

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 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、あとの各問に答えよ。

(*印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

Nao is a Japanese high school student who is staying and studying in the U.S. She is enjoying an art festival with Kate, one of her friends at school.

Nao: It's a very big place!

Kate: Right. This is the biggest festival of art in this area. I hear that .

In addition, there are many kinds of *workshops and *unique shows. Every year, not only the local people but also many people from all over the country visit and enjoy the festival.

Nao: Great!

Kate: Hey, why don't we look at some works over there?

Nao: Sounds good!

*Nao and Kate walk to one of the *artists showing his works and talk to him.*

Kate: Hi. I like your works. These are really beautiful.

Jack: Oh, thank you. My name is Jack.

Kate: I'm Kate, and this is my friend, Nao.

Nao: Are these all yours?

Jack: Yes. I make one a year and have kept doing that for more than thirty years. I take part in this festival every year and show my new work together with all of the works I made in the past.

Kate: I see. That explains why there are lots of works shown here.

Nao: Each of them looks really unique. They are so ⁽²⁾ from each other. I cannot believe all of them are made by the same one artist.

Jack: You may be right. My style has changed over the period of my life. I always try new and different things. Also, I get ideas from lots of things such as beautiful trees and flowers in my garden, *mysterious goods which I see while I am traveling, the time which I spend with my family, and words which move me while I am reading.

Kate: It sounds *like your works show the history of your life.

Nao: Also, .

Jack: Oh, what is it?

Nao: It's that each person has *aspects to him or her. So, when we talk about a person, we cannot say what kind of person he or she is without knowing several aspects of the person.

After leaving the artist's place, Nao and Kate walk around and find a workshop.

Nao: Excuse me. Can we join this workshop?

Emily: Sure! Come on! I'm Emily, the teacher of this workshop.

Nao: I'm Nao, and this is my friend, Kate. What can we do here?

Emily: This is a painting workshop. You can choose one picture which doesn't have any colors on it and paint it as you like. Then, you can create your own picture.

Kate: There are three kinds of pictures and each of us can choose one of them, right?

Emily: That's right. All of them are the works of famous artists around the world.

Nao: Hey, this picture is really interesting! It looks like a woman's face, but

Kate: Right. It looks like someone *broke up the picture into small pieces and put them together *poorly.

Emily: It was painted by *Picasso. He used a unique style which is called "cubism."

Nao: Could you explain it more?

Emily: Sure. Cubism is a style of painting which Picasso and his artist friends developed, and it is one of the most important movements in the history of Western art. Before that, painters looked at things from one point of view and tried hard to draw them as they looked. In cubism works, *on the other hand, things are *analyzed from some points of view, broken up into small *geometrical *figures such as *cubes and put together in *unusual ways. Look at the woman in this picture again. You can find that one ⁽⁵⁾ [① from / ② the / ③ and / ④ of / ⑤ other / ⑥ is seen / ⑦ the front / ⑧ her eyes] is seen from the side.

Kate: Oh, that's true!

Nao: Were these cubism paintings *accepted by people at the time?

Emily: Well, some said they were wonderful, and others said they were too strange.

Nao: I see. I like the idea of looking at one thing from points of view. I believe, by doing so, we will be able to understand things deeper.

Kate: I agree with your idea. We shouldn't forget that there are many possible ways of looking at things.

Emily: I see . Now, why don't you choose one picture and start painting it?

Nao: Sounds nice!

〔注〕 workshop 作業を体験する場

artist 芸術家

like ~ ~のように

break up ばらばらにする

Picasso ピカソ (20世紀の芸術家)

analyze 分析する

figure 図形

unusual 一般的でない

unique 独特の

mysterious 不思議な

aspect 側面

poorly 下手に

on the other hand 一方で

geometrical 幾何学的な

cube 立方体

accept 受け入れる

〔問1〕 本文の ~ の中には、次の (A) ~ (D) のうちのいずれかが入る。それぞれに入るものを並べた組み合わせとして正しいものを、下のア~オの中から一つ選べ。

(A) they teach us an important thing

(B) you've learned an important point from the picture

(C) more than one hundred people bring and show their works here

(D) it is drawn in a strange way

ア 1-a: (A) 1-b: (C) 1-c: (B) 1-d: (D)

イ 1-a: (B) 1-b: (C) 1-c: (D) 1-d: (A)

ウ 1-a: (B) 1-b: (D) 1-c: (A) 1-d: (C)

エ 1-a: (C) 1-b: (A) 1-c: (D) 1-d: (B)

オ 1-a: (C) 1-b: (B) 1-c: (A) 1-d: (D)

〔問2〕 lots of works について、次の質問に対する答えを完成させるとき、 に入る最も適切な連続する3語を、本文中の Jack の発言から抜き出せ。

(Question) How many works by Jack were there in the art festival?

(Answer) There were works of art there.

〔問3〕 本文の流れに合うように、本文の4箇所 の中に共通して入る最も適切な1語を、本文中から抜き出せ。

〔問4〕 this picture ⁽⁴⁾ について、その説明として適切なものは、次のうちではどれか。

- ア It was painted by some artists who were known to the world.
- イ It impressed Nao and Kate because it was painted with a lot of unique colors.
- ウ It was painted in an unique style of painting which influenced the history of Western art.
- エ It was broken by someone before the festival, and some of the pieces were not found.

〔問5〕 You can find that one ⁽⁵⁾ 【 ① from / ② the / ③ and / ④ of / ⑤ other / ⑥ is seen / ⑦ the front / ⑧ her eyes 】 is seen from the side. について、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るとき、【 】内で3番目と6番目にくる単語・語句の組み合わせとして正しいものを、次のア～カの中から一つ選べ。

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|------------|-----|-------------|
| ア | 3番目 | ① from | 6番目 | ⑥ is seen |
| イ | 3番目 | ⑧ her eyes | 6番目 | ⑤ other |
| ウ | 3番目 | ③ and | 6番目 | ④ of |
| エ | 3番目 | ⑤ other | 6番目 | ② the |
| オ | 3番目 | ⑥ is seen | 6番目 | ③ and |
| カ | 3番目 | ④ of | 6番目 | ⑦ the front |

〔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 art festival is so famous that a lot of people come not only from all over the U.S. but also from all over the world every year.
- イ Jack's life experience has encouraged him to create his works, but his way of expression hasn't changed.
- ウ Nao knew about cubism before Emily explained it because it was one of the traditional ways of painting pictures.
- エ Western painters often drew things as they looked before Picasso and other artists developed the cubism style.
- オ Because some of the cubism works were broken, people needed to analyze them many times to understand what was drawn in them.
- カ In Emily's view, all people had the same opinion about the cubism paintings when that painting style was developed.

3 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。)

*Moeka, Ayano, and Teruo are members of the English club at A High School. After school, they are talking with Ms. Eto, the English club teacher, about the Japanese *manufacturing industry.*

Ms. Eto: Many people think that the manufacturing industry is one of the most important industries in Japan, and has a larger influence on *production and *employment than other industries. What are the strong points of the Japanese manufacturing industry? Does anyone have an answer?

Moeka: I think one of the strong points is producing *high-quality and high-performance goods by high skill workers.

Ms. Eto: I think so, too. How about the weak points?

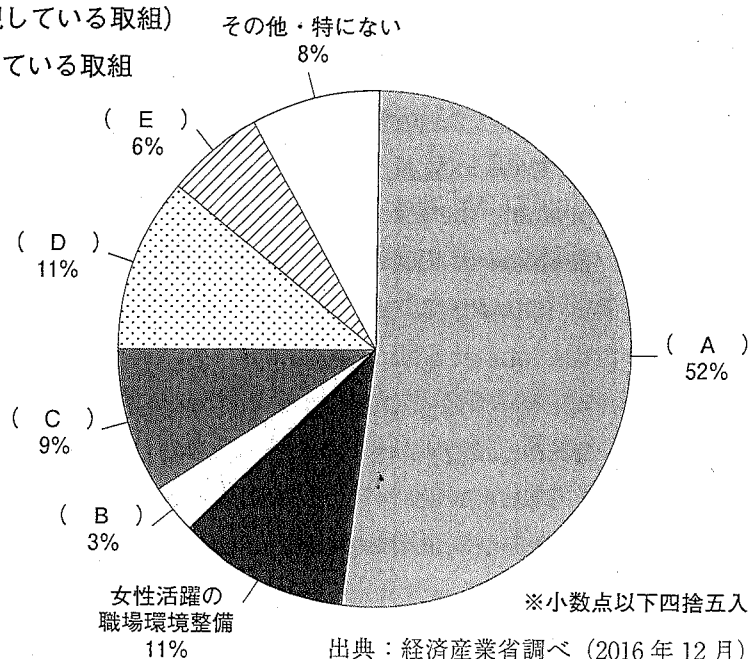
Ayano: Ms. Eto, keeping a large number of workers will be more and more difficult in the future because of a smaller number of children, right?

Ms. Eto: That's right. Small and *medium companies especially are having difficulty in *employing new workers. In 2014-2016, 87.1% of the large companies employed new workers, while just 27.3% of the small and medium companies did so. Another *survey in 2016 shows that the number of young workers who left their company was increasing in 11.8% of the large companies, while the number of young workers who left their company was increasing in 17.3% of the small and medium companies.

Teruo: I hear that some companies are continuing to employ experienced workers who have high skills, even after they reach *retirement age.

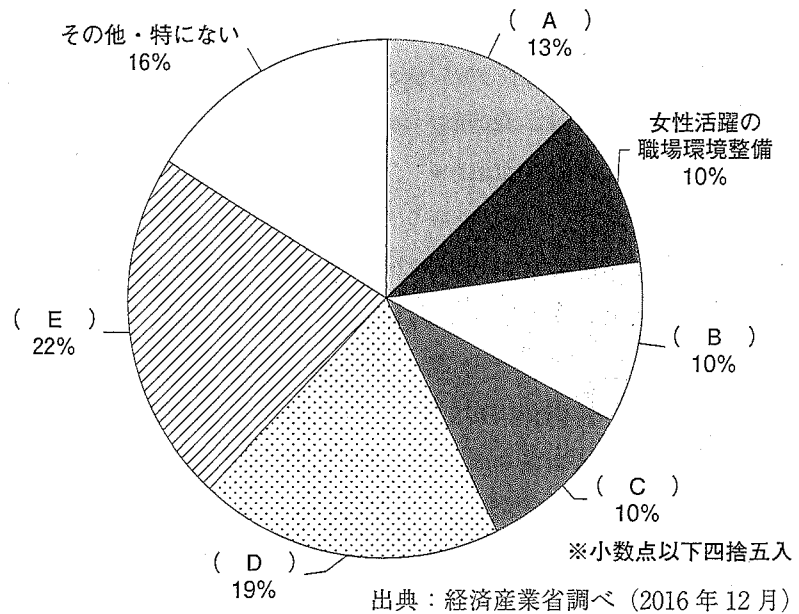
(人材不足対策において最も重視している取組)

【GRAPH 1】現在最も力を入れている取組



(人材不足対策において最も重視している取組)

【GRAPH II】 今後特に力を入れたいと考える取組



Ms. Eto: You are right. Look at 【GRAPH I】. *According to 【GRAPH I】, the largest number of companies were *promoting “**Continuing the employment of experienced workers after retirement age**” the most. But 【GRAPH II】 shows there were not so many companies which were going to promote it the most in the future.

Moeka: I am surprised that only a few more companies chose “**Employing people from abroad**” in 【GRAPH II】 than in 【GRAPH I】. I thought more companies were positive about employing a lot of people from abroad in the future to solve the problem of a smaller number of children.

Ms. Eto: Some companies may think that it is difficult for people from abroad to follow the Japanese way of life and learn the Japanese language. If they want to work in Japan for a long time, they will have lots of difficulty with the Japanese working environment because it is too strict for them. In my opinion, it is necessary to improve it more.

Ayano: Please look at 【GRAPH II】. The activities a lot of companies were going to promote the most in the future were “**Promoting the use of IT**” and “**Solving the problem of *labor shortage by introducing robots**”. “**Promoting the use of IT**” in 【GRAPH II】 was almost four times *compared to that in 【GRAPH I】. And the total of both in 【GRAPH II】 was more than 40%. That means the main point of view will change from continuing the employment of experienced workers to introducing robots and promoting the use of IT, right?

Ms. Eto: That's true. Introducing robots into new fields will make working more *efficient and the power of producing things stronger than now. Promoting the use of IT will lead to original programs for producing goods. And it will be helpful in putting high technology into *databases. In other words, that will

lead to efficient *intellectual work and also companies will be able to keep their strong point, workers' high skills.

Moeka: I think that will reduce working hours and bring changes to working style, too. Then, more new workers will stay in the same company for a long time. Look at [GRAPH I] . "Introducing different working styles" was less than 5%. But "Introducing different working styles" in [GRAPH II] was more than three times compared to that in [GRAPH I] .

Teruo: I agree. If the working environment is improved, workers will be positive about working and the power of producing things will be increased. ア

Ms. Eto: There is one more good point. By promoting the use of IT, databases will be useful in checking what goods people really want. And that will produce added *value. Companies cannot survive only by manufacturing goods.

Ayano: Ms. Eto, companies can't depend only on experienced workers to keep the skills of the Japanese manufacturing industry high. Also, they can't promote the use of IT without developing workers who know how to use IT. イ

Ms. Eto: That's a wonderful idea. Nothing is more important than developing great workers and attracting them to the manufacturing industry.

Teruo: By the way, Ms. Eto, I wonder what efforts companies are making to attract young people to the manufacturing industry. Could you tell us about them?

Ms. Eto: For example, to teach students manufacturing skills, some education *institutions send trainers to industrial high schools. Other institutions are making efforts to check local needs and companies' needs to develop efficient training courses and ways to teach skills. ウ

Ayano: I hear several contests such as *the National Skills Competition are held. Those contests will encourage young people to get high manufacturing skills, right?

Ms. Eto: You are right. When they have decided to take part in that kind of contest, they spend a lot of time in practicing for the contest. Then, they experience a lot of growth by improving their skills or 【 ① finish / ② reducing / ③ need / ④ to / ⑤ by / ⑥ they / ⑦ the time / ⑧ their tasks 】 . Also, they can make friends with workers with high skills or people who hope to work in other fields of the manufacturing industry. In addition, there is a national skills test which *judges the skills of workers by using the same judging system. This test really encourages manufacturing workers. エ

Moeka: Are young people given chances to take manufacturing training courses or to listen to people who have actually experienced such courses? If they have such chances, they won't be so worried about their new working environment.

Teruo: How about using websites to attract young people to the manufacturing industry?

Ms. Eto: Both of your questions have a good point of view. I understand some companies and institutions are doing such activities. Anyway, I hope that they will spread the good points of this industry all over Japan in many different ways.

Moeka: I think it is important to increase the number of children who are interested in science and math, too.

Ms. Eto: That's true. 4 is an important point of view. I think that the Japanese Government should support junior high school and high school students who are interested in science and math activities. That will be helpful in developing workers who can create new things in the field of science and technology. Do you know what else about education is useful for that?

Ayano: In my opinion, the manufacturing industry will be in need of international workers in the future. So what do you think of encouraging students to study abroad?

Ms. Eto: That's a good idea. It will also be good to make Japan's university education more international by promoting *exchange programs with foreign institutions in the field of science and technology.

Teruo: I am so interested in technology that I want to take technology classes in English at college.

Ms. Eto: OK. That's enough for today. You've given me lots of useful opinions from several points of view. I am so glad. Finally, I want to tell you this. Companies, education institutions, and the Japanese Government should work together to develop great workers in the manufacturing industry. Let's hope that the Japanese manufacturing industry will develop more and more.

〔注〕	manufacture 製造する	production 生産
	employment 雇用	high-quality 高品質の
	medium 中規模の	employ 雇う
	survey 調査	retirement 退職
	according to ~ ~によると	promote 促進する
	labor shortage 労働力不足	compared to ~ ~と比べて
	efficient 効率的な	
	database データベース (関連データの集まり)	
	intellectual 知的な	value 価値
	institution 機関	
	the National Skills Competition 技能五輪全国大会	
	judge 判断する	exchange 交換

〔問1〕 【GRAPH I】及び【GRAPH II】において、本文の内容から、(a)「多様な働き方の導入」及び(b)「ロボットの導入による労働力不足解消」が入るのは、それぞれ（ A ）～（ E ）のどれか。正しい組み合わせを、次のア～クの中から一つ選べ。ただし、【GRAPH I】及び【GRAPH II】の同じ記号には、同じ内容が入る。

ア	(a) — (B), (b) — (A)	イ	(a) — (B), (b) — (C)
ウ	(a) — (B), (b) — (D)	エ	(a) — (C), (b) — (A)
オ	(a) — (C), (b) — (D)	カ	(a) — (C), (b) — (E)
キ	(a) — (D), (b) — (B)	ク	(a) — (D), (b) — (E)

〔問2〕 次の英文が入る最も適切な箇所を、本文の ～ の中から一つ選べ。

So I think companies will have to teach new workers how to make high-quality goods and how to use IT.

〔問3〕 Then, they experience a lot of growth by improving their skills or 【 ① finish / ② reducing / ③ need / ④ to / ⑤ by / ⑥ they / ⑦ the time / ⑧ their tasks 】⁽³⁾ . について、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るとき、【 】内で2番目と5番目にくる単語・語句の組み合わせとして正しいものを、次のア～カの中から一つ選べ。

ア	2番目 ② reducing	5番目 ③ need
イ	2番目 ② reducing	5番目 ① finish
ウ	2番目 ③ need	5番目 ① finish
エ	2番目 ③ need	5番目 ⑧ their tasks
オ	2番目 ① finish	5番目 ③ need
カ	2番目 ① finish	5番目 ⑧ their tasks

〔問4〕 本文の流れに合うように、本文の の中に入る最も適切な1語を、 より後の部分から抜き出せ。ただし、it, this, thatを除く。また、小文字で書け。

〔問5〕 主に製造業関連のデータやグラフに関する対話について述べた、次のア～カの中から、本文の内容と合っているものを一つ選べ。

- ア Ayano thinks the number of workers in Japan will increase in the future, and Ms. Eto agrees with her.
- イ Ms. Eto explains that according to a survey in 2016, more and more young people working in over 15% of the small and medium companies were leaving their company.
- ウ Moeka is surprised to learn that a lot of companies were going to employ more and more people from abroad.
- エ In Ms. Eto's opinion, the Japanese working environment shouldn't be changed because it is good enough for people from abroad.
- オ Ms. Eto says that promoting the use of IT will increase the power to produce things more than introducing robots into new fields.
- カ Teruo thinks that promoting the use of IT will make the working environment better for new workers, and he hopes that they will have experience in working in a lot of companies.

〔問6〕 主に製造業の人材登用や人材育成に関する対話について述べた、次のア～カの中から、本文の内容と合っているものを一つ選べ。

- ア Ms. Eto takes sending trainers to industrial high schools as an example of the ways to attract young people to the manufacturing industry.
- イ In Moeka's opinion, young people should not listen to people who have actually experienced manufacturing training courses because they will be worried about their new working environment.
- ウ Ms. Eto thinks that more companies and institutions should find new ways to attract young people to the manufacturing industry instead of using websites.
- エ In Ayano's opinion, it is more important for Japanese students to study science and math in Japan than to study abroad because international workers will not be needed.
- オ Teruo is interested in technology and English, so he wants to teach them at college in the future.
- カ Ms. Eto hopes that the Japanese Government will be the manufacturing industry leader instead of companies and education institutions.

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。)

Meg, a Japanese high school student, sometimes receives e-mails from Judy, an American high school student. After Meg's stay in Judy's house in the U.S., Judy also visited Meg in Japan.

From Judy to Meg

How are you, Meg? I have a question today. It's about the Japanese way of taking a bath. I remember the days of my stay with you. I talked to my friends and family about my stay in Japan. My parents are surprised to learn that all your family members enjoy taking a bath several days a week. They think that taking a *shower is better than taking a bath to save water. Of course, I always took a shower during my stay in Japan. I've found an English *phrase, "to spend money like water," in a dictionary. It means using too much money when it's not necessary, but I don't believe that this phrase should be used in its original meaning in my country today.⁽¹⁾

In Japan, things may not be the same. I know you have a lot of rain. Japanese people don't have to think much about saving water, and you can often take a bath. Am I right? Bye.

From Meg to Judy

Hi, Judy. You only took a shower during your stay with us. I didn't know that. You didn't enjoy relaxing in hot water. I feel very sorry for that. I didn't tell you how to take a bath in the Japanese way.⁽²⁾ I thought you knew the Japanese way of taking a bath, but actually you didn't. You have found an interesting phrase, and so I thought of a Japanese phrase, "to spend something like water." It has almost the same meaning as the phrase you have found. But my country is not so large, and a lot of people live in it. So today, Japanese people try to save water, and I don't think it's a good phrase to use in Japan anymore.⁽³⁾

Do you know the Japanese way of taking a bath is good for saving water? American people usually wash their body in the *bathtub when they take a bath. It means that when a person takes a bath after someone else, the water in the bathtub is not clean and has to be changed. However, Japanese people wash their body outside the bathtub, in the *space next to the bathtub. And then, we get into the hot water and relax. So the water in the bathtub is clean and we don't need to change water so often.

The Japanese way of taking a bath is good for saving energy, too. We put a *lid over hot water in the bathtub. We put the lid away to take a bath, and when we get out, we put the lid back. So the water in the bathtub is always hot. In this way, all my family members can use the same hot water, and we can save energy.

By the way, I have a question about *bathroom doors. You didn't close our bathroom

door after using the bathroom when you stayed with us. Of course, that was OK. No problem. But 【 ① always / ② don't / ③ I / ④ open / ⑤ that / ⑥ every door / ⑦ my parents / ⑧ ⁽⁴⁾ tell me / ⑨ to close 】. My parents do the same thing themselves. Do your parents say anything when you don't close the bathroom door? Is that the American style? Bye, bye.

From Judy to Meg

Hi, Meg. Thank you for your information about the Japanese way of taking a bath. It's interesting that both English and Japanese have phrases that are so similar to each other. However, their original meaning is *outdated now. I thought that all your family members needed to change water in the bathtub, but I was wrong. You often take a bath, but now I know that you still have your own way of saving water.

Now, about your bathroom door question. In fact, I don't understand why all your family members close the bathroom door after using the bathroom. When you don't close it, other people easily know that there is no one. Of course, my parents agree with me, and don't say anything when I don't close the door after using the bathroom. If I do, they will tell me to open it a little. My friends, neighbors, and many other Americans do so. This is my answer to your question.

May I ask some more questions, Meg? I remember your family washed the clothes and *dried them on your *upstairs balcony almost every day while I was staying with you. You had a *dryer for clothes, but you never used it. That's very different from our way. We do the washing only once a week to save water. We always use the dryer and we don't dry our clothes outside the house. If you use the dryer, you can save time and you don't need to think about the weather. Why do you wash your clothes so often, and why do you dry them outside the house? These are my questions. Bye.

From Meg to Judy

Hello, Judy. Your e-mail about the bathroom door was interesting. Thanks a lot. In Japan, many people just *knock on the bathroom door to *make sure that it's empty. Americans think that the person in the bathroom may feel bad if they knock on the door, and they don't want to do such a thing. At first, I just thought you forgot to close the bathroom door all the time. Now I know why you do not close the door after using the bathroom. And you know why I always closed your bathroom door after using the bathroom during my stay with you. I have found there are some differences between Japanese and American customs and lifestyles.⁽⁵⁾ That's really interesting, and I think I've learned something important.

Now I'm going to answer your questions about washing and drying clothes. We think that it's easy to clean dirty clothes if we wash them soon. So we wash clothes almost every day. However, we reuse the water from the bathtub for washing clothes to save water. The weather was fine while you were staying with us, so we dried the

clothes outside the house. We can save energy if we don't use the dryer and *hang our clothes out in the sun. My parents usually check the weather on TV and sometimes use the dryer when the weather is bad. But if it only rains a little, it's OK because our upstairs balcony also has a *roof.

I think that many Japanese people like drying their clothes in the sun. This is not only because they can save energy but also because they feel good in clothes dried in the sun. I love wearing shirts and other clothes dried in the sun. Love you. Bye.

〔注〕 shower シャワー	phrase 慣用句
bathtub 湯船	space スペース, 場所
lid ふた	bathroom トイレ
outdated 時代遅れの	dry 乾かす
upstairs balcony 2階のベランダ	dryer 乾燥機
knock ノックする	make sure ~ ~だと確かめる
hang ~ out ~を外に干す	roof 屋根

〔問1〕 I don't believe that this phrase should be used in its original meaning in my
⁽¹⁾ country today とあるが, その理由を次のような英文で説明する場合, の中に共通して入る最も適切な1語を, 本文中の最後の Meg から Judy に送った電子メールの中から抜き出せ。

In the phrase, water is used as something that is not so , but now water is very in the U.S. So people don't feel they can throw it away.

〔問2〕 I feel very sorry for that. とあるが, 次の (A) ~ (E) のうち, Meg がこのように
⁽²⁾ 感じる理由として適切でないものの組み合わせを, 下のア~クの中から一つ選べ。

- | |
|---|
| (A) Meg's family members take a bath several times a week. |
| (B) Judy's parents don't think taking a bath is a good way to save water. |
| (C) Judy didn't enjoy taking a bath and relaxing in hot water at Meg's house. |
| (D) Meg didn't know that Judy only took a shower during her stay in Japan. |
| (E) Meg didn't tell Judy how to take a bath in the Japanese way. |

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| ア (A), (C) | イ (A), (E) | ウ (B), (D) | エ (B), (E) |
| オ (C), (D) | カ (C), (E) | キ (A), (B) | ク (A), (D) |

〔問3〕 I don't think it's a good phrase to use in Japan anymore とあるが、Megがこのよ
(3)うに考える理由として最も適切なものを、次のア～オの中から一つ選べ。

- ア It does not rain so much in Japan now.
- イ Japan has become a larger country.
- ウ Japanese people want to take a bath every day.
- エ Japanese people try to reduce water waste.
- オ The Japanese way of taking a bath uses a lot of water.

〔問4〕 【① always / ② don't / ③ I / ④ open / ⑤ that / ⑥ every door / ⑦ my parents /
(4)⑧ tell me / ⑨ to close】について、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るとき、【 】内で4番目と8番目にくる単語・語句の組み合わ
せとして正しいものを、次のア～クの中から一つ選べ。ただし、【 】内の①～⑨に
は不要なものが一つ含まれている。

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|
| ア | 4番目 | ③ tell me | 8番目 | ⑥ every door |
| イ | 4番目 | ⑨ to close | 8番目 | ② don't |
| ウ | 4番目 | ⑨ to close | 8番目 | ④ open |
| エ | 4番目 | ① always | 8番目 | ④ open |
| オ | 4番目 | ⑧ tell me | 8番目 | ⑦ my parents |
| カ | 4番目 | ⑨ to close | 8番目 | ③ I |
| キ | 4番目 | ⑥ every door | 8番目 | ② don't |
| ク | 4番目 | ② don't | 8番目 | ⑤ that |

〔問5〕 本文の内容に合うように、次の会話を完成させるとき、 ～ に入れるの
に最も適した語の組み合わせを、次のページのア～カの中から一つ選べ。

(Question) How does the Japanese way of taking a bath save water?

(Answer) Japanese people usually their body before getting in the
bathtub. So the water is after they take a bath and they don't
have to the water. In this way they can reduce water waste.

(Question) Why do Japanese people use a bathtub lid?

(Answer) They put a lid over the water, so the water is always . When
they take a bath, after washing their body outside the bathtub, they
 the lid and get into the hot water to relax. After getting out of
the water, they put a lid back. When another person takes a bath, the
water is still . In this way they can save energy.

	1	2	3	4
ア	wash	remove	hot	clean
イ	clean	change	hot	remove
ウ	wash	save	open	clean
エ	clean	remove	open	hot
オ	wash	change	clean	remove
カ	clean	save	open	hot

〔問6〕 本文の内容に合うように、次の質問に対する答えを完成させるとき、に入る最も適切なものを、下のア～オから一つ選べ。

(Question) Why do Meg's family members wash their clothes almost every day?

(Answer) Because .

- ア they think they need to save water, time, and energy
- イ they can clean dirty clothes easily if they wash them soon
- ウ Meg's parents check the weather news on TV every day
- エ they have an upstairs balcony that has a roof
- オ they like wearing clothes that are dried in the sun

〔問7〕 I have found there are some differences between Japanese and American⁽⁵⁾ customs and lifestyles. とあるが、この文の内容に対応する本文中で述べられている出来事を次のようにまとめた場合、次の書き出しに続けて 20 語以上 40 語以内の英語を書け。二つ以上の英文になってもかまわない。ただし、for example と good reasons の二つの語句を必ず使用すること。なお、下の〔例〕のように、「,」「.」などは語数に含めない。短縮形は 1 語と数える。

Meg feels that she has learned something interesting. We may sometimes find that people from other countries or cultures do things in a different way from ours.

〔例〕 I'm a student . My mother said to
me , " Are you busy ?" I said , " Yes !"