

◇ 英 語

英 6－1～英 6－11 まで 11 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。

At Phoenix Bikes, a non-profit bicycle shop and educational center, students are learning their ABCs. That stands for the air, brakes, and chain of basic bike mechanics. Phoenix Bikes sells bikes to the public, but it also teaches teenagers how to repair bikes.

Most students at Phoenix start in its after-school “earn-a-bike” program, at middle and high schools. Once a week, over a 12-week period, students learn repair skills. They learn how to use tools, fix flat tires, *align the wheels, and adjust brakes and gears. The first lesson involves taking the bike apart, or stripping it down to its basic structure, the frame. By doing this, they learn all the parts of a bike.

In the first weeks, they work in small groups to repair a bike donated to the shop. The bikes often have missing or damaged parts. The finished bike is then given to a person in need from the community. Phoenix Bikes director Emily Gage said that the shop donates the bikes. Some bikes have been going to Afghan refugees resettled in the area. In the last four weeks of the program, students come to the shop to work on one of the bikes which they can then take home at no cost.

Anthony Jimenez-Galindo is a student at nearby Wakefield High School. He just completed his bike. He said it was not in good shape at first, but it was the kind of bike he was looking for and could be made into something better. He said it had no brakes, no front tire, and was without a chain or a cassette, which controls the gears. “It was junky, but it looked nice, that’s really my only reason to repair it. It was a very nice looking bike and... I was willing to go the extra mile to fix it.”

Some students who finish the 12-week program go on to a higher-level bike mechanics class. Some race bikes for the shop’s racing team. Others stay to volunteer at the store and fix more bikes to give away. Phoenix’s current shop manager was an earn-a-bike student in high school. Other full-time Phoenix workers also went through the earn-a-bike program.

Phoenix Bikes is teaching 300 to 400 young people this year. Phoenix communications coordinator Amy Rippy said the classes are fun and let students learn with their hands after sitting in the classroom all day at school. She added that bikes are interesting for teenagers especially because they are a means of transportation and freedom. Learning how to fix a

bike can also be a fun challenge, she said. “It’s complex enough to be challenging and to feel really worthwhile when they understand the skills, but simple enough that a teenager can learn. It’s just the right level of challenge.”

(注) *align 調整する

1. Who can take part in this “earn-a-bike” program?

1

- ① parents
- ② teenagers
- ③ teachers
- ④ bicycle shop owners

2. How long does it take for students to finish this program?

2

- ① a week
- ② three months
- ③ about half a year
- ④ over two years

3. What can people do in the first lesson?

3

- ① learn how to ride a bike safely
- ② get a booklet about bikes
- ③ buy the frame and tools
- ④ remove all the parts of a bike

4. Why did Anthony Jimenez-Galindo join this program?

4

- ① He wanted a new bike for free.
- ② He couldn't find a nice bike at other shops.
- ③ He found a bike he wanted to fix.
- ④ He needed to repair a bike for his friend.

5. What is NOT mentioned as something students do after this program?

5

- ① take more classes for repairing bikes
- ② work at Phoenix Bikes
- ③ compete for the Phoenix Bikes racing team
- ④ become motorcycle mechanics

6. According to Amy Rippy, what is a benefit of this project?

6

- ① The number of bikes may increase in the neighborhood.
- ② Young people can help elderly people in their community.
- ③ Students can enjoy learning how to fix bikes because it is a challenge.
- ④ This program is good for the environment.

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。

Americans are often surprised to hear that British people have a special day in celebration of pancakes. After all, American pancakes are a typical breakfast or brunch meal. However, pancakes in the UK are much thinner than American pancakes because they don't use baking powder, so they are not fat and fluffy and, instead, are more like French crepes.

Pancake Day is actually another name for the Tuesday which is 40 days before Easter Sunday and marks the start of Lent. In some other countries, this day is called Fat Tuesday because it's when people ate all the good things for the last time before starting 40 days of *religious fasting for Lent. Milk, eggs, and oil or butter might not seem special nowadays, but hundreds of years ago they were one of the few ways of turning a basic recipe of flour and water into something richer, such as pancakes.

As well as using all their eggs and fats before Lent, people would also go to church. A bell used to ring at about 11 o'clock in the morning to remind people to cook their luxury ingredients and go to church. This bell became known as the "pancake bell." In *Olney, the town celebrates with a tradition that started in 1445 when a woman heard the bell while she was making pancakes. She ran out of the house to get to church in time while she was still holding the hot pan with the pancake inside. As she ran, she tossed the pancake to flip it over and over again so that it wouldn't burn. Today, in Olney, and some other towns across the UK, pancake races are held, where the racers all run and toss pancakes down the street.

On average, British people eat two pancakes per person on Pancake Day (though plenty of people will have three or four at least) which means 117 million pancakes will be eaten in one day. On a normal day, British people eat 30 million eggs per day, but on Pancake Day that goes up to 52 million eggs and enough milk to fill more than 93 Olympic swimming pools. While some people might put chocolate spread or syrup on their pancakes, the most popular topping, by far, is lemon juice and sugar. However, instead of the powdered sugar you put on top of cakes, British people use the same kind of sugar they put in their tea. If you are interested, please try a British-style pancake.

(注)

*religious fasting for Lent fastingは断食。Lentはキリスト教の四旬節（イースター〔復活祭〕までの日曜日を除いた40日間、キリストの受難にならって断食などを行う期間）

*Olney オルニー（イングランド南東部バッキンガムシャー州の町）

1. How are American and British pancakes different?

7

- ① American pancakes are thinner.
- ② British pancakes are not as fat and fluffy.
- ③ British pancakes use more baking powder.
- ④ American pancakes are not as fat and fluffy.

2. When is Pancake Day celebrated?

8

- ① every Tuesday
- ② on Easter Sunday
- ③ 40 days after Lent
- ④ at the beginning of Lent

3. Which sentence is TRUE about the ingredients for pancakes?

9

- ① Milk, eggs, and butter were not special hundreds of years ago.
- ② People became rich because of flour and water.
- ③ Milk, eggs, and butter were used to make simple recipes more delicious.
- ④ Milk and butter are used to make flour.

4. What is the “pancake bell?”

10

- ① It is a bell that rings at breakfast time.
- ② It is a bell that rings after people go to church.
- ③ It is a bell that is used to hold eggs.
- ④ It is a bell that tells people to go to church.

5. How did pancake races begin?

11

- ① A woman ran to her church while making pancakes.
- ② Everyone in the town raced from their homes to the church.
- ③ A woman burned her pancakes when she went to church.
- ④ People used to hurry to get pancakes before they were eaten.

6. About how many eggs do British people eat on Pancake Day?

12

- ① 30 million
- ② 52 million
- ③ 82 million
- ④ 117 million

7. What is NOT a British pancake topping?

13

- ① chocolate
- ② syrup
- ③ powdered sugar
- ④ lemon juice

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)。

- Nana:** Hey! Look at this! ()
- Mizuki:** That's great news! Congratulations. How many times did you have to take the driving test?
- Nana:** () That's pretty good, right?
- Mizuki:** What? I got mine on my first try. Why did you fail so many times?
- Nana:** () They failed me for silly reasons like not checking my mirrors enough and forgetting to put on my seatbelt.
- Mizuki:** Actually, those are pretty good reasons to fail a test.
- Nana:** Well, I finally passed, so that's all that matters.
- Mizuki:** You're right. ()
- Nana:** That's a nice idea. I really want to go to Wakayama this summer.
- Mizuki:** That sounds good to me. ()
- Nana:** I think it's only a few hours by train.
- Mizuki:** Train?! () Aren't you going to drive us there?
- Nana:** No way! I'm a terrible driver. I'm too scared to drive.

■ 選択肢

- ① We should go on a trip to celebrate.
- ② I failed the driving test.
- ③ You should have let me drive.
- ④ I only failed the driving test four times.
- ⑤ I wonder how long it takes.
- ⑥ That is too far away.
- ⑦ They were really strict.
- ⑧ You have a license now.
- ⑨ I just got my driver's license.

IV 次の英文を完成させるのに最も適切な語（句）を、①～④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。

1. () the reason, you should not go into the building.

20

- ① However ② Wherever
- ③ Whenever ④ Whatever

2. After a long walk, I got thirsty and wanted ().

21

- ① cold something to drink ② something cold to drink
- ③ something to cold drink ④ to something cold drink

3. () you should study abroad is an important decision you have to make.

22

- ① Unless ② Since
- ③ Whether ④ Until

4. I have been busy () for the presentation at the next meeting.

23

- ① prepare ② preparing
- ③ to prepare ④ prepared

5. There are many types of flowers, most of () are very colorful.

24

- ① that ② it
- ③ they ④ which

6. Many people love the place () they were born and brought up.

25

- ① which ② where
- ③ whose ④ what

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。

1. 急速な地球温暖化がとても深刻であることは疑いようもない。

There can (① rapid ② that ③ no ④ global warming ⑤ be ⑥ is ⑦ doubt)
very serious.

There can ()()()()
()()() very serious.

2. 最近、環境にやさしい自動車を買うことに興味のある人がますます増えている。

More and (① environmentally-friendly cars ② buying ③ more ④ are ⑤ people
⑥ in ⑦ interested) these days.

More and ()()()()
()()() these days.

3. この本をいかに早く読み終えるかよりも、いかによく理解するかの方が大切だ。

How well you understand this book (① quickly ② than ③ finish ④ is ⑤ how
⑥ important ⑦ you ⑧ more) reading it.

How well you understand this book ()()()
()()()()() reading it.