

◇ 英 語

英 4-1～英 4-10 まで 10 ページあります。

1 次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。解答はすべて①～④の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい（ [] 内の数字は段落番号を示す）。

[1] Painting and writing on walls is nothing new. In prehistoric times, people in Africa and Europe painted pictures of animals and people in caves. *Graffiti has been found at ancient sites in Greece, Italy, Syria and Iraq. In the Roman town of Pompeii in Italy, archaeologists found a lot of graffiti written in Latin, including political and romantic messages, and even some magic spells!

[2] In the 1970s, young people in New York used pens to write their names, or ‘tags’, on walls around the city. One of the first ‘taggers’ was Demetrius, a teenager from a Greek family. Demetrius’s tag was TAKI 183. TAKI was his nickname and 183 was the number of the street where he lived—183rd Street. At first, he wrote his tag on walls in his neighbourhood. Then, he started writing it in subway stations on the way to school. When the subway train stopped at a station, he jumped off, wrote his ‘tag’ on the wall and then jumped back on the train before the doors closed. Other teenagers saw Demetrius’s tag and started writing their own tags on walls, buses and subway trains all over New York: Barbara 62, Joe 182 ...

[3] Then, some teenagers stopped using pens and started using aerosol paints. Their tags were bigger and more colourful. Aerosol paint graffiti became very popular in the 1970s and 1980s and appeared on trains, buses and walls around the world. In the 1990s and 2000s, a lot of graffiti artists started to make pictures, too. Some artists were interested in politics and tried to make people think about social problems and discrimination with their pictures. Other artists wanted to make cities more beautiful. In South America, street artists started painting in poor areas. They brought colour and beauty to grey city walls.

[4] Is graffiti art or vandalism? In many countries, it is a crime to paint on walls and street artists can have problems with the police. In other countries, street art is permitted in certain places. For example, in Taiwan, there are ‘graffiti zones’ where artists are free to paint and write on walls. In São Paulo, Brazil, the city council allows some graffiti artists to paint on the city’s subway trains.

[5] Nowadays, street art is more popular with the public. In some cities, there are street art festivals. In Bristol in the UK, there is a street art festival in August every year. Artists paint all the buildings in a street. Lots of people come to watch the artists and take photos. Street art can be seen in galleries, too. There have been exhibitions of street art in galleries in Paris, London and Los Angeles.

[6] Most street artists are young people who paint in their home city or neighbourhood. Many of them use the internet to communicate and share photos of their pictures with other street artists around the world. Some street artists have become famous and their pictures can be seen in galleries or on city walls around the world. Although we don't know what will happen to street art in the future, we can be sure that it is here to stay!

注：*graffiti 「落書き」

1. What types of graffiti did the author NOT describe in Paragraph 1? 1

- ① messages about the government
- ② messages of love
- ③ supernatural messages
- ④ religious messages

2. What did young people in New York first use to ‘tag’ on walls? 2

- ① pens
- ② pencils
- ③ paint
- ④ aerosol paint

3. Who does the word “tagger” refer to in the passage? 3

- ① someone who writes their name on walls
- ② someone who plays tag in the park
- ③ someone who likes to use pens and paint
- ④ someone who rides trains

4. How did the first ‘tagger’ create his tag? 4

- ① age, nickname
- ② nickname, street number
- ③ street number, age
- ④ nickname, school

5. Where is graffiti often found according to the passage? 5

- ① inside homes and buildings
- ② on paper and in books
- ③ on trains and walls
- ④ inside trains and buses

6. Which reason for graffiti is NOT mentioned in Paragraph 3?

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- ① to give instructions
- ② to make cities more beautiful
- ③ to consider social problems
- ④ to make pictures

7. In which place can some people paint on subway trains without getting in trouble with the police?

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- ① São Paulo
- ② New York
- ③ Taiwan
- ④ Bristol

8. According to the passage, what will happen to street art in the future?

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- ① It will become less popular.
- ② People will stop making it.
- ③ It will continue to be around.
- ④ People will forget how to create it.

9. According to the passage, what is true about painting or writing on walls?

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- ① It first happened in the 1970's.
- ② It sometimes has political messages.
- ③ It is always illegal.
- ④ It is less popular these days.

II 次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。解答はすべて①～④の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい（ [] 内の数字は段落番号を示す）。

[1] Have you ever wanted to go somewhere, but didn't want to face traffic jams, or wait for a bus or train? What if you could simply get in your car, and have it take you anywhere automatically?

[2] Technically speaking, self-driving cars can do this today. Modern technology enables cars to navigate city streets. They can use digital maps while sensors keep them moving relatively safely. They can stop, go, and take you where you want to go. Would you pay extra for a car that could do that? The builders of driverless cars hope that you will.

[3] The idea of adding automation to automobiles is not new. In fact, as early as the 1940s, some car makers were already adding cruise control to their vehicles. This popular feature allows the car to drive at the same speed until the driver takes over or changes the settings.

[4] Makers of vehicles have always dreamed of building self-driving cars. However, until recently, the necessary technologies simply did not exist. Some serious attempts at making driverless cars were made in the 1980s, but these were not successful. It has taken about 30 years for the necessary technologies to become advanced enough. These technologies include things like accurate radar, the Internet, the Global Positioning System (GPS) satellite network, digital maps, and computers that can process data quickly enough. Now, some of the largest high-tech and automotive companies are very close to selling practical driverless cars.

[5] The dream of self-driving cars has endured so long because there would be great benefits. People who now waste an hour or two driving to and from work every day would be able to use that time effectively. In driverless cars, they could sit back and read a book, or get some work done. Millions of people would become less stressed, more effective, and perhaps happier.

[6] Many experts believe that the technological issues have all been solved. So, why aren't self-driving cars on the road today? Because many non-technology questions remain unanswered. How will self-driving safety and traffic be regulated? Who will be responsible

if two self-driving cars have an accident? Will flying drones eliminate the need for self-driving cars? Many drivers feel safer when in control, and some enjoy driving. Will they really want to give up control to a computer?

[7] These are just some of the questions that will have to be answered before we really see streets full of driverless cars. That day may be about a decade away.

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1. What is NOT mentioned as something self-driving cars can do now?

- ① steer themselves down streets
- ② drive in a generally safe manner
- ③ get people to their destination
- ④ sense the passenger's emotions

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2. What is the function of cruise control?

- ① It allows the car to drive for you.
- ② The car will automatically brake to avoid crashing.
- ③ It will keep the car travelling at the same speed.
- ④ It uses GPS to track your position.

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3. Why was making driverless cars in the 1980s too difficult?

- ① More advanced technology was needed.
- ② People were afraid of driverless cars.
- ③ There was not enough interest in the topic.
- ④ Laws were passed against driverless cars.

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4. Which is NOT listed as a way in which driverless cars can be beneficial?

- ① using commute time to relax
- ② getting to work faster
- ③ using commute time to do work
- ④ reducing stress

5. According to the article, how long could it be until the streets are full of driverless cars?

- ① about 10 years
- ② about 20 years
- ③ about 50 years
- ④ about 100 years

6. According to the article, what is a 'non-technology' issue with self-driving cars?

- ① Drones cannot take over the role of cars.
- ② Drivers do not need to look forward and may become careless.
- ③ There are not enough regulations about safety and traffic.
- ④ Taxi drivers or long-haul truck drivers will lose their jobs.

III 次の会話の()に入れるのに最も適切なものを、①～⑨の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)。

Kyoko: Hi, Thomas.

Thomas: Hi, Kyoko. There is a new movie playing at the theater tonight.

()

Kyoko: That would be great. What type of movie is it?

Thomas: It's an action movie. I heard the actors are really talented.

Kyoko: Oh, no! I forgot something important. ()

Thomas: What homework do you need to do?

Kyoko: I have to write a report before I go to school tomorrow.

Thomas: That shouldn't be too difficult. ()

Kyoko: I wish I could do that, but the report must be over five pages long.

Thomas: Then you should have started writing it a long time ago.

Kyoko: I know, but I was busy with after-school club activities.

()

Thomas: I'd love to, but I have already promised Kento that I would go watch that movie tonight. ()

Kyoko: That would be great. I appreciate it.

Thomas: Okay, see you later.

■ 選択肢

- ① Can you help me write it?
- ② Do you want to go see it with Kento and me?
- ③ Have you already seen that movie?
- ④ Have you finished writing it?
- ⑤ I can't go because I have to do homework tonight.
- ⑥ I have to go to work tonight.
- ⑦ If you start now, you can finish it before the movie.
- ⑧ Thanks anyway. Maybe I can join you next time.
- ⑨ Why don't we meet after the movie?

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. 地球は表面の3分の2以上を水で覆われているので、「水の惑星」と呼ばれることがある。

With water (① the Earth's ② two-thirds ③ covering ④ than ⑤ of
⑥ more) surface, it is sometimes called "the water planet."

With water ()()()()
()() surface, it is sometimes called "the water planet."

2. 政府は自動車の原因の大気汚染に対処する必要がある。

The government (① air ② to ③ caused ④ needs ⑤ with ⑥ by ⑦ deal
⑧ pollution) motor vehicles.

The government ()()()()
()()()() motor vehicles.

3. 地元の人々と異なる習慣を持つ観光客は、旅行中に時々困ることがある。

(① from ② the residents ③ customs ④ of ⑤ different ⑥ whose ⑦ are
⑧ tourists ⑨ those) sometimes have problems when visiting.

()()()()
()()()() sometimes have
problems when visiting.