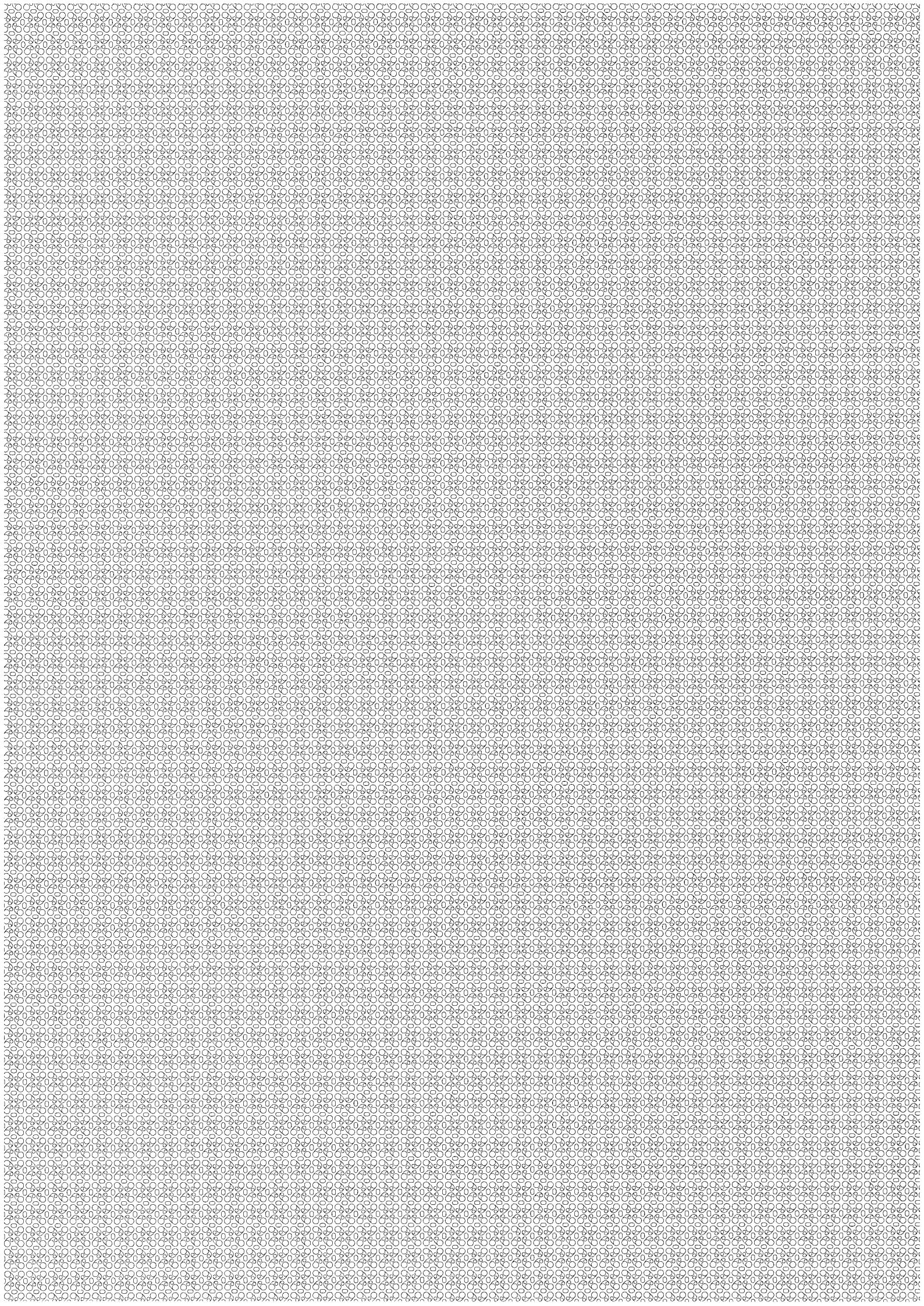


英 語

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 17 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。)

*Tony and John are *exchange students from the United States at a high school in Tokyo. One day during the lunch hour, they were talking about their last weekend.*

Tony: How did you spend your weekend?

John: I went to hot springs in Nagano with my host family.

Tony: How did you like them?

John: It was great! I really had a good time.

Tony: How did you go and how long did it take?

John: We went by car and it took about four hours.

Tony: Did you like your hotel?

John: Yes. The baths were great. I really liked the baths outside.

Tony: You really like hot springs, don't you?

John: Yes, but it's too far away and too expensive to go there every day.

Kenta is their classmate and comes and talks to them.

Kenta: What are you talking about?

Tony: Well, John loves hot springs, but they are to enjoy every day.

Kenta: How about going to a *bathhouse?

Tony: What is that?

Kenta: It is like a hot spring in your town. It is called a "sento."

John: Sounds interesting! Please tell us more about it.

Kenta: In the past, a *sento* 【① a bath ② a bathhouse ③ did ④ for ⑤ have ⑥ not
(2) ⑦ people ⑧ was ⑨ who】 at home. It was also a place for communication among neighbors. Today, most houses have their own baths, so the number of *sentos* is getting smaller. However, *sentos* are now becoming popular again. They are perfect for *relaxation, and we can also meet and talk with people visiting there. *Sentos* and hot springs *play a very important role in Japan. They are a wonderful part of our culture. Why don't you come to a *sento* with me this weekend?

John: Yes! We should try a *sento*!

On the weekend, Tony, John, and Kenta are visiting a sento in their town.

Kenta: This is the *sento*!

Tony: Oh, this building looks like a temple.

Kenta: This is a special design for *sentos* and is called “*Miyazukuri*.” Some *sentos* in Tokyo are built like this.

*At the *entrance.*

Kenta: We have to take off our shoes here and put them in the shoe *locker.

Tony: One has a red *curtain and the other has a blue one.
Which one should we enter?

Kenta: The blue one is for men. Inside, we’ll pay 460 yen each.

John: Look! They are selling *towels, *shampoo, and *soap.

Kenta: So, we can come here any time *even if we aren’t prepared!

John: That’s great.

In the changing room.

John: Look at the *ceiling. It’s so high and there are plants all over the room.

Tony: There is a Japanese garden outside.

Kenta: Each *sento* *decorates its place very well. Now, are you ready to enjoy the baths? First, we have to take off our clothes here. Then, we put them in the lockers and take the key with us.

They enter the bath area.

John: Look at the painting on the wall! Mt. Fuji!

Tony: There is an *opening between the wall and the ceiling. I wonder what that’s for.

Kenta: That is for communication to the women’s side. In the past, family members or
friends talked to each other through the opening, but not so much now.⁽⁴⁾

Tony: That’s interesting!

Kenta: We should pick up a *washbowl and a *stool at the bath entrance. Then, we sit down on the stool in front of a shower in the washing area. Now, let’s clean our bodies. Don’t *splash.

Tony: All right, we are ready to go into the baths!

Kenta: Don't put your towels into the water!

Tony: Oh, no, sorry! (3-d) Well, I feel so *relaxed in the large bath.

John: This is really like a hot spring!

Tony: By the way, how long do you usually stay here?

Kenta: About one hour.

Tony: One hour? That's so long!

Kenta: Yes, but then you have enough time to enjoy all kinds of baths here.

John: Sounds great to me!

After enjoying all the baths, they are now back in the changing room. Tony and John are surprised at the chairs, TV set, newspapers, magazines, and comic books there.

Tony: Let's sit down. It looks really nice.

John: They sell drinks! (3-e)

Tony: This place is great! I really enjoyed every minute of my stay here.

John: I'm sure that I'll come back here very often.

Kenta: I'm very happy to hear you both really like *sentos*. *Sentos* are an important part of Japanese culture.

〔注〕 exchange student 交換留学生	bathhouse 風呂屋
relaxation くつろぎ	play a ~ role ~な役割を果たす
entrance 入り口	locker ロッカー
curtain のれん	towel タオル
shampoo シャンプー	soap せっけん
even if ~ たとえ~でも	ceiling 天井
decorate 装飾する	opening 開口部
washbowl 洗面器	stool 椅子 <small>いす</small>
splash 水をはねかける	relaxed のんびりしている

〔問1〕 本文の流れに合うように、 の中に入る最も適切な連続する6語を本文中から抜き出せ。

〔問2〕 In the past, a *sentō* 【① a bath ② a bathhouse ③ did ④ for ⑤ have ⑥ not
⁽²⁾⑦ people ⑧ was ⑨ who】 at home. 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、7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 a bathhouse | 7番目 | ③ did |
| イ | 2番目 | ② a bathhouse | 7番目 | ⑥ not |
| ウ | 2番目 | ② a bathhouse | 7番目 | ⑨ who |
| エ | 2番目 | ⑥ not | 7番目 | ③ did |
| オ | 2番目 | ⑥ not | 7番目 | ① a bath |
| カ | 2番目 | ⑥ not | 7番目 | ⑨ who |

〔問3〕 ～ の中には、それぞれ次のA～E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を、下のア～カの中から一つ選べ。

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | There are two doors. |
| B | This is like an art museum. |
| C | I need one after those hot baths. |
| D | You can see little red fish in the water. |
| E | I have to learn more about the rules here! |

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|---|
| ア | <input type="text" value="(3-a)"/> | A, | <input type="text" value="(3-b)"/> | B, | <input type="text" value="(3-c)"/> | D, | <input type="text" value="(3-d)"/> | C, | <input type="text" value="(3-e)"/> | E |
| イ | <input type="text" value="(3-a)"/> | A, | <input type="text" value="(3-b)"/> | E, | <input type="text" value="(3-c)"/> | D, | <input type="text" value="(3-d)"/> | C, | <input type="text" value="(3-e)"/> | B |
| ウ | <input type="text" value="(3-a)"/> | A, | <input type="text" value="(3-b)"/> | D, | <input type="text" value="(3-c)"/> | B, | <input type="text" value="(3-d)"/> | E, | <input type="text" value="(3-e)"/> | C |
| エ | <input type="text" value="(3-a)"/> | E, | <input type="text" value="(3-b)"/> | A, | <input type="text" value="(3-c)"/> | C, | <input type="text" value="(3-d)"/> | D, | <input type="text" value="(3-e)"/> | B |
| オ | <input type="text" value="(3-a)"/> | E, | <input type="text" value="(3-b)"/> | B, | <input type="text" value="(3-c)"/> | A, | <input type="text" value="(3-d)"/> | D, | <input type="text" value="(3-e)"/> | C |
| カ | <input type="text" value="(3-a)"/> | E, | <input type="text" value="(3-b)"/> | D, | <input type="text" value="(3-c)"/> | A, | <input type="text" value="(3-d)"/> | C, | <input type="text" value="(3-e)"/> | B |

〔問4〕 In the past, family members or friends talked to each other through the opening,
⁽⁴⁾but not so much now. の内容を、次のように語を補って書き表すときに、() に
入る適切な語を答えよ。ただし、それぞれの () には、1 語ずつ入る。

In the past, family members or friends talked to each other through the
opening. However, () () () that so much now.

〔問5〕 次の英文は本文の内容について書かれたものである。□□□□ の中に入る最も適切な
1 語を本文中から抜き出せ。

Sentos and hot springs are very popular among Japanese people. And now
they are becoming popular even among foreigners. *Sentos* and hot springs are
good for □□□□ and communication with others. They are an important part of
Japanese culture.

〔問6〕 本文の内容に一致するものを、次のア～オの中から一つ選べ。

ア John is a big fan of hot springs and enjoys all kinds of baths. He is quite
happy about going there only during vacations or on weekends.

イ At *sentos*, because you can buy anything necessary to take a bath, you can go
there even after school or work without bringing a towel.

ウ The changing room of the *sentos* they visited was great with a high ceiling, a
Japanese garden, and a TV set, but its bathroom was nothing special.

エ When John and Tony visited a *sentos* with Kenta, it was their first time to use
it. However, both John and Tony knew how to use it very well.

オ When Kenta said he usually spends one hour at a *sentos* to enjoy all kinds of
baths, Tony was surprised and he still thinks it's too long.

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] All people of the world have their own music. Music is found in every culture, in the past and today. Different times and places have created different kinds of music. Some people say music has been with us for *at least 44,000 years. We cry to music, laugh to music, and dance to music. Some music can take us back to a great memory in the past. Music carries a lot of feeling and power. Music has become one of the most important parts of human life.
- [2] In the past we could enjoy music only when there were singers or *musical instruments and their players. Later, we had to go to concerts or theaters to enjoy music. However, after the *record player was created, it became *possible for us to enjoy music at home.
- [3] Things around music have changed a lot. There are a lot of different music *formats and players for enjoying music now. Today we can listen to our favorite music on our computer, *smartphone, or MP3 player. We can enjoy music almost anywhere.
- [4] Now let's look at the change of music formats and players. *Vinyl records were the first format sold in stores and were the most popular from *the 1950s until the 1990s. ア The most popular kind of vinyl record was the LP, or long playing record, because it was the first record that could play twenty minutes or more. イ However, CDs could play even longer. ウ Of course, no one could carry vinyl records around and listen to them on the train or bus. エ Record players were too big. オ So, young people at that time usually met at a friend's house, and listened to records together.
- [5] In 1964, the *cassette tape, a new kind of music format, was introduced in Europe, and then in 1979, a new *portable music player that could play cassette tapes was produced in Japan. People who loved music all over the world loved it, and talked about it. Because of this player, they could take their music out of their houses and listen to it anywhere — even on the train or bus.
- [6] Then, in 1982, the CD and the CD player were introduced. The CD played longer than the LP. Also, different from LPs and cassette tapes, CDs did not *wear out, even after they were used many times. However, CDs and CD players didn't become popular until the middle of the 1990s. This was because they were so expensive at first and there were some people who thought vinyl records had a better sound.

[7] How do music CDs 3? Let's look at that! Music is a set of sound waves. To make music CDs, a *second of a sound wave is cut into 44,100 pieces and then they are changed into *digital *signals, a set of 1s and 0s. CD making machines put *millions of small *bumps and *flat spaces on the CDs. These bumps and flat spaces make 1s and 0s. When CD players play music, they use *laser light. So, what is happening in a CD player when it plays music? 4

This way, you can enjoy music.

[8] In the beginning of the 21st century, CDs were the most popular, but by 2007, the new digital format MP3 became more popular than CDs because MP3 players could keep more music than CDs. Though MP3 players are smaller than your hand, they can hold *thousands of pieces of music! With the MP3 player, we can buy new music on the Internet and listen to it without going to stores.

[9] CDs and MP3s are still very popular music formats, but the change of formats continues. More people are now choosing to use Internet *music streaming services. With these services, we can play our favorite songs even more on our computers and portable players, without keeping them. No one knows what the future for music format will be like, but a new way to enjoy music may happen soon.

[注] at least	少なくとも	musical instrument	楽器
record	レコード盤	possible	可能な
format	フォーマット	smartphone	スマートフォン
vinyl record	レコード盤の一種	the ~s	～年代
cassette tape	カセットテープ	portable	持ち運びできる
wear out	劣化する	second	秒
digital	デジタル式の	signal	信号
millions of ~	何百万という～	bump	突起
flat space	平面	laser	レーザー
thousands of ~	何千という～		
music streaming service	音楽ストリーミングサービス		

〔問1〕 [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 In this world, we can find many different kinds of music at any time, but not at all the places.
- イ Some people say the history of music with humans has continued fewer than 44,000 years.
- ウ Music can be very powerful and sometimes it brings wonderful past memories back to us.
- エ All the people could bring music home before the record player was introduced into the world.
- オ The situation around music is great now, but we cannot choose from many formats to enjoy it.

〔問2〕 [4]の段落のア～オの文のうち, 文章の流れに合わない内容のものを一つ選べ。

〔問3〕 本文の流れに合うように, の中に入る最も適切な単語を, 次のア～オの中から一つ選べ。

- ア get
- イ make
- ウ sound
- エ start
- オ work

〔問4〕 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を, 下のア～カの中から一つ選べ。

- A The set of sound makes music.
- B The CD player puts the digital signals together.
- C The CD player changes these signals into sound.
- D The CD player reads bumps and flat spaces on a CD by using laser light.
- E The CD player changes the bumps and flat spaces into digital signals, a set of ones and zeros.

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

〔問5〕 次の質問に対する答えとなるように、下のA～Fの英文を並べかえるとき、その最も適切な順番を表しているものを、下のア～カの中から一つ選べ。

(Question) With the change of music formats and players, how did our life with music change in history?

(Answer) () → () → () → () → () → F

- A At stores, we were able to buy a longer playing format than before and it did not wear out.
- B It became possible for us to buy music on the Internet and we could keep it.
- C It became possible to buy music at stores, but we had to stay home to enjoy it.
- D Music could finally get out of the home, and we were able to enjoy it anywhere.
- E To enjoy music, we had to go to places with musicians and their musical instruments.
- F We can enjoy more music than ever from the Internet and don't have to keep it.

- ア C→A→E→B→D→F
- イ C→E→D→A→B→F
- ウ C→E→A→B→D→F
- エ E→A→C→B→D→F
- オ E→C→D→A→B→F
- カ E→C→A→D→B→F

〔問6〕 本文の内容に一致するものを、次のア～オの中から一つ選べ。

- ア When portable cassette tape players were introduced in 1979, they soon became the center of attention of music fans all over the world.
- イ CDs were better than vinyl records in some ways, but they took almost twenty years to be popular. Everybody thought vinyl records sounded better.
- ウ When you look at a CD, you can find 44,100 bumps and flat spaces on it. They are digital signals, a set of 1s and 0s, and they can make music.
- エ After MP3 players were introduced, they became more popular than CDs. They were smaller and could hold on them more music that was sold at stores.
- オ With the new music streaming services, there is no need to go to stores to buy music. Because of this, CDs and MP3 players aren't popular anymore.

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。)

We study history through written *records. So, how do we study about the far away past before written languages were created? First we find *ruins and *remains and study about it through them. This way of studying about the past is called archaeology.

Taro and Kazuki go to the same high school in Yokohama and are very (1-a) friends. One day, 【① a park ② a soccer ball ③ in ④ next ⑤ on ⑥ playing ⑦ they ⑧ to ⑨ were ⑩ with】⁽²⁾ the Yokohama History Museum. When the ball went into a *bush, Taro found a piece of *earthenware near their ball.

Taro said, “What is this?”

Kazuki answered, “It looks like a (1-b) piece of earthenware or something.”

Taro said, “Yeah! Do you remember the photos of *ancient earthenware Mr. Ueda showed us in his history class? It looks just like one of those pieces in the photos.”

Kazuki said, “You’re right. (3-a) He may know something about it.”

The next day at school, they took the piece to Mr. Ueda, and he studied it carefully. The three decided to take it to the history museum.

Three days later, Taro, Kazuki, and Mr. Ueda showed the piece to a *curator at the museum.

The curator said, “It looks very old. Where did you find this?”

Taro answered, “We found it in Asama Park, next to this museum.”

“Asama Park is built on the ruins of a village from the *Yayoi* period, right?” Mr. Ueda asked the curator. He continued, “This piece looks really old. So, maybe this is a piece of ancient earthenware.”

The curator thought for some time and then said that he wanted to keep the piece to study more carefully. The three agreed.

One week later, Taro, Kazuki, and Mr. Ueda received a letter from the curator. The letter said,

Dear Taro, Kazuki, and Mr. Ueda,

Thank you for bringing the piece of earthenware the other day. We studied the piece very carefully and found that it was made in the period before *Yayoi*. Where did you find it? We would like to know that. (3-b) We are going to check that area for more pieces. This may lead to a great *discovery!

Taro and Kazuki got really (1-c) and soon visited the museum with Mr. Ueda. When the curator took them to the park, Taro pointed under a bush.

Then, Kazuki said, "You said the piece was very old. (3-c) "

The curator said, "Good question! Older things are usually found in lower *layers of the ground, so if you find remains in both upper and lower layers, usually the remains in the lower layer are (1-d). However, for example, when we have *construction work, older remains can come up to the ground."

"How do you know the piece is older than the *Yayoi* period?" asked Taro.

The curator said, "By *measuring *carbon in the piece, we can find out the age of things back to *tens of thousands of years ago. We are going to *excavate the park with the help of a team from a university soon."

Taro and Kazuki cried out, "Can we come to watch the *excavation?"

"Yes, of course," said the curator.

A month later, Taro and Kazuki were invited to the excavation *site. The curator stood by them. He explained, "We found so many pieces of ancient earthenware in the lower layers of the ground here. Now, we believe there was (1-e) village under the Asama village of the *Yayoi* period. (3-d) Taro and Kazuki, you gave us the *clue. Thank you very much."

Taro said, "Please tell me one thing. Why should we learn about things from the far away past?"

Kazuki agreed with Taro and said, "Yes. I know we should study history to learn lessons for our future. (3-e) We can't learn much about it without written records."

The curator answered, “Well, history tells us about big events in the past through the words of *historians. In history we look at the past through the eyes of others. But in archaeology we , , and then we . Archaeology also paints a picture of the daily life of *ordinary people, not only of . Through archaeology we can see how the lives of people in the past *relate to our life today. We can also see how our life today may relate to people’s lives in the future.”

Taro said, “Wow! Archaeology sounds great!”

Kazuki said, “Thank you for inviting us here today. We learned a lot about archaeology!”

〔注〕 record 記録	ruins 遺跡
remains 遺物	bush 茂み
earthenware 土器	ancient 古代の
curator (博物館の) 学芸員	discovery 発見
layer 層	construction work 建築工事
measure 測定する	carbon 炭素
tens of thousands of ~ 何万もの~	excavate 発掘する
excavation 発掘	site 場所
clue 手がかり	historian 歴史学者
ordinary 普通の	relate かかわる

〔問1〕 (1-a) ~ (1-e) の中には単語が一つずつ入る。本文の流れに合うように次のA~Jから一つずつ選んだとき、その組み合わせが最も適切なものを、下のア~カの中から一つ選べ。

A	another	B	broken	C	brought	D	close	E	excited
F	friendly	G	interesting	H	newer	I	older	J	other

ア	(1-a)	D,	(1-b)	I,	(1-c)	G,	(1-d)	B,	(1-e)	J
イ	(1-a)	D,	(1-b)	B,	(1-c)	E,	(1-d)	I,	(1-e)	A
ウ	(1-a)	F,	(1-b)	I,	(1-c)	D,	(1-d)	B,	(1-e)	J
エ	(1-a)	F,	(1-b)	C,	(1-c)	G,	(1-d)	H,	(1-e)	I
オ	(1-a)	G,	(1-b)	B,	(1-c)	D,	(1-d)	I,	(1-e)	A
カ	(1-a)	G,	(1-b)	C,	(1-c)	E,	(1-d)	H,	(1-e)	I

〔問2〕 One day, 【 ① a park ② a soccer ball ③ in ④ next ⑤ on ⑥ playing ⑦ they ⑧ to ⑨ were ⑩ with 】 the Yokohama History Museum. 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、6番目、9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。ただし、【 】内には、不要なものが一つ含まれている。

ア	4番目	③ in	6番目	⑤ on	9番目	⑧ to
イ	4番目	③ in	6番目	⑧ to	9番目	⑩ with
ウ	4番目	⑤ on	6番目	⑩ with	9番目	⑧ to
エ	4番目	⑤ on	6番目	③ in	9番目	⑩ with
オ	4番目	⑩ with	6番目	⑧ to	9番目	⑤ on
カ	4番目	⑩ with	6番目	③ in	9番目	⑧ to

〔問3〕 (3-a) ～ (3-e) の中には、それぞれ次のA～E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を、下のア～カの中から一つ選べ。

- A But what is the meaning of learning about the ancient past?
 B Please come to show us.
 C So, the excavation will continue for a long time.
 D Then, why was it found on the ground?
 E We should take this to Mr. Ueda tomorrow.

- ア (3-a) D, (3-b) B, (3-c) A, (3-d) E, (3-e) C
 イ (3-a) D, (3-b) C, (3-c) B, (3-d) E, (3-e) A
 ウ (3-a) D, (3-b) C, (3-c) A, (3-d) B, (3-e) E
 エ (3-a) E, (3-b) B, (3-c) D, (3-d) C, (3-e) A
 オ (3-a) E, (3-b) D, (3-c) C, (3-d) B, (3-e) A
 カ (3-a) E, (3-b) B, (3-c) C, (3-d) A, (3-e) D

〔問4〕 (4-a) ～ (4-d) の中には、それぞれ次のA～Dのうちのいずれかの英語が入る。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～カの中から一つ選べ。

- A study them carefully
 B collect remains of the past
 C check them by studying more
 D build our ideas about the past

- ア (4-a) B, (4-b) D, (4-c) C, (4-d) A
 イ (4-a) B, (4-b) C, (4-c) D, (4-d) A
 ウ (4-a) B, (4-b) A, (4-c) D, (4-d) C
 エ (4-a) D, (4-b) A, (4-c) B, (4-d) C
 オ (4-a) D, (4-b) C, (4-c) B, (4-d) A
 カ (4-a) D, (4-b) B, (4-c) A, (4-d) C

〔問5〕 本文の流れに合うように、5 の中に入る最も適切な語句を、次のア～オの中から一つ選べ。

- ア leaders or famous journalists
- イ engineers or great scientists
- ウ kings or important people
- エ captains or smart officers
- オ athletes or strong champions

〔問6〕 次の①～⑤の中から本文の内容と一致しない英文を全て選ぶとき、最も適切なものを、下のア～シの中から一つ選べ。

- ① In archaeology, we learn about the past through studying something found in the ground and sometimes through written records.
- ② Taro, Mr. Ueda, and the curator, all thought the piece found in the park maybe belonged to the ancient past, though they weren't 100% sure.
- ③ The curator said that things found in upper layers in the ground can never be older than things found in lower layers in any situation.
- ④ Which earthenware is older, this or that? How old are they? To answer these questions, we study the carbon found in those things.
- ⑤ Through studying archaeology, we can see how people's lives of today and the lives of people in the past are connected.

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

〔問7〕 次のような質問に対してどのように答えるか。本文の内容を参考にし、あなた自身の言葉を用いて以下の①、②の内容を必ず含めて **30 語以上 45 語以内**の英文で書け。

If you have to choose one, ① which would you like to study, history or archaeology? ② Why would you choose it?

二つ以上の英文になってもかまわない。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。

ただし、本文の英文をそのまま書き写したものは採点の対象とはしない。

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

