t imagine a better way to express something so personal as a name.

* explain : ~を説明する aspect : 側面 fascinating : 魅力的である considering : ~を考えると
 did have : ~をたしかに持っていた (had の強調) express : ~を表現する expectation : 期待
 connection : つながり particular region : 特定の地域 suspect : ~ではないかと思う
 do have : ~をたしかに持っている (have の強調) specific : 特定の pretty : かなり
 common : 普通である currently : 現在 in fashion : 流行している public figure : 有名人
 may have noticed : ~に気づいたかもしれない scolding : scold「叱る」の動名詞
 except when ~ : ~の時を除いて
 whether we like or dislike our names : 自分の名前を好きであろうと嫌いであろうと
 intimate : 親密な、個人的な identity : 自己、自分らしさ comfort : 快適さ prefer : ~を好む
 expression : 表現 equality : 平等 separate : 個々の reflect : ~を反映する
 remind A of B : A に B を思い出させる

A. 空所 (a) ~ (g) に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ次のア~エの中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| (a) | ア. to | イ. by | ウ. at | エ. with |
| (b) | ア. For | イ. In | ウ. On | エ. Of |
| (c) | ア. ignore | イ. forget | ウ. break | エ. continue |
| (d) | ア. Although | イ. Together | ウ. However | エ. For example |
| (e) | ア. beginning | イ. midnight | ウ. mistake | エ. end |
| (f) | ア. is | イ. are | ウ. were | エ. have been |
| (g) | ア. finding | イ. getting | ウ. losing | エ. keeping |

B. 下線部(1)の内容として最も適切なものを、次のア~エの中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. 子どもは自分の名前に入っている漢字の意味を注意深く調べる。
- イ. 親は自分の名前に入っている漢字を子どもの名前にも入れることを希望している。
- ウ. 親はある種の希望や期待を込めて自分の子どもの名前の漢字を注意深く選ぶ。
- エ. 子どもはいつも親の期待に応えようとする。

C. 下線部(2)が指し示しているものとして最も適切なものを、次のア~エの中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. names like "Butch" and "Spike" have a tough, strong image
- イ. these kinds of names
- ウ. these kinds of names are actually pretty rare
- エ. to simply choose a name they like

D. 下線部(3)が指し示しているものとして最も適切なものを、次のア~エの中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. our parents
- イ. our names
- ウ. most things
- エ. our whole lives

E. 下線部(4)の英文の意味を日本語で答えなさい。

F. 次の質問文の答えとして最も適切なものを、次のア～エの中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Why has the author always thought Japanese were lucky to have kanji for naming?

- ア. Because kanji is beautiful and various but foreigners can't understand its meaning.
- イ. Because it is difficult to imagine their personal things by using kanji in their names.
- ウ. Because kanji is so beautiful and various that many foreigners want to use kanji in their names.
- エ. Because using kanji in their names is the best way to express their personal things.

G. 本文の内容を最もよく表しているものを、次のア～エの中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. What's in a Name?
- イ. Why is Kanji Difficult?
- ウ. What's the Most Popular Book?
- エ. Why do Japanese Introduce Themselves?

H. 次の 1 ～ 3 の英文の中で、本文の内容と一致するものには T を、一致しないものには F を書きなさい。

1. When Japanese people introduce themselves, all of them talk about the meaning in their names.
2. In America, English names which have a specific meaning are uncommon.
3. Most Americans have a first, middle, and last name, but in the American South the middle names are not used very much.

Ⅱ. 次の対話文を読んで、(A) ~ (E) に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ後のア~ウの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Robert : Welcome to London.

Miho : Thank you so much. (A)

Robert : Good! I'm sure you'll have fun if you stay for that long. We have so many sights you must see.

Miho : Really? I'm very happy. I want to do shopping first. (B), so I want to buy some for them.

Robert : (C) There is a tea shop in the right next building.

Miho : Good. I'm also looking for Harry Potter's goods. My sister loves the movie very much.

Robert : There are so many shops of that kind in London.

Miho : (D)

Robert : Go out and turn left. It's about a ten-minute walk.

Miho : OK. Thanks a lot.

Robert : (E)

(A)

ア. It's been a long trip.

イ. I'll be here for two weeks.

ウ. This is not my first visit.

(B)

ア. I like London very much

イ. My friends like tea

ウ. London is famous for football

(C)

ア. That won't take long.

イ. You should take a bus.

ウ. It takes you two hours to get some.

(D)

ア. How can I get there?

イ. Where will you go?

ウ. When can I come here?

(E)

ア. I agree.

イ. You're right.

ウ. You're welcome.

Ⅲ. 次の A ~ E の英文中の () 内に入れるのに最も適切な語を、それぞれア~エの中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. A tall tree () in my garden.
 ア. grows イ. helps ウ. climbs エ. draws
- B. Our school is () to his house.
 ア. glad イ. close ウ. thick エ. whole
- C. A () is a tall African animal with a very long neck.
 ア. sculpture イ. souvenir ウ. journalist エ. giraffe
- D. They () the first runner to enter the stadium.
 ア. locked イ. wrapped ウ. cheered エ. reduced
- E. Does he have enough () to do all the homework tonight?
 ア. victim イ. tunnel ウ. damage エ. energy

Ⅳ. 次の A ~ E の英文中の () 内に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれア~エの中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. The Olympics will finally start () July 23rd.
 ア. at イ. on ウ. in エ. for
- B. You may leave () you work out the problems in the textbook.
 ア. after イ. in ウ. but エ. because of
- C. Do you remember () me when you were a child?
 ア. see イ. to see ウ. seeing エ. seen
- D. That movie was very moving, so it made everyone ().
 ア. cry イ. to cry ウ. cried エ. to crying
- E. The show will start in () minutes.
 ア. a lot イ. much ウ. a few エ. a little

Ⅴ. 次の A ~ C は日本語の意味を表すように、D・E は各組の文がほぼ同じ意味を表すように () 内に最も適切な語を入れなさい。

- A. これはバンクシーによって描かれた絵です。
 This is a picture () () Banksy.
- B. 彼女は新しい仕事に満足している。
 She () () with her new job.
- C. もし若返れたら、英語を勉強するのになあ。
 If I were young again, I () () English.
- D. The girl with red hair played the guitar very well.
 = The girl () () red hair played the guitar very well.
- E. My mother gave me this letter. She didn't say anything at that time.
 = My mother gave me this letter () () a single word.

VI. 次の A ~ E において、それぞれ下の選択肢の語（句）を日本文に合うように並べかえて空所を補い、最も適切な英文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答は、、 に入れるものの記号のみ答えなさい。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字で示してある。

A. 彼は今、私とテニスをしているよ。

_____ _____ _____ me now.

ア. tennis イ. he ウ. playing エ. is オ. with

B. これはなんて簡単な問題なんだろう。

What _____ _____ _____ !

ア. question イ. this ウ. easy エ. is オ. an

C. おばあちゃんがおいしい夕食を作ってくれました。

My grandmother _____ _____ _____.

ア. me イ. dinner ウ. a エ. cooked オ. nice

D. こんな美しい光景は初めて見たよ。

I _____ _____ _____ beautiful scene.

ア. a イ. such ウ. have エ. seen オ. never

E. 木曾川は桂川の 2 倍の長さだそうだよ。

I hear that the Kiso River _____ _____ _____.

ア. is イ. as ウ. as long エ. twice オ. the Katsura River

VII. 次の意見を英語で表現しなさい。

A. みんなもっと環境問題について勉強するべきだと思います。

氏名	試験番号