

◇ 英 語

英 7-1～英 7-8 まで 8 ページあります。

- 1 次の英文を読んで、設問の各英文の下線部を補うものとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④から選びなさい。解答はすべて所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

If you've ever been tricked on April Fools' Day, you may wonder how this tradition started. Well, you're not alone. No one knows for sure how April Fools' Day began. But the most likely explanation has to do with the calendar.

No, that's not an April Fools' Day joke. People used to celebrate New Year's Day on April 1st. Just like today, people would have big parties to celebrate. Over time, the calendar changed and so did the date for New Year's Day. In the 1500s, the new calendar marked New Years Day as January 1st. But because there was no Internet or other means to spread the word, the news traveled slowly by word of mouth. It took a while for everyone to hear about the change, and even then some people resisted it. They continued to celebrate New Year's Day on April 1st. These people were given the nickname "April fools".

People following the new calendar played tricks on the "April fools" by sending them on "fool's errands". They had the "April fools" deliver invitations to big New Year's celebrations that weren't really going to happen. In France, "April fools" were called "Poisson d'Avril", which is French for "April Fish". This began because people thought fish were easy to catch since they could be fooled into taking the bait on a hook. Children would tag a paper fish on a person's back to mark them as an "April Fish". When the person discovered the fish, the trickster would yell "Poisson d'Avril".

Not everyone is convinced that this is actually how the tradition of April Fools' Day began. People have tried to pinpoint the exact date of the first April Fools' Day, but this only led to more tricks. A professor from Boston University tricked a reporter by making up a story about *a court jester who said he could run the empire better than the king. The jester was made king for a day on April 1st. This turned out to be a big April Fools' Day trick because the reporter thought the story was real.

Even though we aren't sure how this tradition began, people still celebrate April Fools' Day by playing tricks on each other. So the next time you trick someone and yell "April Fools!" remember that the day may actually be about the people who didn't want to change their traditions when the new calendar was adopted. Or maybe it's just a day to celebrate the joker in all of us.

注： *a court jester 「中世に宮廷にかかえられていた道化師」

1. When people celebrated New Year's Day on April 1st, people

1

_____.

- ① changed the date of New Year's Day quickly
- ② started to play tricks on their friends like today
- ③ did not know for sure how to celebrate the day
- ④ would have big parties

2. When the new calendar marked New Year's Day as January 1st in the 1500s, _____.

2

- ① there were some people who refused to accept the decision
- ② the news traveled around the world very fast
- ③ people who decided to change the date were called "April Fools"
- ④ January 1st became April Fools' Day

3. People following the new calendar _____.

3

- ① didn't like to hold a big party to celebrate New Year's Day
- ② were made to send invitations to a big party by "April fools"
- ③ played tricks on people who still believed the New Year's Day was April 1st
- ④ would go on "fool's errands" to prepare a New Year's party

4. In France, "April Fish" was _____.

4

- ① a paper tag on a person's neck
- ② a person who was easily deceived
- ③ a paper fish which yelled when a person saw it on someone's back
- ④ a fish that was easy to catch in April

5. When people tried to find the exact date of the first April Fools' Day,

5

_____.

- ① this only ended up with more jokes
- ② they realized that only a professor from Boston University could do that
- ③ the most reliable story was that there was a jester who ran the empire better than the king
- ④ they found it was the date when a court jester was made king

II 次の英文を読んで、英語の問いの答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④から選びなさい。解答はすべて所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

Can a woman have it all? Can she balance the duties of a wife, mother and executive all at the same time and still be happy? Can she be a superwoman?

Some people think so and many books have been written about women who seem to do everything—and do it all better than anyone else. Others disagree and think that the superwoman myth is just another way to make women work harder, both inside and outside the home.

The idea of women becoming superwomen comes from women's long fight against discrimination. Women have long sought new roles outside of the home and the traditional duties as wives and mothers. Worldwide such roles generally emerged in the 1950s and 1960s because of World War II, television and new *contraceptives.

First, during World War II, women in many countries were called on to take over the job of men. They found they were not only able to do the same work as men, they could often do it better! When the war ended, many women did not want to abandon their jobs. They started their own businesses.

Second, television meant women could see how other women around the world were changing their situations. Third, the development of the contraceptive pill in the 1960s meant women could plan their university studies, work and pregnancies.

Statistics have shown the differences these changes have made. In the 1950s, a survey of 2,500 men and women showed that 50 percent were unhappy in their largely traditional marriages. The half that was unhappy was mostly women! More recent studies show that women with many roles are much happier. Not only that, they feel better physically, have higher self-esteem and enjoy life more.

注： *contraceptive(s) 「避妊薬 [器具] 」

1. Which best describes a “superwoman”?

6

- ① A woman who works very hard in a traditional home.
- ② A woman who starts her own business and runs it.
- ③ A woman who is happily married with children.
- ④ A woman who is married with children and works.

2. When did traditional roles of women change?

7

- ① Before World War I
- ② During World War I
- ③ Before World War II
- ④ After World War II

3. What was NOT a reason women started taking non-traditional roles?

8

- ① Women were needed in the workplace.
- ② Women were finishing university studies.
- ③ Women could control the timing of pregnancies.
- ④ Women saw other women in non-traditional roles.

4. After World War II, what did women desire to do?

9

- ① Keep working at jobs they had.
- ② Return to doing housework.
- ③ Star in television programs.
- ④ Travel around the world.

5. Why was television so important to women in the 1950s and 1960s?

10

- ① They could buy contraceptive pills.
- ② They could see the shifting of roles of women around the world.
- ③ They could see that they did better work than men.
- ④ They could see 50 percent of women were unhappy.

6. What is NOT mentioned as a positive result of more roles for women?

11

- ① They feel better physically.
- ② They earn more money at work.
- ③ They are more pleased with life.
- ④ They think better of themselves.

7. In the 1950s study, who was unhappy with traditional marriages?

12

- ① More women than men.
- ② A majority of men.
- ③ 50% of the men.
- ④ Men and women equally.

8. What do recent studies show?

13

- ① Women who do many different things are happier.
- ② Women are happier when they are housewives.
- ③ Women were happier in the 1950s than now.
- ④ Women have less roles and enjoy life more.

III AkiとTomokiの会話で () に入れるのに最も適切なものを、選択肢からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい (選択肢は一度しか使えない)。

Classmates Aki and Tomoki walk to school together.

Tomoki: Good morning, Aki. How was your weekend?

Aki: Hi, Tomoki, not so good. ()

Tomoki: Oh no! What was it about?

Aki: () He says he is too busy doing homework, but I think he is with his friends. What do you think?

Tomoki: Well, I often see him at the game center with his friends.

Aki: He always lies to me. Maybe he doesn't want to spend time with me. What do you think I should do?

Tomoki: () I think you need to find a new boyfriend, someone who respects you.

Aki: Thanks for your advice. What would I do without you?

Tomoki: Actually Aki, I have something to ask you. Would you like to go on a dinner date with me?

Aki: ()

Tomoki: Oh, OK. Let me know what you decide. I'll see you later.

Aki: ()

■ 選択肢

- ① All right, thanks for the support.
- ② You're welcome. Talk to you soon.
- ③ You should give Sosuke another chance.
- ④ He never answers my phone calls.
- ⑤ Yes, I'd love to. Let's go next Sunday.
- ⑥ I had an argument with my boyfriend, Sosuke.
- ⑦ Why don't you break up with him?
- ⑧ Wow, this is so sudden, I have to think about it.

V 次の () 内の語 (句) を、日本語の文に合うように並べ替えて、指定された場所にくるものの番号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべきものも小文字にしてある。

1. 私たちが休暇を過ごしたホテルは浜辺にとっても近かった。

(① spent ② close ③ our vacation ④ the hotel ⑤ we ⑥ was
⑦ very ⑧ where) to the beach.

() () () ()
() () () ()
to the beach.

2. 彼女の歩くペースはとても速かったので友人たちはついていけなかった。

She walked (① with ② fast ③ pace ④ that ⑤ keep ⑥ her friends
⑦ couldn't ⑧ so) her.

She walked () () () ()
() () () () her.

3. オムレツを作るには卵を割らなければならない。

(① omelet ② breaking ③ cannot ④ an ⑤ make ⑥ without
⑦ you) eggs.

() () () ()
() () () eggs.