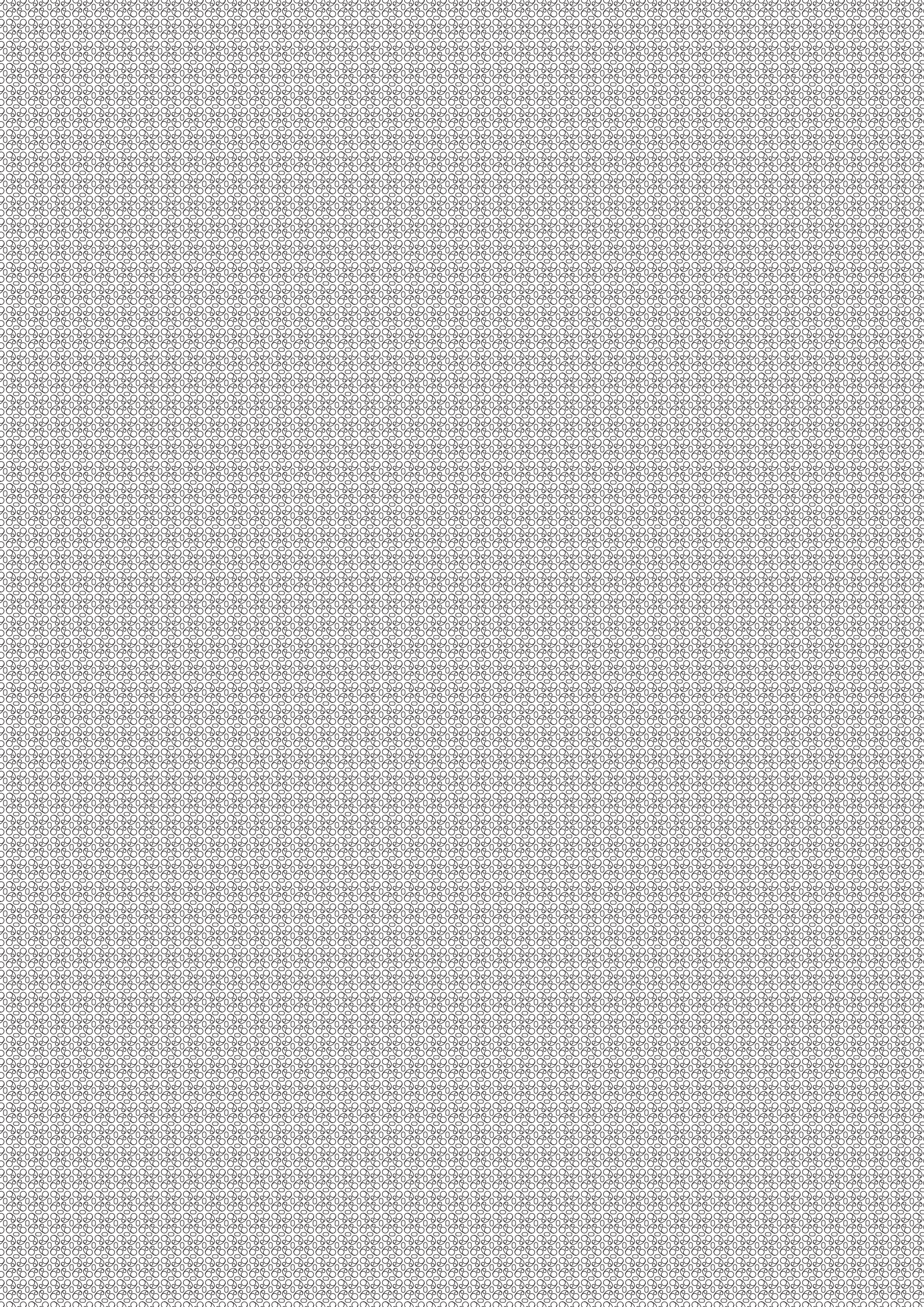


英 語

問題冊子 2

注 意

「問題冊子 2」に印刷されている問題は、**2** から **3** までで、2 ページから 15 ページまであります。



- 2 次の対話の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。
(* 印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

*This is Mr. Kimura's social studies class in high school. He has *divided the class into groups of three or four students each for discussions and told them that they could choose any topic about education or learning. Sae, Rei, Ken, and Jim are in the same group. Let's find out what they are talking about.*

Sae: So what shall we talk about? Do you have an idea?

Rei: I'd like to talk about something that we know well.

Ken: Last school year, we often could not take classes in real classrooms and had to take online classes. Why don't we talk about them?

Sae: 1-a That was a new experience for us. Taking classes at home was fun. I don't know about other people, but I like online classes, maybe more than *ordinary classes in classrooms.

Rei: Really? I like ordinary classes more. I think classes should be online only when it isn't possible to have them at school.

Ken: I also feel that way. Now, Sae, why do you like online classes more?

Sae: Well, there are several reasons. First of all, I don't have to worry about train *delays or being late to school. Also, if I keep the camera off, I don't have to ask myself, "How do I look?"

(2) People .

Rei: In other words, you can feel more *relaxed when you take online classes.

Sae: Exactly.

Ken: You may be right when you say that you can feel more relaxed in online classes, but it's sometimes difficult to *concentrate on them.

Jim: 1-b

Ken: Well, in ordinary classes, you are with your teacher and classmates in the room, and you can feel that you are there to learn something. So you *discipline yourself.

Rei: Right.

Ken: But when you are taking an online class in your own home, in your room, there can be a lot of *distractions and nobody's watching you. It's not easy to discipline yourself in such a situation. Maybe it will be hard to concentrate on the class.

Sae: I'm afraid that's just your own problem, Ken, and not everyone's. You can decide to concentrate on something or not. In my case, I can concentrate better when I'm relaxed.

Rei: I understand, Sae, but I agree with Ken that in online classes we often lose concentration.

(3) Another thing 【① I ② is ③ about ④ like ⑤ classes ⑥ that ⑦ don't ⑧ online】 that you feel a little strange. You are always talking to people on the screen, and that creates an *unnatural feeling.

Ken: Right. And you can't exchange opinions as easily as in real discussions.

Sae: Well, you have to accept those things. The important thing, I think, is to concentrate on the things that are discussed.

Rei: Mr. Kimura often says that he has trouble understanding the students' *reactions when he is teaching online and likes teaching in a real classroom more. So teachers also have trouble with online classes.

Ken: I see.

Jim: Let me tell you something about myself. I'm actually a shy person and do not feel very comfortable when I talk to someone *face to face. It's easier for me to express my opinions and feelings online. I don't feel so much pressure.

Sae: I didn't know you were shy, but I understand.

Jim: If a class is given online as a video, you can watch it any time you like and as many times as you like. If it's live, you can *record it and watch it again and again, until you really understand it.

Rei: Very true.

Jim: Also, we can share online classes with students overseas. I'm still talking online with my classmates in New Zealand. Maybe we can have an online discussion with them.

Sae: That's a great idea! Oh, I found another good thing when I was told to do group work in an English online class.

Jim:

Sae: Well, in an ordinary class, you can do group work with only a few people sitting near you, but in the online class, the teacher could put me in groups with anyone taking the class.

Jim:

Ken:

Sae:

Ken:

Jim:

Rei: That's right.

Ken: If you *get too used to online classes, you may become poor at communicating and *getting along with people in real situations.

Sae: (5) Oh, you're thinking too much! That doesn't happen.

Rei: Another problem with online classes is a *technical one. You can't always have a good *Wi-Fi connection. When we had online classes last year, they often stopped suddenly. I was very nervous.

Ken: Yes. I'm afraid giving online classes is also difficult for some of the teachers. They were sometimes working very hard on their computers to try to start a class.

Sae: You may be right, but I believe they will be better at this new style of teaching soon. I want to know how other students feel about online classes. Do you have any information, Jim?

Jim: I was *looking on the Internet while we were talking and found the website of a high school in

Tokyo. It shows the results of a *questionnaire about their online classes. ⁽⁶⁾ Here's a graph showing their online English classes.

Rei: What can you tell about it?

Jim: Well, 22.3% of the students say the online classes were very useful when they studied at home, and 37.5% say they were useful *to some extent.

Rei: How many people think they were not useful?

Jim: 6.2% think they were not useful at all, and 13% think they were not very useful. There are also people who can't decide.

Sae: So almost 60% of the students think the online classes were useful. On the other hand, about 20% do not think so.

Jim: Right.

Ken: That's an interesting piece of data, Jim. You are here on an exchange program from New Zealand. Do you know how your friends in your country spent their school life last year?

Jim: Yes. Some of them told me that they had many of their classes online.

Ken: I see.

Rei: Some people like online classes more than ordinary classes, and other people like ordinary classes more. At first, I didn't like them very much, but now I feel that online classes really have some *advantages.

Sae: I agree. I think it's more important and useful to think about how to improve them.

Ken: Yes, but let's not forget that there are actually a lot of advantages in taking classes in real classrooms, too.

Jim: Maybe we should try to find a good *combination of the two types of classes. Now we don't have more time. Let's get ready to report to the class.

〔注〕 divide 分ける	ordinary 普通の	delay 遅れ
relaxed くつろいだ	concentrate 集中する	discipline 律する
distraction 気を散らすもの	unnatural 不自然な	reaction 反応
face to face 対面で	record 録画する	
get too used to ~ ~に慣れすぎる	get along with ~ ~とうまくやっていく	
technical 技術的な	Wi-Fi connection Wi-Fi (無線) 接続	
look on ~ ~をながめる	questionnaire アンケート	to some extent ある程度
advantage 利点	combination 組み合わせ	

〔問1〕 1-a ~ 1-d の中に、それぞれ次のア～カのどれを入れるのがよいか。ただし、それぞれの選択肢は一度しか使えないものとする。

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| ア How can you find it? | イ Sounds good. | ウ What did you find? |
| エ You're right, but that isn't easy. | オ Who can use it? | カ What do you mean? |

〔問2〕 People . の中に入れるのに、適切でないものは、次の中ではどれか。

- ア can't see if I look sleepy
- イ can't tell what I'm wearing
- ウ can't tell if I look tired
- エ can't hear what I'm saying

〔問3〕 Another thing 【① I ② is ③ about ④ like ⑤ classes ⑥ that ⑦ don't ⑧ online】 that you feel a little strange. とあるが、本文の流れに合うように、【 】内の単語を正しく並べかえたとき、1番目と3番目と5番目にくるものの組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、次のア～カの中ではどれか。

	1番目	3番目	5番目
ア	①	③	⑤
イ	①	④	⑥
ウ	③	②	①
エ	③	⑤	④
オ	⑥	⑦	③
カ	⑥	⑦	⑤

〔問4〕 本文の流れに合うように 4-a ~ 4-e の中にそれぞれ英文を入れるとき、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、下のア～カの中ではどれか。

- ① I now understand the good things about online classes that we discussed, but I still find learning in real classrooms more comfortable.
- ② That sounds like Mr. Kimura's problem with his online classes.
- ③ Why?
- ④ I think that's a good point about online classes.
- ⑤ You can see your friends' reactions to your words and guess how they really feel, and that's important for human communication.

ア	④	→	①	→	②	→	③	→	⑤
イ	④	→	①	→	③	→	⑤	→	②
ウ	④	→	③	→	①	→	②	→	⑤
エ	⑤	→	②	→	④	→	③	→	①
オ	⑤	→	④	→	①	→	③	→	②
カ	⑤	→	④	→	②	→	③	→	①

〔問5〕 (5) Oh, you're thinking too much! That doesn't happen. とあるが、その内容を次のように書き表すとすれば、 ~ にどのような1語を入れるのがよいか。本文中に使われている語を用いて書け。

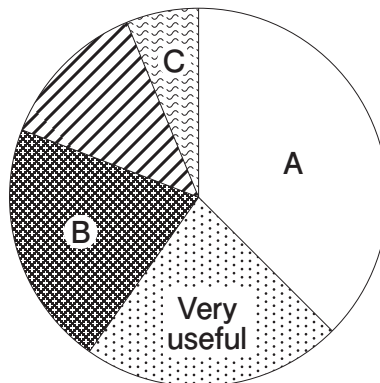
It may become easier to communicate more and more with your friends without actually meeting them, but that will never make you at communicating with people face to face and you will be able to spend a friendly with them in real life.

〔問6〕 (6) Here's a graph showing their online English classes. の中に入れるのに最も適切なものは、次の中ではどれか。

- ア what their students did with
- イ why their students took
- ウ how their students felt about
- エ when their students started to take

〔問7〕 対話の中に出てくるアンケート結果についてグラフで表したとき、グラフの中のA、B、Cの項目の組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、次の中ではどれか。

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| ア | A Useful to some extent | B Can't decide | C Not useful at all |
| イ | A Useful to some extent | B Can't decide | C Not very useful |
| ウ | A Can't decide | B Not very useful | C Useful to some extent |
| エ | A Not useful at all | B Not very useful | C Useful to some extent |



(アンケート結果の割合の合計は100%になる。)

〔問 8〕 本文の内容に合う英文の組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、下のア～シの中ではどれか。

- ① Sae doesn't like online classes because she feels nervous when she has to talk with her friends and teachers.
- ② Ken thinks ordinary classes in classrooms are better than online classes because he can feel relaxed with his classmates.
- ③ Sae agrees with Ken that it's difficult to concentrate in online classes, but says she is trying to do so and is successful.
- ④ Both Ken and Rei feel that there are distractions when they are taking online classes and think that it is difficult to concentrate on them.
- ⑤ Rei says that she feels strange online and also thinks that there is a technical problem with online classes.
- ⑥ Jim found the website of a high school when he was checking the Internet at home and told his classmates about it.
- ⑦ In the end, Ken thought there were more advantages in online classes than in ordinary classes in classrooms.
- ⑧ Jim says that it is probably important to find advantages of online and ordinary classes and use both in a good way.

ア	① ③	イ	① ④	ウ	② ⑤	エ	④ ⑥
オ	⑤ ⑦	カ	② ③ ⑦	キ	② ④ ⑧	ク	③ ⑥ ⑦
ケ	④ ⑤ ⑧	コ	⑥ ⑦ ⑧	サ	① ④ ⑤ ⑧	シ	② ④ ⑤ ⑧

〔問 9〕 あなたが今までに学校で受けた授業の中で、最も印象に残っている授業はどのような授業ですか。理由を含めて 40 語以上 50 語以内の英語で書きなさい。「,」「.」「!」「?」などは語数に含めません。これらの符号は、解答用紙の下線部と下線部の間に書きなさい。

このページには問題はありません。

次のページに進みなさい。

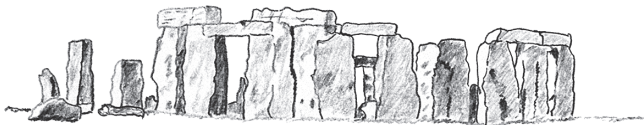
3 次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(* 印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

If you drive about 200 kilometers to the west from London, you will suddenly see very large stone *monuments. They are called *Stonehenge. (See **Picture A**.) Stonehenge is one of the world's most famous monuments. Every year more than one million people visit it. There are a lot of *mysteries about Stonehenge. The people who built it didn't leave any written records about it. Scientists have studied it for more than a century. A lot of mysteries are still left, but modern science has taught us quite a lot.

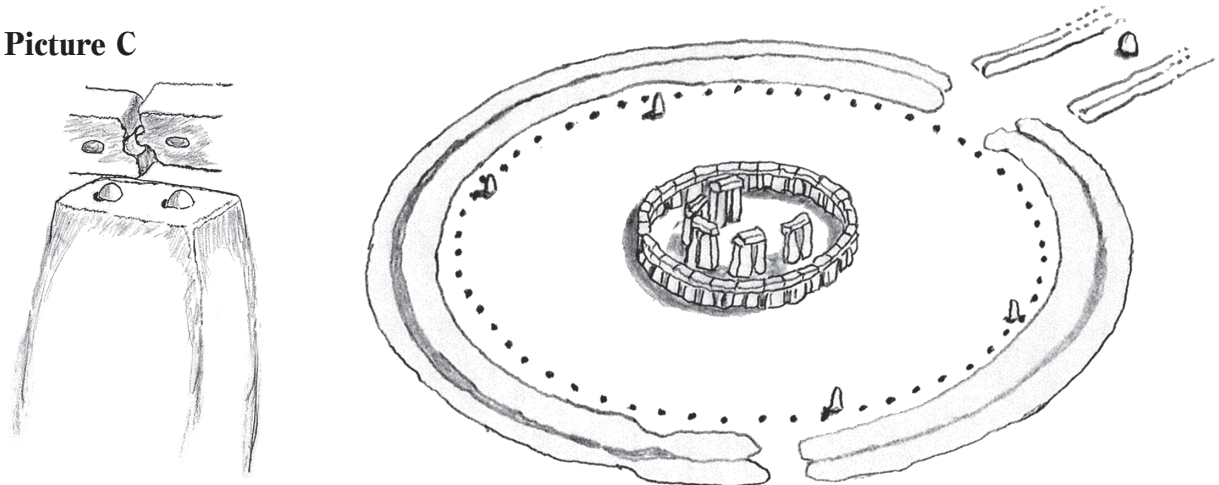
A lot of people thought the very large stone monuments were built around 2,000 or 3,000 years ago, but they were not. Around 1970, scientists used *radio-carbon dating and found they were actually built around 4,600 years ago. Look at **Picture B**. This picture shows what Stonehenge probably looked like around 4,600 years ago. You can see two kinds of very large stone monuments at its center. One is called the *sarsen stone circle. Thirty large sarsen stones were stood up in a circle, and then another thirty sarsen stones were put on the top of them to make a ring. It was about five meters tall and about 30 meters in *diameter. The other kind was made of *trilithons. Each trilithon was made of two standing stones and one stone on the top of them. There were five very tall trilithons built inside the circle. They were also made with very large sarsen stones. The five trilithons stood in the shape of a "U." The tallest one standing at its center was about seven meters tall. Three of them still stand today.

Picture A



Picture B

Picture C



Let's take a look at the largest circle in **Picture B**. This circle, about 100 meters in diameter, was *carved into the ground about 5,100 years ago. A smaller circle was then made inside it with *bluestones or *timber in holes. Now only 56 holes remain. This circle is called the *Aubrey Holes. Around 4,800 years ago, four stones called the Station Stones were added close to the circle, and a big sarsen stone, about five meters tall, called the *Heel Stone, was put up, about 25 meters outside the largest circle on the ground. A road was made from the area of the Heel Stone to the River Avon, about three kilometers. After the two kinds of very large stone monuments at the center of Stonehenge were built, other circles and shapes were added with bluestones. As we have seen, many changes were made to Stonehenge. In 1995, modern science discovered that around 3,500 years ago, the building of Stonehenge was reaching its final stage. Stonehenge was built ⁽¹⁾over a very long period of time.

Long ago, scientists found that the large sarsen stones came from an area about 30 kilometers to the north, but it took a long time to learn where the smaller bluestones came from. In the *Ice Age, an ice sheet covered the area around Stonehenge. Some scientists thought, "Maybe the bluestones were carried there by the movement of the ice." But they were not sure because no other bluestones were found around there. Later, the bluestones of the kind used for Stonehenge were found at a place over 200 kilometers to the *northwest of Stonehenge. They believe this is the place that was the *source of Stonehenge bluestones. 2-a Some scientists think the stones were put on boats and carried on the sea and on rivers.

Bluestones are very hard, and, according to some scientists, people believed those stones had the power to keep them healthy and bring them good luck. Sarsen stones are larger and softer than bluestones. The sarsen stones were carved as shown in **Picture C**. They were made to fit together and to stand for a long time without falling down. The stones for standing up were cut to *bulge out in the center. Because of this, Stonehenge looked strong and *impressive when it was seen from far away. Probably the people who built it knew this. Sarsen stones have a bright white color inside. When they are first cut, they look beautiful. Scientists think that the very large monuments of Stonehenge looked beautifully white when they were first built with those sarsen stones.

2-b Around 5,100 years ago, people called the *Ancient Britons lived in the area that is now the UK. Many scientists think they built Stonehenge. According to research, around 4,600 years ago, about 4,000 of the Ancient Britons from different villages lived together in a village three kilometers away from Stonehenge. Maybe these were the people who started the building of the very large monuments of Stonehenge.

In the UK, there are more than 1,000 stone circles, and the oldest ones are on an island about 1,000 kilometers to the north of Stonehenge. Stone circles probably spread across the UK from there. Scientists think the circles probably had a special meaning for people. They probably knew that the sun, the moon, and the stars move in circles and tried to show this on the ground.

Around 5,100 years ago, stone circles were simple ones made with smaller stones. But around

4,600 years ago, for some reason, the stones used for them started to get larger.
2-c Around that time, the Earth was getting colder, and people had a hard time growing food. Some scientists say that they probably built the very large stone monuments to try to bring the power of the sun back.

2-d According to some scientists, it was probably used as a kind of calendar that could *predict the positions of the sun and the moon. The four stones called the Station Stones were used to predict the movement of the moon. And the circle called the Aubrey Holes and the large trilithon monuments were used to predict the movement of the sun. On the *summer solstice, if you stand in front of the tallest trilithon and look at the Heel Stone on the road, the sun will rise directly over the Heel Stone. On the summer solstice, the sun rises, and on the *winter solstice, it sets on the same line — but on the other side of the circle. For the Ancient Britons, the winter solstice probably had a special meaning. They knew that after that day, the days would become longer and longer. On that day, they probably held a special event at Stonehenge. Maybe they got together, walked on the road to Stonehenge, and saw the sunset through the space between the two standing stones of the tallest trilithon. Maybe they hoped that the power of the sun would become stronger.

Over the last 100 years or so, people have learned much about Stonehenge. In the future, as science and technology develops, scientists may learn more. Thanks to them, someday, many mysteries about Stonehenge may be understood.

〔注〕	monument	建造物	Stonehenge	ストーンヘンジ	mystery	謎
	radio-carbon dating	放射性炭素年代測定法			sarsen stone	サーセンストーン
	diameter	直径	trilithon	トリリトン (三石塔)		
	carve	彫る	bluestone	ブルーストーン	timber	木材
	Aubrey Holes	オーブリーホール			Heel Stone	ヒールストーン
	Ice Age	氷河期	northwest	北西	source	産地
	bulge out	ふくらむ	impressive	印象的な		
	Ancient Britons	古代ブリトン人			predict	予測する
	summer solstice	夏至	winter solstice	冬至		

Picture A, B, Cは、「まんが 新・世界ふしぎ物語4 世界にのこるストーンヘンジのなぞ」吉川 豊著（理論社）を参考に作成

〔問1〕 Stonehenge was built (1) over a very long period of time. とあるが、下線部(1)の内容として最も適切なものは、次の中ではどれか。

- ア 約 1,100 年間
- イ 約 1,600 年間
- ウ 約 2,600 年間
- エ 約 3,500 年間

〔問2〕 本文中に述べられている次の①～⑤の出来事を、起きた順に並べかえたとき、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、下のア～カの中ではどれか。

- ① The Station Stones and the Heel Stone were put up.
- ② Other circles and shapes were added with bluestones.
- ③ The sarsen stone circle and five trilithons were built.
- ④ The circle called the Aubrey Holes was made with bluestones or timber in holes.
- ⑤ A very large circle, about 100 meters in diameter, was carved into the ground.

ア	③	→	①	→	⑤	→	④	→	②
イ	③	→	⑤	→	④	→	①	→	②
ウ	③	→	⑤	→	④	→	②	→	①
エ	⑤	→	①	→	④	→	②	→	③
オ	⑤	→	④	→	①	→	②	→	③
カ	⑤	→	④	→	①	→	③	→	②

〔問3〕 本文の流れに合うように、2-a ～ 2-d に英文を入れるとき、最も適切なものは、次のア～オの中ではどれか。ただし、それぞれの選択肢は一度しか使えないものとする。

- ア How was Stonehenge used?
- イ But how were they carried so far?
- ウ How did they build such very large stone monuments?
- エ Who built Stonehenge?
- オ What happened during those years?

[問6] 次の(1)～(4)の英文を、本文の内容と合うように完成するには、
の中に、それぞれ下のどれを入れるのがよいか。

(1) We understand more about Stonehenge now than before because
.

- ア scientists have studied a lot of written records the Ancient Britons left at Stonehenge
- イ scientists have seen and studied the monuments of Stonehenge for about fifty years
- ウ science has developed, and scientists have studied it with modern technology
- エ science has taught us how many stone circles the Ancient Britons made

(2) Scientists used radio-carbon dating and found out .

- ア when the very large stone monuments of Stonehenge were actually built
- イ what kind of stones the Ancient Britons used to build Stonehenge
- ウ that the bluestones were carried to Stonehenge by the movement of ice
- エ that there are more than 1,000 stone circles with very large stones in the UK

(3) Some scientists think that the Ancient Britons probably used .

- ア the Station Stones and the sarsen stone circle to predict how the sun moves in circles in the sky
- イ the Heel Stone and the trilithons to predict when they would have enough rain to grow food
- ウ the Aubrey Holes and the bluestones to predict how to get food and survive the cold weather
- エ the Aubrey Holes and the trilithons to predict the movement of the sun

(4) According to scientists, the Ancient Britons probably knew .

- ア that a lot of bluestones carried by the movement of ice were found near Stonehenge
- イ how to carve bluestones to keep them standing for a long time
- ウ how to build Stonehenge monuments that look strong and impressive
- エ that the days would become longer after the summer solstice

〔問7〕 本文の内容に合う英文の組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、下のア～シの中ではどれか。

- ① Two kinds of very large monuments at Stonehenge at its center were built with sarsen stones.
- ② At the center of Stonehenge, five trilithons are still standing.
- ③ Scientists found easily where the large bluestones came from.
- ④ The bluestones were larger and softer than the sarsen stones.
- ⑤ The Ancient Britons knew how to carry large stones and to build very large stone monuments.
- ⑥ According to research, maybe the Ancient Britons from different villages and living in a village a few kilometers away from Stonehenge started to build the very large monuments.
- ⑦ The stone circles were probably made to show the movement of the sun, the moon, and the stars.
- ⑧ Scientists have solved all of the mysteries about Stonehenge, and now there are no more mysteries.

ア	① ②	イ	① ⑤	ウ	② ⑥	エ	③ ⑦
オ	⑤ ⑦	カ	① ③ ⑤	キ	① ④ ⑥	ク	③ ④ ⑦
ケ	④ ⑤ ⑧	コ	⑤ ⑥ ⑧	サ	① ⑤ ⑥ ⑦	シ	③ ⑤ ⑦ ⑧

4
青

英

記