

①

英語

I 次の英文 A、B を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

A

Sarah is a junior high school student and this is what she wrote about her experience.

* * * * *

My friends mean the world to me. If I see someone picking on them, it makes me want to do something to stop it.

One time, walking back to our lockers from lunch, I looked up and one of my friends got pushed by a couple of guys into a locker and she hit her eye. When I saw it, I was scared and thinking, "Well, what if he did something to me? What if he pushed me and hurt me too?" I was hesitant and I didn't really know what to do. So I just thought, "Well, should I go over there and help her, or should I just stay here and pretend it didn't happen?" I couldn't do that because then I would feel guilty and it would be bothering me for the rest of the day. I know how it feels to be bullied and how it feels to be pushed into lockers. And then I saw the look on her face. She looked scared. She didn't really look very happy and that made me feel really bad and made me want to help her. So I just decided I might as well go over there and help her because I know how it feels.

I was definitely very angry. I was really upset and I really wanted to punch him out. But I knew retaliation isn't a very good thing, so I just calmed myself down. I thought it through and decided, "What would be the point of pushing him back when I can get in trouble for it? Why don't I just talk to someone about it and make sure he doesn't do it again?" I went over to her and said, "Are you OK?" and then I turned to the guys and said, "What was that for? Why did you push her?" And they started picking on me: they just started calling me names and yelling. They started calling me gay because I was sticking up for another girl. It just doesn't make sense. Then they said, "Oh, we're going to push you." They were just being really rude and disrespectful. I just didn't really know what to do. I talked to the girl and said, "Well, do you want to talk to Mr. Daniels about it?" He was the one we would talk to. He was the assistant principal. We just went to Mr. Daniels and talked to him about it and he took the names and talked to those people. I think they got suspended.

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"THE NON-BYSTANDER: ANYONE CAN STOP BULLYING"
(<https://sites.ualberta.ca/~bullying/Index.html> 2021.5.17閲覧) より加工

B

The following passage explains what bullying is.

* * * * *

Bullying is when someone is being hurt either by words or actions on purpose and feels bad. Three parties are involved in bullying: the student who bullies (the person whose actions cause hurt or harm), the target (the person who is being bullied), and the witness (the person who sees or knows of the behavior).

* * * * *

(注) party 「関係者」

問1 上の英文 A、B の内容にしたがって、次の ① ~ ③ の質問に答えなさい。答えは解答用紙に英文で書きなさい。

① What is Sarah? Is she the student who bullies, the target, or the witness?

② What did Sarah say to comfort her friend?

③ 次の指示にしたがって英語50語 (50 words) 程度 (40語~60語) で書きなさい。

あなたはいじめを見たことがありますか。何が起きたか、あなたはどのように感じたか、そしてあなたは何をしたか/しなかったかを書きなさい。
いじめを見たことがない場合は、あなたがサラだったらどうするかを書きなさい。

②

II 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

問1 次の英文の ① ~ ⑥ の () に入れるのに、下の語を正しい形にして解答欄に書きなさい。

More than 1,000 years ago, gunpowder was invented in China. It (①) to Europe along the Silk Road. Then fireworks were invented, and they became popular among kings and queens. It is not clear when fireworks first came to Japan, but we know that Tokugawa Ieyasu enjoyed fireworks.

Fireworks became very popular during the Edo Period. In 1733, the (②) shogun Yoshimune held the Water God Festival at the Sumida River. The festival was held to (③) the souls of people who died of (④) and illness. Fireworks were set off at the festival. This was the beginning of the Sumida River Fireworks Festival that we still enjoy today. Now about 20,000 fireworks are set off at the festival, and about one million people gather to watch them.

In Japan, we have hundreds of fireworks festivals in summer. Each firework is elaborately designed and carefully (⑤) by hand. We enjoy each one's shape, size, color and sound. Though the styles (⑥) changed, fireworks are still very interesting and exciting for us.

浜島書店編集部 "The History of Fireworks" *Watching News 2012-2013* 浜島書店 より加工

① spreading

④ hungry

② eight

⑤ making

③ comfortable

⑥ has

問2 次の英文の ① ~ ⑥ の () に入れるのに、下の語を正しい形にして解答欄に書きなさい。

Here is a quiz. "You can eat the world's most delicious 'spaghetti Neapolitan' in Naples, Italy. Is this true?" The answer is "No." "Spaghetti Neapolitan," in fact, is a Japanese dish. You may know that curry and rice in Japan is quite different from curry in India. But did you know that *Hiyashi chuka* is not a (①) dish? It is a Japanese dish, too.

About 150 years ago, when Western culture came into Japan at the beginning of the Meiji Period, people saw and tasted Western food for the first time. At first, Western dishes were not very popular because they used a lot of meat. Most Japanese (②) not eat meat before the Meiji Period. Western dishes were arranged so that they were good to eat with rice. Cooks put rice inside an omelet and made *omu-rice*. In Western countries, pork cutlet was cooked with a little oil in a frying pan, but *tonkatsu* was (③) like tempura in a pot. *Tonkatsu* was cut before it was served so that it could (④) eaten with chopsticks instead of a knife and fork. These dishes got very popular and they became everyday dishes in Japanese homes. These dishes are called *yoshoku*. That means Western food, but they are really Japanese dishes (⑤) from Western food.

Sushi, tofu and tempura are well-known Japanese foods. Do you think you can (⑥) *yoshoku* to foreign people as examples of Japanese food?

浜島書店編集部 "Japanese Food or Western Food?" *Watching News 2013-2014* 浜島書店 より加工

① China

④ was

② do

⑤ creating

③ frying

⑥ introduction

③

④

⑤

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

問1 次の対話の [1] ~ [3] の () に入れるのに最も適切なものを下のA、B、Cから一つずつ選んで、そのアルファベットを解答欄に書きなさい。

Chris: Where are you from, Ryota?
 Ryota: I'm from Takayama in Japan.
 Chris: Really? I've heard that Takayama is a beautiful city.
 Ryota: Haven't you ever been to Takayama?
 Chris: No, I haven't, but my mother and father went there five years ago. They told me a lot of interesting things about the city.
 Ryota: ([1]) I hope you will visit the city someday, too.
 Chris: By the way, you speak English very well.
 Ryota: ([2]) But people talk so fast that sometimes I can't understand.
 Chris: ([3])
 Ryota: I'll be here another month.

- A. How long are you going to be here?
 B. Thank you.
 C. I'm glad that your parents visited Takayama.

問2 次の英文の [1] ~ [3] の () に入れるのに最も適切なものを下のA、B、Cから一つずつ選んで、そのアルファベットを解答欄に書きなさい。

Silk was first made in China several thousand years ago and merchants carried it along the Silk Road to the Middle East and Europe. ([1])

Silk was also very important for Japan. When Japan opened its doors to the world in the second half of the nineteenth century and started buying and selling products with foreign countries, one of the most important products exported from Japan was silk. ([2]) It was a modern factory which used both French and traditional Japanese technology. A lot of people came to the factory and learned how to make high quality silk from French engineers. ([3]) Silk making supported Japan's economy throughout the Meiji and Taisho Periods and in the early days of Showa.

浜島書店編集部 "Silk as an Important Product" *Watching News 2013-2014* 浜島書店 より加工

⑥

- A. The government bought machines from France and built a silk factory in Tomioka in 1872.
 B. The factory made quality improvements and became a center of Japan's silk industry.
 C. Other countries also started to produce silk and silk making became an important industry all over the world.

Ⅳ 次の英文の [1] ~ [5] の () に下の語句を並べ替えて入れ、意味が通るようにしなさい。答えは () に入る部分を解答用紙に書きなさい。

The words "Anglo-Saxon" have come to mean anyone who is English or of English descent. But the Anglo-Saxons were actually ([1]).

The Romans had conquered Britain and occupied it for about 400 years. Then the Roman soldiers were called back to Italy. About the year A.D. 450, ([2]). They wanted protection from their northern neighbors who were invading them, so they invited certain peoples from Europe to come to England.

They discovered that these newcomers were merciless people, whose songs were all songs of war. They ([3]), the Jutes, and the Saxons. All of them lived on or near the shores of the North Sea and the Baltic.

These newcomers were fair-haired, tall, and very courageous. Before the end of the sixth century, they ([4]) Britain and had founded seven kingdoms there.

At first each of these kingdoms had its own ruler, but in 829 they were united under an overlord. One of his successors was Alfred the Great, who reigned from 871 to 900. In 1066, the rule of the Anglo-Saxon kings in Britain ([5]) the Norman conquest.

Old English, or Anglo-Saxon, the language they spoke, was a mixture of the tongues spoken by the Angles, the Jutes, and the Saxons. Present-day English grew out of Anglo-Saxon, but there is little resemblance between them, except to language experts. Anglo-Saxon must be studied like any foreign language.

Arkady Leokum, "WHO WERE THE ANGLO-SAXONS?" *Still More Tell Me Why: Answers to Questions Everybody Asks*. Edited with notes by Yoshitsugu Uchida, Shintaro Kuno and Yoshiji Hirose. Shinozaki Shorin 1994 より加工

(注) of English descent 「イングランド系の」 merciless 「無慈悲な」
 overlord 「大君主」 resemblance 「類似点」

[1] (lived / people / long ago / who / a)

[2] (with / filled / the Britons / terror / were)

[3] (German tribes, / to / the Angles / belonged / three)

[4] (in / the Roman / had / power / destroyed)

[5] (by / to / was / an end / brought)

⑦

問	解答番号	解答例
I	問 1	1 She is the witness.
		2 She said, "Are you OK?"
		3 I think Sarah was brave to fight against the bullies all by herself. If I were Sarah, I would ask someone to call a teacher or any adult. Next, I would take a picture of the guys bullying my friend as evidence. Then, I would go to my friend and be with her.
II	問 1	1 spread
		2 eighth
		3 comfort
		4 hunger
		5 made
		6 have
	問 2	1 Chinese
		2 did
		3 fried
		4 be
		5 created
		6 introduce
III	問 1	1 C
		2 B
		3 A
	問 2	1 C
		2 A
		3 B
IV		1 a people who lived long ago
		2 the Britons were filled with terror
		3 belonged to three German tribes, the Angles
		4 had destroyed the Roman power in
		5 was brought to an end by