

問5 次のA～Cのひとつづきの絵と英文は、アヤカ(Ayaka)のある日のできごとを順番に表しています。

Aの場面を表す〈最初の英文〉に続けて、Bの場面にふさわしい内容の英文を書くとき、  
の中に適する英語を書きなさい。ただし、あとの〈条件〉にしたがうこと。

|   |  |                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A |  | <p>〈最初の英文〉</p> <p>One day, Ayaka went to a post office to send a *package to her sister living in America.</p>                                                            |
| B |  | <p>At the post office, Ayaka said, "I'd like to send this package to America *by air. <input type="text"/></p> <p>A *clerk there answered, "Usually five days later."</p> |
| C |  | <p>Ayaka said, "OK. It's November 8 today, so my sister can get this gift before her birthday, November 17. Thanks."</p>                                                  |

\*package : 小包    by air : 航空便で    clerk : (郵便)局員

〈条件〉

- ① arrive を必ず含んで、全体を4語以上の1文で書くこと。
  - ② 文末は「？」で終わること。
- ※ 短縮形(I'm や don't など)は1語と数え、符号( , や ? など)は語数に含めません。

問6 次の英文は、高校生のユリ(Yuri)が学校の文化祭で行った発表の原稿です。英文を読んで、あとの(ア)～(ウ)の問いに答えなさい。

Today I'm going to talk about robots. People have tried to make machines to do work for people for a long time. You may be surprised to find that \*Leonardo da Vinci left a picture of a machine like a robot. When a \*Czech \*author wrote a story about a machine working like a man, he used the word "robot" for the first time. It comes from a Czech word meaning "hard and boring work." ( ① )

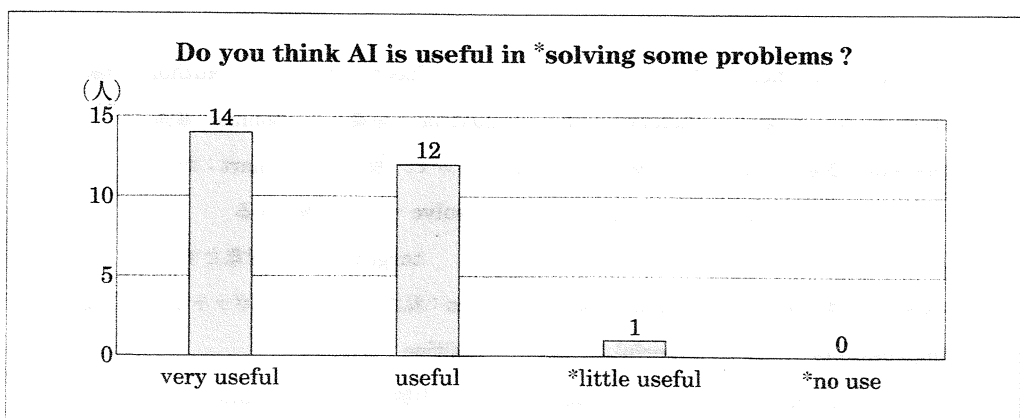
Today robots are seen in many places. When we do the same thing many times, it becomes boring, and we get tired. But it is different for robots because they never get tired. If we don't break robots, they can work longer and faster than men. And if the programs are right, robots don't make \*mistakes. So robots are perfect when they are used in a \*factory. We call this kind of robot an \*industrial robot.

If people make a big mistake, they may lose their lives. ( ② ) There are robots used to find and take away \*bombs. Some robots are sent to other \*planets because it is hard for men to work there. Some robots work under the sea. Now many people are saved by robots in big fires and earthquakes. Robots have started to work at home by cutting grass or cleaning. Now some robots help doctors in hospitals.

And now there is a new kind of robot called \*AI or "*jinko-chino*" in Japanese. ( ③ ) But AI has a good computer in its body, so it can learn from its experiences in the past and decide things \*for itself. Some AI robots are very \*smart and they can play difficult games like *shogi*. They sometimes \*beat professional players.

Robots help us in many places. Please look at \*Graph 1.

Graph 1

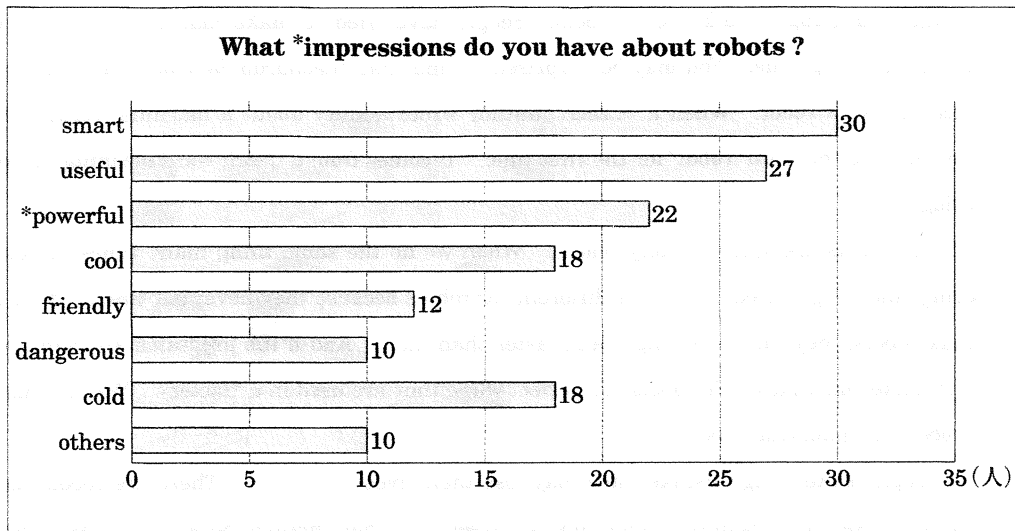


(出典：「ICTの進化が雇用と働き方に及ぼす影響に関する調査研究(総務省H27)」を参考に作成)

This graph \*targets \*experts and shows \*how useful robots are for us.

How do you feel about robots? I asked my classmates this question. Please look at Graph 2.

Graph 2



It shows their answers. There are 40 students in my class, and they could give more than one answer.

We can see that many students have \*positive feelings about robots. \*On the other hand, about half of the students think that robots are cold, and 25% of them think that they are dangerous. I think some movies or TV programs \*influenced their feelings. They sometimes give us bad impressions about robots. However, I have seen a robot at a store. It talked to people and \*handed \*balloons to children. It looked very friendly.

Robots can be sometimes good, and sometimes bad. I think we can decide that. I hope the \*image of robots will \*improve.

\*Leonardo da Vinci : レオナルド・ダ・ヴィンチ    Czech : チェコの    author : 作家

mistake(s) : 間違い    factory : 工場    industrial : 産業の    bombs : 爆弾

planets : 惑星    AI : 人工知能    for itself : 自分で, 独力で    smart : かしこい

beat ~ : ~を打ち負かす    Graph : グラフ    solve ~ : ~を解決する

little : ほとんど~ない    no use : 役に立たない    target ~ : ~を対象とする

experts : 専門家    how useful robots are for us : 私たちにとってロボットがいかに役に立つか

impressions : 印象    powerful : 力強い    positive : 肯定的な

on the other hand : 一方で    influence ~ : ~に影響を与える    hand ~ : ~を手渡す

balloons : 風船    image : 印象    improve : よくなる

(ア) 本文中の( ① )～( ③ )の中に、次のA～Cを意味が通るように入れるとき、その組み合わせとして最も適するものを、あとの1～6の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

A. So robots are often used to do dangerous work.

B. I think the name is perfect for the machine because robots often do that kind of work.

C. Old robots couldn't think like men.

1. ①—A ②—B ③—C

2. ①—A ②—C ③—B

3. ①—B ②—A ③—C

4. ①—B ②—C ③—A

5. ①—C ②—A ③—B

6. ①—C ②—B ③—A

(イ) 本文中の[ ]の中に入れるのに最も適するものを、次の1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

1. Many experts think that robots won't do much for us in the future.

2. Many experts think that we should do something for robots.

3. Many experts think that solving our problems is very difficult.

4. Many experts think that robots can help us with our problems.

(ウ) 次のa～fの中から、本文の内容に合うものを二つ選んだときの組み合わせとして最も適するものを、あとの1～8の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

a. Leonardo da Vinci first made a machine working like a person and called it a robot.

b. Robots don't become tired and they can do more work than people.

c. Many experts think robots are useful, but most of Yuri's classmates don't think so.

d. Robots have not worked in our homes yet, and it will take some time before they do.

e. No robots can decide things because they cannot learn from their experiences.

f. Graph 2 shows that many of Yuri's classmates have positive feelings about robots.

1. a と c

2. a と e

3. b と d

4. b と f

5. c と d

6. c と e

7. d と e

8. d と f