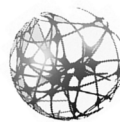
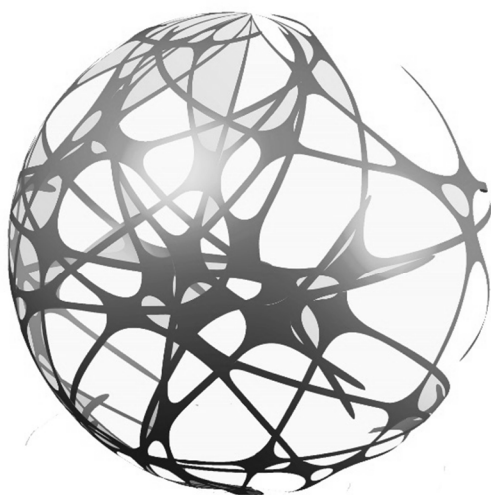

実戦演習

高3 英語 第7回



English 英語



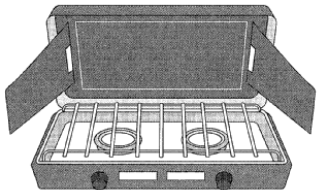
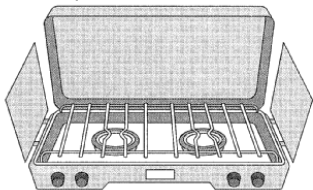
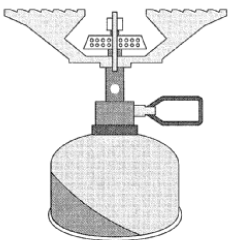
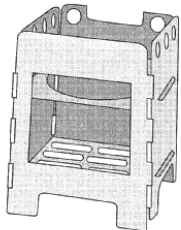
第 7 回

(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 planning to go camping during summer vacation. You are looking for new camping equipment.

Camp Stoves	
 <p>Green Propane Stove</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two powerful gas burners with fine temperature control.• Ideal for camping and barbecues with large groups.• Easy to clean with removable parts.	 <p>Best Burn Camp Stove</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The flame can be finely adjusted.• Made of strong steel, it can be used outdoors for many years.• Both burners can be used at the same time, making it suitable for large groups of campers.
 <p>Outdoor Camp Stove</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quick and reliable cooking with a powerful flame.• Designed to rapidly and evenly heat larger pots and pans.• Tough and reliable design suitable for single person camping.	 <p>Portable Survival Stove</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When folded, it is slimmer than the average smartphone.• No need to carry a gas bottle as it is fueled by wood.• Perfect for survival packs and emergency preparedness kits.

問1 Both the Best Burn Camp Stove and the Outdoor Camp Stove are

.

- ① designed to allow fine adjustment of the flame
- ② perfect for cooking two dishes at the same time
- ③ suitable for large groups of campers
- ④ very strong and durable

問2 If you want to be prepared for disasters, the best burner to buy is

the .

- ① Best Burn Camp Stove
- ② Green Propane Stove
- ③ Outdoor Camp Stove
- ④ Portable Survival Stove

B A member from Green Life came to your classroom and gave you an invitation leaflet about a new workshop.

FERMENTED FOOD WORKSHOP at Green Life

Green Life is owned and operated by Australians. Our business was developed from our customers' need to make their own chemical-free foods and body products to fight against the increasing food allergies and chemical sensitivity in our country.

We will be bringing a special guest for this workshop, Dr. Ronald Hogan. He is an expert in fermentation, so please come join us this Friday. He will explain how easily you can make your own fermented food, such as kimchi, natto, cheese, and yoghurt. He will also explain why fermented food is so valuable, and how the food you eat plays a major role in your overall health and well-being.

Guest speaker: Dr. Ronald Hogan

When: Friday, 27th September, 6 p.m. - 10 p.m.

Where: Westfield Shopping Centre, Brisbane

Program Schedule

6:00 p.m.	About Dr. Hogan
6:30 p.m.	About fermented food
7:00 p.m.	Health benefits of fermented food
7:30 p.m.	Cooking demonstration
8:00 p.m.	Hands-on cooking lesson
9:00 p.m.	Tasting and free time

Feel free to call us or log in to our website to reserve your spot. And, don't forget to bring an apron as you will be making your own kimchi to take home.

問 1 According to this leaflet, Green Life focuses on .

- ① homemade chemicals
- ② lectures about fermented food
- ③ natural products
- ④ workshops and guests

問 2 The main purpose of this workshop is for people to .

- ① come and buy Green Life fermented food
- ② enjoy eating chemical-free food
- ③ learn useful information about fermented food
- ④ understand the theory behind fermented food

問 3 In this workshop, people are going to .

- ① do a show-and-tell presentation on their food
- ② learn how to make chemical-free body soap
- ③ make their own fermented foods
- ④ watch a demonstration on how to sell fermented foods

第2問 (配点 20)

- A You are going to participate in an archaeology workshop for college students that is going to be held at the Williams Museum of History and Ethnology in England. You are reading information about the museum and the workshop.

Williams Museum of History and Ethnology Open daily, 10 am-5 pm
Monthly Archaeology Workshop 28 November, 1 pm-4 pm

Tickets: Present your ticket for the workshop at the main entrance.
Museum admission is included in the price of the workshop ticket.

Note: An additional fee is required to see the special exhibition "Gold of the Incas" on the ground floor.

▷Guided Tour

Two hours before the start of the workshop, there will be a guided tour of related exhibits in the museum. Those who wish to participate should meet at the main entrance on the ground floor 15 minutes before the tour departs. The tour will last one hour. Guests will also visit the storage room.

Note: Eating and drinking are not allowed in the museum.

Photography and video recording are not allowed in the storage room.

▷Contents of the session

†Technology in Archaeology: Learn how archaeologists use the latest technology to create 3D models of ancient structures on tablets. This session will be held in the seminar room on the third floor.

†Excavation Practice: Learn how to dig at the Crawford Site behind the museum.

Note: Those who wish to participate should bring their own work clothes.

†Archaeological Frontiers: Learn about the latest findings on ancient musical instruments. We will have a performance using a replica of an ancient drum in the music hall on the first floor.

†Career Consultation: The curators will answer questions about the work of archaeologists and how to become one. This will be held after all sessions in the seminar room on the third floor.

▷Comments from past participants

- Very excited to be able to see traditional crafts from all over Europe, not just from England.
- The sandwiches we had at the museum café were delicious.
- The excavation practice is very popular, so you'd best make a booking as early as possible.
- The curator's explanation was good, however, I might have understood it even more if I had studied history and culture before participating.

問 1 are two things you can do at the museum.

A : ask the curators how to become an archaeologist

B : borrow work clothes for the excavation practice

C : eat sandwiches in the museum hall

D : listen to a replica of an ancient instrument

E : take pictures of the storage room

- ① A and C
- ② A and D
- ③ B and E
- ④ C and D
- ⑤ D and E

問 2 If you want to see the special exhibition, you will .

- ① be required to attend the workshop
- ② have to make a booking as soon as possible
- ③ meet at the main entrance
- ④ need to pay an extra fee

問 3 If you want to participate in the guided tour, you have to be at the meeting place by .

- ① 9.45 am ② 10.45 am ③ 11.45 am ④ 12.45 pm

問 4 You are at the music hall of the museum and want to go to the Career Consultation. You need to .

- ① go down one floor ② go up one floor
- ③ go up two floors ④ stay on the same floor

問 5 One fact stated by a previous participant is that .

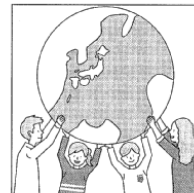
- ① the sandwiches at the café tasted very good
- ② you can make 3D models of ancient structures on tablets
- ③ you can see traditional crafts from areas outside of England
- ④ you should study history and culture in advance

B You are the editor of a school English paper. Emma, an exchange student from the US, has written an article for the paper.

Do children think about climate change? According to a survey conducted in the US on three children's age groups, children take it seriously. They listed the most important things they could do to help. Almost 30% of 9- to 12-year-olds said writing to the government was at the top of their list and recycling was at the bottom, at 18%. Among 5-year-olds, planting trees, charity work and writing to the government all got about 20% of votes. These activities were all about 10% behind recycling. The 6- to 8-year-olds group said it was by far the most important thing with 35% of votes. Despite different opinions, it's clear that children believe they have a responsibility to stop climate change.

Things like charity work might be difficult for children, but here are some examples from experts of easy things parents can teach children:

- **Conserve water:** Turn off the faucet when brushing teeth and show how to correctly water a garden.
- **Save energy:** Teach about energy saving lights and that switching off lights saves energy.
- **Experiences:** Don't buy plastic toys. Play outside in nature, use bicycles to visit places or go to museums.



By encouraging the interest children have, our chances of reducing the damage to the earth increase. However, isn't it unfair to rely on children now? It takes years for them to become adults and to have a greater influence on governments. Adults have the responsibility to act immediately because they have the power now. Long-term, together adults and children can make a difference.

問 1 In terms of how important they think recycling is, which ranks the children's age groups from most to least important? 11

- ① 5-year-olds → 6- to 8-year-olds → 9- to 12-year-olds
- ② 5-year-olds → 9- to 12-year-olds → 6- to 8-year-olds
- ③ 6- to 8-year-olds → 5-year-olds → 9- to 12-year-olds
- ④ 6- to 8-year-olds → 9- to 12-year-olds → 5-year-olds
- ⑤ 9- to 12-year-olds → 5-year-olds → 6- to 8-year-olds
- ⑥ 9- to 12-year-olds → 6- to 8-year-olds → 5-year-olds

問 2 According to Emma's report, one of the best things parents can do with children is to 12.

- ① drive to a garden together
- ② spend more time outside
- ③ teach them how energy is made
- ④ try not to use any water

問 3 The statement that best reflects the expert tips is 13

- ① 'Children naturally understand what to do to save energy.'
- ② 'Helping the environment doesn't have to be difficult.'
- ③ 'Parents have a responsibility to teach their children about charity.'
- ④ 'Teachers need to study about climate change to then teach about it.'

問 4 Which best summarizes Emma's opinions about what needs to be done to tackle climate change? 14

- ① Adults have to be active now in their role in tackling climate change.
- ② Adults need to shift their responsibility onto children as soon as possible.
- ③ Children and adults should work separately to start environmental programs.
- ④ Children must increase contact with the government to have a bigger effect.

問 5 Which is the most suitable title for the article? 15

- ① Children and Our Fight Against Climate Change
- ② Children Know Less Than You Think About Climate Change
- ③ Children Should Be More Active About Climate Change
- ④ Children's Influence on Climate Change in Their Surroundings

第3問 (配点 15)

A You found the following story in a blog written by a female student in your school.

Baby Steps

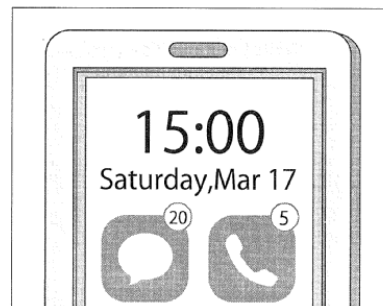
Tuesday, March 20

As my friends know, I'm always on my smartphone. I love sending text messages and funny pictures, checking social media, and reading interesting facts. Sometimes it's stressful keeping up with my messages and all the other activities on my phone.

Last weekend, my parents left town. Instead of my normal routine, I tried something different. On Saturday, I woke up at noon. I checked my phone, and there were a lot of messages and missed calls. But this time I forced myself to ignore them. I got up and cooked a big lunch. Then I decided to watch a whole season of a TV show my friends enjoy. It was hard, but I didn't read my messages and continued to ignore my phone.

By the end of episode two, I was bored. The show was great, but I kept thinking about my messages and a news article my teacher recommended. Halfway through the third episode, I couldn't take it anymore! Since noon, I'd received 14 more messages and three more calls. So I turned off the TV and returned to my normal habits.

Although I was only able to change my habits for three hours, I enjoyed the short break. Next time, I'll try four hours.



問 1 During her day at home, the writer

16

 .

- ① ate breakfast foods her parents normally do not allow
- ② could not follow the plan she had made for the day
- ③ did not follow her parents' advice to stop using her phone
- ④ watched an entire season of her favorite TV show

問 2 You learned that the writer of this blog

17

 .

- ① changed her normal weekend habits and responded quickly to messages
- ② had six messages and two missed calls when she woke up
- ③ missed five important calls from her friends about an event on Saturday
- ④ received 14 text messages from her friends during the four hours she watched TV

B You found the following story in an edition of *Travel* magazine.

A Japanese New Year's Tradition

Patricia Collins (Travel Writer)

Gift-giving is part of most cultures around the world. However, when you travel to a foreign country, you'll realize there are many differences. While I was in Japan as an exchange student, I learned about their New Year's Day tradition, *otoshidama*.

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On New Year's Eve, I saw my host mother placing some money into small envelopes. She put coins in one envelope, and a 1,000-yen bill in the other. The envelopes were decorated with cute patterns and drawings. I was curious, so I asked her what those envelopes were for. She told me that I'd find out the next day. I was let down that she wouldn't answer my question. But I had no other choice.

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Finally, it was New Year's Day. We ate traditional New Year dishes called *osechi*. I was told that this food had meaning behind it. For instance, black beans are eaten to wish for success in academics or work, and shrimps for long life. I had a great time trying different *osechi*. Afterwards, my host family's relatives came over. They had two kids, a 7-year-old daughter and a 15-year-old son. My host mother gave them the envelopes she had prepared the day before. The younger child received the envelope with coins, and the older child got the envelope with the 1,000-yen bill. The daughter looked happy when she heard the sound of the coins in the envelope. I was a little envious of them.

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My host mother explained to me that on New Year's Day, children receive *otoshidama*, a gift in the form of money from family. As she was explaining this, she gave me an envelope, too. I was very excited! I think it's a good tradition because it teaches kids how to manage money.

25

問 1 Put the following events (①~④) into the order in which they happened.

18 → 19 → 20 → 21

- ① Patricia asked her host mother about the small envelopes.
- ② Patricia enjoyed traditional Japanese cuisine.
- ③ Patricia learned about *otoshidama*.
- ④ Patricia's host mother gave envelopes to her relatives' children.

問 2 The writer thinks that the *otoshidama* tradition helps kids 22.

- ① become wealthy
- ② learn how to handle money
- ③ learn manners and etiquette
- ④ respect others

問 3 From this story, you learned that the writer 23.

- ① prefers the gift-exchanging traditions back home to *otoshidama* as she felt giving money was rude
- ② spent time in Japan and was able to learn about the meaning behind cultural traditions
- ③ wanted to start the *otoshidama* tradition back home because she thought receiving money was better than getting a gift
- ④ was happy to receive *otoshidama*, and shared the money with her host family's relatives

第4問 (配点 16)

You are a student at a Japanese university and are planning a trip with a friend who is a foreign exchange student. To get travel ideas, you are reading the blogs of two foreign students at your university, Ethan and Tara.

Choosing My Next Getaway

Posted by Ethan at 7:21 p.m. May 25th, 2022

I'm really looking forward to traveling over the summer break. But there are so many wonderful places to go! So I'm having trouble making a decision. Many students here like short flights to Taiwan or South Korea, but I want to get further away. So I've been watching for deals on flights for the past few weeks.

Here's what I found through a website called www.farespot.com (I highly recommend them):

Travel Packages for Students!

Round-trip airfare from Tokyo plus hotel:

Taipei, Taiwan - \$300 (3.5 hours) Hotel: \$100/night	Bangkok, Thailand - \$500 (7 hours) Hotel: \$45/night
San Jose, Costa Rica - \$1,000 (17 hours) Hotel: \$25/night	Seoul, South Korea - \$200 (2.5 hours) Hotel: \$100/night

I'm leaning toward Costa Rica or Thailand, especially since I want to take a 10-day trip. Flights are very cheap to nearby Asian cities, but accommodations are far less expensive in Bangkok or San Jose. It's easy to travel from these cities to beautiful beaches where I can try surfing, scuba diving, and snorkeling. In both countries, you can eat for \$10 a day! Of course, it's better to avoid a really, really long flight. It's no fun spending 2 full days traveling during a 10-day trip.

Many Great Travel Options!

Posted by Tara at 8:14 a.m. on May 14th, 2022

One benefit of studying in Japan is that I can visit places that are difficult to reach from my small town in the U.S. I understand why people like faraway places with beaches, mountains, and nature areas. But it's a mistake to take long flights during short vacations. I also love big cities, since they have lots of people, interesting sights, and cultural destinations. That's why I chose to study in Tokyo! There are many amazing cities a few hours away by plane.

Some students avoid cities because they say costs are too high. But you can find some interesting options if you look carefully. For example, a website called www.triplander.info has information about cheap accommodations. I've listed data below for cities I'm considering for my next trip. I prefer vacation rental apartments, since they're good value. Guesthouses are good for meeting other travelers, and some have cheap restaurants, but they're not as nice.

City	Round-trip Flight from Tokyo	Hotel	Vacation Rental Apartment	Guesthouse
Bangkok, Thailand	\$475, 7.5 hours	\$50/night	\$20/night	\$10/night
Seoul, South Korea	\$250, 3 hours	\$95/night	\$40/night	\$30/night
Singapore	\$650, 8 hours	\$125/night	\$50/night	\$50/night
Taipei, Taiwan	\$240, 4 hours	\$100/night	\$45/night	\$30/night

Since I arrived in Japan, I've taken 3- or 4-day trips outside the country. For my next trip, I want to spend two weeks in an interesting city. So it's important to find cheap places to stay that are also nice and comfortable.

問1 Ethan recommends considering more distant locations, because

24 .

- ① accommodation costs are often lower there
- ② it's easier to decide where to go
- ③ it's worth spending money on travel experiences
- ④ nearby destinations are popular among students

問2 Tara recommends visiting nearby destinations and

25 .

- ① choosing unpopular travel times to save money
- ② reducing daily costs for longer vacation stays
- ③ taking short trips to save on accommodations
- ④ using a website to find cheap airplane tickets

問3 Both Ethan and Tara recommend

26 .

- ① avoiding spending too many hours on airplanes
- ② living in a place where it is easy to travel
- ③ staying in apartments rather than guesthouses
- ④ trying new activities when you go on vacation

問4 If you want to spend the least amount of money on your stay in Bangkok, you should .

- ① choose a guesthouse listed on the site recommended by Tara
- ② choose a hotel listed on the site recommended by Ethan
- ③ choose a hotel listed on the site recommended by Tara
- ④ choose an apartment listed on the site recommended by Tara

問5 You have decided to visit for 10 days because standard hotel accommodations are the cheapest. You have also decided to visit because the cost for airfare and 3 nights in a vacation rental apartment is the lowest. (Choose one for each box from options ① ~ ④.)

- ① Costa Rica
- ② South Korea
- ③ Taiwan
- ④ Thailand

第5問 (配点 15)

Your group is preparing a poster presentation entitled “The Development of the Microwave Oven,” using information from the following article.

In 1945, Percy Spencer, an American engineer, was testing parts of a radar set when he noticed that a chocolate bar in his pocket had melted. Scientists already knew that the radiation from a radar set could produce heat, but suddenly he had an idea. He got some corn. Soon he was using the radiation to pop corn all over the laboratory. Next he tried to boil eggs. After accidentally exploding an egg in his friend’s face, Spencer had the idea to put the radiation into a metal box where it couldn’t escape. When he placed food in that box, it got hot very quickly. Percy had invented the microwave oven! Percy’s company took out a patent that same year.

But most big ideas build up in many small steps, and the origin of the microwave oven actually came much earlier. The part of the radar set Percy had been testing was called a magnetron. A magnetron is a high-powered vacuum tube that generates microwave radiation. Before he was exploding food in the laboratory, Percy had also invented a method of mass-producing magnetrons.

The first magnetron was originally developed in Germany by H. Gerdien as early as 1910. Magnetron technology developed quickly during the Second World War for use with radar. Improvements by John Randall and Harry Boot in England in 1940 enabled magnetrons to generate shorter radio waves, or “microwaves.” Microwave ovens heat food by passing this microwave radiation through it. This causes molecules to vibrate, or shake back and forth quickly, building heat energy. It is a common misunderstanding that microwaves operate on a special frequency that vibrates water.

The first microwave oven became commercially available two years after Percy’s invention. The “Radarange” was 1.8 meters tall,

weighed 340 kilograms and cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000! Not yet practical for home use, it was intended for use in restaurants and on planes. A smaller home version was finally released in 1955, but it cost more than a car and thus never achieved popularity.

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The first popular home microwave oven wouldn't come until 1967 with the "Countertop Radarange." With a price of \$500, it was still quite expensive, but people began to buy it. By 1970, 40,000 microwave units were sold in the U.S. Five years later that number had reached a million. By the late 1970s, more and more companies were developing the now-profitable oven. Japanese engineers, having first invented the turntable for more even heating in 1965, continued to innovate, re-engineering several parts which allowed for cheaper manufacturing. These improvements led to an increase in popularity, and by 1986 a quarter of U.S. households owned a microwave. Microwaves became mainstream even faster in Japan, and today more than 90 percent of households in the United States and Japan own a microwave.

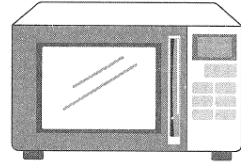
35

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Some people remain suspicious of the microwave, perhaps because the use of radiation to cook seems unnatural. However, while microwaving isn't the best way to cook everything, the speed and convenience of microwaves will always be undeniable.

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The Development of the Microwave Oven



Timeline	Events
1910s	30
1940s	31 ↓ The first microwave oven is invented ↓ 32 ↓ 33
1960s	34

☆ Percy Spencer, 35 .

☆ Microwaves work in the following way:

· 36

☆ Key facts about microwave ovens:

· 37

· 38

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

30 ~ 34

- ① A home-type microwave oven becomes popular
- ② Improved magnetrons generate microwaves
- ③ The magnetron is invented
- ④ The microwave oven becomes commercially available
- ⑤ The microwave oven is patented

問2 Choose the best statement for 35 .

- ① the man who brought radar technology to the kitchen
- ② the man who discovered that radiation gives off heat
- ③ the man who invented the microwave oven turntable
- ④ the man who used magnetron technology during World War II

問 3 Choose the best statement for .

- ① Microwave radiation changes the structure of molecules in food.
- ② Microwaves heat food by vibrating molecules.
- ③ Microwaves operate on a special frequency that vibrates only water.
- ④ Microwaves reduce the levels of nutrition in food.

問 4 Choose the two best statements for and . (The order does not matter.)

- ① Almost every American family owned a microwave in the late 1980s.
- ② Japanese innovations increased the popularity of microwaves.
- ③ Microwave cooking is suitable for all recipes.
- ④ Microwave ovens have been popular since their commercial release in the 1950s.
- ⑤ Microwave ovens helped feed soldiers during World War II.
- ⑥ The original microwave ovens were too large and unsuitable for home use.

(下書き用紙)

英語(リーディング)の試験問題は次に続く。



- A Your study group is learning about interesting ways people are helping their communities around the world. You found an article you want to share. Complete the summary notes for your next meeting.

Trash Collectors Helping Their Communities

There is an English saying that one person's trash is another person's treasure. Certainly, people throw away items that other people find useful or valuable. Throughout the world, people create two billion tons of trash every year. Therefore, it is impossible to recover every valuable item thrown away. Nevertheless, sanitation workers have recently created interesting library and museum collections from discarded items.

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Although trash collectors sometimes face difficult working conditions, they provide valuable services to their communities, help to create a pleasant environment, and improve public health conditions. Trash collectors also gain a unique perspective on people's relationships with things. They see the items that people throw away, and they see how quickly people tire of popular toys and clothing styles. Trash collectors also find interesting and valuable items that people discard.

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Some trash collectors have used these insights to create new resources for their communities. For example, trash collectors in the city of Ankara, Turkey, created a library of 6,000 books from the garbage. Over the years, the workers noticed lots of valuable books in trash cans. They began by collecting books for other trash collectors and their families.

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As the collection grew, they created a community center with a café, chess boards, and reading chairs. The new public library serves a valuable purpose in Ankara, since Turkey has just one public library for every 70,000 people. By comparison, the average for the European Union is one library for every 6,200 people. The Turkish sanitation workers continue to collect books to grow their library. They also lend them to schools and plan to start a bookmobile that will bring books to people throughout Ankara.

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A trash collector in the city of Bogota, Columbia, did something similar. Twenty years ago, he began bringing home books that he found in the trash. As the collection grew, he and his wife started a small library for people in their neighborhood. Over time, he changed focus. He now receives books from people throughout Columbia and sends them wherever they are needed most. In particular, he has helped 22,000 people living in rural areas gain access to books and other educational resources. Today, he is known as “Lord of the Books” and has sent books to more than 450 libraries, schools, and educational centers throughout his country.

A trash collector in the US city of New York took a different approach. Over 35 years, he collected 45,000 pieces of art, cameras, musical instruments, toys, and unique items. When he retired, the collection filled an entire floor of a city sanitation truck garage. Now his co-workers help retrieve items for the collection, and the items can be seen on special tours. Items are also lent to galleries and museums for art exhibitions. The New York sanitation department hopes to create a museum so more people can see this collection, which is called “Treasures in the Trash.”

The collection offers a rich and fascinating record of 35 years of city life through many different items. It traces changes in popular culture through items like children’s toys and items related to movies. “Treasures in the Trash” also reveals changes in technology like phones, pagers, and cameras. Therefore, the collection offers many valuable perspectives on daily life in New York over 35 years. New York is home to many world-famous libraries and museums. Perhaps for this reason, the “Treasures in the Trash” collection offers a very different service to New Yorkers than the libraries in Ankara and Bogota. But the record of city life and unique perspectives offered by the collection are nevertheless valuable.

These three examples show how trash collectors have used their unique insights to help their communities in meaningful ways. Along with all the valuable work they already do for people in their cities, sanitation workers in Ankara, Bogota, and New York created new cultural resources that expand access to education and offer new perspectives on life.

Your summary notes:

Trash Collectors Helping Their Communities

About Trash and Waste

- Two billion tons of trash produced every year
- This includes valuable and useful items

About Trash Collectors

- Sometimes face difficult work conditions
- Provide important services to communities
-

Cultural Projects by Trash Collectors

- Help their communities in creative ways
- Recent examples in:
 - Ankara, Turkey
 - Bogota, Columbia
 - New York, United States

Types of Cultural Resources Created

Libraries

- Columbia and Turkey
- Started as collections for small groups
- Include public spaces
-

Museum Collection

- United States
- Started as personal collection
- Limited public access
-

Summary

These three interesting examples show how have created .

問 1 Choose the best option for .

- ① Are often too busy to create community projects
- ② Feel bad when they see valuable items in the trash
- ③ Find interesting garbage at libraries and museums
- ④ Have special insights about waste in society

問 2 Choose the best option for .

- ① Accept other items besides books
- ② Distribute books to other organizations
- ③ Limit use of collections to one building
- ④ Need more workers to help with the library

問 3 Choose the best option for .

- ① Helps thousands of people find educational opportunities
- ② Gives rare artwork to a nearby city museum
- ③ Makes up for the city's lack of museums
- ④ Offers an interesting point of view on the city

問 4 Choose the best options for and .

- ① bookstores in several countries
- ② cultural resources
- ③ library and museum professionals
- ④ recycling facilities
- ⑤ sanitation workers
- ⑥ valuable books



B You are studying global housing issues in a university class. You are reading the following article to learn more about recent housing trends in Canada. With a group of classmates, you will create a handout for a presentation.

Understanding Canada's Housing Situation

Canada spans 10 million square kilometers, making it the world's second largest country by land area. Yet it is facing a severe housing shortage. This is because most Canadians live in major cities like Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and Vancouver, where most jobs are. Housing supplies in these cities are limited, and growing populations place more stress on the few homes that are available.

5

According to a study by a Canadian bank, the country has the fewest housing units for every 1,000 residents of all G7 countries. As a result of this shortage, Canadian home prices have increased sharply. For example, in 2021, prices rose by 20% or even 30% in some areas. This makes it difficult for most people to buy homes and soon will likely affect rental costs, too.

10

As in the United States, many Canadians strongly prefer to own houses that are separate from other houses and have their own yards or green spaces. Given price increases in recent years, these single-family houses have been great investments for homeowners. However, the supply of single-family homes is very limited. Since 2011, the large cities and nearby suburbs have focused mostly on building apartments and condominiums. About 60% of new housing units in these areas are apartments or condos. Just 25% of new housing units are single-family homes.

15

20

However, Canadian homebuyers overwhelmingly prefer single-family homes. About 60% of the 2020 sales in Canada's large cities and their suburbs were for single-family homes, while just 25% were

25

for apartments or condos. That means the housing supply does not match the demands of Canadian homebuyers!

Despite the overall trends, there are some differences between cities. For example, in Vancouver, about 60% of the construction since 2011 has been apartments or condos, and about 20% has been single-family homes. However, a little less than 50% of Vancouver's 2020 sales were apartments and condos, and about 34% were single-family homes. By contrast, Montreal's new housing units include about 72% apartments and 14% single-family homes. However, only 37% of its 2020 sales were apartments and about 54% were single-family homes. Therefore, the misfit between new housing supply and people's tastes is more severe in Montreal than Vancouver.

Particularly since Canada expects to draw many new immigrants in the coming years, the housing situation is a serious problem. Yet there are no easy solutions. In many Canadian cities, land areas are limited, and land-use laws make it difficult to build new homes. Some people believe Canadians will simply have to change their views on home ownership and rent or buy apartments instead of buying single-family homes. This is the reality in big cities around the world. In Canadian cities like Vancouver, this change may already be underway.

In addition to changing people's attitudes, Canada will have to build more homes. But it will have to do so in ways that do not harm the environment. Building large numbers of single-family homes in distant suburbs will likely increase driving and long commutes to work and school by Canadians. Instead, builders will have to adopt creative solutions like adapting existing older houses, building more densely in areas that have single-family homes, and converting unused stores and other commercial buildings into housing. The Canadian housing shortage will not solve itself, but all of these approaches can help the situation.

Your handout draft:

Explanation of Canada's Housing Shortage

Canada spans 10 million square kilometers.

- By land area, it's the second largest country in the world.
- But Canada has the fewest homes per 1,000 people of all G7 countries.

Why is there a housing shortage?

Reason 1: Where housing is needed

- 44

Reason 2: Housing preferences

- Canadians prefer single-family homes rather than apartments.

Reason 3: Recent housing construction and sales

Location	Homes built since 2011 included ...	Sales in 2020 included ...
Large Canadian cities and suburbs	45	60 % single-family homes and 25 % apartments
Vancouver	A similar ratio to the average	46
Montreal	Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ apartments	More than 50 % single-family homes

Possible solutions to the housing shortage

- 47

- 48

問1 Under Reason 1, your group wants to describe where most housing is needed in Canada as explained in the article. Which of the following is most appropriate?

- ① Areas with older housing need more new housing.
- ② Demand is high in or near cities with work opportunities.
- ③ More housing is needed in the rural areas of Canada.
- ④ Suburbs are growing faster than cities in Canada.

問2 You have been asked to write descriptions of trends in Canadian home construction since 2011 and sales in 2020. Choose the best options for and .

Large Canadian cities and suburbs

- ① About twice as many single-family homes as apartments
- ② More than twice as many apartments as single-family homes
- ③ More than 70% apartments or condominiums
- ④ Roughly half apartments and half single-family homes

Vancouver

- ① About three times as many apartments as single-family homes
- ② More than twice as many single-family homes as apartments
- ③ More than 30% single-family homes
- ④ Roughly half apartments and half single-family homes

問 3 You are making statements about recommended solutions to Canada's housing shortage. According to the article, which two of the following are appropriate? (The order does not matter.) ·

- ① Building more in suburbs further from cities
- ② Changing some Canadian home preferences
- ③ Creating housing in other types of buildings
- ④ Reducing density in Canadian neighborhoods
- ⑤ Trying other types of building materials in homes
- ⑥ Using the plentiful empty land in Canadian cities

<MEMO>

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
		3	③		2
	B	4	③		2
		5	③		2
小計				点	
第2問 (20点)	A	6	②		2
		7	④		2
		8	②		2
		9	③		2
		10	③		2
	B	11	③		2
		12	②		2
		13	②		2
		14	①		2
15	①		2		
小計				点	
第3問 (15点)	A	16	②		3
		17	②		3
		18	①		3*
	B	19	②		
		20	④		
		21	③		
		22	②		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	①		3	
	25	②		3	
	26	①		3	
	27	①		3	
	28	①		2	
	29	②		2	
小計				点	
第5問 (15点)	30	③		4*	
	31	②			
	32	⑤			
	33	④			
	34	①			
	35	①		3	
	36	②		4	
	37 - 38	② - ⑥		4*	
小計				点	
第6問 (24点)	A	39	④		3
		40	②		3
		41	④		3
		42	⑤		3*
	43	②			
	B	44	②		3
		45	②		3
		46	③		3
47 - 48		② - 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

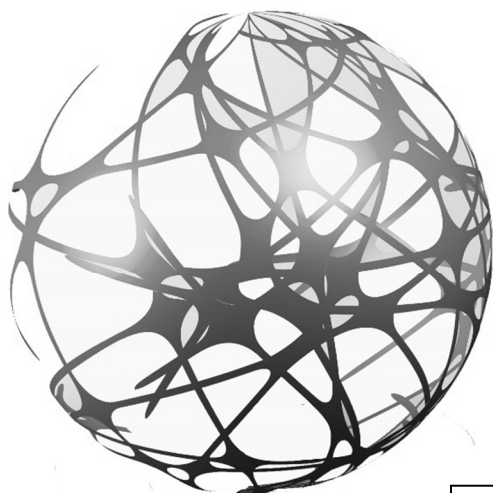
/100点

<MEMO>



English 英語

Forward 将来に
individual 個人
training 訓練



名 前