

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12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。

(*印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

George Alfred was born in Four Valley City. His father was a good architect and had an architect's office there. When George was a little boy, he liked to play outside and also to play with *blocks. He was good at making houses and buildings.

When George was fourteen years old, he began to read books about buildings. After that he wanted to learn more about buildings. He was already able to *draw plans for buildings. One day while he was watching a soccer game on TV, he got interested in the soccer players of the Four Valley Stars. "This is great! (I-a) ," he thought. The Four Valley Stars were a professional soccer team in Four Valley City. The Four Valley Stars played in Four Valley Soccer Stadium.

Something important in his life happened when he took a walk near his house. He saw about twenty boys in the park. The boys were members of a small *local soccer team. George thought, "I want to play soccer with them." While George was watching the boys, two boys came to George. One was Steve Harris, George's classmate. He said, "(I-b) . We are all working hard to be good players." The other boy said, "My name is Mike Stewart. I'm *captain of this team. If you like soccer, play with us. Our goal is to join the Four Valley Stars and play soccer at Four Valley Soccer Stadium in the future."

When George came home, he said to his father, "A local soccer team was practicing in the park. I want to play soccer on the team." His father said, "(I-c) , but I want you to be an architect. You are very good at drawing plans. If you play soccer, you won't have enough time to study to be an architect." George knew 【 father / thinking / was / his / what / about 】 ⁽²⁾ but he wanted to play soccer on the team very much. George said, "Father, I promise I'll study hard to be an architect. May I join the team?" His father thought for some time ⁽³⁾ and said, "If you study hard to be an architect, you can join the team."

George was glad that he was able to join the local soccer team. Because it was his first time to play soccer, the *practice was very hard. He sometimes didn't go. His parents were worried about him and said, "If the practice is hard, you should *quit the team. (I-d) ." He thought for a few days and asked Steve Harris to give him some *advice. Steve Harris gave some *encouraging words to George. He said, "Is the practice so hard? If you continue to practice a lot, you will be good at playing soccer. Let's do our best to be good players." After that Steve always practiced with George before the other members came. ⁽⁴⁾

George was becoming a better player. He sometimes played in games but never *scored . He was very glad when his team members scored in games. All the members of the team were *united to win games. He became proud that he was a member of the team.

When George was sixteen years old, he had to move to a *distant city. His father's mother was very old and was living there alone. She had a lot of friends there and didn't want to leave them. His parents and George had to move to take care of her. His team members were so sad. He said goodbye to them. George said, "I enjoyed

soccer very much. I had a good time on this team. I will never forget you.” George thanked Steve Harris and Mike Stewart very much. Thanks to Steve, he was able to stay on the team. Mike Stewart, captain of the team, *accepted George as a member of his team. Playing soccer was a new world for him.

George’s father worked as an architect in the new city, too. After school, George had to help him with his office work. He wrote a letter to Mike Stewart.

Dear Mike,

In the new city I have to help my father with his job after school. When I help him, I am sure I will become an architect like my father. I don’t play soccer here because I have to study harder to become an architect.

I really enjoyed playing soccer with you. I will never forget the days on your team.

Your friend,

George Alfred

Mike wrote back to him.

Dear George,

I’m sorry you are not playing soccer now, but I understand you must become an architect. I think you are *stepping forward into a new world.

It’s important to try to do something you want to do. In Four Valley City that was , but in the new city it is studying harder . Good luck!

Your friend,

Mike Stewart

George went to college after high school. He loved large buildings like *theaters and concert halls because a lot of people gathered to do one thing together there. He felt that soccer stadiums were like those buildings. He remembered the old days. When he played with the other members, they were united to win games. He felt strong *ties with the other members. He thought, “Someday I will design a soccer stadium.”

After college, George worked for his father’s office. Steve worked for a company in Four Valley City and Mike became a member of the Four Valley Stars. George was busy. He worked very hard. One day he read a newspaper. It said, “Four Valley Soccer Stadium is very old, and next year it will be *rebuilt. The Four Valley Stars are looking for *designers for the new stadium.” George decided to *apply for the competition to become one of the designers.

After a few months, George was chosen and became one of the people who were going to design the new Four Valley Soccer Stadium. He thought, “Mike and Steve will be surprised to hear I will design the new Four Valley Soccer Stadium. Steve and I will watch the first game of the Four Valley Stars there. We will watch Mike in the soccer game. I hope the Four Valley Stars win the game.”

George Alfred’s dream came true.

(6)

〔注〕 block 積み木	draw a plan 設計図を描く
local 地元の	captain 主将
practice 練習	quit やめる
advice アドバイス	encouraging 勇気付ける
score 得点する	united 一つになった
distant 遠くの	accept 受け入れる
step forward into ~ ~に足を踏み入れる	
theater 劇場	tie <small>きずな</small> 絆
rebuild 建て直す	designer 設計者
apply for the competition コンテストに応募する	

〔問1〕 から 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最も適切なものは下のうちではどれか。

- (A) You can join us if you like
 (B) I want to play soccer
 (C) It is difficult for you to continue soccer
 (D) I know you like soccer very much

- ア (B), (A), (D), (C)
 イ (A), (C), (D), (B)
 ウ (B), (D), (A), (C)
 エ (A), (B), (C), (D)

〔問2〕 【 father / thinking / was / his / what / about 】 とあるが、本文の流れに合うように【 】
 (2) 内の語句を正しく並べかえよ。

〔問3〕 His father thought for some time とあるが、このときの his father の気持ちを最もよく表しているものは次のうちではどれか。

- ア He thought he could teach George how to play soccer.
 イ He wasn't sure that George would study hard if he played soccer.
 ウ He wanted George to be an architect, so he hoped George would play soccer.
 エ He didn't like soccer, so he didn't want George to play soccer.

〔問 4〕 After that Steve always practiced with George before the other members came. とあるが、なぜ⁽⁴⁾ Steve はこのようなことをしたのか、その理由を説明するものとして当てはまらないものは次のうちではどれか。

- ア Steve thought he should practice with George because George's parents wanted George to continue soccer.
- イ Steve was sure George needed to practice soccer more than any other member of the team.
- ウ Steve thought that it was necessary to give George some advice and to practice with him.
- エ Steve was sure that playing soccer harder would make George a better player.

〔問 5〕 (5)-a と (5)-b にそれぞれ入る 4 語以内の英語を答えよ。

〔問 6〕 George Alfred's dream came true. とあるが、この文の内容を最もよく表しているものは次のうちではどれか。⁽⁶⁾

- ア George made his father happy by building a wonderful soccer stadium in his new city.
- イ George felt strong ties with Steve and Mike because he was united with the Four Valley Stars.
- ウ George became one of the designers of the new soccer stadium to help his new city.
- エ George was going to build a soccer stadium and a lot of people would gather there to do one thing together.

〔問 7〕 次のア～オの中から本文の内容と一致するものを一つ選べ。

- ア When George was a high school student, he was able to draw plans for buildings and hoped to build a soccer stadium in Four Valley City.
- イ George said, "I hope to join a local soccer team," and his father showed him how to play soccer and he became a better player.
- ウ With the help of Steve Harris, George became a better player. George never scored in games but he felt united to win games.
- エ When George was in Four Valley City, he had a good time on the local soccer team. In the new city he decided to study hard to be an architect and also to join a soccer team there.
- オ After college, George worked for a company in Four Valley City. He was glad to help with the design of the new Four Valley Soccer Stadium.

3

次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。なお、(1)～(5)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) *The Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) is Japan's national space *agency. It was born on October 1, 2003. The money it can spend every year is about 180 *billion yen. This is about 10% of the money *NASA can spend every year (about 1*trillion 760 billion yen). The number of people working at JAXA is only about 1,500. This is also about 10% of the number of people working at NASA (about 18,500). There are great differences, but JAXA is doing well in *developing rockets and *satellites which perform very well. There were some troubles, but JAXA has already *launched a lot of rockets and satellites. It has also sent about ten astronauts into space. It doesn't have its own *spaceships with people who control them, so Japanese astronauts use American and *Russian spaceships for their jobs. They also use *the International Space Station (ISS) together with other countries' astronauts to do many kinds of jobs.
- (2) JAXA has sent *Himawari* into space. *Himawari* is the name of Japanese weather satellites controlled by *the Japan Meteorological Agency. *Meteorological satellites see more than clouds. They see city lights, fires, oceans, snow, ice, and so on. They give a lot of useful information every day, not only to Japan but also to many countries in East Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Do you know how *Himawari* got its name? "Himawari" is the Japanese name for sunflower. The flower changes its *direction toward the sun. In the same way, the weather satellites change their direction toward the Earth. Here is another reason. *Himawari*'s "hi" means "a day" in Japanese. "Mawari" means "to go around" in Japanese. The satellites go around the Earth once every day. On February 18, 2006, JAXA launched *Himawari 7* from Tanegashima with the H-IIA rocket made in Japan. *Himawari 1* was launched on July 14, 1977 from America with a rocket made in the USA. At that time Japan didn't have a rocket which could launch a satellite.
- (3) The H-IIA (H2A) rockets were developed by JAXA and a *private company to make Japanese rockets *competitive. 【ア】 The H-IIA rockets are better than the earlier rockets because almost all parts are designed to make the *success rate higher, and make the *costs lower. The cost of the earlier H-II rockets was about 200% of the cost of other countries' rockets. 【イ】 Spaceships or satellites with the H-IIA rockets are launched from the Tanegashima Space Center. It was built in 1969, and is called "the most beautiful space center in the world." The H-IIA rockets launched *Himawari 6* in 2005, *Himawari 7* in 2006, *Kaguya* in 2007, *Akatsuki* in 2010, and others, 20 in all. Only one time, the H-IIA rockets could not launch a satellite. The success rate of 95.2 % for the H-IIA rockets is almost *equal to 96.4 % for the spaceships of the United States, and 94.9 % for the spaceships of Europe. 【ウ】

- (4) The H-IIB (H2B) rockets send necessary things for life and jobs to the International Space Station (ISS). The H-IIB rockets are also launched from the Tanegashima Space Center. The H-IIB rockets can carry more and are better than the earlier H-IIA rockets. The H-IIB rockets use technologies that were already tested by the H-IIA rockets, so making new spaceships with the H-IIB rockets needs less money and is safer in a shorter time. 【 工 】 JAXA designed, and developed the new technologies for the H-IIB rockets with a private company. Now people say that the H-IIB rockets are the best in Japan. They launched *Kounotori 1* in 2009, *Kounotori 2* in 2011, and *Kounotori 3* in 2012. All the spaceships with the H-IIB rockets were launched with no problems.
- (5) Under a new plan, JAXA has set a goal of building a *base on the Moon. People will live there. Japanese robots and astronauts will be sent to the Moon. Living in other places away from the Earth is one of the most popular dreams in the world. Technology has developed, and the environment of the Earth is getting worse, so some scientists have begun to say that humans should prepare for moving to another place to live away from the Earth. They think it may be one of the ways to save humans. The Moon is the closest place to the Earth, so they think it is the best place. Some of the things that are necessary for life, like solar energy and water, may be gotten on the Moon. One of the members of NASA said, “If we humans want to continue to live for many years, we must move to other places away from the Earth. Today, we don’t have very high technology yet, so it sounds like a dream. One day, we don’t know when that day is, but there will be more humans who live away from the Earth than on it. Some people will enjoy living on the Moon.”

[注]	the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)	宇宙航空研究開発機構
	agency	機関
	NASA	米国航空宇宙局
	develop	開発する
	launch	打ち上げる
	Russian	ロシアの
	the International Space Station (ISS)	国際宇宙センター
	the Japan Meteorological Agency	気象庁
	direction toward ~	～に対する方向
	competitive	競争力のある
	cost	費用
	base	基地
	billion	十億
	trillion	一兆
	satellite	衛星
	spaceship	宇宙船
	meteorological	気象の
	private	民間の
	success rate	成功率
	equal to ~	～に匹敵する

〔問1〕 (1)の段落の内容に一致するものは、次のうちではどれか。

- ア JAXA is not a very new national space agency. JAXA was born more than ten years ago.
- イ JAXA has fewer members than NASA, but it can spend a little more money every year than NASA.
- ウ There are great differences between JAXA and NASA, but JAXA has developed better rockets and satellites than NASA.
- エ Japanese astronauts have to use other countries' spaceships because JAXA doesn't have its own spaceships with people to control them.

〔問2〕 (2)の段落の内容に一致するものは、次のうちではどれか。

- ア The only thing meteorological satellites can do is to see clouds, and give us information about them.
- イ Japan is not the only country that is given a lot of useful information about weather by *Himawari*, the weather satellites.
- ウ *Himawari*, the weather satellites, go around the earth once every day, and change the direction toward the sun.
- エ The first *Himawari* was launched by a rocket made in the USA because it was better than a Japanese rocket.

〔問3〕 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】のうちのどれか。

Now we can say Japanese rockets have become competitive in the world.

〔問4〕 (3) 及び(4) の段落の内容に一致するものは、次のうちではどれか。

- ア The H-IIA rockets are better than the H-II rockets, but not better than the H-IIB rockets. The H-IIA rockets are less expensive than the H-II rockets and the H-IIB rockets.
- イ The success rate for the H-II A rockets is higher than the success rate for the spaceships of Europe, and the success rate for the spaceships of the United States is equal to the success rate for the H-II A rockets.
- ウ The H-IIB rockets are the best in Japan, and launch spaceships to send necessary things for life and jobs, and astronauts to the International Space Station.
- エ JAXA needs less money and time to make new spaceships with the H-IIB rockets because technologies for them were already tested by the H-IIA rockets.

〔問5〕 本文の内容に合うように、次の英文の 内に入る**算用数字**を答えなさい。

The number of spaceships or satellites that the H-IIA rockets actually tried to launch at the Tanegashima Space Center is .

〔問6〕 (5) の段落の内容に一致するものは、次のうちではどれか。

- ア JAXA has set a goal of building a base on the Moon because it is one of the most popular dreams in the world. JAXA is planning to send Japanese robots and astronauts to the Moon.
- イ Some scientists say that the Moon is the best place for us to live because most things that are necessary for life may be gotten on the Moon.
- ウ Some scientists have begun to show an idea of moving to another place to live away from the Earth because technology has developed and the environment of the Earth is getting worse.
- エ One of the members of NASA said, “Now, I think it is very difficult to live away from the Earth. But, one day there will be more humans who will live on the Moon than on the Earth.”

[問7] 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)に本文の内容に即した適切な語句を本文中から探して書きなさい。

JAXA can't spend a lot of money every year, and it doesn't have so many people working there. But JAXA is doing well in developing both □(A) . JAXA has launched *Himawari*, the weather satellites, and they give us a lot of useful information every day. JAXA has developed the H-IIA rockets and the H-IIB rockets, and launched a lot of satellites. The □(B) of each rocket is very high. Under a new plan, JAXA is planning to build a base on the Moon.

4

次の対話を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(*印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

*Tom is an *exchange student from the U.S. Tom and Makoto are classmates. Tom is invited to Makoto's home for dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Yamada are Makoto's parents.*

Mrs. Yamada: Here's your *miso* soup, Tom. Be careful. It's hot.

Tom: Thank you, Mrs. Yamada. Oh, it smells different from the *miso* soup my host mother makes, and its color is different too.

Makoto: Oh, Mom! You used different *miso*. This *miso* soup is brown. Our *miso* soup is usually more *yellowish.

Mrs. Yamada: I usually use *Shinshu miso*, but today I used *Edo ama miso*. I bought it at a department store in Shinjuku a few days ago. *Edo ama miso* is Tokyo's traditional *miso*. I wanted to have some of our traditional food for you, Tom.

Makoto: I didn't know Tokyo has *miso* like that.

Tom: Wow, this *miso* soup tastes very good, Mrs. Yamada. , Makoto?

Makoto: Well, it's not bad.

Tom: Are there many different kinds of *miso* in Japan, Mrs. Yamada?

Mrs. Yamada: Yes, there are more than one thousand kinds of *miso* in Japan. Many *regions have their own *miso*, like *Saikyo miso* from Kyoto and *Hatcho miso* from Aichi.

Mr. Yamada: My grandmother *used to make *miso* at home. A lot of families made *miso* at home and thought their own *miso* was the best. The Japanese *phrase "*temae miso*" means "my own *miso*" in English. It means that you are proud of yourself. I'll give you an example of "*temae miso*". The *mackerel you are eating is good, isn't it? I caught that fish yesterday.

Tom: Fishing.... I've never *gone fishing. , Makoto?

Makoto: Only a few times. Dad always wants me to go fishing with him.

Mr. Yamada: Why don't we go fishing together next Sunday, Tom and Makoto?

Tom: Why not? Thank you, Mr. Yamada.

Makoto: If Tom is going, I think I'm going, too.

Tom: This mackerel tastes very good, too. You are really a good cook, Mrs. Yamada. You used *Edo ama miso* to cook it, didn't you?

Mrs. Yamada: Yes, I did. Thank you, Tom. In Tokyo we cook mackerel with *miso*, but I hear they cook mackerel with *shoyu* in Osaka. Do you use *miso* and *shoyu* in the U.S.?

Tom: Yes, we do. I love not only *sushi* but also steak with *shoyu*. Some of my friends often eat *miso* soup.

〔注〕 exchange student 交換留学生

yellowish 黄色っぽい

region 地方

used to ~ 以前は～だった

phrase 表現

mackerel ^{さば} 鯖

go fishing 釣りに行く

〔問1〕 本文の に自然な対話が成立するように、4語以上の英語を書きなさい。

〔問2〕 本文の に自然な対話が成立するように、4語以上の英語を書きなさい。

〔問3〕 本文の に自然な対話が成立するように、Japanese food という語句を含めて10語以内の英文を書きなさい。

〔問4〕 What are you proud of? という質問に対する答えを、30語以上の英文で書きなさい。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。