

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。

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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。)

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。なお、(1)~(9)は段落の番号を表している。
(*印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

- (1) Just imagine the world without *calendars. How can you *tell that your birthday is coming next week? You can't. Without a calendar, how do you know about the change of days, months and years?
- (2) You can tell the change of days easily. A day starts when the sun rises and it ends when the sun *sets. How about a month? Long ago, the easiest way to *determine the *length of a month was by using the moon. Ancient people noticed that the moon changes every day. They followed the change and found out that the time from one new moon to the next new moon was about 29.5 days. This gave them an idea of the length for one month. *Originally one month had 29 or 30 days. In fact the word "month" came from the word "moon."
- (3) Next, let's think about a year. Why do we need to know the length of a year? To grow *crops, farmers have to do the same work at the same time in the same season every year. This is one of the reasons. Farmers in ancient days needed to know the best time for *planting and gathering the harvest, and calendars with a year were made. By *observing nature, people in those days knew that one season took about 365 days to happen again. In fact, this number comes from the 365-day *movement of the earth around the sun. Of course, ancient people didn't know this. A calendar with 365 days in a year was very convenient and many people began to use it. But this calendar had one problem. After they started to use the calendar, they noticed that the seasons *shifted in the calendar.
- (4) Why did this happen? In fact, the earth takes about 365 days and 6 hours to go around the sun. These 6 hours caused the *shift. To *make up for the difference, people added one day to a year *every four years. A year which has this *extra day is "a *leap year." This was a good way to stop the shift of the seasons. But later, people found that this was still not perfect.
- (5) Most of the calendars *are based on the sun, or the moon, or both the sun and the moon. Now in Japan, we use the *Gregorian calendar. This is used in many other countries, too. It is based on the earth's movement around the sun. This calendar was first used in 1582.
- 2
- To make up for the difference, some new rules were made when people first started to use the Gregorian calendar.
- (6) These are the rules. It is a leap year when the year is *divisible by four. This is the first rule. For example, 2016 is divisible by four, so it's a leap year. Second, we don't follow the first rule when the year ends with 00. For example, 1900 ends with 00, so it is not a leap year. Third, we don't follow the second rule when the year is divisible by 400. For example, 1600 ends with 00, but it is a leap year because it is divisible by 400. From these rules, we know the years 2000 and 4000 are leap years, but 2100 and 2300 are not leap years.

- (7) Have you ever wondered why a leap year has one extra day in February? The Gregorian calendar is based on the ancient *Roman calendars. In these calendars, March was the first month of the year and February was the last. The last day of the year was not December 31st. It was February 28th. It was easy for ancient Roman people to put another day after the last day of the year. When people started to use the Gregorian calendar, they decided to keep doing this.
- (8) We usually have 365 days in a year in the Gregorian calendar. 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, December 25th, in 2013 was on Wednesday, in 2014 it was on Thursday, and in 2015 it was on Friday. Guess what day Christmas Day will be this year? Saturday? No. 2016 is a leap year, so it will be Sunday!
- (9) People have had many different calendars for a long time. When you look at the calendar next time, remember the long history of making calendars.

〔注〕 calendar 暦	tell 分かる
set 沈む	determine 決める
length 長さ	originally もともと
crop 農作物	plant 種をまく
observe 観察する	movement 動き
shift ずれる	shift ずれ
make up for ~ ~の埋め合わせをする	every ~ years ~年に1度
extra 余分の	leap year うるう年
be based on ~ ~に基づいている	Gregorian calendar グレゴリオ暦
divisible by ~ ~で割り切れる	Roman ローマの

〔問1〕 (2), (3)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 moon told ancient people the length of a day.
- イ Ancient people didn't know the word "moon" before they started to use the word "month."
- ウ Farmers in ancient days knew the seasons by using the moon.
- エ Ancient farmers needed to know the length of a year for their work to produce food.
- オ Ancient people found a year is 365 days by studying the earth's movement around the sun.

〔問2〕 本文の流れに合うように の中に、次のA～Eの文を入れるとき、その最も適切な順番を表しているものは、下のうちではどれか。

- A Scientists found out what caused the shift.
- B This means 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds.
- C But this was still not enough to stop the shift of the seasons.
- D Before then, people used a leap year every four years.
- E They found out that the earth actually takes 365.2422 days to go around the sun.

- ア D→C→A→E→B
- イ D→E→B→C→A
- ウ E→B→C→A→D
- エ E→B→D→C→A

〔問3〕 (7)、(8)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 One extra day is put in February in a leap year because ancient Roman people used the Gregorian calendar.
- イ A new year starts on March 1st in the Gregorian calendar thanks to ancient Roman people.
- ウ When a new leap year comes, the day of the week in January shifts two days.
- エ Christmas Day in 2013 was on Wednesday, but Christmas Day in 2014 was on Thursday because of a leap year.
- オ February was chosen to add an extra day because of the ancient Roman calendars.

〔問4〕 本文の内容に合うように、 の中に入る適切な算用数字を答えよ。

In 2200, there will be days in a year.

[問5] 次の英文を本文の内容に合うように完成させるとき、 と
 にそれぞれ入る最も適切な文は、下のうちではどれか。

Calendars tell us days, months and years. Without calendars things may be more difficult. We can count days easily because mornings and evenings follow each other. Ancient people used the moon to determine months. They used the seasons to determine how many days there are in a year. They made a calendar that had 365 days. But in fact the earth takes more than 365 days to move around the sun. This is different from their calendar. To stop the shift of the seasons in their calendar, they added another day. Many countries today use the Gregorian calendar. When people started to use it in 1582, new rules were introduced to make the calendar better. If a year is divisible by four and it does not end with 00, then it is a leap year. A leap year has another day in February because the old Roman calendars started in March and so it was easy to add another day in February.

- ア Because of this difference, people had to add months to a year.
- イ Because of this difference, people had to add days to a year.
- ウ Because of this difference, people had the same season during the same months every year.
- エ Because of this difference, people could not have the same season during the same months every year.

- ア If a year ends with 00 and it is divisible by 400, it is not a leap year.
- イ If a year does not end with 00 and it is not divisible by 400, it is a leap year.
- ウ If a year ends with 00 and it is divisible by 400, it is a leap year.
- エ If a year does not end with 00 and it is divisible by 400, it is a leap year.

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, , 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 . 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? ⁽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 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 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. , 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〕 (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 (1-a) (C), (1-b) (D), (1-c) (B), (1-d) (A)
 イ (1-a) (D), (1-b) (C), (1-c) (B), (1-d) (A)
 ウ (1-a) (C), (1-b) (D), (1-c) (A), (1-d) (B)
 エ (1-a) (D), (1-b) (C), (1-c) (A), (1-d) (B)
 オ (1-a) (C), (1-b) (A), (1-c) (D), (1-d) (B)
 カ (1-a) (D), (1-b) (A), (1-c) (B), (1-d) (C)

〔問2〕 【 to / who / do / asked / it / you / me 】⁽²⁾? について、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、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

〔問7〕 Emma が家を出て1か月後、Jane の誕生日に Emma がプレゼントを送ってくれた。そのお礼も兼ねて、Jane は Emma にEメールを送ることにした。そのEメールを、必ず次の①～③全ての内容を含めて 30 語以上 45 語以内の英文で書け。二つ以上の英文になっても構わない。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。

- ① プレゼントが何だったのかが分かるように、その感想を書く。
- ② Emma の大学生活について具体的な質問を書く。
- ③ 自分の今の生活について Emma に報告する。

Hi, Emma. Thank you for the present for my birthday.

I'm looking forward to seeing you soon.

Jane

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