

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10ページまであります。

2 次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(*印のついている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

George was a student in Clear Lake Junior High School. He was a member of the school basketball team. It was a good team. They had thirty-six games in the last season and won thirty. They practiced very hard with Mr. Thorndike. He was a good *coach and George liked him. George joined the team because he liked basketball more than any other sport. Both his father and his brother played in Clear Lake, too, and they often talked about basketball at home. Basketball was a (1) of his family life.

George liked basketball but there was one problem. His father and brother were very good players but he was not. He practiced harder and longer than any other member, but he couldn't run fast or *shoot well. Other members did everything faster and better than he did. He could never *be on the starting line-up. "I like basketball so much, but does the team need me?" he sometimes thought. But when a game started, he always shouted, "Go, Clear Lake! Go! Go!" He shouted in the loudest *voice in the gym.

One afternoon, he went to the coach. "Mr. Thorndike, I like basketball. I want to continue it, but I don't think the team needs me. Do you think I should start another sport?" Without saying yes or no, Mr. Thorndike told him an interesting story from China.

*A long time ago there were an old man and two *leather bags in a mountain village in China. Their job was carrying water from a river far away from the village. The old man put the bags on *both ends of a pole and walked up and down the mountain *road. When they got to the village, one of the bags always had only half of the water. Water *leaked from the bag. The bag said to the old man, "I'm not good for this job. The other bag can carry all the water to the village, but I can't. Maybe I should carry some other things, like rice or seeds." The old man said, "I know how you feel, but you do not know what you are doing. When I walk to the village, I always carry you on the same side. Do you know why? Look at the side of the road tomorrow when you come with me. You'll see pretty flowers along the road only on your side. I *planted some flower seeds and they grew with your water. I enjoy looking at them."*

George tried to understand what Mr. Thorndike wanted to say in this story. He thought, "Am I doing anything good for other people? Do I give them water? I don't see any flowers around me."

One week later, just before a big game started, the *captain of the team walked to George and said, "I heard you were not feeling happy. There is one very important thing that you don't know, George. We all need you. I know you always come to practice early. We all feel we should do that, too. And I like your *cheering. When you are not playing, you always shout in

the loudest voice. The players can try harder when they hear your voice. You are a very important member. I can never imagine playing you. Let's go! The game starts in a minute!"

George smiled, and together they went to the game.

[注] coach コーチ, 指導者 shoot (バスケットボールの) シュートをする
be on the starting line-up 先発メンバーになる voice 声
leather 皮 both ends of a pole 棒の両端 road 道
leak もれる plant まく captain キャプテン
cheering 応援, 声援

[問1] 本文の流れに合うように, に入る最も適切なものは次のうちではどれか。

- ア problem
- イ part
- ウ job
- エ help

[問2] Do you think I should start another sport? とあるが, このとき George が思っていることを最もよく表しているものは次のうちではどれか。

- ア Mr. Thorndike doesn't like me. It will be better to find another good coach in another sport.
- イ My father and brother played basketball, too. So it is a good idea to play a different sport.
- ウ I practice basketball hard. I like practicing, so I will also practice hard in another sport.
- エ I should give up basketball if I'm not a good player. It is not the sport for me.

[問3] I'm not good for this job. とあるが, この文に次のように英語を補うとすれば,

に入る最も適切なものは下のうちではどれか。

I'm not good for this job because

- ア I always lose some of the water
- イ I'm not good at carrying seeds
- ウ I'm not afraid of carrying water with you
- エ I can't give water to flowers at the side of the road

[問 4] you do not know what you are doing とあるが、この内容を次のように書き表すとすれば、
(4) の中に入る最も適切なものは下のうちではどれか。

you do not know that

- ア you are not doing anything
- イ you can do only half of the job
- ウ you cannot do as much as the other bag
- エ you are doing a fine job

[問 5] I don't see any flowers around me. とあるが、この中の flowers がたとえているものとして
(5) 最も適切なものは次のうちではどれか。

- ア words which I used in cheering
- イ games which were exciting to me
- ウ players who became happy because of me
- エ members who were kind to me

[問 6] 本文の流れに合うように、 (6) に入る適切な **1 語** の英語を書きなさい。

[問 7] 次の文章は、George がキャプテンと話をした日、帰宅して書いた日記の一部である。
 に入る適切な **3 語以上** の英語を書きなさい。

Today I am very happy to know that our team needs me. Thank you, Captain. Now I understand what Mr. Thorndike wanted to say in that Chinese story. He wanted to say, "All people ."

3 次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(*印のついている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

Paper has a long *history. It was invented about 2,000 years ago in China. It was made for the first time in Japan about 1,400 years ago, but it was used only by a few people for a long time.

In *the Edo period, more and more paper was made. People got paper more easily than before, (1). For example, in pictures in the Edo period, we can find a lot of people reading books or letters. Some books say, "The *rate of Japanese people who were able to read and write was the highest in the world in those days."

At that time paper was often used (2). When children practiced writing, they often wrote on *a piece of paper, first in a very light black, and then in a darker black. They wrote on the same piece of paper until the paper was all black (*Figure 1). Finally it was given to people who collected used paper. These

Figure 1



字の練習をする子ども
(歌川芳虎「五色和歌 定家卿 赤」より)

people collected used paper and *recycled it. Japan already had a history of recycling paper! In the history of making paper, there was ⁽³⁾ a great change in the 19th century. Until then, paper was made from old *cloth in Europe and America, and from some kinds of plants in Japan. During the 19th *century the way of making paper from *wood was invented, and this made paper very *cheap. Books and newspapers went to the hands of everyone. Today, a lot of things are carried in a paper box. School textbooks and notebooks *are made of paper. We can say

paper is used everywhere in our lives.

Figure 2

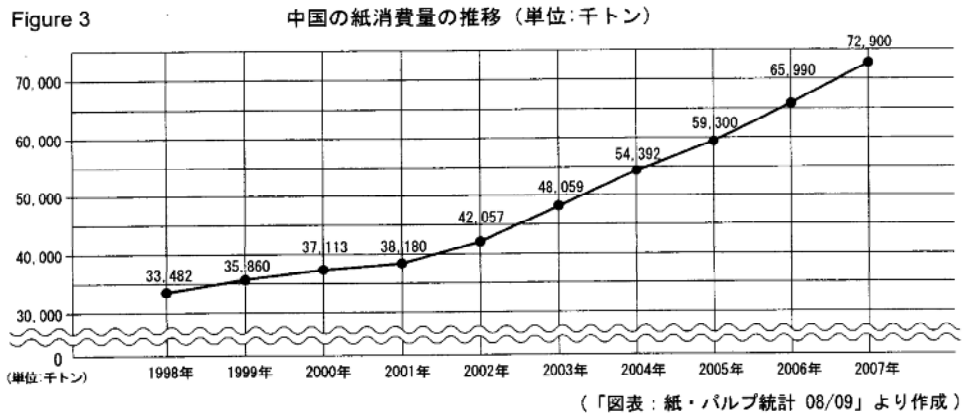
2007年 紙消費量上位10カ国の
年間紙消費量と国民一人あたり紙消費量

	年間紙消費 量 (千トン)	国民一人あたり 紙消費量 (kg)
アメリカ(U.S.A.)	87,496	288
中国(China)	72,900	54
日本(Japan)	31,255	245
ドイツ(Germany)	21,088	256
イギリス(U.K.)	12,157	199
イタリア(Italy)	11,894	204
韓国(Korea)	8,977	182
インド(India)	8,888	7
フランス(France)	8,754	143
ブラジル(Brazil)	8,091	42

(「図表：紙・パルプ統計 08/09」より作成)

Then, how much paper is used in the world today? Look at Figure 2. It shows the top 10 countries which used a lot of paper in 2007. The countries which used the most were the U.S.A. and China, and each of them used more than 200% of any other country. In seven countries, the *amount of paper used by one person was more than 140kg. In four countries among the seven countries, it was more than 200kg. This means that one person used more than 500g of paper every day. In ⁽⁴⁾ the other three countries, the amount of paper one person used in 2007 was smaller than 60kg.

One Chinese person used (5)-1 of one person in the United States, but Chinese people are using more and more paper. Look at Figure 3. The amount is going up. In 2007 China used (5)-2 of the amount in 2001. Some people say, "If the amount of paper used by one Chinese person becomes as much as the amount in the U.S.A. or Japan, we will use too much wood and too many trees."



The world has already begun to take some actions. Recycling is one of them. 【ア】 Now, about 50% of paper is recycled in the world. Many countries are trying hard to recycle more. 【イ】 For example, in Japan, 57.7% of the used paper was recycled in 2000, and the rate became 73.7% in 2007. In the same year, the rate in Korea was 89.1%! 【ウ】 In 2008, 60.6% of the wood used for paper was made from trees *planted by humans. 【エ】 *By that year, Japanese *paper companies planted trees in 6,470 km² of land in Japan and foreign countries. This is as large as Tochigi-ken.

Paper has made our life better and easier, (7). You know some examples of this. Some people still throw away books and paper boxes that they can recycle. A lot of *toilet paper is made from wood, but we cannot recycle it. We use a lot of paper in homes and offices, but do we really need to use so much? We should be interested in a *balanced way of making and using paper for our future.

〔注〕 history 歴史	the Edo period 江戸時代	rate 割合
a piece of ~ 一枚の～	figure 図	recycle リサイクルする
cloth 布	century 世紀	wood 木材
cheap 安い	be made of ~ ～で作られている	
amount 量	plant 植える	by that year その年までに
paper company 製紙会社	toilet paper トイレットペーパー	
balanced バランスのとれた		

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

- ア but only a few people were able to buy paper
- イ but they could not read or write
- ウ and they wanted a larger size of paper
- エ and more people learned how to read and write

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

- ア again and again イ only once
- ウ after a while エ just a minute

〔問 3〕 a great change⁽³⁾ の内容を表したものとして最も適切なものは次のうちではどれか。

- ア People began to read more books.
- イ People began to make paper from wood.
- ウ Paper was recycled more often than before.
- エ Paper was used in people's lives more often.

〔問 4〕 the other three countries⁽⁴⁾ とあるが、ここで指し示されているのはどの国か。次の中から三つ選べ。

- ア U.S.A. イ China ウ Japan エ Germany オ U.K.
- カ Italy キ Korea ク India ケ France コ Brazil

〔問 5〕 , のそれぞれに入るものの組み合わせとして最も適切なものは次のうちのどれか。

	<input type="text" value="(5-1)"/>	<input type="text" value="(5-2)"/>
ア	19%	52%
イ	19%	191%
ウ	526%	191%
エ	526%	52%

〔問6〕 本文の流れに合うように次の文を補う場合、最も適切な場所は【ア】～【エ】のうちではどれか。

Another action is growing trees for paper.

〔問7〕 本文の流れに合うように、に入る最も適切なものは次のうちではどれか。

- ア but there are a lot of problems, too
- イ but people in some countries use only a little paper
- ウ and we are trying very hard to save the earth
- エ and we will help other countries which need more paper

4 新宿駅の近くでガイドブックを持って道を探している Jack に、高校1年生の太郎が話しかける
ところである。次の対話を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(*印のついている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

Taro: Excuse me. May I help you?

Jack: Yes. I'm looking for *Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden. (1) Shinjuku Gyoen?

Taro: OK. Go straight along this street. Then you can see Shinjuku High School on the right.
Just keep going, and you'll find Shinjuku Gyoen on your right.

Jack: How long does it take to walk there?

Taro: Well, I think it'll take about ten minutes.

Jack: I see. It isn't far from here.

Taro: That's right. I went there about two weeks ago. Shinjuku Gyoen has three kinds of
gardens, Japanese, French and British gardens.

Jack: That sounds nice. (2) ?

Taro: Well, I like the French garden the best. Oh, you have a *guidebook with you. May I see
it?

Jack: Sure. (3). My Japanese friend gave it to me, but I can't read
Japanese well.

Taro: Let me see. There are many interesting things in this book. I'll tell you some of them in
English.

(4)

Jack: Oh, I see. Thank you very much.

Taro: You're welcome. Have a nice day.

〔注〕 Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden 新宿御苑 guidebook ガイドブック

〔問 1〕 自然な対話が成り立つように、本文の (1) に入る 5 語以上の英語を書きなさい。

〔問 2〕 自然な対話が成り立つように、本文の (2) に入る 5 語以上の英文を書きなさい。

〔問 3〕 本文の (3) に入る最も適切なものは次のうちではどれか。

ア That's it イ Yes, it is ウ Here it is エ No, not at all

〔問 4〕 下の【資料】は、Jack が持っていたガイドブックに書かれていた内容の一部である。自然な対話が成り立つように、【資料】を見て、本文の (4) に入る 30 語程度の英文を書きなさい。なお、「 , 」や「 . 」などは語数に含めないものとする。二つ以上の文になってもよい。

【資料】

☆ 新宿御苑について ☆

- ・ 新宿御苑 (Shinjuku Gyoen) は 1906 年に造られました。
- ・ 日本庭園には、翔天亭 (Shoten-Tei) と呼ばれるお茶室 (teahouse) があります。
- ・ 四季を通じて、様々な種類の花が楽しめます。
- ・ 冬には、たくさんの鳥を見るのに良い場所がいくつかあります。
- ・ たくさんの人々がこの庭園を長い間愛してきました。