

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、 から までで、2 ページから 17 ページまであります。

問題は次のページからです。

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。)

*Japanese high school students, Ren and Sakura, an English teacher from the UK, John, and an English teacher from the US, Kate, are at school and practicing for an English speech contest. Ren and Sakura are going to *participate in the contest as the *representatives of their school.*

Ren: Thank you for helping us today.

Sakura: Yes, thank you so much. It was great practice!

John: You're welcome.

Kate: My pleasure.

John: Ren and Sakura, you did a good job today, but it will be better for both of you to change your *scripts a little.

Ren: Oh, you think so? OK. How should we change them?

John: Both of your scripts will be heard by listeners from different countries, and they won't know who you are or what you're going to talk about before the contest, so tell them the things they should know to understand your speeches.

Sakura: Wow. I didn't think of that. Thank you for your advice.

Kate: Can both of you finish changing your scripts this weekend?

Ren: Ah... I will think about it.

Sakura: It will be hard. (a)

John: OK. So, can you meet us next Monday to check your scripts again? Kate and I have time after school.

Sakura: Maybe... yes... but....

Kate: That will be great.

Ren: Actually... next Monday is an important day.

John: What do you mean?

Ren: It's our friend's birthday, and we're going to have a birthday party.

Kate: How nice! I hope you enjoy it.

Ren: (b)

John: All right. Then we will see you on Monday.

Kate: Have a nice weekend.

Ren: Ah... Sakura already said next Monday is our friend's birthday.

John: Yes, say happy birthday to your friend!

Ren: Oh, I will.... OK... goodbye then.

Kate: See you after school on Monday.

Sakura: Ah... actually we have a lot of things to prepare for the party that day.

John: Wait. Then can you still meet us next Monday?

Ren:

Kate: Really? But you can still finish with your scripts this weekend, right?

Sakura: I mean... no because it will be a big party, so we will be busy all weekend.

Kate: Oh no, but I thought you said “yes” at first.

Sakura: Ah... in Japanese, “yes” sometimes means “no.”

Ren: Also, “I will think about it” or “it will be hard” often means “no” or “I can’t do it.”

Kate: Oh... OK. I think I understand, but it’s a little hard for me.

Ren: I’m sorry.

John: You don’t have to say sorry because now I can understand why you answered that way.
I think we have different communication styles.

Ren: Communication styles?

John: Yes, I guess Ren and Sakura don’t want to say “no” when they *decline an *offer.
On the other hand, Kate and I try to say “no” clearly.

Sakura: I think saying “no” is too *direct, and it sounds *rude.

Kate: But saying “no” is important. If you don’t say “no,” people may think you’re telling a *lie.

Ren: Oh, really? But I think telling others a direct “no” is too strong.

John: I think good communication style may mean something different to each of us. What do you think, Kate? What does good communication mean to you?

Kate: In my opinion, good communication is direct, simple, and clear.

John: I agree.

Sakura: I can understand that. But I think good communication is about sharing messages through not only the things we say, but also the things we don’t.

Ren:

Sakura: So in Japanese, people often read between the lines.

Ren: Read... what?

Sakura: “Read between the lines.” It means trying to understand someone’s real feelings or *intentions not only from the things people say or write, but also from the things they don’t.

Ren: Oh, I didn’t know what it was called in English.

Kate: But how is reading between the lines *related to Japanese culture?

Sakura: Good question! Japanese people put importance on reading between the lines to try to communicate well with others.

Ren: Yes, we use it as an effective communication tool.

Kate: Interesting! I didn't realize how important reading between the lines was in Japan. So, we have to understand when "yes" actually means "yes" or when it means "no."

John: Does anyone have another example of reading between the lines?

Sakura: (e) When I asked my friend to go to a movie with me, I said, "I want to see a movie. Do you have club activities tomorrow?" instead of asking "Can you come with me?"

Kate: After that, what did your friend answer?

Sakura: She understood my intention and said, "I can go with you. I'm looking forward to it!"

John: I see. That's a Japanese style of communication. I think language and communication style affect each other a lot.

Ren: Then I guess good communication style may be different from language to language.

Kate: Sometimes that's true, but both John and I speak English and we have different communication styles.

Ren: What do you mean?

Kate: When I first met John a year ago, he introduced himself to me in an interesting way. Do you remember that day, John?

John: Of course.

Kate: At that time, he said, "I can't work with someone who doesn't drink tea!" I believed it because he looked serious.

John: Haha! That's a popular British joke.

Kate: When American people make jokes, we often say "*just kidding" and laugh, so everyone can understand it's a joke. On the other hand, British people don't usually do that, but they can still understand it's a joke.

Sakura: So, that means British and American people may share clearer messages than Japanese people, but American people may share clearer messages than British people.

Ren: Then good communication style may be different from country to country, or culture to culture, too.

John: Good points! Direct communication styles are *assumed to have a low level of shared *reference points, while less direct ones have a high level of common *background knowledge and information. These may be related to the country's history and education.

Sakura: So, the most important thing here is to understand that we all have our own communication styles.

Ren: I ₍₂₎ 【ア what kind of イ other cultures ウ talk with エ communication style オ when we カ is キ people from ク wonder ケ effective】.

〔問3〕 次の(A), (B)について、本文の内容に合っている英文を全て選ぶとき、最も適切なものは、それぞれ下のア～コの中ではどれか。

(A)

- ① Ren and Sakura will change their scripts because the listeners know them and topics of their speeches before the contest.
- ② John and Kate thought that they could check the scripts on Monday, but Ren and Sakura actually did not mean that.
- ③ Kate thought that if people have to decline an offer but do not say “no” clearly, it may mean that they are telling a lie and being rude.
- ④ Japanese people often read between the lines and understand when “yes” means “no” though it is not said clearly.

ア	①	イ	②	ウ	③
エ	④	オ	① ②	カ	① ③
キ	① ④	ク	② ③	ケ	② ④
コ	③ ④				

(B)

- ① Though Sakura did not ask her friend to go to a movie in a direct way, her friend understood her intention and they were able to communicate with each other.
- ② When Kate met John for the first time, his joke was so popular that she noticed he was making a joke.
- ③ British and American people always share clear messages, and this does not change in any situation.
- ④ Less direct communication styles are good for the speech contest because the listeners can read between the lines in their own cultural ways.

ア	①	イ	②	ウ	③
エ	④	オ	① ②	カ	① ③
キ	① ④	ク	② ③	ケ	② ④
コ	③ ④				

〔問4〕 次の文章は、Ren が書いた日記の文章である。対話文の内容に一致するように、
(a) ~ (d) の中に、それぞれ適切な**英語 1 語**を入れなさい。

Today, Sakura and I practiced for the English speech contest with John and Kate. After that, we tried to choose a (a) for the next practice, but Sakura and I have plans to hold a party next week. And we tried to tell John and Kate that, but it was (b) for them to understand our intentions because of the difference in our communication styles. I realized that (c) speakers have a less direct communication style. Also, though John and Kate speak the (d) language, we found an interesting difference between them. Finally, we discussed how to give a better speech at the contest.

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。)

These days, it has become quite common to see fake meat in supermarkets, cafes, and restaurants in Japan. It is more common in other countries such as China, the US and the UK. In fact, more and more people are now interested in it and choose it over real meat. The need for fake meat has been growing every year. There is even a report saying that people will eat more fake meat than real meat for *protein in less than 30 years.

Eating animal meat is, of course, not a new idea. Our *ancestors hunted wild animals and ate their meat in the past. It gave them the energy to survive. These days, most of us do not hunt animals as our ancestors did, but we still eat animal meat for protein. Even people in some countries who did not eat animal meat before eat it in their daily life now, and its *consumption has grown. This means that animal meat is one of the main *sources of protein in the world, and a lot of people probably cannot imagine life without meat. (1)

There are several reasons for people to eat fake meat such as health, *ethical and environmental reasons. ア First, people are beginning to think about the food they eat and trying to eat healthy food. It is true that protein is important for our health and eating animal meat is an effective way to get protein. イ However, you need to remember that eating too much animal meat may be bad for your health. Second, some people choose fake meat for ethical reasons. The idea of taking the lives of livestock animals such as cows, pigs, and chickens is probably causing people to reduce real meat consumption. ウ Livestock animals are all living things, just like us humans. So is it OK for us to take livestock's lives and eat their meat? エ Third, people eat fake meat to protect the environment. As you may know, raising livestock animals uses a lot of water, *grain, and land. オ Let's take cows as an example. To (3)-a 1 kilogram of beef, we need 20,600 liters of water and 11 kilograms of grains. And a large amount of land is needed to raise cows, so a lot of trees are cut down to create land for them. Another environmental problem is that when livestock animals such as cows, pigs, and sheep *breathe, they (3)-b a lot of *methane. This *contributes more to global warming than CO₂. So eating fake meat instead of real meat helps us to protect our environment.

Let's look at fake meat now. There are two kinds of fake meat. One is plant-based meat, and the other is *cultured meat. Plant-based meat is not made from animal meat. It is made from *ingredients such as soybeans, mushrooms, nuts, seeds, and vegetables, so it seems healthier than real meat. It is made into different types of meat such as beef and *chicken breast. So it can be used in various kinds of dishes like hamburgers, salads, and soups. If you see it, you will probably believe that it is real meat. And, when you eat it, you will feel like you are eating real meat. You may think that there is nothing terrible about plant-based meat, but there are some things that you need to worry about. Plant-based meat sometimes has a lot of *artificial ingredients and *additives.

A lot of salt and sugar are often added for *seasoning too, so you may think that plant-based meat is a kind of *processed food. Some scientists say that plant-based meat has a smaller amount of *minerals than real meat. So you may not be able to get enough *nutrients when you eat it.

Scientists have also developed another type of fake meat called cultured meat. It is grown in *cell culture, not inside of animals. First, small cells are taken from animals. Then, scientists feed the cells nutrients. The cells grow and increase to make meat. Cultured meat can be produced without as much pollution as animal meat and without taking animals' lives. You may think that it is an excellent *substitute for real meat, but scientists need a lot of money and time to make just a tiny (4). Also, scientists (5) 【 how / to / cultured meat / the government / is / need / safe / show 】. So we may need to wait long until it becomes a substitute for real animal meat.

As we discussed above, (6)-a people are interested in fake meat for health, ethical, and environmental reasons, but there are both good and bad things about this type of meat. Fake meat may become more common and a good substitute for real meat in the future, but (6)-b knows about it now. It is true that we need protein to survive, but at the same time we should remember the things discussed above when we get protein from animal meat. How to get enough protein has become a problem these days, so (6)-c needs to think about a possible solution. Would you eat fake meat as a substitute for real meat? Do you think more people will try fake meat in the future?

〔注〕	protein	タンパク質	ancestor	祖先	consumption	消費
	source	供給源	ethical	倫理的な	grain	穀物
	breathe	呼吸する	methane	メタン	contribute	一因となる
	cultured meat	培養肉	ingredient	材料	chicken breast	鶏むね肉
	artificial	人工の	additive	添加物	seasoning	味付け
	processed	加工された	mineral	ミネラル	nutrient	栄養素
	cell culture	細胞培養	substitute	代替物		

〔問1〕 本文の流れに合うように、(1) の中に英文を入れたとき、最も適切なものは、次のア～エの中ではどれか。

- ア So why do a lot of people continue to eat animal meat?
- イ So why did some people start to eat fake meat?
- ウ But why did our ancestors try to get protein only from animal meat?
- エ But why do only a few people eat fake meat?

〔問2〕 次の英文は、 ～ のいずれかに入る。この英文を入れるのに最も適切な場所を選びなさい。

Some people are against this behavior.

〔問3〕 本文の流れに合うように、, の中に共通して入る英語 1 語を書きなさい。

〔問4〕 本文の流れに合うように、 の中に入る本文中の英語 1 語を書きなさい。

〔問5〕 ⁽⁵⁾ 【how / to / cultured meat / the government / is / need / safe / show】 とあるが、本文の流れに合うように、 内の単語を正しく並べかえなさい。

〔問6〕 本文の流れに合うように、, , の中に単語・語句を入れたとき、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、次のア～クの中ではどれか。

	<input type="text" value="(6)-a"/>	<input type="text" value="(6)-b"/>	<input type="text" value="(6)-c"/>
ア	just a few	no one	every one of us
イ	just a few	no one	someone
ウ	just a few	everyone	every one of us
エ	just a few	everyone	someone
オ	quite a few	no one	every one of us
カ	quite a few	no one	someone
キ	quite a few	everyone	every one of us
ク	quite a few	everyone	someone

〔問7〕 次の(A), (B)について、本文の内容に合っている英文を全て選ぶとき、最も適切なものは、それぞれ下のア～コの中ではどれか。

(A)

- ① Fake meat can be found in more places such as cafes and restaurants in the UK than in Japan.
- ② Eating animal meat is the easiest and most effective way for people today to get protein.
- ③ A lot of trees are cut down to create land for livestock animals such as cows, pigs, and sheep.
- ④ Fake meat is better for the environment because methane has more influence on it than CO₂.

ア	①	イ	②	ウ	③
エ	④	オ	① ②	カ	① ③
キ	① ④	ク	② ③	ケ	② ④
コ	③ ④				

(B)

- ① Plant-based meat looks like real meat, so you cannot tell the difference between them until you actually eat it.
- ② Plant-based meat sometimes includes ingredients that are not from nature but made by humans.
- ③ Cultured meat is made outside of animals' bodies, so producing cultured meat does not take animals' lives.
- ④ Cultured meat is more common than plant-based meat, so it can be found in more markets now.

ア	①	イ	②	ウ	③
エ	④	オ	① ②	カ	① ③
キ	① ④	ク	② ③	ケ	② ④
コ	③ ④				

4 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。)

In 1964, a big international project began in Egypt. A famous *Egyptian *monument called Abu Simbel was facing a huge problem. To solve this problem, the monument was moved from its original spot. About fifty countries joined this project, and it lasted until 1968. Why was the monument moved and why did it take such a long time?

It is important to understand some things about Abu Simbel first. Its *construction started around 1264 *BC by order of *Ramesses II in the south of Egypt and it continued until 1244 BC. Ramesses II built many great buildings and monuments that can be seen across Egypt today, so he is often thought of as the greatest *pharaoh of Ancient Egypt. Among them, Abu Simbel is probably the most famous, and a lot of tourists from around the world still visit it. It is also called “Abu Simbel temples” because there are two different temples close to each other. One is the Great Temple, *dedicated to the sun gods *Amun-Ra and *Ra-Horakhty, and the other is the Small Temple, dedicated to the pharaoh’s wife *Queen Nefertari. The Great Temple stands about 33 meters high and 35 meters wide. The Small Temple is, as it is named, smaller than the Great Temple. It stands about 12 meters high and 28 meters wide. (1) .

At the gate of the Great Temple, four statues of Ramesses II stand side by side. Each statue is 20 meters tall. Next to each statue’s feet, there are small statues of the pharaoh’s mother, wife, and children. The four statues, from the left to the right, show the pharaoh in his 30s, 40s, 50s, and 60s. The second statue from the left broke seven years after its construction, but the rest of them still stand in almost original condition. If you go 63 meters inside to the deepest part of this building, you will find a room with four *seated statues. One of them is Ramesses II and the others are gods including Amun-Ra and Ra-Horakhty. There is one thing that has made this monument surprisingly special. The Great Temple was designed carefully, so sunlight could go through the inside and reach this room twice a year. It *shone on three of the four statues Ramesses II, Amun-Ra, and Ra-Horakhty. Abu Simbel was built about 3,000 years ago. However, even now, this event happens every year, and many tourists come and enjoy seeing this beautiful scene. Also, on the walls, (2) 【ア drawn イ to ウ the pharaoh 工 scenes オ show カ of キ fought ク are ケ various battles】 his power at that time. These two great temples can be seen in safe conditions now, but there was once a big problem with them.

In Egyptian history, the Nile River and its water were necessary for local people’s lives. People living along the river used its water not only for drinking and washing but also for growing food. They were able to live well because of the water from the river. (3)-a , the water also caused various problems and it sometimes made people’s lives difficult and caused danger. There

was a plan to solve this problem by *controlling the amount of water. Then, in 1902 the Egyptian government built the Aswan Low Dam. It was used for years, but as people's lives became better, a new dam became (4) to fill their needs. This new dam is called the Aswan High Dam, and the Egyptian government started to build it in 1960. (3)-b this dam, it became possible for people to work in large areas along the river. Also, it has made the river's *current slow and safe. Now many people enjoy boat trips along the river and can visit *historical buildings on nearby islands. On the other hand, something bad happened too. After the construction of the new dam, a lot of water ran into the river all at once, so a new lake called Lake Nasser appeared near Abu Simbel. (3)-c, the water level rose so high that Abu Simbel was in danger of water damage.

This news ran around the world, and a lot of countries started to suggest possible solutions. Finally, UNESCO started a project to move Abu Simbel to a spot about 60 meters above and 210 meters west of the original spot. It was easier said than done. Raising and carrying such large temples was of course difficult, and there was a danger of damaging them. To make this huge project possible, a surprising solution was suggested and used. From 1964 to 1968, the monuments were cut into more than a thousand large blocks with machines. Then, they were carried one by one. Finally, they were put together again at the new spots. All the work was done with care by more than a thousand engineers from different countries and local people. The task of cutting the pharaoh's faces lasted day and night because it needed special care and no machines could be used for it. To put the cut blocks together again, a number was given to each block, and the blocks were *registered and kept like books in a library. Carrying the blocks and putting them together again was also difficult because each block was about 20 to 30 tons. Because of (5) these difficulties, almost five years were spent finishing this project. This amazing project and its success drew much attention from all over the world, and people started to be interested in historical monuments and sites, and to understand how important it is to save them. This movement led to the *adoption of *the World Heritage Convention in 1972 and *the World Heritage Committee in 1976. Abu Simbel and some other monuments around that area were registered as a World Heritage site in 1979.

(6)

As we discussed above, the construction of the Aswan High Dam certainly brought a better life for people there, but at the same time big changes like this can affect *habitats and the animals that live there. So each of us has to think of how we should take action both to live a happy life and to save our precious heritage.

〔注〕 Egyptian エジプトの monument 建造物 construction 建設
 BC 紀元前 Ramesses II ラムセス2世 pharaoh ファラオ
 dedicated 捧げられた Amun-Ra アメン・ラー
 Ra-Horakhty ラー・ホルアクティ Queen Nefertari ネフェルタリ女王
 seated 鎮座した shine on ～ ～を照らす control 管理する
 current 流れ historical 歴史的な register 登録する
 adoption 採択 the World Heritage Convention 世界遺産条約
 the World Heritage Committee 世界遺産委員会 habitat 生息地

〔問1〕 本文の流れに合うように、 の中に英文を入れたとき、最も適切なものは、次のア～エの中ではどれか。

- ア If you see them yourself, you may think that they are really large.
- イ If you see them yourself, you may think that they are really beautiful.
- ウ If you see their pictures, you may think that they are really large.
- エ If you see their pictures, you may think that they are really beautiful.

〔問2〕 ⁽²⁾【ア drawn イ to ウ the pharaoh エ scenes オ show カ of キ fought ク are ケ various battles】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、1番目と4番目と8番目にくるものは、それぞれア～ケの中ではどれか。

〔問3〕 本文の流れに合うように、, , の中に単語・語句を入れたとき、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、次のア～クの中ではどれか。

	<input type="text" value="(3)-a"/>	<input type="text" value="(3)-b"/>	<input type="text" value="(3)-c"/>
ア	However	According to	As a result
イ	However	According to	For example
ウ	However	Thanks to	As a result
エ	However	Thanks to	For example
オ	And so	According to	As a result
カ	And so	According to	For example
キ	And so	Thanks to	As a result
ク	And so	Thanks to	For example

〔問4〕 本文の流れに合うように、 の中に入る同じ段落中の英語 1 語を書きなさい。

〔問5〕 ⁽⁵⁾ these difficulties について、その内容を正しく表した英文の組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、下のア～コの中ではどれか。

- ① All the work for this project was done without the help of machines.
- ② The whole project was finished by only people from Egypt.
- ③ People continued to work on the pharaoh's faces through the night.
- ④ The cut blocks were once kept in a library before they were carried.
- ⑤ The cut blocks were large and heavy, so it was hard to carry and put them together.

ア	① ②	イ	① ③	ウ	① ④
エ	① ⑤	オ	② ③	カ	② ④
キ	② ⑤	ク	③ ④	ケ	③ ⑤
コ	④ ⑤				

〔問6〕 の中には、次の A～C の英文が入る。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 As this number shows, UNESCO has been trying hard to protect our precious heritage by increasing people's interest in this movement.
- B However, because people are more interested, we are facing new problems now.
- C Since then, UNESCO has registered more than a thousand sites or monuments as either Cultural or Natural World Heritage sites.

- ア A → B → C
- イ A → C → B
- ウ B → A → C
- エ B → C → A
- オ C → A → B
- カ C → B → A

〔問7〕 次の(A), (B)について、本文の内容に合っている英文を全て選ぶとき、最も適切なものは、それぞれ下のア～コの中ではどれか。

(A)

- ① Ramesses II ordered people at the time to build Abu Simbel in the north of Egypt and the construction lasted for about 20 years.
- ② The Great Temple was dedicated to Ramesses II, and the Small Temple was dedicated to his wife, Queen Nefertari.
- ③ Among the four statues of Ramesses II at the gate of the Great Temple, the statue that shows him in his 40's is broken, but the other three statues are in good condition.
- ④ Even today, sunlight shines on the three seated statues in the deepest room of the Great Temple twice a year.

ア	①	イ	②	ウ	③
エ	④	オ	① ②	カ	① ③
キ	① ④	ク	② ③	ケ	② ④
コ	③ ④				

(B)

- ① Thanks to the construction of the Aswan High Dam, now people can visit islands along the Nile River by boat and enjoy sightseeing of the historical buildings there.
- ② When Abu Simbel was in danger of water damage, the Egyptian government had a plan to solve the problem.
- ③ After Abu Simbel was moved to a safe spot, the World Heritage Committee was created in 1976 and three years later Abu Simbel became a World Heritage site.
- ④ The construction of the Aswan High Dam has brought only good things, so we should try to take action to save our precious heritage sites.

ア	①	イ	②	ウ	③
エ	④	オ	① ②	カ	① ③
キ	① ④	ク	② ③	ケ	② ④
コ	③ ④				

〔問 8〕 下の質問に対して、**40 語以上 50 語以内**の英語の文章を**1つの段落**にまとめて書きなさい。「.」「,」「!」「?」などは、語数に含めません。これらの符号は、解答用紙の下線部と下線部の間に入れなさい。

If you were going to recommend a monument or natural site in Japan that you would like visitors from abroad to go to, what monument or natural site would you recommend?

Please include all the points below:

- The name of the monument or natural site
- Information about the monument or natural site
- Why you would like to recommend it

5
西

英

計