

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。

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。)

Aretha is a high school student from America. She is staying with a Japanese family. Kenta, her host brother, is a college student who studied in New Zealand for two years. Today, they are going to visit Ms. Miyata, his grandmother. She was an English teacher. Now Kenta is driving Aretha to her house.

Kenta: Are you excited to see my grandma, Aretha?

Aretha: Of course! You told me she lived in New York a long time ago. I want to ask her what my hometown was like back then.

Kenta: She was there when she was a college student. She said she had a great time.

Aretha: I'm glad to hear that. I can't wait to see her!

Kenta: By the way, Aretha, I can't stay long at grandma's. I've been busy these days and I have to finish this book report by next Thursday. So, I'll go back home after saying hello to grandma.

Aretha: Busy? Did you say you are busy with studying? But I always find you playing a game on your smartphone while watching sports on TV!

Kenta: Oh, I just need to relax sometimes. You know, college students are busy. It's quite different from high school life.

Aretha: I know, but you are always doing more than one thing at a time, like reading a book while listening to the radio and answering an email while watching a movie. Why do you do that all the time?

Kenta: I'm just trying to be *time-efficient, Aretha. Using your time *wisely is very important, right?

Aretha: I know it is, but in my country many people say doing more than one thing at the same time is not a good thing. They call it multitasking, and some of them say doing it all the time can be a problem.

Kenta: Really?

Aretha: Yes. And they say it's not a good idea to multitask with a smartphone because it can sometimes be dangerous.

Kenta: Of course, I know it's dangerous to talk on the phone while driving. I will never do that. But how about studying while listening to music? Everybody's doing it, right? What's wrong with it?

Aretha: Actually, I'm not sure myself. Hey, how about asking your grandma? Maybe she has something to say about it.

Kenta: Right!

Aretha: Anyway, don't forget to come back to *pick me up later, right?

Kenta: No problem. I'll be back around eight or nine.

Aretha: Thank you.

Aretha and Kenta have just arrived at his grandmother's house.

Kenta: Good afternoon, grandma. How are you?

Ms. Miyata: I'm good, Kenta. Thank you.

Kenta: Grandma, this is Aretha.

Aretha: I'm Aretha Taylor. I'm so glad to meet you, Ms. Miyata.

Ms. Miyata: Nice to meet you, Aretha. I've heard a lot about you from Kenta and his parents.
How is your homestay?

Aretha: (2)-a Everyone in his family is really nice to me, Ms. Miyata.

Ms. Miyata: That's good to hear.

Aretha: Kenta told me you studied in New York before. That's the city I'm from.

Ms. Miyata: Yes. I remember it was an exciting place. I have a lot of great memories there.

Aretha: (2)-b So, what were you studying back then?

Ms. Miyata: I *majored in English *literature.

Aretha: I thought you did! I can see a lot of English novels over there. Did you read all of them?

Ms. Miyata: I think I have read most of them.

Aretha: (2)-c

Kenta: Hey, look at this book! You know, grandma, I have to finish a book report on this novel by next Thursday.

Aretha: Is this the one you were talking about?

Kenta: Yeah. But actually, I don't think I can finish reading it. It's written in English, and it has more than three hundred pages. Can you help me, grandma?

Ms. Miyata: What do you mean? Are you asking me to write the report for you?

Kenta: No, it's not like that. I just want you to tell me how the story goes and what it's all about.

Ms. Miyata: But you have to read it for yourself! That's most important! If you don't

experience it, you won't understand why it is such a great novel!

Kenta: But what will happen if I read it to the end and find it's boring? I don't want to *waste my time like that.

Aretha: Did you know that many young people today think like Kenta, Ms. Miyata?

Ms. Miyata: What do you mean?

Aretha: They are always trying to be time-efficient. ⁽³⁾ Some of 【 ① how ② knowing ③ movies ④ or ⑤ them ⑥ they ⑦ without ⑧ don't watch ⑨ read books 】 end.

Ms. Miyata: Really? I can't believe it.

Aretha: And there are other people who enjoy *fast-forwarding movies. They say they don't want to waste their time.

Ms. Miyata: Oh, no, I don't understand what they are thinking. What is the point of fast-forwarding movies? It *ruins the movie experience!

Kenta: They just don't want to spend their time on something that may be (4). I think it's a great idea to use their time wisely.

Ms. Miyata: But why are they so *obsessed with being time-efficient?

Kenta: You know, we live in a world full of information and the world is changing so fast these days. It's hard to *keep up with new information all the time.

Aretha: Exactly! You know, I love reading books. People around me always recommend "great books in literature" and I'm always surprised how much they know about them. I often feel *pressure because I haven't read many of those books yet.

Kenta: I feel that way with my hobby, too. The problem is that you don't have enough time to check out all of them. That gives you more pressure to be time-efficient.

Aretha: Right. And adults always tell us to use our time wisely, even our free time. Some of them say, "*Time management is important if you want to be successful in life."

Kenta: (5)-a

Aretha: (5)-b

Ms. Miyata: (5)-c

Aretha: (5)-d

Ms. Miyata: Some scientists and doctors say multitasking with smartphones can be a real problem.

Kenta: Why?

Ms. Miyata: Because it's bad for your brain and memory. If you are multitasking all the time, it will easily become a *habit.

Aretha: But some people say they are good at multitasking. They say they have no

problem with doing two things at the same time.

Ms. Miyata: (6)

Kenta: What do you mean? I don't understand, grandma.

Ms. Miyata: They are just *switching from one thing to another at a very fast speed. You know, our brain can *focus on just one thing at a time. So, if they are multitasking all the time, they won't be able to give attention to one thing, and their *attention span will get shorter. There are many studies to show that.

Aretha: So, if Kenta doesn't stop multitasking all the time, he will easily lose attention and won't be able to focus on one thing at a time. Is that what you mean?

Ms. Miyata: Exactly!

Kenta: Oh, no! What should I do?

Aretha: Ms. Miyata, as I told you, people like him multitask because they don't want to waste their time. Is that such a bad idea?

Ms. Miyata: Well, I know it is sometimes necessary in our lives to be time-efficient, but I want you two to remember this: You never know how things will *turn out in life. What you are experiencing now may turn out to be something good or bad. It's like reading books.

Kenta: What do you mean?

Ms. Miyata: When you read a book, you can't understand its *value until you finish reading it. You may think it's boring at first, but *by the time you finish it, you may find it's interesting. Sometimes you can even learn something valuable from the book.

It is the same with our lives.

⁽⁷⁾ Aretha: Wow, I have never thought that way.

Ms. Miyata: You may think spending two hours watching a movie is a waste of time, but if you don't experience it for yourself, you will never know its value. And even when you don't enjoy it, there is always something you can learn from that experience. So, don't be afraid of wasting your time. There is no *shortcut in life. Just focus on what you are doing right now!

Kenta: OK, maybe I should make some changes in my life. Thank you very much for your great advice, grandma!

〔注〕 time-efficient 時間効率が良い

pick ~ up ~を車で拾う

literature 文学

wisely 賢く

major in ~ ~を専攻する

waste 無駄にする

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| fast-forwarding 早送りで観ること | ruin 台無しにする |
| obsessed with ～ ～にとらわれている | keep up with ～ ～に追いつく |
| pressure プレッシャー | time management 時間管理 |
| habit 習慣 | switch 切り替える |
| focus on ～ ～に集中する | attention span 集中力の持続 |
| turn out ～ 結果的に～になる | value 価値 |
| by the time ～ ～するころまでには | shortcut 近道 |

〔問１〕 (1) I'm not sure myself. とあるが、この内容を最もよく表しているものは、次の中
ではどれか。

- ア I'm not sure how dangerous talking on the phone while driving is.
- イ I don't understand why multitasking with a smartphone is a bad idea.
- ウ I'm not sure how many people are multitasking with their smartphone.
- エ I don't understand why so many people are studying while listening to music.

〔問２〕 本文の流れに合うように、(2)-a ～ (2)-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
なものは下の ア～カ の中ではどれか。

- A I can't believe it!
- B I'm happy to hear that.
- C I'm having a great time.
- D I can't imagine what it was like.

| | (2)-a | (2)-b | (2)-c |
|---|---|---|---|
| ア | D | B | A |
| イ | C | D | B |
| ウ | B | D | C |
| エ | B | C | A |
| オ | C | B | A |
| カ | C | A | D |

- 〔問3〕 ⁽³⁾ Some of 【 ① how ② knowing ③ movies ④ or ⑤ them ⑥ they ⑦ without ⑧ don't watch ⑨ read books 】 end. 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。

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

- 〔問4〕 本文の流れに合うように、(4)の中に入る最も適切な1語を本文から抜き出し、書きなさい。

- 〔問5〕 (5)-a ～ (5)-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下のア～カの中ではどれか。

- A Have you ever heard of the word “multitasking”?
 B Yes, but actually I don't know what to think of it.
 C Yes, I think it means doing more than one thing at a time, right?
 D I always feel a lot of pressure when I hear that, so I know what you mean.

| | (5)-a | (5)-b | (5)-c | (5)-d |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ア | B | A | C | D |
| イ | D | A | C | B |
| ウ | B | D | A | C |
| エ | D | A | B | C |
| オ | A | C | D | B |
| カ | D | B | A | C |

〔問 6〕 本文の流れに合うように、 (6) 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 But they don't realize they are actually not multitasking.
- イ But they don't think multitasking is such a bad habit.
- ウ Because they just want to believe multitasking is good for their brain.
- エ Because they believe multitasking is the best way to be time-efficient.

〔問 7〕 ⁽⁷⁾ It is the same with our lives. とあるが、その内容を次のように書き表すとき、 の中に入れるものとして適切でないものは次の中ではどれか。

In our lives, .

- ア we cannot decide the value of something until we experience it to the end
- イ we can learn something valuable even from an experience we don't enjoy
- ウ we cannot enjoy doing something to the end when we feel it is a waste of time
- エ if we don't experience something for ourselves, we will never know how important it is

〔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 Aretha thinks that Kenta should focus on his study instead of wasting his time on playing games while watching TV.
- イ Kenta wanted his grandmother to write his book report because doing it all by himself would take a lot of time.
- ウ Like other young people, Kenta sometimes enjoys fast-forwarding movies to save his time.
- エ Although Kenta and Aretha are always trying to keep up with new information, they don't have enough time to do so and feel pressure to be time-efficient.
- オ According to some scientists and doctors, if you can focus on one thing at a time, multitasking with smartphones is not really a bad habit.
- カ Ms. Miyata doesn't want Kenta and Aretha to be afraid of wasting their time because everything they experience can be something valuable in their lives.

〔問 9〕 時間の使い方に関するあなたの考えを、自分の経験などの具体例を挙げながら
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。)

*Mr. Smith worked at a company in the US for over thirty-five years. In April, he came to Tokyo and started to work as an English teacher at a high school. He is a big fan of *vending machines in Japan. This is an article he wrote for the high school newspaper.*

About thirty years ago, I visited Japan on business for the first time. I stayed at a hotel in a *suburb of Tokyo. That area was similar to my hometown in the US. Though I didn't have enough time for sightseeing, I made some small discoveries there.

I found that Japanese convenience stores are different from American convenience stores. For many foreigners like me, it was fun to buy various kinds of food and drinks there.

(1)-a, I was surprised to find Japanese convenience stores open twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. I thought this was so helpful to people working until late at night.

(1)-b, what I was most interested in was the vending machines I saw everywhere.

(1)-c, there are many vending machines in my country, but they are usually put inside;

(1)-d, in shopping malls, hotels, and station buildings. I've never found vending machines in *residential areas in the US!

Have you ever experienced any trouble when you use a vending machine? Both in my country and in Europe, I sometimes found vending machines that were broken. When I put coins in a machine to get a *soft drink, it didn't work. I just lost my money. ⁽²⁾In Japan, however, most vending machines always work. Here, when something is wrong with a vending machine, the company quickly sends someone to check and repair the problem.

Though there are a lot of vending machines in Japan, the oldest vending machine in the world is not from this country. *Holy water was sold from a "machine" at a temple in Egypt around 215 BC. Can you imagine how it worked? People who visited the temple put a heavy coin into the machine and used its *weight to put some water into a cup. This machine looked a little like today's vending machines.

Time passed, and after the *Industrial Revolution, modern vending machines were developed in England. (3)-a (3)-b

(3)-c (3)-d I think these ideas were great, however, this machine was not actually used because of some *technical problems.

Then, in *the 1960s, a large soft drink company in the US started to sell their products in Japan. During the same period, a vending machine for *canned drinks was invented and soon it became popular all over Japan. About ten years later, a Japanese company was successful in

developing a vending machine selling both hot and cold canned drinks. This machine works in a very (4) way. When a part of the vending machine works to keep drinks cold, it produces *heat. Then, by using that heat, another part keeps drinks hot. I felt really excited when I first found this type of vending machine in the US. I thought Japanese technology was amazing. This is one of the examples of Japanese people's ability to improve things.

Today, there are more *advanced vending machines with (5) several useful features. Some machines can provide drinks even when there is no electricity. The batteries inside these machines are designed to start working in an emergency. I hear such machines have helped many people during natural disasters in Japan. Also, some Japanese companies have tried to make vending machines more (6). They created machines that save energy and don't make so much noise. The amount of electricity used for drink vending machines has decreased about sixty percent in the last fifteen years. And there are other vending machines anyone can use easily. For example, some vending machines have their *buttons on the lower part. Children, elderly people and wheelchair users can easily push them. I admire the technology of Japanese companies and how much they *care about the environment and users.

Today, there are about 4 million vending machines in Japan and about 2.3 million sell soft drinks. Though (7) 【 ① the ② is ③ foods ④ decreasing ⑤ of ⑥ selling ⑦ number ⑧ vending machines 】, you can still find a lot of machines everywhere in this country. They are becoming more and more convenient. For example, vending machines with *cashless payment are common these days, and we can buy a product more quickly anytime. I know Japanese companies do their best to provide various products and better services for users. I hope their efforts will attract more attention in the world.

My experience with vending machines didn't stop here. I discovered that Japanese vending machines may also provide people a special time and place to meet someone else or something new.

Last winter, I made a business trip to Akita Prefecture. I have a Japanese friend working in a local factory there. We have known each other for more than thirty years. He knows I love Japanese vending machines, so, one day, he took me to a supermarket to show me a unique vending machine. This machine is unique because it (8)-a hot noodles: *udon* and *soba*. They are different from *instant noodles that you make with some boiling water. I hear that an elderly man (8)-b everything for the vending machine. Every day, he cooks noodles, puts them in plastic *bowls, and (8)-c the noodles and soup in the machine. My friend told me that this vending machine was standing on the side of a road before. It was far away from the city, but it was very popular; every day, many people came to buy noodles and drivers from nearby prefectures stopped their cars in front of the machine to enjoy cheap, hot noodles

even in the heavy snow. The machine became so old that it sometimes didn't work, and the elderly man had to repair it. However, it wasn't *scrapped because local people didn't want to lose the machine. Many people enjoy eating the hot noodles by the machine. To some people, maybe buying hot noodles from the machine was an important part of their lives. Later, this vending machine was moved next to the supermarket, and it is still loved by many people. I realized that this unique vending machine (8)-d not only hot food but also a comfortable place to people.

Since I started living here in Japan, I have enjoyed using various types of vending machines. Two weeks ago, I went to Akihabara and bought canned *oden* from a vending machine. This machine is very famous among people who love to visit Akihabara. I bought a can of about seven pieces of *oden* for only 300 yen. I ate them standing in front of the machine. The *oden* tasted very good! Before I left, a Japanese man talked to me. He was kind to tell me about a "holy place" that is very popular among vending machine fans like me. It's in Kanagawa Prefecture, and there are more than 100 vending machines there, and many of them are old. I was excited to hear ⁽⁹⁾ that information. Now I'm planning to go there with my wife because she really liked the *oden* I bought from Akihabara. I'm also looking forward to finding other unique vending machines. We will probably be able to eat and drink something more unique and delicious there.

〔注〕 vending machine 自動販売機
residential 住宅向きの
holy 神聖な
Industrial Revolution 産業革命
the 1960s 1960年代
heat 熱
button 押しボタン
cashless payment 現金不要の支払い
bowl どんぶり

suburb 郊外
soft drink 清涼飲料
weight 重さ
technical 技術的な
canned 缶入りの
advanced 進歩した
care about ～ ～に留意する
instant noodles 即席めん
scrap 廃棄する

〔問 1〕 本文の流れに合うように、(1)-a ～ (1)-d の中に、次の英語を入れるとき、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 | (1)-a However | (1)-b Of course | (1)-c Also | (1)-d for example |
| イ | (1)-a Also | (1)-b However | (1)-c These days | (1)-d of course |
| ウ | (1)-a These days | (1)-b Also | (1)-c Of course | (1)-d after all |
| エ | (1)-a However | (1)-b Of course | (1)-c Also | (1)-d after all |
| オ | (1)-a Also | (1)-b However | (1)-c Of course | (1)-d for example |
| カ | (1)-a These days | (1)-b Also | (1)-c However | (1)-d of course |

〔問 2〕 (2) In Japan, however, most vending machines always work. とあるが、このことに関する理由として、本文で述べられていることは次のア～エの中ではどれか。

- ア In Japan, a lot of vending machines are used in residential areas.
- イ Vending machines in Japan usually work in good condition, so they are useful.
- ウ Vending machines in Japan are immediately repaired when they are broken.
- エ Even when vending machines are broken in Japan, they aren't repaired quickly.

〔問3〕 本文の流れに合うように、(3)-a ～ (3)-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下のア～カの中ではどれか。

- A You may be surprised to know that it was also designed to accept and deliver letters.
- B Soon these vending machines spread on the streets of Europe and North America.
- C People were able to buy soft drinks and snacks, tickets, and so on, from the machines anytime, anywhere.
- D In 1904, a vending machine selling stamps and postcards was invented in Japan.

| | (3)-a | (3)-b | (3)-c | (3)-d |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| ア | D | A | B | C |
| イ | B | D | A | C |
| ウ | D | B | C | A |
| エ | C | B | D | A |
| オ | C | A | D | B |
| カ | B | C | A | D |

〔問4〕 本文の流れに合うように、(4) に英語を入れるとき、最も適切な単語は次のア～エの中ではどれか。

- ア negative
- イ effective
- ウ comfortable
- エ classical

〔問5〕 ⁽⁵⁾several useful features 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ア～エの中ではどれか。

- ア Some vending machines have batteries inside to make them less noisy.
- イ Some vending machines support people in disaster areas without electricity.
- ウ Some vending machines are designed to save much energy.
- エ There are vending machines developed for someone like wheelchair users.

〔問6〕 本文の流れに合うように、(6) に英語を入れるとき、最も適切な単語は次のア～エの中ではどれか。

- ア better
 イ common
 ウ curious
 エ eco-friendly

〔問7〕 ⁽⁷⁾ 【 ① the ② is ③ foods ④ decreasing ⑤ of ⑥ selling ⑦ number ⑧ vending machines 】 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。

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

〔問8〕 本文の流れに合うように、(8)-a ～ (8)-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 (8)-a gives (8)-b sets (8)-c prepares (8)-d sells
 イ (8)-a sells (8)-b sets (8)-c prepares (8)-d gives
 ウ (8)-a sells (8)-b prepares (8)-c sets (8)-d gives
 エ (8)-a gives (8)-b prepares (8)-c sets (8)-d sells
 オ (8)-a gives (8)-b sets (8)-c sells (8)-d prepares
 カ (8)-a sells (8)-b prepares (8)-c gives (8)-d sets

〔問 9〕 ⁽⁹⁾ that information とあるが、このことに関する内容として、本文で述べられていることは次のア～エの中ではどれか。

- ア information about an area that is full of vending machines
- イ information about a unique vending machine that sells canned *oden*
- ウ information about vending machine fans in Kanagawa Prefecture
- エ information about a place that is famous for unique foods

〔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 About thirty years ago, Mr. Smith visited a place in Japan for sightseeing, and it looked similar to his hometown in the US.
- イ The oldest vending machine found at a temple in Egypt used a coin's weight when it provided water to visitors.
- ウ In the 1960s, a Japanese company invented a vending machine to sell both hot and cold canned drinks.
- エ Mr. Smith realizes that Japanese companies developing vending machines have done their best to attract attention in the world.
- オ It was difficult for the elderly man to repair the noodle vending machine, so local people decided to scrap it.
- カ When Mr. Smith visited Akihabara, he ate canned *oden*, and also bought the same thing for his wife.