

11 長文読解①

■ 学習日 /

● 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈京都教育大附・改〉

① There are a lot of things which are difficult for foreign people to understand but easy for Japanese people. The other day my American friend and I were watching a baseball game on TV. In the first half of the third *inning, ② the ball a Japanese *pitcher threw hit an American *batter's arm. The pitcher took off his cap and smiled without saying anything. The batter got angry and threw his bat. My friend said to me, "Why did the pitcher smile? Let me know that." ③ I told him why.

A Japanese smiles not only when he feels happy or hears funny stories, but also ④ when he doesn't know what to do. For example, when he is asked a question and can't find an answer at once, or when he is asked a *private question and doesn't want to answer it, he may say nothing, but just smile. If someone has done something wrong, he may smile not to show his *embarrassment.

⑤ He doesn't smile just because he feels happy. If you see a Japanese smile, you should know why he smiles.

My friend said that he would try to understand Japanese smiles.

語句 inning 名〔野球などの試合の〕回, イニング pitcher 名投手 batter 名打者
private 形個人的な embarrassment 名当惑

(1) 下線部①, ②, ⑤を日本語に直しなさい。

- ① ()
- ② ()
- ⑤ ()

(2) 下線部③を why のあとに省略されている内容を補って日本語に直しなさい。

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(3) 下線部④の具体的な例を3つ日本語で答えなさい。

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11 長文読解②

■学習日

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● 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈ラ・サール〉

① Some parents find it difficult to decide on their children's future, *especially when their children show an interest in a sport. ② Should they let their children *train to become top sportsmen and women? For many children it means starting very young; and schoolwork, going out with friends and other interests have to take second place. ③ It's very difficult to *explain to such young children why they must train for five hours a day, even on the weekends, when most of their friends are playing.

Another problem is of course, money. In many countries money for training is given by a sponsor to the best young sportsmen and women. Without this help the parents will have to find the time and the money to *support their children's *progress — and sports clothes, sports *goods, and going to sports meets etc. can all be very expensive.

Many parents are naturally worried that it is dangerous to start *serious training in a sport at an early age. Some doctors agree that young bodies may be hurt by training before they are *completely *developed. However, professional trainers believe that you can reach the top as a successful sports person only by starting young. ④ What is clear is that very few people reach the top, and both parents and children should be prepared for *failure even after many years of training.

語句 especially 副特に train 動トレーニングを受ける explain 動説明する support 動支える
progress 名進歩, 発達 goods 名商品 serious 形本格的な, 真剣な
completely 副完全に develop 動発育させる, 発達させる failure 名失敗

(1) 下線部①～④を日本語に直しなさい。

- ① ()
② ()
③ ()
④ ()

(2) ———について、その内容として最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。〔 〕

- ア 多くの国で、スポーツ振興のために多くのお金が使われていること。
イ 一部のスポーツに秀でた子どもを除いて、子どもがスポーツをやるにはいろいろお金がかかること。
ウ スポーツに秀でた子どもにはスポンサーがつくので、お金をもうけるために子どもにスポーツをやらせる親がいること。
エ 高価なスポーツ用品を子どもに買い与えるために親は働かなければならず、子どもといっしょにスポーツをやる時間がないこと。

(3) 子どもが早い時期からスポーツの本格的なトレーニングを始めることについて、次の人々はそれぞれどのような考えを持っていますか。日本語で答えなさい。

- 医者 ()
トレーナー ()

11 長文読解③

■ 学習日

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● 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈土佐高・改〉

① Have you ever asked yourself why children go to school? You will probably say that they go to school to learn their own language and other languages, *arithmetic, *geography, history, science and all the other subjects. That is quite true; but why do they learn these things? ② And are these things all that they learn at school?

③ Our children go to school to learn things which will be used when they are big and have to work for themselves. They learn their own language to tell others clearly what they want and what they know, and understand what others tell them. They learn foreign languages to know what people in other countries have written and said, and to make people from other countries understand what they themselves mean. They learn arithmetic to *measure and count things in their daily life, geography to know something about the world around them, and history to know something about the people they meet every day. Almost everything they study at school has some *practical *use in their life, but only for that reason do they go to school?

No. There is more in *education than just learning things. We go to school to learn how to learn, *so that, when we have left school, we can continue to learn. A man who really knows how to learn will be *successful, because ④ when he has to do something new which he has never done before, he will always teach himself how to do it in the best way. But the *uneducated person is either *unable to do something new, or does it badly. *Therefore, the *purpose of going to school is not only to learn languages, history, science, and so on, but to learn how to learn.

語句 arithmetic 名算数 geography 名地理 measure 動測る practical 形実用的な
 use[ju:s] 名役に立つこと、使用 education 名教育 so that それで
 successful success の形容詞形 uneducated 形教育を受けていない、無教養の
 unable able の反意語 therefore それゆえに purpose[pə:(r)pəs] 名目的

(1) 下線部①～④を日本語に直しなさい。

- ① ()
 ② ()
 ③ ()
 ④ ()

(2) ————について、①that reason とはどのようなことか、②この疑問に対して筆者はどのような考えを持っているか。それぞれ日本語で答えなさい。

- ① ()
 ② ()

11 長文読解④

■学習日 /

● 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈武蔵〉

Calgary is an oil town. It is home for more than half a million Canadians, and this population may be much closer to 750,000 or more by the end of the century.

Downtown Calgary is famous: the tall office buildings in the center of the city were in the 'Superman' movies. But Calgary is also the home of a very *modern *transport system, and the Light Rail Transit (LRT) is part of it.

① The rail system was chosen because the cost of energy isn't so great as with a bus system, because it is much easier to carry a greater number of *passengers by train than by bus or car, and because the noise and *pollution isn't so great as with buses and cars.

But what is the LRT? It is a 12.5 kilometer *route, above and below ground. The light train cars are made in Germany and Canada. ② A German company called Siemens in Düsseldorf makes them. They are then taken to Canada and final *assembly is done in Calgary. Each car is just 24 meters long, and each train is *operated by only one man — the driver. The driver is in a *separate *cabin, and he can't talk to passengers.

The train stops for about 30 seconds at each station, and ③ passengers who want to get in or out must open the doors themselves.

Automatic ticket machines are placed on the platforms. Passengers can buy a ticket from these, or they can buy special monthly tickets called zipcards. However, if passengers are caught without a ticket, they may get a \$25 *fine.

語句 módern 形現代の transport system 交通システム pássenger 名乗客
pollution 名汚染 route 名道 assembly 名組立て operate 動運転する
separate 形独立した、別個の cabin 名運転室 fine 名罰金

(1) 下線部①について、その理由を3つ日本語で答えなさい。

- ()
()
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(2) 下線部②、③を日本語に直しなさい。ただし、②は them が指すものを具体的にすること。また、Siemens は「シーメンス」、Düsseldorf は「デュッセルドルフ」でよい。

- ② ()
③ ()

(3) 本文の内容に合うように、次の _____ に適する語を書き入れて問答を完成しなさい。

① 問：_____ people operate each LRT train?

答：Only one man.

② 問：_____ the train stop at each station?

答：For about 30 seconds.

③ 問：_____ the monthly ticket called? 答：A zipcard.

④ 問：_____ may _____ if passengers don't buy a ticket and are caught?

答：They may get a \$25 fine.

11 長文読解⑤

■学習日

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● 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈日本女子大附・改〉

When English speakers talk with one another, they usually look at each other's eyes for only a few seconds *at a time. If you look into an English speaker's eyes for a long time, he or she may feel afraid or not comfortable. Sometimes, however, English speakers look straight into another person's eyes for a long time. One reason is to show that they are angry. Another reason is to show that they are telling the truth. If you want an English speaker to believe you, it is important to look at the person in the eyes. If you don't, he or she may think that you are lying. A third reason for continuing to look at someone is to say "I like you." Sometimes when you keep looking at someone, you are trying to get that person's *notice and say that you are interested in him or her.

You sometimes *wink at people near you when you are *playing a joke on another person. You do this by closing and opening one eye quickly. Looking up and away shows that you don't like something. Putting your head down shows that you are sorry or *ashamed. By looking down, you show that you did something wrong.

The *eyebrow is the line of hair above the eye. When you raise an eyebrow, you are showing surprise. Maybe something bad or surprising happens. For example, if you come late to class, the teacher may raise an eyebrow at you. When you are very surprised, you may open your eyes as wide as you can. Imagine, for example, that you are sitting in class and a rock star walks in. I think you will open your eyes very wide.

語句 at a time 一度に notice 名注目 wink 動ウインクする play a joke on ~をからかう
ashamed 形恥じている eyebrow 名まゆ(毛)

(1) 〃部を日本語に直しなさい。

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(2) 英語を話す人が人の目をじっと見つめるのはどのようなときですか。本文に即して日本語で3つ答えなさい。

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(3) 次の問いに対して本文の内容から考えられる答えを、日本語で書きなさい。

① Dick is telling his mother that he doesn't know who ate all the cookies, but he isn't looking at her in the eyes. What probably happened to the cookies?

()

② In the morning, Bob's mother told him many times to buy some bread on the way home from school. When he got home, his mother saw him and looked up and away. Why?

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③ Your teacher comes to school with green hair and a very short skirt. What do you do?

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④ You've put salt in your mother's tea on April Fool's Day. What do you do to your sister?

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11 長文読解⑥

■学習日

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● 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈お茶の水女子大附〉

- [1] How do you decide what you are going to buy in a supermarket? Do you look in the *refrigerator and make a list? Do you think about what you want to cook and then buy the food you need? *Even if you do these things, the supermarket makes some of the *decisions for you.
- [2] There are some people who have studied how to make people buy more food in a supermarket. They do all kinds of things that you do not even *notice. For example, the food that everybody must buy, like bread, milk, and vegetables, is *spread all over the store. You have to walk by all the more interesting — and more expensive — things to find the things you need. The more expensive food is in *packages with *bright-colored pictures. This food is put at eye level, and so you see it and want to buy it. The things that you have to buy anyway are usually put on a higher or lower *shelf. However, candy and other things that children like are on lower shelves. One study showed that when a supermarket moved four *products from floor to eye level it sold 78 percent more.
- [3] ① Another study showed that after a person has been in a supermarket for thirty minutes, she or he spends 50 cents every minute. For example, if someone stays forty minutes, the supermarket has 5 dollars more. So ② the store has comfortable *temperature in summer and winter, and it plays soft music. It is a pleasant place for people to stay and spend more money.
- [4] Some stores have red or pink lights over the meat, and so the meat looks redder. They put light green paper around lettuce and put apples in red plastic bags.
- [5] So be careful in the supermarket. You may go home with a bag of food you were not planning to buy. The supermarket, not you, decided you should buy it.

【語句】 refrigerator 名冷蔵庫 even if たとえ～であっても decision 名決定 notice 動気づく
 spread 動広げる (spread - spread - spread) package 名包み bright-colored 形鮮やかな色の
 shelf 名棚〔複数形は shelves〕 product 名商品 température 名温度

- (1) 【2】の段落において、客に商品を買わせるためのさまざまな工夫が述べられていますが、そのうちの3つを日本語で答えなさい。
 ()
 ()
 ()
- (2) 下線部①の研究によってどのようなことが示されましたか。日本語で答えなさい。
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- (3) 下線部②のようにすることにはどのような意図がありますか。日本語で答えなさい。
 ()
- (4) 【5】の段落において、筆者は読者に対してどのような注意をうながしていますか。日本語で答えなさい。
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11 長文読解⑦

■ 学習日 /

● 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈東京学芸大附〉

Do you know the best way to tell the difference between a plant and an animal? ① You can't tell by just looking. Some plants look like animals and some animals look like plants.

【② In the sea, there is a living thing that looks like a flower growing out of the *sand. But if a fish swims by and touches the "flower," the fish is caught. A little mouth opens up in the middle of the "flower" and the fish goes into it. Do plants have mouths? Can they eat things? No. No plant in the world has a mouth. And most green plants make their own food from sunshine, air and water. But animals can't make their food. They must eat.】

Now ③ the "flower" in the sea moves. It goes slowly over the sand. Can a plant move? No. A plant stays in the same place if it is not moved by a man, an animal, or the wind. But most animals can move without help. So this living thing in the sea is not a plant, because it moves and eats. ④ It is an animal called a *sea anemone.

If a living thing moves about and eats, it is an animal. Plants can't move without help. But animals move in many different ways.

A man walks on two legs.

A lion walks or runs on four legs.

Snakes move over the ground on no legs.

Birds and *insects fly. Fish swim.

Animals are able to move around without help.

⑤ That's something plants can't do.

If a living thing eats, it's an animal. And animals eat in many different ways. A *sponge takes in small plants and animals from the water that goes through it. A *frog catches insects with its *tongue. A *butterfly has a tongue like a *straw. When the butterfly is hungry, it puts its tongue into a flower for *nectar. ⑥ A whale takes much seawater (small / with / in / plants and animals / it). The water runs out of its mouth, but the whale takes in the plants and animals.

Plants make their food from light and water and things in the ground and air. But animals must eat to live.

語句 sand 名砂(地) sea anemone 名イソギンチャク insect 名昆虫 sponge 名海綿動物
frog 名カエル tongue[tʌŋ] 名舌 butterfly 名チョウ straw 名ストロー
nectar 名蜜

- (1) 下線部①の意味として最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。[]

ア ただ見るだけでは話の内容はわかりません。
 イ ただ見ることだけでは、あなたは話ができるようにはなりません。
 ウ その違いがわかるには、ただよく見ればよいのです。
 エ その違いは、ただ見ればわかるというものではありません。

- (2) 下線部②を日本語に直しなさい。

()

- (3) 【 】で囲まれた段落で述べられている、植物と動物の相違点を日本語で答えなさい。

()

- (4) 下線部③の the “flower” とは具体的には何のことですか。英語で答えなさい。

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- (5) 下線部④の理由を日本語で答えなさい。

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- (6) 下線部⑤を That の内容がわかるように日本語に直しなさい。

()

- (7) 下線部⑥の()内の語句を意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

A whale takes much seawater

- (8) 本文の内容に合っているものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。[]

ア In the sea, there are some plants which can catch fish.
 イ All the living things must eat to live.
 ウ Most living things can make their own food to eat.
 エ Whales eat small plants and animals in the seawater.

11 長文読解⑧

■ 学習日

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● 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

〈同志社・改〉

In London ① you will find a lot of shops which sell not only old things called *antiques but also things too old and strange to buy. Those kinds of shops are very popular, and many English people enjoy shopping. It is true that English people love old things, and they are proud of them. They live in old houses and use old things. So you may hear one old lady say, "Oh, my house is not quite old; it has been only 100 years since this was built!"

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You may think that English people are very strange. ② But (so / why / for / not / was / difficult / understand / me / it / to) English people love antiques so much. Last summer I made friends with Fumi, a woman who married an English man and has lived in London for 25 years. I was very happy to stay with her. I found many pieces of fine old *furniture at her home. She was taking good care of her house and making it a comfortable place. Her husband Peter keeps an antique shop at Camden Place in the north east of the city center. There are many antique shops around there and his small shop is one of them. Peter was a quiet person and didn't speak a lot. ③ When (asked / him / his / I / me / shop / show / to), he was very pleased. He told a lot about the antiques with his eyes shining.

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The first thing he showed me was a wooden box like a *suitcase. At first for me it was only a box. He opened it and set it up. It was a *portable writing desk. Those kinds of desks were very popular in the 18th and 19th centuries. People took them on their trips.

15

"This one is strong and also very interesting. ④ I am sure (a / by / person / this / used / was / who) was often at sea." I was surprised to hear that. "Why do you know such a thing?" I asked. "Look at these *rivets. You know wood grows bigger when it is wet and gets smaller when dry. These rivets stop ⑦ it. And you can find the color of the *metal changed. ④ This is because the wind at sea has a lot of salt." "Oh, yes." I now understood that even a small piece of furniture had its own story; I could imagine the *owner of the desk at sea was writing to *his family he had left.

20

This desk had many interesting parts; for example, it had a *secret box which would be very difficult to find. It opened only when a very *tiny pin on one side of the desk was pulled. "I found this when I was carefully *repairing it. This is really difficult to find." Peter smiled and cleaned the desk carefully.

25

He loves to find these antiques and make them useful in the modern world. His latest work was the *repair of a big sofa. "This had no back at first; this was for a lady. ⑤ Its back was made later for other people to use as a sofa in their living room. This was made in Germany and repaired six times by people in many countries like Switzerland and Belgium. This traveled a lot and came here. Every person who repaired this wrote their name inside, so I did ⑦ it, too. Tomorrow I am going to take this to my *customer." Peter covered the sofa with a white cloth.

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35

【語句】 antique 名骨董品 furniture 名家具 suitcase 名スーツケース
 portable 形持ち運びのできる rivet 名鉄 metal 名金属 owner 名持ち主
 his family he had left 彼が残してきた家族 secret 形秘密の tiny 形ごく小さい
 repair 動修理する, 名修理 customer 名顧客

- (1) 下線部①を日本語に直しなさい。

()

- (2) 下線部②の()内の語を意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

But

English people love antiques so much.

- (3) 下線部③の()内の語を意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

When

he was very pleased.

- (4) 下線部④の()内の語を意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

I am sure

was often at sea.

- (5) 下線部⑤を日本語に直しなさい。

()

- (6) 下線部㉖～㉙の指している内容を, それぞれ日本語で答えなさい。

㉖ ()

㉗ ()

㉘ ()

- (7) 本文の内容に合うものを次から2つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。[] []

ア Many English people love to buy antiques because they are not expensive.

イ Some English people are proud because their house is old.

ウ English people are so strange that they don't want to exchange new things for old ones.

エ The writing desk was a present for a man who was going to sea.

オ The writing desk was repaired with rivets because the wind at sea damaged the box.

カ The writing desk was made from a suitcase.

キ Peter sometimes changes the shape of old things to make them good for the modern way of living.

ク Peter repaired the secret box, so now everyone can find how to open it.

ケ The big sofa came from Germany and later went to London.

コ Peter signed inside the sofa because he hoped people would know that it was his.

11 長文読解⑨

■ 学習日

〈筑波大附〉

● 次の文章を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

It is morning. School has just started for Sarah. She sits at her table in the schoolroom. Her teacher, Mary, watches her. But Mary does not say a word. She knows Sarah wants some help. But Mary won't help. ① She wants Sarah to do something by herself.

Sarah keeps her eyes on the table. She is looking at the different plastic shapes in front of her. ② But (is / sees / Sarah / not / that / all). There is also a big red apple on the table. She wants to eat the sweet fruit very much. But she knows she may not. (③) She is not happy at all now, because she can't remember how to ask Mary for the apple.

④ Sarah looks up at Mary and smiles. It is Sarah's biggest smile. But Mary does not smile back. She does not move. Sarah can see that her smile won't get her the apple. She really will have to ask for it.

Sarah's eyes go back to the table again. She *picks up some of the plastic shapes. She turns them over and over in her hand. Sarah likes their bright colors. But soon she stops. (⑤) Not while that apple is just sitting there. What are the right words to get the apple? Sarah thinks for another moment. Now she remembers. She knows what to say!

Suddenly Sarah's fingers run across the table. She picks up four of the plastic shapes. One by one she puts them on the table. Mary smiles for the first time. ⑥ She reads Sarah's question out *loud. The "words" are right.

Mary picks up the apple and gives it to Sarah. The teacher is very happy. But Sarah is much happier. Now she can eat that big apple.

Sarah's school is (⑦). Her classroom may look something like yours. But there are never any children in it. The teachers in this school are different, too. They don't teach with books. They don't write words on the *board. The teachers in this school are scientists. And they teach animals, not people, how to "talk." Sarah is not a little girl. She is a *chimpanzee!

In many ways chimpanzees are like people. They are very bright animals. They learn quickly and easily. ⑧ They are so bright that scientists thought that they could learn to talk with people. Chimpanzees like Sarah are helping scientists.

David and Ann are scientists who work with Sarah. They know she cannot speak words just as people speak words. The chimpanzee's mouth is (⑨). They cannot use their voices to talk. But David and Ann have an idea. Maybe Sarah will be able to learn to "talk" in another way. This new way of talking does not use sounds. Maybe a chimpanzee can learn to use word pictures to talk to people. The pictures are pieces of plastic. Each shape has a different meaning. First they have to teach Sarah the meaning of each shape. Next they have to teach her how to put her "words" together. If Sarah can put the shapes together and "talk" to the teacher, she will get something and be very happy.

語句 pick up 拾い上げる loud 剛大きな声で board 黒板 chimpanzee チンパンジー

- (1) 下線部①を日本語に直しなさい。Sarah はサラでよい。

()

- (2) 下線部②の()内の語を意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

But

- (3) (③)に入る最も適当な文を次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。[]

ア She may eat the apple. イ She doesn't have to eat the apple.

ウ She must first ask Mary. エ She doesn't have to ask Mary.

- (4) 下線部④のように Sarah がした理由を日本語で答えなさい。

()

- (5) (⑤)に入る最も適当な文を次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。[]

ア This is no time for playing.

イ There are no other apples in her hand.

ウ She must not touch the plastic shapes.

エ Mary doesn't like the colors of the plastic shapes.

- (6) 下線部⑥について、① Sarah's question の具体的な内容を日本語で答えなさい。また、② The "words" are right. とは具体的にはどのようなことですか。日本語で答えなさい。

① ()

② ()

- (7) (⑦)に入る最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。[]

ア like the ones you have ever seen イ like all you have never seen

ウ like none you have ever seen エ like the other schools you have ever been in

- (8) 下線部⑧を日本語に直しなさい。

()

- (9) (⑨)に入る最も適当なものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。[]

ア the same as ours イ difficult to understand

ウ different from ours エ too big for the chimpanzees to speak words

- (10) 本文の内容に合うものを次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。[]

ア To get apples chimpanzees have only to remember the meaning of a piece of plastic shape.

イ Scientists have at last learned that they will be able to teach chimpanzees how to "talk" by using books.

ウ When scientists teach chimpanzees how to "talk," they must not forget that smiling is the most important.

エ Chimpanzees can "talk" to people without speaking a word after they have had enough training.