

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 **4** までで、2 ページから 14 ページまであります。

2 次の対話の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えよ。

(*印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

Takeshi and Sakura are high school students. Charles is their classmate from London. They are going to do some volunteer work. They are talking about it in the computer room.

Takeshi: I want to do volunteer work *related to sports.

Sakura: Why don't we work for a *charity *marathon?

Takeshi: That sounds great. That's just the thing I've always wanted to do.

Sakura: I heard that ABC City holds a charity marathon every year. I know a little about the charity marathon. It's called the ABC City charity marathon. Actually, the *runners run about 21 kilometers. This year, the money from the charity marathon will be used for *environmental protection programs.

Charles: I'm interested in the charity marathon, too. In London, it is *common for high school students to do volunteer work. Once I *took part in an event to help old people at a *nursing home. For example, we sang songs and played a lot of games.

Takeshi: Wow! That's wonderful. I think the old people were very happy.

Charles: That's right. I'll never forget their happy smiling faces.

Takeshi: By the way, do you know when the marathon will be held this year, Sakura?

Sakura: Yes, I do. It will be held on March 20th.

Takeshi: Fine. It's Sunday. I wonder 【 done / of / work / kind / is / what 】 in the charity marathon. ⁽¹⁾

Sakura: I'll check the Internet. Just a minute. Ah! Here it is.

Sakura shows the website to Takeshi and Charles.

Takeshi: *Making sure that the cheering people don't *step in the way and giving paper cups of water to the runners.

Charles:

Takeshi: I think so, too. Sakura, what do you think?

Sakura: Yes! I think it sounds interesting. Some runners cannot get cups and then we sometimes have to run with them.

Takeshi: We are young, so running with them won't be a problem. OK! Let's do that. But how can we take part in the volunteer work?

Sakura: The website says that we should *register before March 5th and that there are still *openings for the job.

Takeshi: What else does the website say?

Sakura: It also says that T-shirts and caps are given to the volunteers on the day of the event.

Charles: Wow! That's wonderful. Will you register on your computer later today, Sakura?

Sakura: Sure.

On the day of the marathon, Takeshi, Sakura and Charles are walking to the ABC City Hall. Just then, they meet Mr. Ota, their English teacher.

Takeshi: Good morning, Mr. Ota. It's a wonderful day.

Mr. Ota: Yes, it is, Takeshi. Where are you going?

Takeshi: We're going to the ABC City Hall to do volunteer work for the city's charity marathon. All the volunteers have to meet in front of the City Hall before they go to their places.

Mr. Ota: Oh, I see. I'm proud of you all. Actually, I'm going to run today.

Sakura: Really?

Mr. Ota: Yes!

Sakura: Why did you decide to run?

Mr. Ota: Well, I promised my *grandson. He is eight years old. He can't do *forward upward circling *on the bar. One afternoon in January, I said to him, "If I can finish the ABC City charity marathon, will you keep trying until you can do it?" He said that he would.

Charles: So, you're going to run for your grandson, right?

Mr. Ota: That's right. Doing something for someone we love is very important. My ⁽³⁾grandson is going to cheer for me *somewhere along the way.

Takeshi: Did you practice for this marathon?

Mr. Ota: Yes, I have run 10 kilometers three times *a week for six weeks this year.

Charles: So, you've already run kilometers this year, right?

Mr. Ota: Yes! That's right, Charles.

Sakura: I'm sure you can finish the marathon without any problems.

Takeshi: We hope we can be *helpful to the runners like you.

Charles: As Sakura said before, the money from the charity marathon will be used for environmental protection programs. We would like to do our best and we hope more people will be interested in this event in the future.

[注] related to ~ ~と関係がある

marathon マラソン

environmental protection 環境保護

take part in ~ ~に参加する

charity チャリティー

runner ランナー

common 普通の

nursing home 老人ホーム

make sure that ~ ~であることを確実にする

step in the way 走路に入る

register 登録する

opening 空き

grandson 孫に当たる男の子

forward upward circling 逆上がり

on the bar 鉄棒で

somewhere どこかで

a week 1週間につき

helpful 役立つ

〔問1〕 I wonder 【 done / of / work / kind / is / what 】 in the charity marathon. につ

(1)いて、本文の流れに合うように、【 】内の単語を正しく並べかえるとき、【 】内で2番目と5番目にくる単語の組み合わせとして正しいものは、次のうちではどれか。

- ア 2番目 work 5番目 done イ 2番目 kind 5番目 is
ウ 2番目 is 5番目 of エ 2番目 of 5番目 work

〔問2〕 本文の流れに合うように、 の中に入る最も適切なものは、次のうちではどれか。

- ア Some runners don't step in the way.
イ The website is not really useful.
ウ The second one sounds fun.
エ Both jobs are too hard for us.

〔問3〕 That's right. の内容を最もよく表しているのは、次のうちではどれか。
(3)

- ア Mr. Ota is going to run for his grandson because he wants his grandson to keep trying forward upward circling.
イ Mr. Ota is going to do volunteer work for his grandson on March 20th.
ウ Mr. Ota has already finished the charity marathon held by ABC City.
エ Mr. Ota is going to cheer for his grandson. His grandson will run in the charity marathon.

〔問4〕 本文の流れに合うように、 の中に入る適切な算用数字を答えよ。

〔問5〕 次の質問に対する答えとなるように、下の の中に入る最も適切な連続する3語を本文中から抜き出せ。

(Question) What are given to the volunteers for the charity marathon on March 20th?

(Answer) are given to them.

[問6] 本文の内容と合っているものを、次のア～カの中から一つ選べ。

ア The runners who take part in the ABC charity marathon have to run more than 40 kilometers.

イ Charles has never done any kind of volunteer work before.

ウ Before Takeshi talked with Sakura and Charles about the charity marathon, Takeshi knew when it would be held.

エ Takeshi, Sakura and Charles are going to give paper cups of water to the cheering people in the charity marathon.

オ All the volunteers are going to do their work in front of the City Hall.

カ The money from the charity marathon this year will be used for activities that will help the environment.

3

次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えよ。

(*印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

The year 2016 is a leap year. What does the word “leap” mean? Why is this year called a leap year? Let’s learn about that. Everybody knows there are usually 365 days in a year. 365 days are 52 weeks and one day. So when a new year comes, the day of the week *shifts one day. For example, Christmas Day *fell on Wednesday in 2013, on Thursday in 2014 and on Friday in 2015. What day is Christmas Day in 2016 then? Saturday? No. It is Sunday. This jump is called “leap” and the year which has the leap is called a leap year. So this year is called a leap year.

Why does this leap happen? *Every four years, we have a year which has one *extra day. That extra day causes the leap. The extra day is called a leap day, and we have it in February.

How do we find a leap year? If the year is *divisible by four, that year is a leap year. For example, 2016 is divisible by four, so it is a leap year.

How about the year 1900? 1900 is divisible by four, but it was not a leap year. It was a common year. Do you know the reason? Today the *Gregorian calendar is used in many countries around the world, and it started in 1582. It *is based on the *movement of the earth around the sun. Before the Gregorian calendar, people already knew that one year is a little longer than 365 days. Some scientists *calculated again and again, and finally they found that the earth goes around the sun in 365.2422 days. This means 365 days and about six hours. So every year is about six hours longer than 365 days, and after four years, the extra time *adds up to 24 hours (one day). But there is still some small difference because each year is a little shorter than 365 days and six hours. To *make up for the difference, three rules were made.

Rule 1: If the year is divisible by 4, it is a leap year.

But we also have to follow these two rules.

Rule 2: If the year is divisible by 100, it is a common year.

Rule 3: If the year is divisible by 400, it is a leap year.

From these three rules, we will know the years 2000 and 2400 are years, but 2100, 2200 and 2300 are years. Now you know why the year was a common year.

There are different *calendars all over the world. We can find different leaps in them. In China, they made their calendar by using the movements of the sun and the moon. Their calendar is very different from the Gregorian calendar. There is no leap day in the Chinese calendar. *Instead, they have a leap month. They put another month in the calendar, so sometimes there are 13 months in a year! It goes like “January, February, March, Leap March, April, May, ...”

In Japan, the old calendar in Edo period was like the Chinese calendar. One month had 29 or 30 days. One year had 354 days, so it had 11 days fewer than a common year

of the Gregorian calendar. After three years, the difference adds up to 33 days. This is about one month. So a (3-c) month came around seven times in nineteen years — almost every three years.

Let's go back to the Gregorian calendar. There are a lot of interesting things you may not know about leap years and leap days. (2-b) In ancient *Roman calendars, March was the first month of the year, and February was the last. It was very easy to put another day after the last day of the year. At the time, February 28th was the last day, not December 31st. The Gregorian calendar is based on the ancient Roman calendars. So a leap day is put at the end of February.

Let's see another example. (2-c) They are called "leapers." How do they count their age? In common years, when should we say "Happy Birthday!" to them? On February 28th? On March 1st? In the U.K., leapers have their birthday on March 1st because their birthday is the day after February 28th. In Japan, they have their birthday on February 28th because their birthday is the last day of February. Many countries have their own *laws about the leapers' birthdays.

Can you think of any special events held in leap years? How about the summer *Olympic Games? You may think that the summer Olympic Games are held in every leap year. The first *modern summer Olympic Games were held in 1896. The year was a (3-d) year, but that was just a *coincidence. As we know, the second summer Olympic Games were held in a common year.

We may find more interesting things when we think about calendars. Why don't we study more about them?

〔注〕 shift ずれる

every ~ years ~年に1度

divisible by ~ ~で割り切れる

be based on ~ ~に基づいている

calculate 計算する

make up for ~ ~の埋め合わせをする

instead その代わりに

law 法律

modern 近代の

fall on ~ ~に当たる

extra 余分の

Gregorian calendar グレゴリオ暦

movement 動き

add up to ~ ~に達する

calendar 暦

Roman ローマの

Olympic Games オリンピック

coincidence 偶然

〔問1〕 本文の流れに合うように、 の中に入る最も適切なものは、次のうちではどれか。

- ア The day of the week shifts one day.
- イ The day of the week shifts two days.
- ウ The day of the week shifts three days.
- エ The day of the week doesn't shift.

〔問2〕 から の中には、それぞれ次の(A)～(F)のうちのいずれかの文が入る。それぞれに入る文の組み合わせとして正しいものは、下のうちではどれか。

- (A) But sometimes that is not true.
- (B) That is always true.
- (C) For example, why do we have a leap day in February?
- (D) Some people's birthday is February 29th.
- (E) Why do we use the Gregorian calendar?
- (F) Why did people make both the Roman calendars and the Gregorian calendar?

- ア (A), (C), (D)
- イ (B), (F), (D)
- ウ (B), (F), (E)
- エ (A), (C), (E)

〔問3〕 から の中には、それぞれ(A)common, (B)leapのいずれかの単語が入る。それぞれに入る単語の組み合わせとして正しいものは、次のうちではどれか。

- ア (A), (B), (B), (A)
- イ (B), (A), (A), (B)
- ウ (A), (A), (B), (A)
- エ (B), (A), (B), (B)

〔問4〕 本文の流れに合うように、 の中に入る最も適切な算用数字を本文中から抜き出せ。

〔問5〕 次の英文には、本文の内容に合わない文が含まれている。その文の記号を、(ア)～(キ)の中から一つ選べ。

(ア)The Gregorian calendar is used by a lot of people in the world. (イ)This calendar is based on the earth's movement around the sun and uses a 365-day system. (ウ)After people began to use this calendar in many parts of the world, scientists discovered how long the earth takes to move around the sun. (エ)However, the earth takes about $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to move around the sun. (オ)So, the calendar has to have one more day every four years and the year which has 366 days is called a leap year. (カ)But each year is a little shorter than $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. (キ)So, the calendar has to have some more rules to make up for the small difference.

〔問6〕 本文の内容と合っているものを、次のア～カの中から一つ選べ。

- ア When a new year comes, the day of the week shifts one day, and this is called a leap.
- イ Every year that is divisible by 400 has 366 days in the Gregorian calendar.
- ウ The Chinese calendar also had a leap year every four years, but it did not have a leap month.
- エ In Edo period in Japan, people began to use the Gregorian calendar, but they made small changes and had a leap year every three years.
- オ In the U.K. and Japan, people who were born on February 29th can decide when they have their birthday in common years.
- カ The first modern summer Olympic Games were held in 1896 because people had to follow the rules of the Gregorian calendar.

4 次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えよ。

(* 印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

My sister Emma is three years older than me. We are very different. She is clever, active and popular. She can do anything. Everyone likes her and she always has a lot of friends around her.

I am *shy. I don't like to try anything new. Emma always helps me when I need help. The only thing that I am good at is music. I am happy when I sing and make songs alone in my room.

One day, when I was singing a song in my room, Emma came in and asked me, "Jane, what's the name of the song you are singing?"

"It doesn't have a name," I answered. "This is my song."

"Your song? You mean you made it?"

"Yes," I said.

"It's beautiful, isn't it? I like it. Can you write the song on *sheet music for me?"

I respect my sister, so I was glad to hear that she liked my song.

The next day, I wrote my song on sheet music and gave it to Emma. She smiled and said, "Thank you. Will you sing the song again for me? I want to sing it myself but I can't read it."

"Emma, if you can't read music, (1-a), right?"

"Oh, but I want it. I will learn to read music."

"Well, OK. It's easy."

I sang the song for her again, and then, we sang it together. It was a good time.

One month later, Emma suddenly came into my room. She looked very excited and shouted, "*Congratulations! You did it!"

I didn't understand what she was saying. She took my hands and said, "Jane, you won first prize in the contest!"

I *was puzzled and asked her, "What contest?"

"Do you remember you gave me the sheet music of your song? I *entered it in a music contest. I didn't tell you about it. I thought you wouldn't agree with it."

I was surprised. "My song won a prize?"

"Yes. I knew it would because it is a very beautiful song. But there is one thing you have to do and it may be a problem"

"What is it?" I asked.

"You have to sing the song and make a speech at the *awards ceremony on July 15th."

"No!" I shouted. "I can't sing in front of people!"

"Well, I can sing *for you. You won the prize as a *composer, so (1-b). But Jane, you *at least have to make a speech on the stage because you are a *winner. I will be with you on the stage. You have ten days. You can do it!"

I almost cried and said, "But ... why did you do such a thing? 【 to / who / do / asked / it / you / me 】? ⁽²⁾ This is your problem!"

"Oh, Jane, don't be angry. I just wanted you to know that you have so much *talent. You should know (1-c) if you have a little more *courage," said Emma.

At last I began to cry and said, "How can you say that? Of course, you can do great things, but I can't. You don't know anything about me!"

I knew that she did that for me. In fact, I was glad to hear the news. But I didn't think I had enough courage to *attend the ceremony and make a speech.

When the ceremony *approached, I became very nervous. Then, on the day of the ceremony, I got sick. Only Emma attended it. I watched it on the Internet with my mother. Emma made a speech after singing.

"My sister Jane wrote this song. *Unfortunately, she isn't here today because she is sick in bed. She has a great talent for music. I am proud of my sister. She will make more wonderful songs and (1-d) in the near future. *I'm sure of it. Thank you."

After Emma's speech, my mother said to me, "Do you know Emma practiced a lot? She doesn't like singing in front of others, but she did it for you. She always says your songs are wonderful."

I didn't know that. I believed she could do anything easily.

⁽³⁾ When Emma came home, I tried to say "Thank you" with a smile, but I couldn't. I only said, "You sang very well." She looked a little sad.

Tomorrow is Emma's birthday and we are going to have a party for her. This is also a goodbye party because she is going to leave home for college next month. Her dream is to become a *lawyer, and she *certainly will. She has invited a lot of people to the party. I have a plan to give her a present at this big party. The present is singing a song for her ... in front of a lot of people! Do you want to know what I am going to sing? Of course, it is the song that won first prize a month ago. And I am going to make a speech, too.

"You are the one I have respected all my life. You have always helped me and taken care of me. From today I will take care of myself. I have decided to study music. I want to make more beautiful music. You gave me this dream and courage. 4, Emma."

〔注〕 shy 内気な
 Congratulations おめでとう
 enter 応募する
 for ~ ~の代わりに
 at least 少なくとも
 talent 才能
 attend 出席する
 unfortunately 残念ながら
 lawyer 弁護士

sheet music 楽譜
 be puzzled 戸惑う
 awards ceremony 授賞式
 composer 作曲家
 winner 受賞者
 courage 勇気
 approach 近づく
 be sure of ~ ~を確信している
 certainly 確かに

〔問1〕 から の中には、それぞれ次の(A)~(D)のうちのいずれかが入る。それぞれに入るものの組み合わせとして正しいものは、下のア~カのうちではどれか。

- | |
|------------------------------------|
| (A) you can do great things |
| (B) you will be able to hear them |
| (C) you don't have to sing |
| (D) you don't need the sheet music |

ア	<input type="text" value="(1-a)"/>	(C),	<input type="text" value="(1-b)"/>	(D),	<input type="text" value="(1-c)"/>	(B),	<input type="text" value="(1-d)"/>	(A)
イ	<input type="text" value="(1-a)"/>	(D),	<input type="text" value="(1-b)"/>	(C),	<input type="text" value="(1-c)"/>	(B),	<input type="text" value="(1-d)"/>	(A)
ウ	<input type="text" value="(1-a)"/>	(C),	<input type="text" value="(1-b)"/>	(D),	<input type="text" value="(1-c)"/>	(A),	<input type="text" value="(1-d)"/>	(B)
エ	<input type="text" value="(1-a)"/>	(D),	<input type="text" value="(1-b)"/>	(C),	<input type="text" value="(1-c)"/>	(A),	<input type="text" value="(1-d)"/>	(B)
オ	<input type="text" value="(1-a)"/>	(C),	<input type="text" value="(1-b)"/>	(A),	<input type="text" value="(1-c)"/>	(D),	<input type="text" value="(1-d)"/>	(B)
カ	<input type="text" value="(1-a)"/>	(D),	<input type="text" value="(1-b)"/>	(A),	<input type="text" value="(1-c)"/>	(B),	<input type="text" value="(1-d)"/>	(C)

〔問2〕 【 to / who / do / asked / it / you / me 】? について、本文の流れに合うように、
 (2) 【 】 内の単語を正しく並べかえるとき、3番目と5番目にくる単語の組み合わせとして正しいものは、次のア~ケのうちではどれか。ただし、【 】 内には不要な単語が1語含まれている。また、文頭の単語も小文字で示してある。

ア	3番目	me	5番目	to	イ	3番目	me	5番目	do
ウ	3番目	me	5番目	it	エ	3番目	you	5番目	to
オ	3番目	you	5番目	do	カ	3番目	you	5番目	me
キ	3番目	asked	5番目	do	ク	3番目	asked	5番目	it
ケ	3番目	asked	5番目	you					

〔問3〕 I didn't know that. の内容を次のように書き表すとすれば、 の中に、下
(3)
のア～カのどれを入れるのがよいか。

, but I didn't know that.

- ア The songs Emma made were not very good
- イ Emma was able to do anything easily
- ウ It was not very easy for Emma to sing on the stage
- エ Emma entered my song in the contest for me
- オ My mother knew that Emma's songs were wonderful
- カ My mother knew that Emma could do anything

〔問4〕 4 の中に入る最も適切な連続する2語を本文中から抜き出せ。

〔問5〕 次の文の の中には、月の名前が入る。本文の内容に合うようにするには、どのような英語1語を入れるのがよいか。

Emma will leave home for college in .

〔問6〕 次のA～Fの英文を、出来事が起きた順に並べかえたものとして適切なものは下のア～カのうちではどれか。

- A Emma practiced singing Jane's song for the awards ceremony.
- B Emma made a speech at the awards ceremony because Jane didn't attend it.
- C Emma said that Jane had to make a speech at the awards ceremony.
- D Jane and her sister enjoyed singing Jane's song together.
- E Jane wrote her song on sheet music and gave it to her sister.
- F Jane was very surprised to know that her song won first prize in the contest.

- ア E→D→A→C→F→B
- イ E→D→F→C→A→B
- ウ E→F→D→C→B→A
- エ D→E→F→C→B→A
- オ D→E→F→C→A→B
- カ D→A→E→C→F→B

