

Point!

- ・赤字を覚えながら読もう。
- ・🔊マークまで読んだら、赤字を赤シートでかくしてテストしよう。

! 長文を読むときのポイント

- ・英文の前に場面設定が書いてある場合は、先に設定を読む。
- ・長文は段落ごとの場面やテーマを整理しながら読む。

! 特定の情報を探し出す

(1) 指示語の指すものを探す

- ・指示語が指しているものは、その指示語よりも前の部分から探す。

it → (1 単数の名詞)

they, them → (2 複数の名詞)

so → (3 文)

this, that → (4 単数の名詞) または (5 文)

here, there → (6 場所)

then → (7 時) 🔊

(2) 解答に必要な情報を探す

- ① 問題文や選択肢が英語で書かれている場合は、(8 日本語になおす)。
- ② 問題文や選択肢と似た意味の文を、本文中から探す。

例

What did Tom do on Thursday? の答えを探すときは、「トムが木曜日に～をしました」と似た意味の文を、本文中から探す。

- ③ 探し出した文だけでは情報が足りないときは、その文の(9 前後)を見る。🔊

! 登場する文法表現

- ・関係代名詞の省略

目的格の関係代名詞 (which, that) は省略できる。

このとき、先行詞 (説明される名詞) のあとに <(10 主語 + 動詞)> が続く。

(11 The book I read yesterday was interesting.)

「私が昨日読んだ本はおもしろかったです。」



Warm Up

- ・ 解答・解説 を読もう。
- ・ わからないときは **Point!** をもう一度確認しよう。

以下の文は Try と Exercise の英文の要約です。これを読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Have you ever heard of renewable energy? It means the resources we never run out, such as sunlight, water, and wind. On the other hand, non-renewable energy sources will be used up in the future. ① They include oil and coal.

Renewable energy sources are more eco-friendly than non-renewable energy sources because they release little CO₂. Japan is trying to increase the use of these energy sources, but this is not so easy for some reasons. For example, building hydropower or wind power generation systems requires appropriate places and high costs. We must think about how to use more renewable energy sources for the environment.

[注] renewable energy : 再生可能エネルギー resource : 資源 run out ~ [use up ~] : ~を使い果たす
non-renewable energy source : 非再生可能エネルギー源 include : ~を含む coal : 石炭
release : ~を排出する little : ほとんど~ない increase : ~を増やす hydropower generation : 水力発電
wind-power generation : 風力発電 require : ~を必要とする appropriate : 適切な

(1) 下線部①が示している内容を日本語で答えなさい。

解答・解説

they は複数の名詞を指すので、前の部分から「石油と石炭を含むもの」を探す。前の文に“non-renewable energy sources”とある。

答え 非再生可能エネルギー源

(2) 上の英文の内容について、次の質問に日本語で答えなさい。

- ① 再生可能エネルギーとはどのようなことを意味しますか。
- ② 再生可能エネルギー源はなぜ非再生可能エネルギー源より環境にやさしいのですか。

解答・解説

① 質問文に似た内容の文を探すと、1, 2行目に「それ（再生可能エネルギー）は、日光や水、風など、私たちが決して使い果たさない資源を意味します」とある。

答え (例) 日光や水、風など、私たちが決して使い果たさない資源のこと。

② 質問文に似た内容の文を探すと、4, 5行目に「再生可能エネルギー源は非再生可能エネルギー源より環境にやさしいです。なぜなら、それらは二酸化炭素をほとんど排出しないからです」とある。

答え (例) 二酸化炭素をほとんど排出しないから。



Try

- ・ノートに解いて、答え合わせをしよう。
- ・まちがえた問題番号には赤ペンで×をつけておこう。

次の太陽光発電(solar power generation)について書かれた英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Solar power generation is now a famous example of a renewable energy source. In Japan, the amount of renewable energy is about 26% of total energy. Of all renewable energy sources, solar power gives the most energy. It does not generate CO₂, so it is friendly to the environment. Solar power generation has been famous in Japan since the 1990s, but its
5 history goes back to the 1880s.

The world's first solar panels were used in New York City. ①They were created by Charles Fritts. His solar panels could not generate much electricity, so they were not practical at that time. In the 1960s, solar panels that could change 5% of the energy of sunlight into electricity were invented. Since then, Japan has been introducing solar power
10 generation systems little by little.

Solar power generation was introduced into Japanese homes for the first time in 1993. The cost at that time was about 15 million yen for only 4 kW. It was so high that most people could not buy solar power systems. However, Japan decided to adopt solar power systems to save the environment. Japan has worked hard to improve ②them. Finally, in Japan, the
15 energy efficiency of solar power generation increased and the cost went down year by year. Japan also made some laws about solar power systems. One law helped Japanese homes set up solar panels. Another law helped them sell electricity they did not use. Because of these efforts, more solar power systems were introduced to Japanese homes.

We can use these systems in any place with sunlight. Soon, we may be able to produce all
20 of our own electricity at home.

[注] generate : ~を発生させる solar panel : ソーラーパネル Charles Fritts : チャールズ・フリッツ
practical : 実用的な kW : キロワット(電力の単位) improve : ~を改良する energy efficiency : エネルギー効率
law : 法律 set up ~ : ~を設置する produce : ~を生産する our own ~ : 私たち自身の~

- 上の英文を注を読んでから1度黙読しなさい。
- 下線部①, ②が示している内容を日本語で答えなさい。
① _____ ② _____
- 上の英文の内容について、次の質問に日本語で答えなさい。
① 太陽光発電はなぜ環境にやさしいのですか。
.....
② チャールズ・フリッツの作ったソーラーパネルはなぜ実用的ではなかったのですか。
.....
- 上の英文の内容について、() に適する語を書きなさい。
① Why couldn't most people buy solar power systems in 1993?
- Because the () at that time was very ().
② Where can we use solar power systems?
- We can use them in any () with ().

**Exercise**

- ・ノートに解いて、答え合わせをしよう。
- ・まちがえた問題番号には赤ペンで×をつけておこう。

1 次の水力発電 (hydropower generation) について書かれた英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Japan is surrounded by the sea and it rains a lot. In other words, this country has rich water resources. We have used water to make electricity for a long time. Hydropower generation is the way to produce electricity by using water flow. It is a kind of renewable energy, so it's friendly to the environment. Though Japan is rich in water resources, the percentage of hydropower generation is not so large. ①It's only about 7.6% of the country's total power generation. This is about half of the world average. Let's take a look at hydropower generation in Japan.

Many people may think of dams when they hear the words "hydropower generation." A dam is a facility that uses a large amount of water to generate electricity. Increasing the number of dams may look like a good way to solve the energy problem. However, the problem is not so simple.

Japan already has about 3,000 dams, so it is hard to find new places. We may find good places for new dams, but it will take much time and money to build ②them. Another way to increase power generation at dams is to update old ones, but that is also not easy.

Because of this background, Japan is putting its effort on small-scale hydropower generation now. This method does not need large facilities and does not cost so much. ③It uses natural environments and it can be set up even on small rivers. But we need to follow many steps to build the system on a river.

Japan has rich water resources, but it is not easy to use them for power generation now. If we can increase hydropower generation, we will be able to solve the energy problem we have in Japan.

[注] surround : ~を囲む water resource : 水資源 flow : 流れ percentage : 割合 average : 平均 dam : ダム
update : ~を最新の状態にする background : 背景 put one's effort on ~ : ~に努力を費やす
small-scale : 小規模な method : 方式 follow steps : 段階をふむ

- (1) 上の英文を注を読んでから1度黙読しなさい。
 (2) 下線部①, ②, ③が示している内容を日本語で答えなさい。

① _____ ② _____ ③ _____

- (3) 上の英文の内容について、次の質問に日本語で答えなさい。

① ダムはどのような施設ですか。

.....

② もし私たちが水力発電を増やすことができれば、どうなるだろうと書かれていますか。

.....

- (4) 上の英文の内容について、() に適する語を書きなさい。

What problem is there with small-scale hydropower generation?

- We have to follow () () to build the system of small-scale hydropower generation on () ().

2 次の風力発電 (wind power generation) について書かれた英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Renewable energy makes up about 26% of total power generation in Japan, with solar at 9.8%, hydropower at 7.6% and wind power at only 1.1%. On the other hand, in many European countries, wind power generation makes up more than 20%. As its name shows, wind power generation uses the power of the wind to produce electricity. The wind turns a wind turbine, and the turbine creates electricity. To use wind power, we need both a place to set up the wind turbine and enough wind to turn it. Why is wind power only a small part of Japan's energy?

Wind power generation makes a loud noise when the turbine turns. So, it is not a good idea to build a wind turbine near the places people live in. We have to set it up at least 500 meters away from ① there. In addition, we should set wind turbines in places that have strong wind often. It is said that a good place to build the system is an area with wind speeds of more than 6 m/s. There are not many places in Japan that meet these standards. However, they are the cases on land.

Recently, the technology of wind power generation at sea has been becoming popular around the world. This kind of power generation system is called offshore wind power generation. We call it OWPG for short. Japan is an island country with a large sea around it, so it is now making efforts to introduce OWPG. Actually, there are still some problems with introducing ② it into Japan. We have to think about the cost of setting up the system and the risk of natural disasters. However, OWPG is an eco-friendly and hopeful power generation method for Japan. It will develop as one of Japan's future weapons against environmental problems.

[注] make up ~ : ~を占める total : 合計の European : ヨーロッパの wind turbine : 風力発電機
a loud noise : 大きな騒音 area : 地域 ~m/s : 秒速~メートル meet : ~を満たす standard : 基準
offshore wind power generation [OWPG] : 洋上風力発電 for short : 短縮して island country : 島国
natural disaster : 自然災害 hopeful : 希望ある weapon : 武器

- (1) 上の英文を注を読んでから1度黙読しなさい。
- (2) 下線部①, ②が示している内容を日本語で答えなさい。
① _____ ② _____
- (3) 上の英文の内容について、次の質問に日本語で答えなさい。
 - ① 風力発電には何と何の両方が必要ですか。
.....
 - ② 洋上風力発電の導入にあたって、私たちは自然災害のリスクと何について考える必要がありますか。
.....
- (4) 上の英文の内容について、() に適する語を書きなさい。
Why isn't it a good idea to build a wind turbine near the places people live in?
- Because wind power generation () () () () when the turbine turns.

第4回 内容に合う文を選ぶ問題



Try

- 1** 次の英文は、中学生のタカ(Taka)が授業中に行ったスピーチの一部です。この発表の内容に当てはまるものを、下のア～エの中から1つ選んで、その記号を書きなさい。(茨城) (10点)

- ア Everyone gets sad when they see something blue.
イ When some people see a color, each person may have different feelings about it.
ウ Taka wears a blue uniform to give his favorite team motivation and energy.
エ Taka always agrees with his friends' feelings about the color blue.
- _____

- 2** 次の対話文は、高校生のKenと、Kenの家でホームステイを始めたアメリカからの留学生のJohnが、話をしているときのものです。対話文を読んで、次の各問いに答えなさい。(三重)



(1) (①), (②) に入るそれぞれの文として, **A**~**E**から最も適当なものを1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。(各6点)

- ① **A** I want to watch your piano performance someday.
I I think we'll be great musicians in the future.
U I can't play the piano, but I like playing the guitar.
E I've never been to a piano concert, but I'll like it.
- ② **A** When can I join your band?
I Where should I borrow it at school?
U Who can we meet after school?
E What should we bring to the band?

① _____ ② _____

(2) 対話文の内容に合う文として, **A**~**E**から最も適当なものを1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。(10点)

- A** Ken started to play the piano five years ago after going to a piano concert with his father.
I John didn't bring his guitar from his country, so his mother will send it to him tomorrow.
U Ken's band members have been practicing for the concert every day after school for two months.
E John is going to join the concert with Ken and the other band members next month.

3 () 内から適する語句を選びなさい。(各3点)

- (1) This is my (aunt / uncle / grandmother) Lucy. She is my father's sister. _____
(2) I (ate / eat / eaten) breakfast at seven yesterday. _____
(3) This shirt is not (me / mine / my) but Jack's. _____
(4) (Listen / Listening / Listened) to music makes me happy. _____
(5) This bag is the most expensive (at / in / of) the five. _____
(6) I have a friend (when / who / which) plays the violin well. _____



Exercise

1 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。(茨城)



(1) 本文の内容に合う文を、次のア～クの中から3つ選んで、その記号を書きなさい。(各6点)

- ア Brian and Shinji go to different schools, but they are on the same baseball team.
- イ Brian has been in Japan for about two years since he came from Canada.
- ウ Ms. Yoshida helped Brian and Shinji write a letter in Japanese.
- エ Brian's grandmother understands only English.
- オ Brian thought that it was easy to express his feelings when he wrote the letter.
- カ Brian's letter made his grandmother surprised and made her feel better.
- キ Brian never told Shinji about exchanging letters with Brian's grandmother.
- ク Brian's grandmother was in good health again and she left the hospital.

(2) 次の①、②の文を、本文の内容と合うように完成させるには、の中に、それぞれ下のア～エのどれを入れるのが最も適切か、記号で答えなさい。(各4点)

① Ms. Yoshida told her students to .

- ア write a letter to make their grandmothers happy
- イ ask their parents what they should write in a letter
- ウ decide who they would send a letter to
- エ look for something new to treasure

② Brian understood that .

- ア writing a letter was easier than using social media
- イ writing a letter was different from sending a message on social media
- ウ sending a letter was the fastest way to communicate with other people
- エ sending a letter was not an effective way of cheering his grandmother up

2 () 内から適する語句を選びなさい。(各3点)

- (1) My name is Edward. Please (call / talk / say) me Ed. _____
- (2) We have a lot of rain (at / in / on) June. _____
- (3) We will go hiking (but / if / to) it is sunny tomorrow. _____
- (4) I have lived in Osaka (for / from / since) I was five. _____
- (5) I enjoy (paint / painting / to paint) pictures. _____
- (6) John walks (early / faster / more slow) than Mary. _____
- (7) This is the watch (what / who / which) my uncle bought yesterday. _____
- (8) How (many / much / old) pens do you have? - I have three. _____