英　語
問題冊子 2

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　「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 13 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。）

Sayaka is a high school student. Daniel is her classmate from America. They are looking at something at a coffee shop. Just then, Takuya, Sayaka's cousin, walks into the coffee shop.

Takuya: Hi, Sayaka. Hi, Daniel. What's up?

Sayaka: We are looking at a *brochure about a homestay program in Australia. ABC Company in Australia is looking for Japanese high school students who want to study in Australia. They will study at high schools for one year.

Takuya: That's interesting.

Daniel: I'm here in Japan on a similar program for American high school students.

Sayaka: The money we need to *pay is only for the *round-trip ticket to Australia.

Takuya: That sounds great.
(1)

Daniel: I hear you studied in America, Takuya.

Takuya: Yes. I went to a college in America to study about movies after I *graduated from a high school in Japan. I'm working for a Japanese movie company now. Sayaka, you have been interested in studying abroad, haven't you?

Sayaka: Yes, I have. So, I'm thinking of *applying for this homestay program.

Takuya: How is the company going to choose the students?

Sayaka: First, students who want to apply for the program have to send their *application forms to the Tokyo office of the company. And then, an *interview will be held.

Takuya: I see. So, you need 【 why / to / study / say / you / to / want 】 in Australia.
(2)

Daniel: That's right. Can you tell us about that, Sayaka?

Sayaka: Well, my parents went to Australia on their *honeymoon. I saw many beautiful pictures taken by them. I also want to *improve my English, and ....

Takuya: Well, I'm sorry, but ┌──────── 3 ────────┐ . Daniel, why did you come to Japan?

Daniel: Well, I love Japanese anime. I have been a big fan of anime since I was a child. I became interested in Japanese culture thanks to anime. At first, I watched anime in English, but I started to learn Japanese three years ago to enjoy anime more. It is really difficult to learn Japanese, but it is also a lot of fun. I want to teach Japanese in America in the future.

Takuya: Did you hear that, Sayaka? You should think more *seriously and *express your ideas like Daniel.

Sayaka: Thank you for your *advice. I have three weeks to prepare for my interview. Can you come to my house and help me with the interview?

Daniel: Of course, we can help you.

Two weeks later, Sayaka, Daniel and Takuya are in Sayaka's house.

Takuya: Are you ready, Sayaka?

Sayaka: Yes, I'm ready.

Takuya: Then, let's begin.   Why did you apply for this program?

Sayaka: Well, I want to make many *Australian friends and learn about their lives and their culture.   I'm also interested in *tourism in Australia.   I've traveled around Japan with my parents since I was a child, so I would like to study more about traveling.

Takuya: How are you going to learn about tourism in Australia?

Sayaka: I hear there are various tours in Australia.   On some tours, we can visit villages of *Aborigines.   They will show us how to live with nature.   I want to join such tours.   I also have a plan to go to *wildlife parks and see unique animals like koalas and *kangaroos.   I can learn about their natural *behaviors.

Daniel: Sounds great.   Do you want to study tourism at a university in Australia in the future?

Sayaka: Well, I haven't decided yet.   I hear many Australian universities have good programs about tourism.   During my stay in Australia, I want to improve my English, get more information about universities there and decide what to study in the future.

Daniel: Good job, Sayaka.
(4)

Takuya: You can practice for the interview for one more week.   I hope you'll be chosen.

Sayaka: I hope so, too.   Thanks to your advice, I have become able to express myself better.

〔注〕 brochure　パンフレット　　　　　　　 pay　支払う
　　　 round-trip ticket　往復の航空券　　　　 graduate from 〜　〜を卒業する
　　　 apply for 〜　〜に応募する　　　　　　 application form　申込書
　　　 interview　面接　　　　　　　　　　　 honeymoon　新婚旅行
　　　 improve　向上させる　　　　　　　　　 seriously　真剣に
　　　 express　表現する　　　　　　　　　　 advice　助言
　　　 Australian　オーストラリア（人）の　　 tourism　観光業
　　　 Aborigine　アボリジニ（オーストラリア先住民）
　　　 wildlife　野生動物　　　　　　　　　　 kangaroo　カンガルー
　　　 behavior　行動

〔問１〕 <u>That sounds great.</u> の内容を次のように書き表すとすれば、 ⬚ の中に，下₍₁₎のどれを入れるのがよいか。

⬚ sounds great.

ア Looking at a brochure about a homestay program in America
イ Paying only for the round-trip ticket to Australia
ウ Studying at a college in Australia
エ Asking Daniel about a similar program

〔問２〕 <u>So, you need 【 why / to / study / say / you / to / want 】 in Australia.</u> について，₍₂₎
本文の流れに合うように，【　　】内の語を正しく並べかえよ。

〔問３〕 本文の流れに合うように， ⬚ 3 ⬚ の中に入る最も適切なものは、次の
うちではどれか。

ア I can't show you my pictures
イ you've already applied for the program
ウ I can't go to Australia with you
エ that's not enough for the interview

〔問４〕 <u>Good job.</u> とあるが，この理由を最もよく表しているものは、次のうちではどれか。₍₄₎

ア Sayaka explained her reasons to study in Australia very well.
イ Sayaka told her experiences in Australia to Takuya and Daniel.
ウ Sayaka decided to study tourism at a university in Australia.
エ Sayaka improved her English and she was chosen.

〔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 has Sayaka done with her parents since she was a child?

(Answer)　She has ⬚ with her parents since she was a child.

〔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 Sayaka, Takuya and Daniel were reading a brochure about a homestay program in Australia at Sayaka's high school.

イ Takuya, Sayaka's cousin, graduated from a high school in America and is now working for a Japanese movie company.

ウ Students who want to apply for the homestay program have to go to the Tokyo office of ABC Company with their application forms.

エ Sayaka thinks she doesn't have to improve her English because she speaks English very well.

オ Two weeks later, Takuya and Daniel met Sayaka at the same coffee shop to talk about the homestay program again.

カ Sayaka is interested in tourism in Australia and she wants to visit villages of Aborigines.

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。）

(1) When we go to the library, we read books, *search for and share information and have a *discussion with others. Libraries are very convenient places. The library has a long history of collecting and keeping books. Books have been an important part of culture. Around 1445 Johann Gutenberg *invented the *printing machine. Libraries began to collect the books *printed by the printing machine, and the number of libraries grew. Now some libraries have begun to *digitalize a lot of books. Some people say most of the books will become digitalized *data. When all the books are digitalized, what will the future of the library be? Some even say the library will disappear. Will that really happen?

(2) To answer this question, we first have to see how people have digitalized books. We can say the idea of digitalizing books began with Michael Hart in 1971. He was able to use an expensive computer, so he thought he could do something good for other people by using it. A computer can keep a lot of data and it can search for the data in a very short time. When the computer has a lot of digitalized data from the books, these data become an important part of culture. Michael Hart thought that people would use these data as they like. His idea became a *project. He couldn't digitalize books which had *copyright, so he digitalized books which were *in the public domain and collected them in a computer. People were able to read the digitalized books without *paying any money. Hart named his project "Project Gutenberg." He thought his project was as important as Gutenberg's printing machine, because the printing machine also spread knowledge all over the world. Project Gutenberg continues even after Hart died in 2011. Now you can read more than 46,000 books when you like on the Internet.

(3) Since Project Gutenberg started and computers *improved, *digitalization of books has spread around the world. Many libraries began to digitalize their books. People working in the library thought that digitalizing books would be good for them. They don't need much space for digitalized data and the books will not be *damaged easily. Through digitalization, they can *preserve a lot of books, so they can preserve culture. Also, when libraries have digitalized books, they can help each other more easily. It is easier to share digitalized books than printed books.

(4) Let's look at two examples. *The British Library has about 14,000,000 books. In 2005, the British Library asked a company to digitalize 100,000 books which were in the public domain. In 2011, it asked another company to digitalize 250,000 books which were also in the public domain. When you visit the sites of the British Library, you can read some of them. The British Library works with many libraries around the world on the internet. *The National Diet Library in Japan also started digitalizing their books. In 2011, about 900,000 out of about 10,000,000 books in the National Diet Library were digitalized. Some of them have copyright and others are in the public domain. If you would like to read those data with copyright, you usually have to go to the library. The

National Diet Library gives some of the digitalized books to other smaller libraries in Japan. It is also a member of an international group of libraries. Libraries in 80 countries put their digitalized books on one website. People all over the world can read them when they visit the website.

(5)   While many libraries around the world are digitalizing their data, in 2013 Biblio Tech, a library without any printed books, was built in an American city which had no library. Biblio Tech is the first library in this place. There are really no books in the library at all. It was built to spread knowledge and information. It also needs less money than a traditional library with printed books. The *cost of building a traditional library is about 120,000,000 dollars, but the cost of building Biblio Tech was about 2,300,000 dollars because it doesn't need much space. It's cheaper to *maintain Biblio Tech because it doesn't have to pay for damaged books. It's also cheaper to maintain Biblio Tech because digitalized books need less space.

(6)   Biblio Tech has 20,000 digitalized books and the number is growing. People living around Biblio Tech go there to read digitalized books on computers in the library. They can also borrow the *e-book readers to read the digitalized books at home. The number of visitors to the library was over 100,000 in the first year, and a lot of people continue to visit there. When high school students near the library come after school, there are so many people that they cannot find enough computers. Every day about half of the e-book readers in the library are borrowed. Also, Biblio Tech has some rooms for events and people can have a discussion with others there. In this way, thanks to Biblio Tech, knowledge and information spread to many people around this city. Biblio Tech is one example of a future library.

(7)   We go to libraries to read books, especially books which have copyright, to get knowledge and information and share ideas with others. Libraries will continue to collect printed and digitalized books, and keep them for the future. Libraries improved because of Gutenberg's printing machine. They will become more convenient because of digitalization, and digitalization comes from Project Gutenberg.

〔注〕 search for ～　～を検索する　　　　　　discussion　議論
　　　　invent　発明する　　　　　　　　　　printing machine　印刷機
　　　　print　印刷する　　　　　　　　　　 digitalize　デジタル化する
　　　　data　データ　　　　　　　　　　　　project　計画
　　　　copyright　著作権　　　　　　　　　　in the public domain　著作権が消滅した
　　　　pay　支払う　　　　　　　　　　　　 improve　進歩する
　　　　digitalization　デジタル化　　　　　　damage　損害を与える
　　　　preserve　守る　　　　　　　　　　　 the British Library　大英図書館
　　　　the National Diet Library　国立国会図書館
　　　　cost　費用　　　　　　　　　　　　　 maintain　維持する
　　　　e-book reader　電子化された書籍を読むための機械

〔問1〕 (1), (2)の段落の内容に一致するものを，次のア〜オの中から一つ選べ。

ア The first library began around 1445. Since then libraries have kept and collected books, so we can search for and share information.

イ Michael Hart knew that computers were convenient for searching for information. He thought people should pay some money and use them to read digitalized books.

ウ Michael Hart named his project Project Gutenberg because Gutenberg is the person who thought of the idea of the project.

エ Both Gutenberg's printing machine and Project Gutenberg have done something good for people. They have spread knowledge all over the world.

オ Project Gutenberg continued for 40 years and digitalized all the books in the public domain.

〔問2〕 To answer this question, we first have to see how people have digitalized books. とあるが，this question の内容を次のように書き表したとき，(　　　) の中に，それぞれ入る適切な1語を本文中から探して書け。

Will (　　　) (　　　) really (　　　) in (　　　) (　　　) ?

〔問3〕 (3), (4)の段落の内容に一致するものを，次のア〜オの中から一つ選べ。

ア People working in the library didn't want to digitalize books because digitalization would damage printed books.

イ It isn't easy to share printed books between libraries. Because of digitalization, it becomes easier to share information all over the world.

ウ In 2011, the National Diet Library in Japan digitalized about 9 % of its books which were only in the public domain.

エ When you want to read books that have copyright in the National Diet Library in Japan, you can always read their digitalized data on the Internet.

オ The British Library works with many libraries around the world. The National Diet Library digitalizes its books only to people living in Japan.

〔問4〕 次の質問に対する答えとなるように，下の空所に入る**算用数字**を答えよ。

(Question) How many books did the British Library ask the two companies to digitalize?

(Answer) It asked them to digitalize (,000) books.

〔問5〕 (5)，(6)の段落の内容に一致するものを，次のア～オの中から一つ選べ。

ア There are printed books in Biblio Tech, and people who come to the library can read them.

イ It's more expensive to build traditional libraries than Biblio Tech, but it's cheaper to maintain traditional libraries than Biblio Tech.

ウ When people living around Biblio Tech do not have computers and cannot use the Internet, they can read books at home with e-book readers.

エ Biblio Tech was built to preserve printed books because many books were damaged in the traditional libraries.

オ The number of people who come to Biblio Tech is growing, but the number of digitalized books in it isn't.

〔問6〕 次の文章は本文の内容について書かれたものである。　(A)　と　(B)　の中に，それぞれ入る適切な**連続する2語**を本文中から抜き出せ。

We can say the digitalization began from Michael Hart's Project Gutenberg. Hart thought it was good to digitalize books, but he didn't digitalize books 　(A)　. These days some important libraries began to digitalize books which were in the public domain and had copyright. In America a library without any books opened. It only has a lot of computers and e-book readers to read digitalized books. Libraries will collect printed and digitalized books, keep them and spread knowledge. That means libraries will 　(B)　.

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。）

　　Yuji was a third-year student at high school.　In the first *homeroom class in April, students were choosing a class leader.　One of his classmates said, "Yuji is a good *captain of the basketball team, so I think he can *manage our class well."　Yuji wondered, "Can I *bring the class together?"　He thought for some time, and decided to try and said, "   (1-a)   "　Then, he was chosen as the new class leader.

　　Yuji's school was going to hold a chorus contest in May.　Yuji hoped that the chorus contest would be a good event to bring all of his classmates together.　There were some classmates who had a strong *motivation and *took on different roles for the class. Fumiko, the captain of the chorus club, became the *conductor.　Kenta and Narumi became the leaders of each *section like last year.　Yuji believed his class could win the contest.　Yuji made a practice plan by himself, but it was too hard for some students.

　　One day in late April, some students stopped coming to practice in the morning and after school.　Fumiko said to Yuji, "I'll talk to the students, and ask what is wrong."　He answered, "Thanks, but you don't need to do that.　That is my job.　I'll manage this problem by asking them to come to practice."　Yuji talked to them again and again. After two days, the students came back to practice, but they didn't sing well.　Fumiko, Kenta and Narumi said that they would teach the students how to sing *one by one.　But Yuji said that Fumiko, Kenta and Narumi couldn't change his plan.　Then, they began to lose motivation.　On the way home, Fumiko said to Kenta and Narumi, "I just wanted to work for the class.　Maybe Yuji doesn't *trust me."　Narumi said, "I want to work for the contest.　Why does Yuji try to do everything by himself?"　Kenta said, "We know more about the chorus contest and we can help him, but maybe he believes that the leader should do everything."　Finally, the day of the contest arrived.　The members of Yuji's class couldn't *sing in harmony and his class didn't win a prize.　Yuji said to himself, "I tried very hard.   (1-b)   "　He thought and thought, but he couldn't find an answer.

　　In June, a big basketball tournament was held.　Yuji played as the main player and had the most *shots in the team, and they got into the *final.　In the final, Yuji was carefully *marked by the players of the other team, so he passed the ball to another teammate.　When he tried to pass the ball, his teammates ran around the *court to receive it.　They passed the ball, and all the members of his team were able to get points.　It was the first experience for the team.　At last, they won the final.　After the game, Yuji said to his teammates, "   (1-c)   We have won the game.　I'm happy to play

basketball with you all. I've never had such a good experience." Then he remembered the hard time his class had in the chorus contest, but he couldn't understand the difference between the two experiences.

On the first Saturday of July, Yuji and his uncle Akira had lunch at a restaurant on the twentieth floor near a main train station. His uncle was a basketball coach at a junior high school, so he taught Yuji how to play basketball when Yuji was a child. Yuji respected him and became a very good basketball player thanks to his uncle. He was glad to hear that Yuji won the final of the tournament as the captain of the basketball club. Then, Yuji said to his uncle, "My classmates chose me as a class leader. I *did my best to bring the class together for the chorus contest by doing everything by myself, but some students didn't practice hard and we couldn't become one." His uncle said *quietly, "【 what / know / means / together / do / working / you 】? Look down at the street. There are a lot of people. They look like moving *dots. They are walking to different places. Your classmates were just like them. In an event, it is important for everyone to work together. If you trust your classmates, they will work together with you. Then all the moving dots will join together and become one big *stream."

Yuji didn't say anything. After a while, he said, " [(1-d)] I stopped the moving of the dots that would become a stream. <u>I was able to trust my teammates in the basketball game</u>, but I couldn't do so in the chorus contest. I just tried to move every dot by myself, but I couldn't. If I trust all the dots, they will work together." His uncle smiled and said, "You will be a true leader." Yuji said, "We have a school festival in September. I'll remember your words and do my best. I think the classmates will work together and become one."

〔注〕 homeroom class 学級活動の時間   captain キャプテン
manage 扱う   bring ～ together ～をまとめる
motivation 動機
take on different roles 違った役割を引き受ける
conductor 指揮者   section 合唱のパート
one by one 一人ずつ   trust 信頼する
sing in harmony ハーモニーを作りながら歌う
shot シュート   final 決勝戦
mark （相手選手を）マークする   court （バスケットボールの）コート
do my best 全力を尽くす   quietly 静かに
dot 点   stream 流れ

〔問１〕 | (1-a) | から | (1-d) | の中には，それぞれ次の(A)〜(D)のうちのいずれかの文が入る。それぞれに入る文を並べた組み合わせとして正しいものは，下のうちではどれか。

> (A) We played well today.
> (B) What was wrong?
> (C) I was wrong!
> (D) OK, I'll work hard.

ア | (1-a) | (D)，| (1-b) | (C)，| (1-c) | (B)，| (1-d) | (A)

イ | (1-a) | (A)，| (1-b) | (C)，| (1-c) | (B)，| (1-d) | (D)

ウ | (1-a) | (D)，| (1-b) | (B)，| (1-c) | (A)，| (1-d) | (C)

エ | (1-a) | (A)，| (1-b) | (B)，| (1-c) | (D)，| (1-d) | (C)

〔問２〕 this problem について，その内容を最も具体的に表す文の最初の２語を答えよ。
(2)

〔問３〕 Then, they began to lose motivation. とあるが，この理由を最もよく表しているものは，次のうちではどれか。
(3)

ア Yuji told some students to come back to practice, but they didn't.

イ Yuji said that Fumiko, Kenta and Narumi had to teach the students how to sing one by one.

ウ Yuji's class didn't win a prize in the chorus contest held in May.

エ After listening to Fumiko, Kenta and Narumi, Yuji said that he wouldn't change his practice plan.

〔問４〕【 what / know / means / together / do / working / you 】? について，本文の流れに合うように，【　　　】内の語を正しく並べかえよ。ただし，文頭の語は大文字で書き始めよ。
(4)

〔問５〕 I was able to trust my teammates in the basketball game. の内容を，次のように具体的に書き表すとすれば，| | の中にどのような英語を入れるのがよいか。最も適切な連続する４語を本文中から抜き出せ。
(5)

In the basketball game, Yuji | | his teammates.

〔問6〕 本文の内容と合っているものを，次のア～オの中から一つ選べ。

　ア　Yuji was a good captain of the basketball team.　When someone said that he could manage his class, he didn't worry about that.

　イ　In the final of the basketball tournament, Yuji was marked by the players of the other team, so he didn't have any shots at all.

　ウ　On the first Saturday of July, Yuji and his uncle had lunch at a restaurant on the twelfth floor near a main train station.

　エ　After listening to Yuji's uncle, Yuji understood that it was important for a class leader to trust his classmates.

　オ　Finally, Yuji decided to do everything by himself and make a big stream at the school festival.

〔問7〕 この文章を読んだあとで，あなたは，「何かに取り組んでうまくいったこと」と「その理由」を英語で書くことになった。30 語以上 45 語以内の英語で書け。二つ以上の文になってもかまわない。次の〔例〕のように，「，」や「．」などは語数に含めない。また，短縮形は 1 語と数える。

　〔例〕　I'm　　a　　student.　You　　are　　a　　student,
　　　　　too.