

---

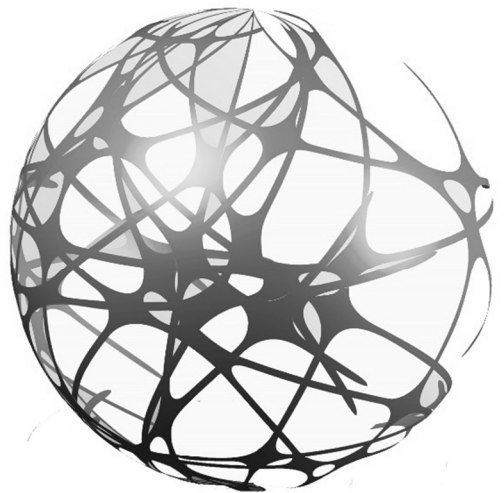
# 実戦演習

高3 英語 第4回

---



English 英語



# 第 4 回 (100点/80分)

各大問の英文や図表を読み、解答番号  ~  にあてはまるものとして最も適当な選択肢を選びなさい。

## 第 1 問 (配点 10)

A You are an international student in Australia. You came by yourself, and you will be responsible for your living costs. You are looking for a place to live. One morning you noticed this flier.

### Furnished Room for Rent

One furnished room to share with a female student. Prefer someone who doesn't stay up late and won't play musical instruments in the house. The room has a refrigerator, air-conditioner, bed, table, and wardrobe.

I was previously using the room for my studies but am now looking to rent it out in order to share some of the cost.

Rent is \$100 per week including all bills (electricity, Internet, and water).

The nearest bus stop is just a 2-minute walk from the house, and there is an express bus going to the city center.

The address is 45 Newnham Road, Moorooka.

問1 The writer of this advertisement wants a roommate who .

- ① attends the same university
- ② has a full-time job
- ③ has room-sharing experience
- ④ is quiet around the house

問2 The writer of this advertisement decided to rent out the room because .

- ① she wants a study partner at home
- ② she wants someone to play music with
- ③ she wants to make friends
- ④ she wants to spend less money

**B** You will visit the United Kingdom on a school trip soon. Your English teacher gave you a leaflet about visiting the city of Oxford.

### **Visit the famous city of Oxford in the United Kingdom**

Oxford is well known for its beautiful universities and traditional atmosphere. People from around the world come to see Oxford. The city has a long and interesting history. Students joining this tour will be asked to make a poster for their English class to tell their classmates about the things they learnt about its past and importance.

#### **Tour Schedule**

- 8:00 a.m. Meet at hotel entrance (London)
- 8:15 a.m. Train to Oxford centre
- 9:30 a.m. Arrive in Oxford and meet our guide (hear a short introduction)
- 9:45 a.m. Take a city tour bus and learn about Oxford
- 10:45 a.m. Make a stop at a nursing home to talk to locals about the town's history
- 11:30 a.m. Bus to Pitt Rivers Museum (a popular history museum)
- 12:30 p.m. Lunch in the museum restaurant (chance to buy souvenirs)
- 2:00 p.m. Visit the famous university (good opportunities for pictures)
- 4:00 p.m. Finish the main tour at Oxford train station, then visit a nearby park to enjoy the green space
- 4:30 p.m. Train back to the hotel in London, where you'll have dinner

- ★ This tour is optional for those students wishing to have a deeper experience of the United Kingdom.
- ★ Lunch and transport are included in the tour.
- ★ Apply through your teacher or e-mail [oxfordstudenttours@uk.com](mailto:oxfordstudenttours@uk.com) for more information.

問 1 This tour allows students to .

- ① experience many different UK cities
- ② learn more about the United Kingdom
- ③ make new friends to write e-mails to from home
- ④ study with university English teachers

問 2 During the tour, the students will .

- ① go to places where other tourists can't go
- ② have chances to take photos with a professor
- ③ make local goods to take home as souvenirs
- ④ meet elderly people who live in the city

問 3 After finishing the main tour in Oxford, students can .

- ① have a special dinner
- ② have free time for shopping
- ③ relax in a park
- ④ visit more famous places

## 第2問 (配点 20)

- A You are studying in America and living with host parents and their 5-year-old son. You found an announcement for an interesting festival on a website.



The California Japanese Festival is a great opportunity for people to celebrate and learn about this unique culture. Japan is famous for its traditional culture. Come down with your family and friends, and participate in various traditional activities. The festival will have tea tastings, market stalls, chopstick challenges, fireworks, and some rides for children to enjoy. There are also workshops, such as rice cake making, calligraphy, tea ceremony, bonsai, and playing traditional Japanese musical instruments.

Prices are the same as last year. Entrance to the festival is \$10 for adults, and free for children. All children's rides are \$5 and all food is \$10. If you plan to drive, there is free parking at the festival.

Date and Time: September 20, 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Location: California Showground



▲ The gyoza stall is a special feature in this festival.

### Review and comments

Michelle McGregor

This festival was amazing when I attended it last year. It was my first time attending this kind of event and although small, it had a lot of interesting activities. The only thing I would suggest is more vegetarian gyoza next time. They were sold out within one hour, and it was the only vegetarian dish.

Ethan Harvey

I took my wife and two kids to this event last year. We had a great time! The gyoza was delicious. We finished off two plates each, even my kids. My younger kid tried one of the rides. I personally liked the calligraphy workshop best.

問 1 The festival would be good if you want to .

- ① learn about American food
- ② learn about Japanese culture
- ③ learn how to manage festivals
- ④ learn how to sing traditional Japanese songs

問 2 Ethan spent  on his kids at the festival.

- ① 25 dollars
- ② 45 dollars
- ③ 65 dollars
- ④ 85 dollars

問 3 After reading the announcement and reviews, you want to take your host brother to the festival because .

- ① it doesn't charge adults if you bring a child
- ② it has a large selection of vegetarian dishes
- ③ it has calligraphy classes for kids
- ④ it has positive reviews and rides for kids

問 4 According to the website, one fact (not an opinion) about the festival is that .

- ① last year was the first time Michelle went to this festival
- ② the bonsai workshop was always very busy
- ③ the festival was small but interesting
- ④ you can enjoy Japanese film at the festival

問 5 According to the website, one opinion (not a fact) about the festival is that .

- ① the calligraphy workshop was great
- ② the festival had food for everybody
- ③ the vegetarian gyoza was very popular in the festival
- ④ you need to pay for parking if you come by car

**B** Your English teacher gave you an article to help you prepare for a debate in class. A part of the article is shown below with one of the comments from other readers.

### **Renters Need Help, Too!**

by Christopher Connor

Many government policies and programs help homeowners. Some programs offer loans so that people can buy their first homes. Other programs lower taxes paid by homeowners.

Some people say these programs are good for society, because they encourage people to buy homes and settle in their neighborhoods. If residents live in the same place for a long time, they will help their neighbors and work hard to improve their communities.

Yet it is common for people to change jobs often and move to new cities while building careers. For that reason, it doesn't always make sense to buy a home. In some countries, such as Germany and Switzerland, about half of the people rent instead of buying homes. By contrast, about 65% of the people own homes in countries such as Canada, Japan, and the United States.

Rents are rising quickly in many cities, yet government programs typically help homeowners rather than renters. This is unfair to people who rent their homes. Renters are increasingly important to the community. For example, in my neighborhood, there is a woman who has rented the same apartment for 30 years! Therefore, governments should limit the size of rent increases. They should also consider making tax rates the same for renters and homeowners.

Government housing policies were created years ago. It's a good idea to take a closer look at them to make sure they are fair to renters. Policies should go hand in hand with the current situation.

#### ● Comments

**Peter Walls:** Some changes to help renters are good, but changing tax policies may lower house prices and hurt homeowners.



問 1 According to the article, one merit of many government policies is to help homeowners to .

- ① change the average age of their community
- ② establish careers in their communities
- ③ grow more established in their communities
- ④ treat every homeowner in their community the same

問 2 Your team will support the debate topic, “Governments should create more policies to help renters.” In the article, one opinion (not a fact) helpful for your team is that .

- ① government policies have supported homeowners
- ② owning a home is more common in some countries than others
- ③ renters are also important to their neighborhoods
- ④ workers today should change jobs and cities more often

問 3 The other team will oppose the debate topic. In the article, one opinion (not a fact) helpful for that team is that .

- ① more people should own homes in Germany and Switzerland
- ② owning a home makes people want to participate in community life
- ③ the increase in prices is not fair to renters
- ④ there are several government programs to help people buy houses

問 4 In the 5th paragraph of the article, “policies should go hand in hand with the current situation” means that policies should .

- ① be adjusted while they are new
- ② make it easy for people to pay tax
- ③ not be created in one day
- ④ reflect the housing circumstances

問 5 According to his comment, Peter Walls  Christopher Connor’s opinion.

- ① has no particular opinion about
- ② partly agrees with
- ③ strongly agrees with
- ④ strongly disagrees with

第3問 (配点 15)

A You found the following story about a doughnut factory tour on a social media site.

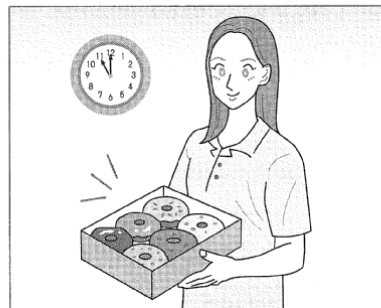
**Doughnut Factory Tour**

Saturday, July 17

I went on a doughnut factory tour. It was my first time visiting a food factory. I arrived at 8:30 a.m., half an hour before the start of the tour so I could look around and take photos. The factory was huge and I could smell the doughnuts from outside, which made me hungry.

Before we started the tour, we had to prepare. We washed our hands and then put on gloves and hairnets. After we went inside we were greeted by a manager who started off the tour. We were first shown the production area of the factory, where they made the dough from flour and yeast. It was very exciting – we even got to make some dough.

After the tour of the production area, we went to the processing area where the employees were decorating and packing the doughnuts. I tried decorating them, but it was harder than I expected. At the end of the tour we were given a box of six doughnuts to take home.



I was amazed that so much work goes into making doughnuts. I'll appreciate them more now that I know how they're made.

問 1 On the doughnut factory tour, 16 .

- ① employees made the doughnuts from flour and sugar only
- ② managers made doughnuts for the tour group
- ③ participants needed to make themselves clean
- ④ people weren't allowed to take pictures

問 2 You learned that the writer of this story 17 .

- ① enjoyed a factory tour and bought six doughnuts to take home
- ② packed doughnuts until 11 o'clock and felt it was hard work
- ③ took a two-hour tour of a doughnut factory and learned how to make doughnuts
- ④ was bored during the tour and didn't really understand how to decorate doughnuts

**B** You found a story in a travel magazine about a British traveler.

**Senses in India**

Jack Evans (Travel Writer)

Boom, honk and bang. This is what hits you when you step onto the street in Delhi, India. It's a world away from where I live in Oxford. Delhi is a colourful city that has the power to excite anyone. It happened to me. Here's an example of the positive impact that travel can have.

5

This morning, I went out to get some breakfast at a local market. I found myself inspired to write about it. Nothing special happened, but in India even an ordinary day can have an impact. One of the first things I noticed on the street was the noise. Things happen all around you. Even though you can't always see what's there, your hearing becomes more sensitive. It's a way to excite your mind. Then, there was the food in the market. I didn't even need to taste it. The variety of different aromas was enough to satisfy me. I think every chef and anyone interested in being a chef should come to India. The flavours and scents stimulate the imagination.

10

15

At the real heart of India, too, are those who live there. Some say that it's the land of a million smiles. I agree. Everyone on my walk this morning appeared to wear a big smile. The Indians are beautiful, positive people. Many of them treat strangers like close friends or a member of their family.

20

Although the people are friendly, Delhi is crowded. If you are afraid of narrow spaces or crowds, it isn't for you. There was some bumping and gentle pushing on my walk. It's all part of the travel experience, and you can learn from it. Then finally, my breakfast! It was delicious. I'll tell you about it in my next article!

25

問 1 According to the story, Jack's senses were stimulated in the following order: hearing →  →  →  → .

- ① sight
- ② smell
- ③ taste
- ④ touch

問 2 Jack thinks the people of India are .

- ① honest and polite
- ② independent and organized
- ③ kind and cheerful
- ④ open and hardworking

問 3 From this story, you learned that Jack .

- ① saw how much better things were in his own country, so he wrote an article
- ② understood through his experiences that travel can affect a person
- ③ wanted to move to India permanently because he found the food fascinating
- ④ was surprised at how friendly people were and didn't know how to react

## 第4問 (配点 16)

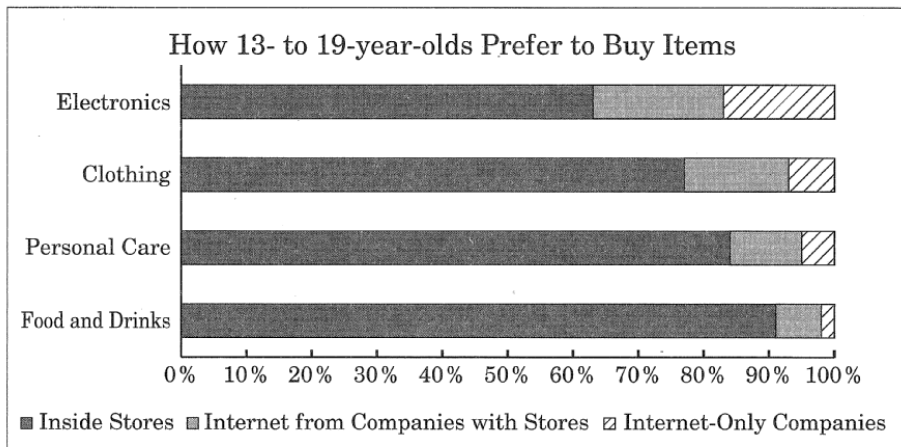
You are doing research on stores and shopping behavior. You found two articles on the topic.

### A Nice Surprise for Stores

by Russ Jordan

I've been a clothing store manager for 15 years, and teenagers always surprise me! With the growth of the Internet, everyone expected all of the stores and malls to close. Certainly, some stores have closed. But others are very, very successful.

The biggest surprise is that teenagers from "Generation Z" enjoy shopping in stores. Since they were born in the late 1990s and 2000s, they are often called "digital natives" who are comfortable with smartphones, social media, and virtual experiences.



Yet, studies show that teens from Generation Z love stores and malls. According to one survey, 95% went to a mall between February and April 2018, compared with 75% for older millennials and 58% for adults from Generation X. As the graph shows, teenagers prefer to buy foods, clothing, and personal care items like soap in stores. They feel a little less strongly about items like TVs.

I think some of their reasons are practical. For example, you can

try on clothing and shoes easily in a store. If you see something you like, you can buy it and bring it home with you!

But there's more to it. Teenagers like to have fun and shop together. In my stores, we make it even more fun with bands and other live events. That way, we make shopping a rich experience that's impossible to have online. It's working for now, but one thing I've learned is that teenagers always keep you guessing!

20

### **Opinion on "A Nice Surprise for Stores"**

by Amelia Wilson

25

Russ Jordan's article made me think about why I like shopping in stores. He's right about some of the reasons. For example, I have to try clothing on before I buy it. A T-shirt can look great in social media or a magazine but terrible when you're actually wearing it!

30

I don't care about getting items quickly, since I always look for the best deals. Part of the fun is going with my friends to several stores to find a good price and try things on together. We also like stores that offer one-of-a-kind items made just for you. One of my favourite stores sells jackets and trousers with hundreds of different choices. You can choose long sleeves, short sleeves, and almost any colour. You can also get your name on the jacket. It can be any type of writing, including foreign languages.

35

It's funny, though. The last time I bought something, it was online. Looking at the graph in Mr. Jordan's article, less than 10% of people my age buy this kind of item online. But one of my friends bought something from the same company and loved it. So I wanted to try that, too. Although the item was perfectly good, I felt the experience was missing something.

40

Maybe I'll change when I'm older, but for now I prefer stores to online shopping. And I'm pretty choosy about where I shop, so stores have to offer me something special!

45

問 1 Neither Russ Jordan nor Amelia Wilson mentions 24 .

- ① that getting items from stores quickly isn't important
- ② that not all shops have been influenced by net shopping
- ③ that people can usually get items much more cheaply on the Internet
- ④ the risk of buying clothes on the Internet

問 2 The item Amelia Wilson had bought most recently was 25 .

- ① a clothing item
- ② a food or drink item
- ③ a personal care item
- ④ an electronics item

問 3 People in Generation Z 26 .

- ① buy more personal care items than older people
- ② have different shopping habits from people in Generation X
- ③ prefer to avoid stores and shopping malls
- ④ use social media while they are shopping in stores



問 4 Russ Jordan states that stores can be successful when they , and Amelia Wilson states that she enjoys shopping in stores that . (Choose a different option for each box.)

- ① let shoppers make a lot of choices
- ② offer social experiences for shoppers
- ③ offer websites with special sales
- ④ provide free food for teenagers
- ⑤ teach workers to be friendly and fun

問 5 Based on the information from both articles, you are going to write a report for homework. The best title for your report would be “  .”

- ① Generation X Shopping Habits
- ② The Most Popular Items Teenagers Buy
- ③ Why Malls Are Losing to Online Stores
- ④ Why Stores Appeal to Generation Z

第5問 (配点 15)

Your group is preparing a poster presentation entitled “Tenzing Norgay: Sir Edmund Hillary’s Guide” using information from the biographical article below.

Tenzing Norgay, whose name was originally Namgyal Wangdi, was born in 1914 in Tibet. He was a mountaineer and, in 1953, joined Edmund Hillary in climbing to Mount Everest’s summit. Thus, Tenzing and Hillary became the first people to set foot on the top of the world’s highest peak.

5

No one knows exactly why Namgyal came to Nepal, nor do we know when he changed his name to Tenzing. But it’s possible that he changed it after moving to Nepal to hide that he had come from Tibet. At the time, Sherpas, a Himalayan people living on the borders of Nepal and Tibet, thought immigrant Tibetans were of low status. So it was hard for people like Tenzing to find work. One of his first jobs was working on a farm, but in 1933, he quit his job and settled in India. There, he was able to marry the Sherpa woman whom he had met in Nepal. In 1935, when he was only 20 years old, he joined a Swiss expedition of Mount Everest. This was his first expedition, but they failed to reach the summit. Between 1936 and 1941, Tenzing joined more expeditions of Mount Everest than any other climber, but none of these teams ever reached the top.

10

15

Because of World War II, most expeditions of Mount Everest were stopped, but Tenzing didn’t give up climbing. He climbed two mountains in India, and two more in Pakistan. He also continued climbing in Nepal. After World War II, Tenzing joined several expeditions of Mount Everest, but still did not reach the top. In 1952, he was hired by a Swiss team that made two failed attempts to climb the southern route of Mount Everest. Then, in 1953, he joined the British Everest expedition, and he was assigned to climb with Hillary. The two men started from a tent at 27,900 feet (8,500 meters) on the

20

25

Southeast Ridge of the mountain, and they reached the summit at 11:30 a.m. on May 29. Tenzing took photographs of the surroundings and ate a mint cake. He also left an offering of food because he was a religious Buddhist. 30

After becoming one of the first men to summit Mount Everest, Tenzing was pleased with the fact that he was among the first Asians of the modern era to achieve worldwide fame. Many Nepalese and Indian people regarded him as a hero. Among his many honors, he was awarded Britain's George Medal and the Star of Nepal (Nepal Tara). In 1955, Tenzing wrote his autobiography, *Man of Everest* (also called *Tiger of the Snows*), with James Ramsey Ullman. In 1978, *After Everest* was written. It describes Tenzing's life after his 1953 climb of Mount Everest and his work as the field director at the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, established by the Indian government in 1954. Another book, *Tenzing: Hero of Everest*, was written in 2003. This biography shows a great deal of sensitivity for Tenzing and an appreciation of his life, achievements, and disappointments. 35 40 45

In his later years, he married his third wife with whom he had three sons and one daughter. In 1986, Tenzing died in India. Ten years after that, one of his sons did what his father had done in the 1950s: he climbed to the top of Mount Everest.

## Tenzing Norgay: Sir Edmund Hillary's Guide

### ■ The Life of Tenzing Norgay

Period	Events
1910s	Tenzing was born
1930s - 1980s	30 ↓ 31 ↓ 32 ↓ 33
	34



Tenzing Norgay

### ■ About Tenzing:

☆ Before Tenzing was 21 years old, 35 .

☆ About Tenzing's life after reaching the summit of Mount Everest:

- 36
- 37

☆ About his fame, Tenzing would most likely say, “ 38 .”

問1 Put the following events into the order in which they happened.

30 ~ 34

- ① Tenzing made it to the top of Mt. Everest
- ② Tenzing passed away
- ③ Tenzing tried climbing Mt. Everest for the first time
- ④ Tenzing was unable to summit Mt. Everest
- ⑤ Tenzing's son climbed Mt. Everest

問2 Choose the best statement for 35 .

- ① he changed his name, possibly to avoid discrimination from Sherpas
- ② he climbed lots of mountains for European expeditions
- ③ he climbed Mount Everest, reaching the summit with Edmund Hillary
- ④ he joined more expeditions of Mount Everest than any other climber

問3 Choose the two best statements for 36 and 37 . (The order does not matter.)

- ① He began climbing other mountains in India, Pakistan and Nepal.
- ② He began working for the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute in India.
- ③ He joined a Swiss team and climbed Mount Everest again.
- ④ He returned to his hometown with little wealth.
- ⑤ He was given awards from Britain and Nepal.

問 4 Choose the best statement for 

38
----

 .

- ① I couldn't have climbed Mount Everest without James Ramsey Ullman's help
- ② I'm proud that I helped make people aware that Asians can do great things
- ③ I'm very happy that I could climb Mount Everest with my son
- ④ Writing three books about my life was probably harder than climbing Mount Everest

(下書き用紙)

英語(リーディング)の試験問題は次に続く。

第6問 (配点 24)



A You are preparing for a poster presentation on economic and social policy. You have found the article below.

**Towards a Cashless Society?**

The northern European country of Sweden is moving quickly to become a cashless society. Many Swedish stores and even some banks no longer accept coins or paper money. By 2025, half of all Swedish stores expect no longer to accept cash.

5

These changes may be too fast, even for Swedish people who are comfortable with electronic payments. Only four years earlier in 2014, 40% used cash, but in 2018, just 13% of Swedish shoppers paid for items with cash. People aged 18 to 24 are most comfortable with cashless payments. Up to 95% of their purchases are with debit cards and a popular Swedish cellphone payments app.

10

Many businesses are considering becoming cashless. The reasons vary, but stores dislike cash because it takes workers a lot of time to give change to customers, count money, and make bank deposits. Electronic payments are much faster. Although credit card and mobile payment platforms charge small fees, the time and labor savings are much more worthwhile to stores. When one store went cashless for a month, it gave customers small food items for free instead of using its workers' time to accept coins or paper money! The costs are also high for banks, which maintain large ATM networks and hire security guards. In a big economy like Japan's, these costs add up. Handling cash costs 1.6 trillion yen a year in Japan due to extra labor costs. Governments also prefer cashless because they can track criminal activities or find tax flow more easily. This is why governments often work closely with businesses to reduce the role of cash in their economies.

15

20

25



Many younger people prefer the ease and safety of electronic payments. In countries with high crime rates, it's unsafe to carry cash for large purchases. Shoppers also save time and avoid lines when paying electronically. Workers in cashless stores spend less time operating cash registers and more time helping customers find what they want. For all of these reasons, cashless stores draw 2.1% more customers, and customers spend 1.6% more money. Therefore, both stores and customers benefit.

30

Nevertheless, some people still prefer cash. Elderly people prefer the old way they are already accustomed to. New immigrants and those in poverty have to rely on cash because they often don't have their own bank accounts. There are even some who like to withdraw cash at the start of each week as a good way to control their expenses. Besides, concern over privacy theft still remains because of some cases in which companies leaked their customers' personal information.

35

40

Because of these personal preferences and the needs of senior citizens and other important groups, most countries are moving slowly while watching Sweden's experiment. Many are deciding to become "less cash" rather than cashless societies. In other words, they are trying to reduce, but not eliminate, the use of coins and paper money. Similarly, many businesses plan to continue to accept cash. But they often use loyalty points, reward programs, and other incentives to encourage their customers to make electronic purchases. Although most governments and businesses are moving slowly, the costs of handling cash are too high to ignore, so change is inevitable.

45

50

## Towards a Cashless Society?

**Sweden:** 39

changes happening very quickly

- young people most comfortable
- 50% of stores to be cashless by 2025

### Reasons to go cashless:

- faster for both shoppers and workers
- cheaper for businesses and banks
- more convenient for governments
- safer than carrying large amounts of cash

One store gave away free items after going cashless.

⇒ This demonstrates 40 .

### Reasons to rely on cash:

- cash can help you budget yourself
- 41

Therefore, 42 .

問 1 Choose the best option for 39 on your poster.

- ① encouraging its stores to sell different items
- ② introducing coins and paper money with a new look
- ③ teaching older people to spend money more carefully
- ④ trying to change the methods people use to buy things

問 2 Choose the best option for 40 on your poster.

- ① one way that businesses encourage people to use only mobile payments
- ② one way to reward store employees for their efforts
- ③ the hard work needed by stores to attract customers
- ④ the labor costs required to accept coins and paper money

問 3 Choose the best option for 41 on your poster.

- ① some kinds of bank accounts cannot be used for cashless payments
- ② some people are reluctant or unable to use cashless payments
- ③ there is fear of governments controlling people's purchases by tracking payments
- ④ there is growing concern over the security of cashless payments

問 4 Choose the best option for 42 on your poster.

- ① most countries are following Sweden's example by stopping the use of cash
- ② most countries are promoting the use of cash because of Sweden's experiences
- ③ Sweden's card and mobile payment networks are better than other countries' networks
- ④ Sweden's results are promising, but most countries are proceeding carefully



**B** You are researching different methods of teaching literacy. You are going to read the following article to understand how drama can assist in teaching English.

Despite decades of research showing the effectiveness of using drama in various classes as a way to improve students' literacy, drama is still often overlooked. That's because most teachers aren't confident in their knowledge and their ability to combine drama into different subjects. To tackle this problem, the University of Sydney and the Sydney Theatre Company teamed up to create a drama-based teaching program called "School Drama," which has transformed English and literacy education for thousands of teachers and students around Australia. School Drama (SD) is designed to improve literacy in young students by pairing actors and teachers to help students experience the lesson through activities. There are two primary purposes for SD. The first purpose is to expand teachers' knowledge in using drama as a teaching tool in their classroom. The second is to improve students' literacy and engagement in class.

Teacher training is the starting point. SD starts off with a pre-program workshop with the teachers and the school principal. Next, a teacher and an actor pair up and plan a team-teaching program to achieve learning goals for the class. Once the program starts, they'll teach together in the classroom, once a week for seven weeks. During this time, they'll plan, teach, and figure out ways to improve their drama strategies. This will help the teachers' confidence in adding drama to their regular teaching routine.

There are many more benefits to this program besides improved literacy and engagement. SD can also help with students' confidence, motivation, imagination, teamwork, social skills, ability to think outside the box, and the ability to recognize that mistakes are part of

learning. Furthermore, it was often reported that the program had a positive impact on students' behavior. For example, a few students were shy and unwilling to answer questions in the first week, but by the end, they were participating in activities and weren't self-conscious.

30

In 2009, SD started a pilot program (testing stage), which included nine classes from five schools, and involved more than 250 people. The following year it was even bigger, thanks to the success of the first year. This time it was 15 schools, 26 teachers, and four actors, two of whom were the actors from 2009. By 2011, the pilot program had 18 schools and six actors. Today, this program connects with more than 27,000 students and teachers nationwide.

35

The success of the SD pilot program is yet another confirmation that drama has more value than you might expect. It's a perfect example of creatively using drama in students' education to improve literacy. The program is currently expanding to every state and territory in Australia. The organizers hope it will have an impact internationally, starting with New Zealand. The SD team is also working on bringing this program to those who use English as an additional language, such as migrants.

40

45

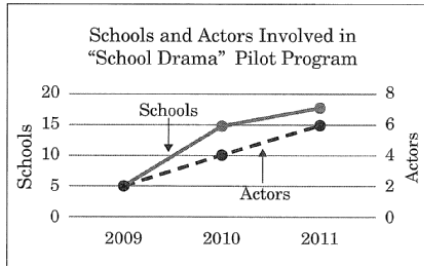
問1 Although using drama in education has been proven effective in developing students' literacy, 43.

- ① drama was adopted immediately in schools
- ② few schools have adopted this method of teaching
- ③ many teachers have a belief to the contrary
- ④ researchers are reluctant to study it further

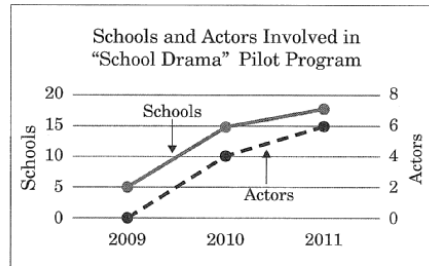
英語（リーディング）第6問Bの問題は次に続く。

問2 Out of the following four graphs, which illustrates the situation in the article the best? 44

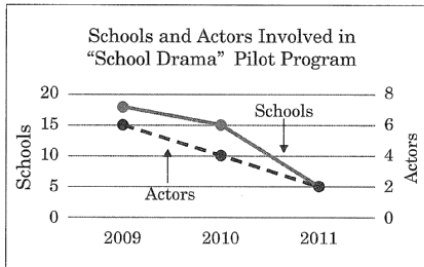
①



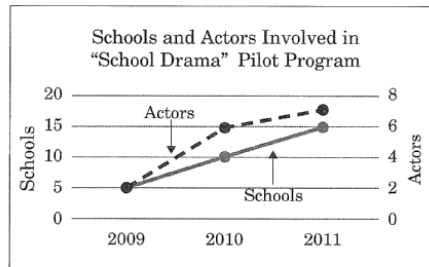
②



③



④



問3 According to the article, which two of the following are benefits of School Drama? (Choose two options. The order does not matter.)

45

46

- ① Boost in self-confidence
- ② Fewer mistakes
- ③ Improved financial status
- ④ Improved literacy
- ⑤ Increase in respect for the arts

問4 The best title for this article is .

- ① How to Start a School Drama Pilot Program at Your School
- ② New Zealand's Growing Literacy Problem
- ③ The Attempts and Fruits of Using Drama in Education
- ④ The Effectiveness of School Drama in Theatre Performances

2023

共通テスト対策【実力完成】直前演習

第4回

英語(リーディング) 解答・解説

■ 正解・配点一覧

○×を記入

問題番号 (配点)	解答 番号	正解	チェック欄	配点	
第1問 (10点)	A	1	④	2	
		2	④	2	
	B	3	②	2	
		4	④	2	
		5	③	2	
小計				点	
第2問 (20点)	A	6	②	2	
		7	②	2	
		8	④	2	
		9	①	2	
		10	①	2	
	B	11	③	2	
		12	③	2	
		13	②	2	
		14	④	2	
		15	②	2	
小計				点	
第3問 (15点)	A	16	③	3	
		17	③	3	
		18	②	3*	
		19	①		
	20	④			
	21	③			
	B	22	③	3	
		23	②	3	
小計				点	

問題番号 (配点)	解答 番号	正解	チェック欄	配点
第4問 (16点)	24	③		3
	25	②		3
	26	②		3
	27	②		2
	28	①		2
	29	④		3
小計				点
第5問 (15点)	30	③		4*
	31	④		
	32	①		
	33	②		
	34	⑤		3
	35	①		3
	36 - 37	② - ⑤		4*
	38	②		4
小計				点
第6問 (24点)	A	39	④	3
		40	④	3
		41	②	3
		42	④	3
	B	43	②	3
		44	①	3
		45 - 46	① - ④	3*
		47	③	3
小計				点

1 \*は、全部正解の場合のみ点を与える。

2 - (ハイフン)でつながれた正解は、順序を問わない。

総得点

/100点



<MEMO>

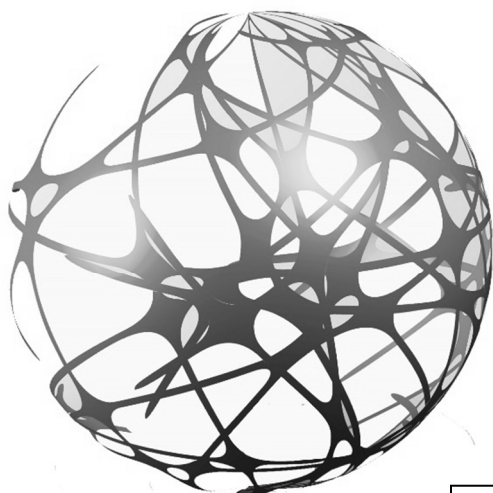
<MEMO>

<MEMO>



# English 英語

**F**orward 将来に  
**i**ndividual 個人  
**t**raining 訓練



名 前