



1 次の英文は中学3年生のあきこ (Akiko) さんが英語の授業で行ったスピーチの原稿です。ここで、あとの問いに答えなさい。 507320203

We can study at school almost every day. Is it true in other countries? The answer is “No,” in some countries. For example, in Nepal, many young people can’t go to school. In 2001, Nepal had about 200 high schools. That was not enough. It was only about 4% of the \*necessary high schools.

Nepal is one of the \*developing countries and can’t build enough schools. Many families are very poor in Nepal. So children have to (1)work to support their families. For example, they collect trash, make shoes, and so on. Learning at school is still special for children in Nepal.

In 2000, the students at one high school in Japan made a great plan : Let’s Build a School in Nepal. The school was 90 years old, so they decided to \*raise 900,000 yen. The students at this school worked hard to raise money. In 2001, they held special concerts and put boxes to collect money in the stores near their school. Many people put money into them. Finally the students finished collecting money. Next February building a school started in Nepal.

A volunteer group helped the students. One of the members told them an important thing. “This work will give you a good chance to know about life in other countries.” I have a different idea. These students got together for their dream. If we get together, we can do big things. (2) I think they really found it through this work.

I will become a high school student soon. We have many problems to \*solve in the world. There are many people we need to help. I would love to try some volunteer work for those people. Of course I will do it with other people.

〈注〉 necessary 必要な developing country 発展途上国 raise (お金) を集める  
solve ~を解決する

問1 次のア～オの中から、本文の内容と一致しているものを二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア In 2001, Nepal needed about 200 high schools.
- イ Many young people in Nepal don’t have the chance to study at school.
- ウ The high school students in Japan could not find how to raise money.
- エ Every high school student in Japan began to raise money in Nepal.
- オ Akiko wants to do volunteer work to help people who need help.

問2 下線部(1)の具体的な例を二つ、本文の内容にしたがって日本語で答えなさい。

問3 次のメモはあきこさんがスピーチ原稿を作る際に資料として作ったものです。メモの中の（ア）、（イ）に入る語または年月を、本文の内容にしたがって日本語または数字で答えなさい。

| 年 月     | 内 容                                |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 2000年9月 | 学校創立90周年の記念行事として、発展途上国での学校建設企画を立てる |
| 2001年1月 | 生徒有志のライブグループがコンサートで募金活動            |
| 2001年3月 | 学校付近の店に（ア）を設置                      |
| （イ）     | ネパールで校舎の建設が始まる                     |
| 2003年3月 | 完成式が行われる                           |

問4 ボランティアのメンバーが述べたこの活動の意義を、本文の内容にしたがって日本語で答えなさい。

問5 下線部(2)について、文中の it が指すものを、本文の内容にしたがって日本語で答えなさい。

問6 次の英文は、あきこさんのスピーチを聞いていたALT（外国語指導助手）のスミス先生が書いた感想メモです。次の（1）～（3）に入る適当な語を下のア～カの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Great, Akiko. I was ( 1 ) with your speech. Getting together is very important when we want to do something big. I also know we have many problems to solve in the world. For example, environmental pollution. We can do something. Now I am a member of a volunteer group to ( 2 ) the rivers in our town. Will you join our group if you ( 3 ) ?

ア interesting    イ clean    ウ natural    エ opinion    オ impressed    カ like