

# 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 16 ページまであります。



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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。)

*Lucy is an exchange student from \*Britain. She is now studying at Tamadaira High School. Kaori is her best friend and studied in the U.S. when she was in junior high school. Now they're going to school together.*

Lucy: Hi, Kaori! Good morning.

Kaori: Good morning, Lucy! Did you sleep well last night?

Lucy: I did. I'm feeling good.

Kaori: Good. I had a club activity yesterday, so I'm tired today. By the way, how is your school life? Do you enjoy your classes and club activities?

Lucy: Yes, I do. But I made a mistake again last week. It was \*embarrassing.

Kaori: What was it?

Lucy: I couldn't find the music room.

Kaori: What? The music room is on the second floor.

Lucy: I know, but I was a bit late for the class because I was talking with my teacher. I was \*in a hurry, so I asked some students, "Where is the music room?" One of them said it's on the second floor, (1)

Kaori: I don't know what you mean.

Lucy: Well, you know, \*British people call the second floor the "first floor." The first floor is called the "ground floor" in British English.

Kaori: Really? That's \*confusing. You went to the third floor, right?

Lucy: That's right. I was so \*careless.

Kaori: When I was in America, I never heard the expression the "ground floor."

Lucy: I know. British people often use the same words in different meanings. I forgot that most Japanese people use American English. I don't want to make the same mistake again. <sup>(2)</sup>

Kaori: Are there any other differences between American English and British English?

Lucy: Yes, there are many. Let me see, well, what do Americans call the shoes I'm wearing now?

Kaori: They call them "sneakers", I think.

Lucy: In Britain, we call them "trainers."

Kaori: Wow, how different! (3)-a

Lucy: 

(3)-b
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 When I was a little girl, I didn't know much about American English. I was surprised to learn that there were some differences between American English and British English.

Kaori: By the way, I think every language has its own \*dialect. For example, in Japan, people in Tokyo and Osaka speak different types of dialects. Do the British speak a kind of dialect, too? 

(3)-c
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Lucy: Yes, we do.

Kaori: Could you give me an example?

Lucy: There are many. Well, how about this one? "I'm cream crackered." This expression is sometimes used in my area, but not so often in other places. What do you think this means?

Kaori: Cream crackered? Is that the name of a sweet?

Lucy: Actually, it's not. It means "I am so tired."

Kaori: Really? But why does that mean so?

Lucy: 

(4)-a
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(4)-b
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(4)-c
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(4)-d
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Kaori: That's interesting.

*The two students met Mr. Roy, an American high school ALT, near the school.*

Mr. Roy: Good morning, how are you doing?

Lucy: Good morning, Mr. Roy. I'm good.

Kaori: Good morning, Mr. Roy. I'm cream crackered today.

Mr. Roy: Cream crackered? What do you mean?

Kaori: That means "very tired." Lucy told me the expression.

Mr. Roy: That's an interesting expression. I'll try to use it next time. In America, people often say "I'm beat" when they get tired.

Lucy: I know. Americans often use that expression.

Mr. Roy: That's right. By the way, Lucy, what is your new life in Japan like?

Lucy: Well, everything is okay. Last week, Kaori came to visit my \*host family. We live in a "flat."

Mr. Roy: Do you mean an "apartment"?

Lucy: Yes. People in America call it an "apartment."

Kaori: This is another example of the difference between British and American English. It's confusing!

*Mr. Roy:* Yeah. English has many different and interesting expressions, but you should know that simple \*phrases can sometimes cause \*misunderstandings.

*Kaori:* Have you ever had such an experience before?

*Mr. Roy:* Yes, I have. Once I had a friend who came from Britain. One day, he came to my apartment to listen to me play the classical guitar. After my performance, he said, “Quite good.”

*Kaori:* So, you were happy to hear that, right?

*Mr. Roy:* At first I was happy. <sup>(5)</sup> But later, I got disappointed.

*Kaori:* Why?

*Lucy:* It’s hard to explain, Kaori, but in British English, “quite good” sometimes means “just a little bit good” or “not good enough.” You found out that he was not \*praising you, right?

*Mr. Roy:* Yes. I learned what he really wanted to say later. Actually, I felt a little sad.

*Kaori:* That’s surprising! By the way, Lucy, do you have the same kind of experience as Mr. Roy?

*Lucy:* Yeah, I sometimes have trouble communicating with my host family.

*Kaori:* Do you always speak English with them?

*Lucy:* I usually speak both English and Japanese.

*Mr. Roy:* Do they all speak English \*fluently?

*Lucy:* My host father speaks almost perfect English. He is a businessman and has been abroad many times. My host mother is an English teacher. They \*used to live in the U.S., so they know a lot about their culture and \*lifestyles. But it is sometimes difficult to tell them what I feel.

*Kaori:* What do you mean?

*Lucy:* Well, the other day I was watching TV with them. It was a Japanese TV drama. When we finished watching it, they asked me, “Did you like it?”

*Kaori:* What did you say to them?

*Lucy:* I said, “It’s interesting!”

*Kaori:* Was it fun?

*Lucy:* Actually, I thought it was boring.

*Kaori:* Then, why did you say, “It’s interesting!”?

*Lucy:* I really wanted to say “It’s boring”, but I couldn’t say that. In Britain, many people don’t say things \*directly. We try to be polite to other people.

*Kaori:* I see. Japanese people often act in the same way as the British. So, what did your host family say?

Lucy: Well, they just said, “We are glad you enjoyed the drama.”

Kaori: So, you didn’t tell them how you really felt?

Lucy: Actually, I did. Later, I told them how I felt. I also explained what I really meant with “It’s interesting!”. And they understood me.

Mr. Roy: You know, British people and American people often express themselves in 



 ways.

Lucy: Yes, they do.

Kaori: I think many Americans express themselves directly, right?

Mr. Roy: Exactly. We often talk openly.

Kaori: Yeah. I remember my host family in the U.S.

Mr. Roy: What were they like?

Kaori: They were a really nice family. I often played basketball with them. I was not a good player, so they often gave me some advice.

Mr. Roy: They talked to you directly, right?

Kaori: Yes. Their advice was helpful, but sometimes their words were \*harsh.

Mr. Roy: I think Americans often express their opinions \*clearly. Many people think that is polite.

Lucy: I think that’s the difference between the British and American way of thinking.

Kaori: I see. I’m surprised! I want to learn more about it!

Mr. Roy: Great. You know, there are different ways of thinking, even among English-speaking people. (7) 【① be ② enough ③ just knowing ④ some ⑤ to ⑥ communicate well ⑦ not ⑧ may ⑨ expressions 】 with other people.

Lucy: What else do we need to know?

Mr. Roy: In communication, it is important to know how and when different expressions are used, and what people really want to say with them.

Lucy: Exactly. I think that studying those expressions can help us understand more about different cultures and lifestyles.

Mr. Roy: That’s right. We can learn different ways of thinking through the study.

Kaori: Wow! There are so many things to learn. I’ll study English harder!

〔注〕 Britain 英国	embarrassing 恥ずかしい
in a hurry 急いで	British 英国の
confusing ややこしい	careless 不注意な
dialect 方言	host family ホストファミリー
phrase 言い回し	misunderstanding 誤解
praise ほめる	fluently 流ちょうに
used to ～ 以前は～した	lifestyle 生活様式
directly 直接的に	harsh 厳しい
clearly はっきりと	

〔問１〕 本文の流れに合うように、(1)に英語を入れるとき、最も適切なものは次の中ではどれか。

- ア so I went to the “first floor”, and found it there.
- イ so I went to the “second floor”, but couldn’t find it there.
- ウ so I went to the “ground floor”, but couldn’t find it there.
- エ so I went to the third floor, and found it there.

〔問２〕 <sup>(2)</sup>I don’t want to make the same mistake again. とあるが、このことに関する本文の記述として最も適切なものは次の中ではどれか。

- ア Lucy is trying to use the “ground floor” to mean the first floor.
- イ Lucy is trying to call the second floor the “ground floor.”
- ウ Lucy is trying to call the “ground floor” the first floor.
- エ Lucy is trying to use the “first floor” to mean the second floor.

〔問 3〕 本文の流れに合うように、(3)-a ～ (3)-c の中に、それぞれ次の **A～D** の文を入れるとき、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものは次の **ア～カ** の中ではどれか。

- A** I know what you mean.
- B** I'm so happy.
- C** I'm surprised.
- D** I'm just curious.

	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(3)-a</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(3)-b</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(3)-c</span>
<b>ア</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>イ</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>ウ</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>エ</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>オ</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>カ</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>

〔問 4〕 (4)-a ～ (4)-d の中には次の **A～D** が入る。本文の流れに合うように正しく並べかえたとき、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、次の **ア～カ** の中ではどれか。

- A** “Crackered” and “knackered” have almost the same sound.
- B** It means “very tired.”
- C** So, some people in Britain often use the expression.
- D** There is a British English word, “knackered.”

	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(4)-a</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(4)-b</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(4)-c</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(4)-d</span>
<b>ア</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>イ</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>ウ</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>エ</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>オ</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>カ</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>



〔問5〕 (5) But later, I got disappointed. とあるが、Mr. Roy がそう発言した理由として適切でないものは、次の中ではどれか。

ア Mr. Roy understood later that his friend did not say nice things about his performance.

イ As Lucy explains, Mr. Roy's friend's comment hurt his feelings.

ウ Mr. Roy learned that the meaning of "quite good" was different from his original idea.

エ Lucy made Mr. Roy realize that his performance was not so good.

〔問6〕 本文の流れに合うように、(6) の中に入る最も適切な 1 語を書き入れなさい。

〔問7〕 (7) 【① be ② enough ③ just knowing ④ some ⑤ to ⑥ communicate well ⑦ not ⑧ may ⑨ expressions】 with other people. とあるが、本文の流れに合うように、  
【     】内の単語・語句を正しく並べかえたとき、3番目と5番目と7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。ただし、文頭の文字も小文字で表されているので注意しなさい。

	3 番目	5 番目	7 番目
ア	⑧	③	①
イ	⑤	⑦	②
ウ	⑨	⑦	②
エ	⑤	⑧	①
オ	⑧	④	⑤
カ	⑨	⑧	②

〔問 8〕 本文の内容と合っているものを、次のア～カの中から二つ選びなさい。

ア Kaori learned that “sneakers” and “trainers” mean the same type of shoes both in British and American English.

イ As Mr. Roy says, people sometimes don’t understand each other even when they use simple words and phrases.

ウ Both Lucy and Kaori lived in the U.S. some years ago and often speak American English.

エ In Lucy’s opinion, not expressing clearly what you think is one of the British ways of being polite.

オ Mr. Roy says that saying things directly is a good behavior of many Japanese people.

カ Lucy believes that learning British culture and lifestyles is helpful to understand different ways of thinking.

〔問 9〕 あなたは英語を学ぶ意義は何だと考えるか、自分の経験に触れながら、**40 語以上 50 語以内**の英語で詳しく説明しなさい。なお、本文中に出てくる例は使用しないこと。「,」「.」「!」「?」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入れなさい。

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。)

*David Miller, an English teacher at Tamadaira High School, studied \*journalism when he was in university. He wrote this essay for the school newspaper to give his students some advice.*

Where do you get your news and information? What \*news source do you use to know what is happening in the world? I think many of you go to the internet or other \*social media. In the past, most people got their news from television, radio and newspapers. (1)  
According to a study in America, more people get their news from social media than from newspapers or TV news. In Japan, fewer and fewer people read newspapers each year. The same thing is happening in many parts of the world.

Why is this situation happening? Why do more and more people get their news from social media, not from newspapers? One of the (2)-a is that going to social media for news is faster and easier. With their (2)-b, people can get almost any (2)-c anytime, anywhere. Maybe they just don't want to wait for (2)-d to be printed and delivered to their house any more. Sometimes they don't even have to search news by themselves. Why not? Because they receive news \*notifications from the websites they visited before. Maybe you have experienced the same type of situation. For example, imagine you are a big fan of a famous Japanese baseball player in America. One day you searched online for news about the player. Since then, the websites you (3) 【 ① about ② and information ③ him ④ keep ⑤ news ⑥ sending ⑦ visited ⑧ you 】. Not only that, you receive \*advertisements for the baseball player's products, such as T-shirts, books or magazines.

Another important reason is that many people go online not only to get information but also to connect to other people. It is easy to express their ideas and opinions with their smartphone. They can easily share what they think with anybody in the world. This is something they (4)-a do with newspapers. Social media are convenient and useful both for (4)-b and sending information. Also, they can be powerful tools for people working to solve world problems, such as \*climate change and world health. By using social media, these people can easily and quickly spread their message to millions of people around the world.

However, some people worry that there are problems with getting information from the internet and other social media. Other people say that newspapers and other \*print media are more \*reliable news sources. And others even think that social media have changed our lives

\*negatively. Why do they think so? \*In order to explain their points, they often talk about something called an “echo chamber.” Do you know <sup>(5)</sup> what it is and how it works?

Echo chambers can happen when people hear or read just one type of opinion and connect only to people with the same ideas and \*points of view. Imagine you are in a small room and hearing the same sound again and again, like an \*echo. Some people in an echo chamber don’t try to listen to other people outside of their group and they don’t even trust what others are saying. Now, this is becoming a serious problem all over the world. Do you know why this happens, especially on the internet?

You may not know this, but every activity you do online \*is recorded. When you search information, when you watch your favorite videos, and even when you just \*click a “like” \*button, everything becomes \*data.

They choose what to recommend to you next. Do you remember what happened to you after searching news about that famous baseball player? That is a good example of what algorithms do. You may think getting such information is useful and convenient.

However, have you ever thought about this? The same situation is happening when you read something more serious online, such as world news and social problems. Why? Because the news and other information you receive online is selected and sent to you by algorithms. And in most cases, they show you just what you will be interested in. Because of this, maybe you will not get facts and opinions you may not agree with. Some people see <sup>(7)</sup> problems with this. For example, when you read a news story about climate change and learn how dangerous it is, maybe it was written by someone \*supporting just one side of the \*argument. Many people today believe that climate change is getting more serious, but at the same time, as many people don’t believe it is happening.

There is another important thing to  when you get news or information from online. You always have to be careful and check if they are facts. Today, a lot of people say that the internet is full of  information. It is sad this may be true. There is also something called “fake news.” You have probably heard of it before. Thanks to the internet, anybody can  their ideas and opinions online so easily, and sometimes they don’t \*fact-check the information they \*post. So, you have to ask yourself these questions: “Where does this information come from? Is the news source  enough?” Many people still believe that newspapers are more reliable than online news. Do you know why? Because, in most cases, newspapers are fact-checked before they are printed. Though it takes some time, it is a necessary and important thing for news media.

Finally, I’d like to tell you some points you should be careful about. They are very

important when you receive and use news or information from social media. First, the most important thing is to check the news source. Don't forget to check where the information came from. Go back to the original source and try to find who wrote it, if you can. The second thing is to always check different sources. When you are not sure about the news, try to find the same information in other news sources. If you cannot find it anywhere else, it will probably be fake news. Also, <sup>(9)</sup> it is important to try to see both sides of an argument if you really want to understand the problem or the situation. Fake news and wrong information can easily spread online, especially among people in echo chambers. So, always be open to different ideas and opinions different from yours. Try to listen to and welcome them, even when you do not agree with them. Don't fall into an echo chamber. Please remember these things next time you go online.

〔注〕 journalism ジャーナリズム	news source 情報源
social media ソーシャル・メディア	notification 通知
advertisement 宣伝広告	climate change 気候変動
print media 活字メディア	reliable 信頼できる
negatively 悪い方向に	in order to ～ ～するために
point of view 視点	echo こだま
is recorded 記録される	click クリックする
button ボタン	data データ
supporting 賛同している	argument 議論
fact-check 事実確認をする	post 投稿する

〔問１〕 本文の流れに合うように、(1) に英語を入れるとき、最も適切なものは次の中ではどれか。

- ア So, people today still trust newspapers and television as news sources.
- イ However, some of them saw problems with these news sources.
- ウ However, people today don't use these news sources so often.
- エ So, some of them hoped there would be other news sources.

〔問 2〕 本文の流れに合うように、(2)-a ～ (2)-d の中に、次の単語を入れるとき、そ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。

- ア (2)-a problems (2)-b websites (2)-c solution (2)-d televisions  
 イ (2)-a reasons (2)-b smartphones (2)-c information (2)-d newspapers  
 ウ (2)-a situations (2)-b newspapers (2)-c solution (2)-d magazines  
 エ (2)-a problems (2)-b websites (2)-c expression (2)-d televisions  
 オ (2)-a situations (2)-b newspapers (2)-c information (2)-d magazines  
 カ (2)-a reasons (2)-b smartphones (2)-c expression (2)-d newspapers

〔問 3〕 <sup>(3)</sup>【 ① about ② and information ③ him ④ keep ⑤ news ⑥ sending ⑦ visited ⑧ you 】. とあるが、本文の流れに合うように、【        】内の単語・語句を正しく並べかえたとき、**2 番目と 4 番目と 6 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。

	2 番目	4 番目	6 番目
ア	④	⑥	②
イ	⑦	⑧	②
ウ	④	⑥	③
エ	④	⑧	②
オ	⑦	⑧	③
カ	④	⑧	①

〔問 4〕 本文の流れに合うように、(4)-a と (4)-b にそれぞれ英語 1 語を入れるとき、入るべき**英語 1 語**は何か。

〔問5〕 <sup>(5)</sup> what it is and how it works? とあるが、このことに関する本文の記述として本文で述べられている内容と異なるものは次の中ではどれか。

- ア Some people connect only to people who have the same idea and points of view, and they don't trust what other people outside of their group say.
- イ Hearing the same ideas or opinions again and again in a small room is now becoming a serious problem.
- ウ If you hear or read just one type of idea and opinion online, you may fall into an echo chamber.
- エ People in an echo chamber often don't welcome ideas and opinions different from theirs.

〔問6〕 本文の流れに合うように、(6)-a ～ (6)-d の中に、それぞれ次のA～Dの文を入れるとき、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものは次のア～カの中ではどれか。

- A They can easily learn what kind of information you will like by using algorithms, a kind of computer program.
- B And the data you create are sent to websites and other social media services.
- C Algorithms, then, decide the information you will receive later.
- D What do they do with the data they collect?

	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(6)-a</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(6)-b</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(6)-c</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(6)-d</span>
ア	D	B	A	C
イ	B	D	C	A
ウ	B	A	D	C
エ	D	A	C	B
オ	D	C	A	B
カ	B	D	A	C

〔問 7〕 <sup>(7)</sup> problems with this とあるが、このことに関する本文の記述として最も適切なものは次の中ではどれか。

- ア Algorithms won't show you which side of the argument you should support, especially in the case of climate change.
- イ Algorithms will show you facts and opinions you may not agree with, only when they are about serious social problems.
- ウ Algorithms do not choose the type of news and information you will not agree with.
- エ Algorithms cannot select and send you news stories you may be interested in.

〔問 8〕 本文の流れに合うように、 ～  の中に、次の単語を入れるとき、そ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。

- |   |       |          |       |          |       |         |       |            |
|---|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|
| ア | (8)-a | remember | (8)-b | negative | (8)-c | express | (8)-d | convenient |
| イ | (8)-a | know     | (8)-b | negative | (8)-c | learn   | (8)-d | reliable   |
| ウ | (8)-a | explain  | (8)-b | reliable | (8)-c | read    | (8)-d | useful     |
| エ | (8)-a | remember | (8)-b | wrong    | (8)-c | express | (8)-d | reliable   |
| オ | (8)-a | know     | (8)-b | reliable | (8)-c | read    | (8)-d | useful     |
| カ | (8)-a | explain  | (8)-b | wrong    | (8)-c | learn   | (8)-d | convenient |

〔問 9〕 <sup>(9)</sup> it is important to try to see both sides of an argument if you really want to understand the problem or the situation. とあるが、その内容を次のように書き表すとすれば、 の中に、どのような**英語 2 語**を入れるとよいか。

When you try to understand a problem or a situation, it is not a good idea to see  side of the argument.



〔問 10〕 本文の内容と合っているものを，次のア～カの中から二つ選びなさい。

- ア Today, algorithms choose and send people news and information they want to read, so they often don't have to search news by themselves.
- イ People who work hard to solve world problems still think newspapers and other print media are more reliable news sources.
- ウ Some people don't want to post and share their ideas and opinions with others because they may be fact-checked.
- エ It takes some time to read and understand the information you get from newspapers because they are fact-checked in most cases.
- オ Social media are convenient and useful in many ways, but at the same time there are some problems online, such as fake news and echo chambers.
- カ The best way to find fake news is to go back to the original news source and find out who wrote it.



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語