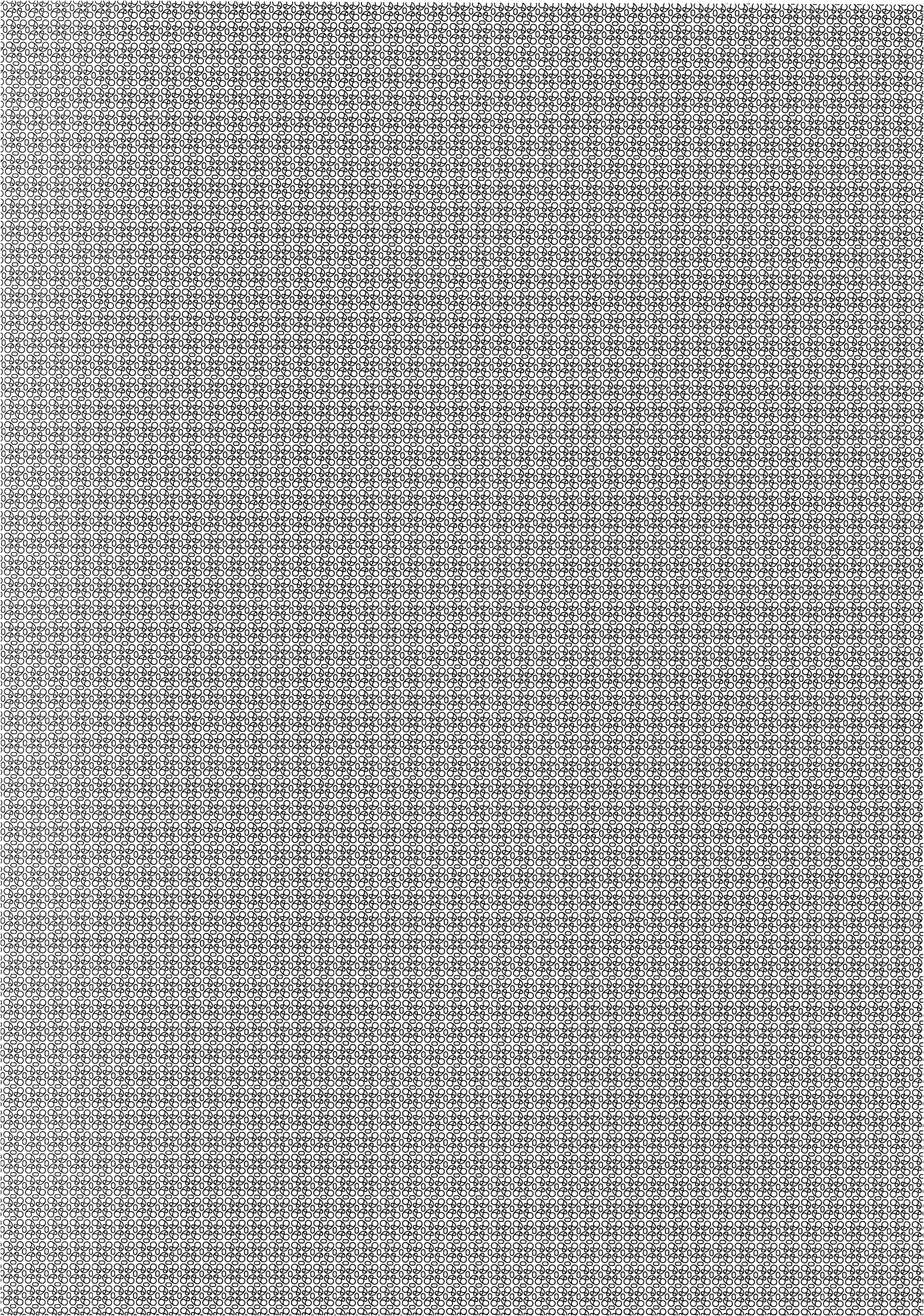


英 語

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。



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。)

Miho, Aya, and Ken are members of the art club at a high school. Today they are visiting a Hokusai exhibition at a museum in Tokyo. They are in front of the museum.

Miho: Look at that long line!

Aya: Oh, no! There are so many people here.

Ken: We have to wait for more than one hour.

Miho: Ken, while we are waiting, would you tell us about Hokusai?

Ken is a great fan of Hokusai and studied a lot about Hokusai before he came to this exhibition.

Aya: That's a good idea!

Ken: All right. Now, what do you know about Hokusai?

Miho: Well, he was an ukiyo-e artist from the Edo period.

Aya: He is not only famous in Japan but also around the world. Hokusai exhibitions are held in many countries.

Ken: People say Hokusai is the world's best known Japanese artist.

Miho:

Ken: At first, people in Europe saw his *prints used as wrapping paper. Then he became really famous in the West after *the 1862 International Exposition in London and the 1867 International Exposition in Paris. Many of the greatest Western artists in those days *copied Hokusai's styles.

Aya:

Ken: Artists like *van Gogh.

Miho: Wow! I didn't know that.

Ken: Hokusai said he started drawing when he was six. Every day he drew the things that were around him. At the age of nineteen, he became a *pupil of Katsukawa Shunsho and was called Shunro. Under Shunsho, he learned how to draw actors, beautiful women, animals, plants, famous places, and so on.

Aya: Wow! He learned to draw all kinds of things!

Ken: After fifteen years, he moved to another artist group and learned very different drawing and painting styles. His lines became *thicker and stronger. During this

period, he was also influenced by Western paintings and used *perspective to make *landscape prints. He created his own styles during this period.

Aya: Ken, tell us more about his painting styles.

Ken: He is famous for his *composition skills and choice of colors. He learned these skills from the best artists of that time. However, his greatest teacher was nature. He looked at nature very carefully and even 【 ① not ② things ③ people ④ other ⑤ to ⑥ see ⑦ tried ⑧ draw ⑨ that ⑩ could 】.

Miho: What do you mean?

Ken: When people looked at his paintings, they could feel the wind, hear sounds, and understand feelings. After this, he never *belonged to any other group again. He went his own way.

Aya: Then what happened?

Ken: He changed his name to Katsushika Hokusai, created *illustrations for storybooks, and became the most popular ukiyo-e artist. Then, he changed his name again and *published drawing *manuals showing *sketches of . In those days, he had more than 200 pupils, and they needed textbooks. The manuals were for his pupils, but they were also for Hokusai fans all over Japan.

Aya: Oh, I know about them. They are called *Hokusai Manga*.

Ken: Yes, *Hokusai Manga* has 15 books with 3,900 sketches. The first book is very famous.

Miho: I heard *Hokusai Manga* influenced Western culture a lot in the late 19th century.

Ken: That is right. Some people say that *Hokusai Manga* and *Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji* started Japonism, the influence brought to Western art and culture from Japan. This influenced not only painting, but also music, buildings, and so on in the West.

Aya: When did he create his *Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji*?

Ken: Between the ages of 71 and 75, he created prints of Mount Fuji during all four seasons, at different times of the day, in all kinds of weather, and from every *angle. His Mount Fuji prints are not just landscapes. You can also find people in some of the prints.

Miho: How old was he when he stopped painting?

Ken: He painted until the age of ninety.

Aya: Was he really able to draw well when he was that old?

Ken: Yes, he was drawing quite well even then. Actually, he believed he would live until he was 110 and said that at 100, he would finally become a perfect artist. So,

at the age of 90, he thought he was still learning to become a real artist.

Miho: He was really *something.

Ken: Yes, he was. Did you know he changed his name more than thirty times in his life? We don't know the reason, but I believe he always wanted to

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 and move forward.

Aya: He was a real front runner! Now, we know a lot about Hokusai. We can enjoy the exhibition even more. Thank you, Ken!

Miho: Finally, we can enter the museum.

〔注〕 print 版画

copy 写す

pupil 弟子

perspective 遠近法

composition 構図

illustration 挿し絵

manual 手引書

Mount ～ ～山

something 大物

the International Exposition 万国博覧会

van Gogh ヴァン・ゴッホ

thick 太い

landscape 風景

belong 所属する

publish 出版する

sketch 写生図

angle 角度

〔問1〕

1-a

 ~

1-d

 の中には、それぞれ次の①～⑥のいずれかの英文が入る。それぞれに入る英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。

- ① Who took his art lessons?
- ② Who did he influence, for example?
- ③ How was Hokusai influenced by the West?
- ④ How are his styles different and special?
- ⑤ How did he become such a great artist?
- ⑥ How was Hokusai introduced to the West?

	1-a	1-b	1-c	1-d
ア	⑤	①	③	④
イ	⑤	②	④	③
ウ	⑤	③	④	②
エ	⑥	①	⑤	③
オ	⑥	②	⑤	④
カ	⑥	③	⑤	②

〔問2〕 He looked at nature very carefully and even 【 ① not ② things ③ people ④ other
(2)
⑤ to ⑥ see ⑦ tried ⑧ draw ⑨ that ⑩ could 】. 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たとき、3番目と5番目と7番目にくるものの組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、次のア～カの中ではどれか。

	3番目	5番目	7番目
ア	③	⑤	⑦
イ	③	⑥	⑩
ウ	⑧	⑨	③
エ	⑧	⑨	④
オ	⑨	③	①
カ	⑨	③	⑥

〔問3〕 本文の流れに合うように、

3

 の中に入る最も適切な連続する4語を本文中から抜き出せ。

〔問4〕 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。

Hokusai was born to be an artist. He never stopped learning and became one of the greatest artists in the world. His drawings and paintings helped to create a movement known as Japonism, an important □ on Western art and culture in the 19th century.

〔問5〕 本文の流れに合うように、□5の中に英語を入れるとき、最も適切なものは、次のア～オの中ではどれか。

- ア try something new
- イ make more money
- ウ become more famous
- エ travel around Japan
- オ create more illustrations

〔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 Not only today but also 150 years ago, people from all over the world were able to enjoy Hokusai's paintings and prints.
- イ Hokusai was special because he was the only Japanese artist who was influenced by Western art and used perspective.
- ウ *Hokusai Manga*, drawing textbooks for Hokusai's pupils, has fifteen books, and they are all very famous.
- エ Hokusai painted Mount Fuji in many different situations, and sometimes you can find people in these paintings.
- オ All his life, Hokusai kept improving his skills as an artist and at the age of ninety, he felt he finally became perfect.

3

次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えよ。なお、[1]～[8]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] In the earlier part of our history, humans used materials like stone and *grass to build houses and make other useful things. Materials have been very important to us. Even some of the names of periods in our history come from the name of the material produced and used most during that time, such as the Stone Age. By creating new and better materials, we have been able to improve our lives.

[2] Biomimetics is the study of nature to get ideas from the natural world. Today many scientists are looking at nature to create new materials. Let's look at some examples.

[3] Scientists at a company producing materials for building houses were trying to make wall *tiles that would stay clean. The idea for their design came from *snails. The scientists *noticed something strange about snails. Even when the ground around snails was not clean, their *shells stayed clean. They studied snails carefully and found that snail shells have *thin *ridges. ア When scientists put oil on the shell, the oil quickly ran off. イ This is because it *floated on these small water pools.

ウ In nature, when rain hits the shell, in the same way, *dirt is easily washed away.

エ When they learned this, the scientists were sure they could use this idea. オ

[4] After several years of careful studying and testing, they created a silica coating. Silica is a material found in the ground.

2

Every time it rains, the dirt and oil on the coating is washed away, and the wall tiles - on houses, buildings and so on - stay clean, just like snail shells!

[5] Why can *geckos walk across walls and *ceilings without falling off? Scientists at another company wondered about this question. At first, they thought that geckos' toes, the five parts at the end of each foot, produced something *sticky. ア However, through studies, they learned that there are more than 1,000,000 little hairs on a gecko's toe. イ At the end of each hair are even thinner hairs. ウ Actually, their feet also produce something very sticky, and because of that, geckos can walk easily on walls and ceilings. エ When each of these small hairs touches the wall or ceiling, a little power is created. オ Remember that a gecko has many hairs at the end of each toe. The created power together is so strong that it can hold a gecko on walls and ceilings.

[6] What is this power? When *electrons from the gecko hair *molecules and electrons from the wall molecules work together, *electromagnetic power is created. When this power is working, things *stick to each other and this is geckos' wonderful sticking power. There is one more good thing about geckos' feet. They can stick to and *unstick from things by changing the *angle of the hair. This way, they can quickly walk on walls and ceilings.

[7] After this finding, the scientists at the company put 1,000,000,000 nanotubes (very small tubes made from *carbon atoms) onto a piece of material just 1 cm² in

size. They put this material on the ceiling and it was able to 4 a bottle that was as heavy as 500g. This new tape has the same sticking power as a gecko's foot. This tape can come off very easily, so we can use the same tape again and again.

[8] As we can see in these examples, today we are creating some materials by using biomimetics. In the future, new materials will improve people's lives. What kind of world will we make by using future materials?

[注] grass 草	tile タイル
snail カタツムリ	notice 気づく
shell 殻	thin 細い
ridge 溝	float 浮く
dirt 泥	gecko ヤモリ
ceiling 天井	sticky ねばねばする
electron 電子	molecule 分子
electromagnetic 電磁気の	stick くっつく
unstick はがれる	angle 角度
carbon atom 炭素原子	

[問1] 次の英文は, [3]の段落の ア ~ オ 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べ。

Between these ridges are very small water pools.

[問2] 本文の流れに合うように, [4]の段落の 2 の中に, 次の①~⑤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, 下のア~カの中ではどれか。

- ① This creates the same kind of water pools as those found on snail shells.
- ② A coating is something that covers something else.
- ③ Water in the air stays between these ridges.
- ④ Dirt and oil in the air will float on these water pools.
- ⑤ When we paint wall tiles with this silica coating, it creates small ridges on the tiles, like the ridges on snail shells.

ア	① → ② → ⑤ → ③ → ④
イ	② → ⑤ → ③ → ① → ④
ウ	⑤ → ① → ④ → ② → ③
エ	① → ⑤ → ③ → ② → ④
オ	② → ⑤ → ③ → ④ → ①
カ	⑤ → ② → ③ → ① → ④

〔問3〕 [5]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4〕 本文の流れに合うように、 の中に入る最も適切な1語を本文中から抜き出せ。

〔問5〕 次の英文を読み、 の中に入る最も適切な1語を本文中から抜き出せ。

Humans have much to learn from nature, and because of this new science, we can use lessons from nature in our lives. For example, when we create robots, we look at animals to get ideas for designs.

Question : What is this science called?

Answer : It is called .

〔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 Since the beginning of our history, all the names of history periods have come from the materials used during those periods.

イ Snails can keep both their bodies and shells clean all the time because their shells are covered with small ridges filled with water.

ウ Soon after the finding, the scientists at the company created special tiles covered with a silica coating, without much effort.

エ When two things come very close, the electrons in their molecules influence each other and push away from each other.

オ Special tape with a lot of small tubes like very thin gecko hairs was created, and it can come off easily though it is very sticky.

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。)

The bus going to the *retirement home was almost empty. Ryota sat in a window seat and put his heavy bag and baseball shoes next to him. However, he continued to hold a small plant close to himself, *as if he was holding something very important. The other people on the bus were much older than Ryota. They were all going to visit their families.

The retirement home was a big building surrounded by tall trees. “Many old people are spending their days here,” Ryota thought. Some chose to move here because of its good care. Others came to make more friends. He *couldn’t help wondering if he would live here one day himself. Then a light wind blew, and it carried the *scent of summer. He suddenly remembered why he was there. He went into the building.

At *reception, Ryota put the plant on the desk and wrote his name.

“Is this your plant?” asked the woman at reception.

“Yes. It’s a gift, a tomato plant.”

“That’s nice, but taking care of plants may be difficult for some old people.”

“No problem! Saburo knows everything about growing tomatoes.”

“Oh, is he your grandfather?”

Ryota’s answer was surprising to her.

“No, he’s not. He’s my friend.”

Ryota remembered that one summer day he tried to touch a rainbow in the mist when Saburo was *watering his tomatoes. The sunlight through the mist showed different colors, just like the ones in the sky. Ryota thought he could really touch the rainbow, just as Saburo told him. He was four and Saburo was 67 at that time. It was his earliest memory with Saburo.

Actually, their friendship started much earlier. Ryota was the kind of kid who liked playing alone, but one day Ryota saw Saburo in his field and *ran over to him to say hello.

“Can I have a tomato?”

“Sure. Let’s go and find the biggest one!”

Just like that, they became friends.

They spent a lot of time together. Saburo taught Ryota how to throw a ball and how to ride a bicycle. Even after Ryota entered junior high school, he continued visiting Saburo.

As Saburo got older, he became much slower. When 【 ① live ② became ③ all ④ it ⑤ himself ⑥ him ⑦ difficult ⑧ to ⑨ by ⑩ for 】⁽¹⁾, Saburo made the decision to move into a retirement home. After that, Ryota and Saburo lived in different places.

The next summer, on his way to school, something caught Ryota's eye. Tomatoes were turning red on Saburo's *weed-covered field. Before he knew it, Ryota was standing in the field and picking a tomato. "Hey! I've got the biggest one here!" He looked up, but Saburo was not there. Suddenly he realized how much he missed Saburo.

"I'll show you to his room," said the woman at reception and continued, "Saburo has nobody to visit him and is a little *down these days. I told him to go out, make friends, and find something he can enjoy doing with them, but he hasn't."

Ryota had chances to meet Saburo earlier, but he did not. He felt really bad about that.

"This is his room," said the woman.

Ryota did not open the door *right away. Instead, he *took a deep breath and then opened the door. Saburo looked up from the magazine he was reading and saw Ryota.

"Ryota! You're much taller! Come in!" Saburo stood up and welcomed him.

"I've brought this for you," Ryota showed the pot.

"A tomato plant! You know me very well. Thank you, Ryota."

Ryota put the pot on the table by the open window under the sunlight.

"Yes, tomatoes need lots of sunlight. Who taught you that?"

Both Saburo and Ryota started to laugh. Saburo laughed for the first time in a long time. Ryota's visit made Saburo very happy.

They talked about this and that, but most of the time Ryota talked and Saburo listened.

"I practice baseball very hard but I can't play as well as my teammates. I don't know what to do," Ryota said.

Saburo waited for him to finish.

"Just watching from the bench without joining the game is really hard," said Ryota. Finally, Saburo spoke, "You're right. It is hard. Listen, Ryota. Doing things *little by little is still doing things. Just keep practicing, and you will become a better player. Even the biggest tomato started as a little *seed. You've already learned this from growing tomatoes with me."

Ryota was quiet for a while. Then he said, "Thank you, Saburo. I'll keep trying a little longer. You are my rock."

Saburo was glad to be able to help his friend. As Ryota was leaving, Saburo said, "Hey, next time you come, can you bring some tomato seeds for me? I never thought I'd be saying this, but I want to start a tomato garden club with others here."

Ryota was very glad he came to see Saburo. He hoped that Saburo would have a great time with his new friends. Ryota looked back and said with a smile, "Great idea! People here will love your tomatoes! But make sure to keep the biggest one for me!"

〔注〕 retirement home 老人ホーム as if ~ あたかも～であるかのように
 couldn't help wondering if ~ ~かどうか思わずにはいられなかった
 scent 香り reception 受付
 water 水をやる run over to ~ ~に駆け寄る
 weed-covered 雑草に覆われた down 意気消沈して
 right away 即座に take a deep breath 深く息を吸い込む
 little by little 少しずつ seed 種

〔問1〕 When 【① live ② became ③ all ④ it ⑤ himself ⑥ him ⑦ difficult ⑧ to ⑨ by
 (1) ⑩ for】, Saburo made the decision to move into a retirement home. 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たとき、3番目と5番目と
 7番目にくるものの組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、次のア～カの中ではどれか。

	3番目	5番目	7番目
ア	③	④	⑩
イ	③	⑤	②
ウ	③	⑤	⑥
エ	⑦	⑥	①
オ	⑦	①	⑥
カ	⑦	⑥	⑩

〔問2〕 次の〔質問〕の答えとして、本文の内容と合う最も適切なものは、下のア～オの中では
 どれか。

〔質問〕 Ryota didn't open the door to Saburo's room right away. Why was that?

- ア He did not bring enough tomatoes for Saburo.
- イ He waited for the woman to go away.
- ウ He was not sure that it was really Saburo's room.
- エ He felt sorry because he didn't come sooner.
- オ He didn't want to see Saburo at the retirement home.

〔問3〕 文脈から判断し、次の に入る最も適切なものは、下のア～オの中ではどれか。

When Ryota said, "You are my rock," he meant

- ア "I know you're always there for me."
- イ "I know you can ask me anything."
- ウ "I know you are very heavy."
- エ "I know you are a wonderful grandparent."
- オ "I know you are my only friend."

〔問4〕 文脈から判断し、次の に入る最も適切なものは、下のア～オの中ではどれか。

At the end of the story, Saburo decided to start a tomato garden club because .

- ア he wanted all the old people in the retirement home to join the club
- イ he wanted to change and enjoy his life with his new friends
- ウ he wanted people at the retirement home to try his tomatoes
- エ he wanted to show that he could still grow tomatoes as well as before
- オ he wanted Ryota to enjoy the best tomatoes in the garden

〔問5〕 次の①～⑥の英文を、実際に出来事が起きた順に並べかえたものとして、最も適切なものは、下のア～カの中ではどれか。

- ① Ryota carried a tomato plant on the bus.
- ② Saburo watered tomatoes in the field and the water created a rainbow.
- ③ One summer day, Ryota found tomatoes on Saburo's field which was covered with weeds.
- ④ Ryota met Saburo and asked him to give him a tomato grown in his field.
- ⑤ Ryota found out about Saburo's life at the retirement home.
- ⑥ Ryota went to the retirement home to see his friend.

ア	② → ④ → ③ → ① → ⑥ → ⑤
イ	② → ③ → ① → ⑥ → ⑤ → ④
ウ	③ → ② → ① → ⑥ → ⑤ → ④
エ	③ → ④ → ② → ① → ⑤ → ⑥
オ	④ → ② → ③ → ① → ⑥ → ⑤
カ	④ → ③ → ② → ① → ⑥ → ⑤

〔問6〕 本文の内容に合う英文の組み合わせとして、最も適切なものは、下のア～シの中ではどれか。

- ① When Ryota arrived at the retirement home that was surrounded by tall trees, he was sure that he would never live there even in his old age.
- ② Because Ryota was very young, the woman at reception was surprised when she found out that Ryota was Saburo's friend.
- ③ Until Ryota put a tomato plant in the sunlight in Saburo's room, Saburo didn't remember he taught Ryota how to grow tomatoes.
- ④ Saburo is a very smart man who likes to give good advice to people without listening to their stories and understanding their problems.
- ⑤ Though Ryota's baseball skills were not improving much, he always knew everything would be all right if he kept trying.
- ⑥ Saburo agreed that watching the game from the bench can be hard and said a little practice every day would make Ryota a better player.

ア	① ②	イ	② ⑥	ウ	③ ④
エ	③ ⑤	オ	① ② ④	カ	② ③ ⑤
キ	② ⑤ ⑥	ク	③ ④ ⑥	ケ	① ② ③ ④
コ	① ② ③ ⑥	サ	② ③ ④ ⑥	シ	② ③ ⑤ ⑥

〔問7〕 次の①と②の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、35語以上45語以内の英文で書け。

- ① What is important for old people to enjoy their lives and why?
- ② What can you do for them and why?

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.

