

① 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

There are many kinds of ball games in the world. Soccer is one of them. It is very popular in Japan now. We enjoy playing it and watching the game on TV. How did soccer begin?

In \*the Middle Ages, people were already playing a ball game like soccer in England. It was played on the hills, on the streets, or in the fields. People could use their hands in the game. Sometimes a few hundred people played in one game. The game was called 'football.'

In England, many people liked ㉞to play 'football' and they played it too often. So King Edward II ①forbade it in 1314, and later other kings forbade it, too. But people didn't stop playing it.

In the nineteenth century, students began ㉟to play the game at school in England. But ㊸to play with the students from other schools was difficult for them because each school had different \*rules of the game. People in the \*communities had ②the same kind of problem. So in 1863 \*the Football Association made the new rules and people began to use them in the game.

It was called 'association football.' Later it was called 'soccer.' \*In those days, many English people went to many places in the world ㊹to play soccer there. Many people learned soccer from them. \*In this way, soccer became very popular in the world.

(注) the Middle Ages : 中世 King Edward II : 国王エドワード 2 世 rule : 規則

community : 地域社会 the Football Association : フットボール協会

in those days : その当時 in this way : このようにして

(1) 下線部①forbade の意味として最もふさわしいものを、次の中から選びなさい。

ア 奨励した    イ 許可した    ウ 禁止した    エ 破壊した

(2) 下線部②が表す内容を具体的に日本語で書きなさい。

(3) 下線部㊸～㊺の不定詞のうち、用法が他と異なるものを1つ選びなさい。

(4) 本文の内容と合っているものを、2つ選びなさい。

ア In England people didn't play a ball game like soccer on the streets in the Middle Ages.

イ In England people had to play a ball game like soccer without using their hands in the Middle Ages.

ウ In England many people liked to play 'football' when King Edward H was their king.

エ The Football Association was \*established in London in the eighteenth century.

オ The word 'association football' is older than the word 'soccer.'

(注) establish : 設立する

② 次の英文はアメリカのニューヨーク州イサカ市(Ithaca, New York)を訪れた健二と、彼が買い物に行ったお店の店員の対話です。これを読み後の問いに答えなさい。

Clerk: Hello. May I help you?

Kenji: Yes. Can I see that \*sweater? How much is it?

Clerk: Twenty \*dollars, or two *hours*.

Kenji: Two hours? What does that mean?

Clerk: I'm not talking about time. '*Hour*' is a name for money.

Kenji: You mean that ( ① )?

Clerk: Yes. We have two kinds of money here, dollars and *hours*.

Kenji: Are they different from each other?

Clerk: Yes. You can use dollars all over America, you know. But be careful when you use *hours*. You can use them only in the city of Ithaca.

Kenji: Why don't you use only dollars? I don't think *hours* are very useful if you can't use them in other cities.

Clerk: If we can't use *hours* in other cities and we can only use them here, then we buy more things in this city. We think this is good for the \*economy of our city.

Kenji: Oh, I see. But why do you call your money *hours*?

Clerk: This name means that we can get one *hour* if we work for an hour. We think working is very important. So we use this name to remember that ( ② ).

(注) sweater : セーター    dollar : ドル    economy : 経済

(1) 本文の( ① ), ( ② )に当てはまるものをそれぞれ選びなさい。

- ① ア 'hour' is a name for dollars
  - イ both dollars and hours are money
  - ウ 'hour' is a name for the sweater
  - エ dollars are money but hours are not
- ② ア we call our money dollars
  - イ we use money to buy things
  - ウ we don't have to work here
  - エ we get money when we work

(2) この店員は健二に *hours* について注意しなければいけないことを言っています。それを具体的に日本語で答えなさい。ただし *hours* はそのまま訳さずに使ってよい

(3) 下線部の *this* を具体的に日本語で答えなさい。

(4) 次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

① Is *hour* used in all areas of America?

② If you pay thirty dollars, how many *hours* do you need?

③ 次の文章を読み後の問いに答えなさい。

Do you have a dream? We often use the word “dream.” We sometimes say, “I had a nice dream last night.” “Dream” also means a \*goal. For example, “I have a big dream for my future.” What dream did you have when you were a little child? Do you still have ①the same dream? Or do you have a new dream now?

Everyone should have a dream. Dreams will be different for each \*person.

②To have a dream is important. When we have a dream, we can try for something. Sometimes it is not easy, but please keep trying.

I'd like to talk about a man. He had a big dream. The man is a baseball player. He began to play baseball when he was very young. Before he became a junior high school student, he said to his teacher, “I want to be a \*professional baseball player some day.” He \*reached ③his goal. He became a professional baseball player in Japan 1989. Then, he had another dream.

It was to become a player of professional baseball in the United States. But this was very difficult. He left Japan in January 1995 and tried very hard in the United States. He was \*supported by a lot of people there. He reached ④his goal in May that year. He thought, “I've had this dream for a long time. Now I'm playing professional baseball in the United States.”

He was happy. He said in an \*interview, “I \*clearly remember my first game. I am very happy to play baseball in the United States.”

The man found goals and he tried hard to reach them. I want to ask you again, “Do you have a dream now? Why don't you find a goal and enjoy your life more?”

(注) goal : 目標 person : 人 keep ~ing : ~し続ける professional : プロの  
reach : 達成する support : 支える interview : インタビュー clearly : はっきりと

(1) 下線部①は、どの夢と同じだと言っていますか。次の中から1つ選びなさい。

ア 幼い時の夢    イ 昨日見た夢    ウ 友達の夢    エ 誰もが見る夢

(2) 下線部②のように筆者が考えている理由を日本語で書きなさい。

(3) 下線部③、④の「彼の目標」とはそれぞれ何をさしていますか。日本語で答えなさい。

③

④

(4) 本文と合っているものを2つ選びなさい。

ア We don't need a dream for the future, because we were too young.

イ To have a goal in your life is important for you.

ウ The man had a dream before he became a junior high school student.

エ The man didn't have a dream, so he went to the United States to find one.

オ Reaching a goal isn't easy for us, so we should not have a goal.