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## 英語

## Ⅰ 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Traveling home to Texas always gives me a funny feeling. Everything is so homey and familiar. Things that are quite ordinary often appear strange. Sometimes ① I find myself doing things differently from everyone else. What is happening is that while the place is still the same, I'm not the person I used to be. I guess this is something like what Thomas Wolfe talks about in his 1940 novel, *You Can't Go Home Again*. The idea of "home" is not just a place, but who you were when you belonged there. So when you move away, change, and go back, you sense a funny kind of gap.

That's how I felt on a recent trip home. My first surprise was Texan fashion. It seemed like every person I saw was wearing blue jeans. Even when I went to my friend's office, all the women were in jeans. It was "Casual Friday," she said. After that I really started paying attention. We went to a convenience store. Customers, clerks, men, women, children – almost everyone was in jeans. The next night, four of us went out for dinner. Some people were dressed up, but I looked around and noticed four men wearing exactly the same thing: jeans and a denim shirt. ② I'm sure no one else noticed because this is just the way it is.

In fact, I was exactly the same when I lived in Texas. I wore jeans almost every day. I never thought much about it until I moved to Japan. Then I realized that people around me, including my students, were always better dressed than I was, even when I was "dressed up." On a fashion scale of 1 to 10, I would say that, generally speaking, Texans are about a ( A ) and Japanese are around a ( B ). I also started out as a 1, but am now somewhere around a ( C ). I'll never be as fashionable as so many Japanese are as I still love my jeans too much. But at least there's a little more variety in my wardrobe now. Still my sense of fashion doesn't fit either culture. At a wedding, I always feel underdressed in Japan and overdressed in the States.

It's more than just a fashion gap though. During my Texas trip, I found I couldn't give up my "foreign" ways. Like taking my shoes off in the house. How could I possibly walk on my friend's beautiful beige carpet? So, while I left my shoes in the kitchen, everyone else kept theirs on. It was a little strange for us all, but something we could laugh about. Going out to dinner gave us another example. We started with one person pouring a first glass of wine for the others. After that, each person poured their own except me. I waited and waited, wanting more, but not wanting to pour it for myself. Of course, I knew it was OK, and even right to pour my own, but somehow, I just couldn't do it. Lucky for me, one person who knew a little about Japanese customs realized what was going on. He poured my wine and we all laughed again, about me turning Japanese.

## Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Today, people are getting less sleep ( A ) they need. We need to get eight hours of sleep each night. But today, many of us are not getting enough hours of sleep. People take time from sleep to do other things. People work longer, go to meetings at night, eat dinner late, go shopping for food, watch television, spend hours on line, or go out ( B ) late. Some individuals wake up early to go to the gym, do housework, study, or cook food for later in the day. In today's society, it is easier to do more at night. Some stores stay open 24 hours a day for shopping. Companies want their employees to work more hours and encourage them to work overtime. Television stations broadcast all day and all night. People can stay ( C ) to watch TV any time. Many parents come home after a long day and have to spend time ( 1 ) care of their children. There are many reasons why people today are not getting the sleep they need.

Getting enough sleep is important for your health. When you sleep, your body produces chemicals ( 2 ) hormones. These hormones help the body ( D ) rest and stay ( 3 ). One health problem is weight ( E ). When you don't sleep enough, you feel hungry. Your body thinks it needs more calories; it will react even when you have already ( 4 ) enough. Another problem is that if you don't get enough sleep, your memory will not work ( 5 ). You will not be able to concentrate on your work. You will feel ( 6 ) and be in a bad mood. When you lose sleep, your body ages at a faster rate. Sleeping reduces the effect of aging.

Our need to sleep changes as we get ( 7 ). Newborn babies sleep from 16-20 hours a day. Teenagers need about 9 or 10 hours of sleep. Adults need about eight hours, and the elderly need about 6 or 7. As we age, we lose our ability to sleep. We don't sleep as long or as deeply. Older people can spend a lot of time in bed. But they don't sleep well. It takes them longer to fall asleep, and they don't fall into a deep sleep. Deep sleep is the sleep that refreshes our bodies.

New Reading Matters 1 Mary Lee Wholey (2008) センゲージ・ラーニング より一部改訂

(注) hormones 「ホルモン」 calorie 「カロリー」

問 1 英文の ( 1 ) ～ ( 7 ) の空欄に入れるのに、下の語をそれぞれ正しい形にして解答欄に書きなさい。

1 take 2 call 3 health 4 eat  
5 good 6 worry 7 old

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I like being able to take the best from both American and Japanese culture. I suppose that makes me a bit of a foreigner in both places, but it's always fun to go home and remember who you are and who you once were. Maybe everyone who has left home and gone back knows that feeling: you can always go back to your hometown, but you can never really go back ③ "home", again.

American Pie Kay Hetherly (2000) NHK 出版 より一部改訂

問 1 上の英文の内容にしたがって、 1 ～ 4 の質問に答えなさい。

1 下線部 ① とはほぼ同じ内容を述べている10語以内の英文を本文中より1文抜き出し、解答欄に書きなさい。(句読点は語数に含まない)

2 下線部 ② の日本語訳としてふさわしいもの一つを選び、解答欄に記号を書きなさい。

- ア 私はこれが当たり前でできっと他の誰も気づかなかったのだと思う。  
イ 私は他の誰もがこのやり方は正しくないと感じていたと確信している。  
ウ これが流行のスタイルだとはいきっと他の誰も気づかなかったのだと思う。

3 空欄 ( A ) ～ ( C ) に入れるのに適当なものを各語群から選び、解答欄に記号を書きなさい。

- ( A ) ア 1 or 2 イ 3 or 4 ウ 9 or 10  
( B ) ア 1 or 2 イ 3 or 4 ウ 9 or 10  
( C ) ア 1 イ 4 ウ 9

4 下線部 ③ が表すものとして最もふさわしいものを下から選んで、解答欄に書きなさい。

- ア 生まれた時に住んでいた家と家族  
イ 以前住んでいたところとまだそこに住んでいる友人たち  
ウ 以前住んでいたところと過去の自分

問 2 次の質問に50～70語(ビリオド等は含まない)の英語で答えなさい。

Do you think school uniforms are necessary for high school students?  
Give two reasons to support your opinion.

問 2 英文の ( A ) ～ ( E ) の空欄に入れるのに正しいものを下の語群から選び、その語を解答欄に書きなさい。

- ( A ) [ that / than / when ] ( B ) [ until / by / to ]  
( C ) [ on / out / up ] ( D ) [ with / to / for ]  
( E ) [ gain / loss / up ]

## Ⅲ 次の各問いに答えなさい。

問 1 次の対話の 1 ～ 4 の ( ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを下の A ～ C の中から一つずつ選び、そのアルファベットを解答欄に書きなさい。

(対話1)

Ayumi: Yoko, did you know that Ms. Sugiyama is moving to a different school?  
Yoko: Yeah. That's really bad news. She's a really good music teacher.  
Ayumi: The students at her new school ( 1 )  
Yoko: I agree. I'm going to miss her so much.

- A. can sing here.  
B. won't learn a new song.  
C. are really lucky.

(対話2)

Maria: What's the weather like in your hometown?  
Sam: Well, it's about the same as here in winter, but summers are cooler.  
Maria: Do you get lots of snow in the winter?  
Sam: ( 2 ) Winters have been warmer lately.  
Maria: I suppose that has something to do with the greenhouse effect.

- A. Yes, we have lots of snow in the winter.  
B. Not as much as we used to.  
C. No, I don't like winter.

(対話3)

Tom: Excuse me, I don't know how to operate this fax machine.  
Jim: Oh, it's not too difficult. First, put the paper face down here. Then, enter the telephone number and press the start button here.

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Tom: I tried that, but it didn't work.  
 Jim: ( 3 ) If you wait a while the fax machine will automatically redial the number.

- A. You should give up.  
 B. Maybe it is out of order.  
 C. Maybe the number was busy.

(対話 4)

Tom: Hey, Judy. Wasn't your brother going to arrive for a visit today?  
 Judy: Yeah, he's driving in from out of town. But with all the snow on the roads, I'm really worried.  
 Tom: When was he supposed to be here?  
 Judy: About two hours ago. But he hasn't called yet. ( 4 ).

- A. I'm afraid nothing has happened  
 B. I hope nothing has happened  
 C. I'm sorry nothing has happened

問 2 次の英文の 1 ～ 2 の ( ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを下の A ～ 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。

Everybody feels sad sometimes. Maybe you miss a person or a pet. Maybe things are not going how you want them to go at school or at work. Maybe ( 1 ). These things are a normal part of life. The important thing is to recognize what you can and cannot change.

If something is making you sad and you can do something about it, then do it. Talk to someone about your feelings, or talk to your teacher or boss. Talk to the person you fought with. And remember to listen; there are always two sides to every story.

Also, try to recognize that sometimes you can't do anything to fix the problem or change the situation. In that case, you need to learn to let go. Close your eyes, breathe deeply and accept things as they are. Trying something new might also help. You could try a new hobby or go to a place you've never been before. ( 2 )

( 1 )

- A. you tried hard and passed the exam  
 B. you had a fight with a friend or family member  
 C. you can help each other

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( 2 )

- A. That might help you forget about your sadness.  
 B. That might help you have some delicious food.  
 C. That might help you recognize what you can change.

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 ( ) に入る順番を記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で記してある。

At the end of World War II, the city of Berlin in Germany was divided into east and west. East Berlin was run by the Soviet Union. West Berlin was divided into three sections that were run by France, Britain and the United States.

The Berlin Wall was built by the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) to separate East Berlin from West Berlin. The wall existed from 1961 to 1989. There were guard towers along the wall, and the guards all had guns. The government said the wall was meant to protect the population, but in fact, it was built to keep the East German people inside East Germany. ( 1 ) the people's freedom of movement. It became a symbol of the Iron Curtain that separated Western Europe from the East during the Cold War. There were nine places to cross the border between East Berlin and West Berlin. ( 2 ).

Life in East Berlin was not easy, and ( 3 ). During the years that the wall existed, around 5,000 people attempted to escape by crossing it. As many as 200 of those people died or were killed when they tried to escape. The wall was gradually made stronger and stronger, so people tried other ways of escaping. Some dug long tunnels under the wall or tried to fly over it in hot air balloons or light airplanes.

In 1989, there were some political changes in Eastern Europe. ( 4 ) from East Germany by way of Hungary or Czechoslovakia. Many people in East Germany demonstrated against their government. On November 9, the East German government announced its people could visit West Germany and West Berlin. People celebrated by climbing and dancing on the wall or drawing pictures on it. Some people broke off ( 5 ) souvenirs. Over the following years, the wall was gradually torn down. Nearly all of it was gone by 1992. Some small sections of the wall still remain in Berlin. Pieces of it can be found in museums, hotels, universities and public spaces around the world. These can be seen as symbols of freedom and democracy.

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1 (the government / was / for / the wall / to limit / a way)  
 ア イ ウ エ オ カ

2 (Checkpoint Charlie / was / famous / the / called / most)  
 ア イ ウ エ オ カ

3 (move / wanted / people / to / to the West / many)  
 ア イ ウ エ オ カ

4 (to / some / East Germans / escape / these changes / enabled)  
 ア イ ウ エ オ カ

5 (as / the wall / keep / of / to / pieces)  
 ア イ ウ エ オ カ

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問	解答番号		解答例						
Ⅰ	問 1	1	I found I couldn't give up my "foreign" ways.						
		2	ア						
		3	( A )	ア	( B )	ウ	( C )	イ	
		4	ウ						
	問 2		Yes, I agree with this opinion. First, school uniforms give high school students a sense of belonging. Wearing same school uniforms give them a feeling that they are part of the same school. Secondly, school uniforms mean equality. Students look the same in school uniforms whether their family is rich or poor. Therefore, I think school uniforms are necessary for high school students.						
	Ⅱ	問 1	1	taking	2	called	3	healthy	4
5			well	6	worried	7	older		
問 2		( A )	than	( B )	until	( C )	up	( D )	to
		( E )	gain						
Ⅲ	問 1	1	C	2	B	3	C	4	B
	問 2	1	B	2	A				
Ⅳ		1	( エ , イ , カ , ウ , ア , オ )						
		2	( エ , カ , ウ , イ , オ , ア )						
		3	( カ , ウ , イ , エ , ア , オ )						
		4	( オ , カ , イ , ウ , ア , エ )						
		5	( カ , エ , イ , オ , ウ , ア )						