

6・伝記・生活文②

1 次の文は、ピカソ (Pablo Picasso) の生い立ちとパリでの生活について述べたものの一部である。これを読んで、あとの各問いに答えなさい。

Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain, a nice quiet village. His father was a *painter and gave his son his first art lessons.

Young Pablo was a poor student at school; he did not listen to his teachers. Also he did not listen to people *even if they wanted to help him. "I can do everything well," he thought. ^①His first pictures did not look like the art of a child. He was sent to the best art school.

Everyone said, "The boy will be a great painter." Picasso was born to be a painter. He got a *prize for his first *painting, "Science and Love", when he was only fifteen. He studied art in several cities in Spain, but there was no one to teach him enough. He wanted to know more. When he was nineteen, he visited Paris for the first time.

(^②a) those days Paris was the *center of the world for *artists. ^②A lot of painters went there to study, to see pictures and to make friends with other painters. Something new and interesting in the world of painting always happened there. When he was twenty-three, Picasso came back to live in France for the *rest of his life.

He was already a fine painter. He painted town life—people in the streets and in restaurants, at horse races, and circuses. They were painted in *bright colors and looked nice.

Life was not easy for a young painter and Picasso's paintings changed. For several years he painted people from the poor parts of the city. He painted sick people, hungry people, and tired people. His colors became darker. Most of these pictures were painted *in shades of blue and showed ^③the artist's true heart. The paintings of this "*blue period" are full of *sadness.

Picasso [^④] before he became famous. He began to sell his pictures. His paintings changed again. They started to look warmer. At the same time he began to paint (^⑤b) more and more *freedom.

(注) painter 画家 even if たとえ～でも prize 賞 painting 絵

center 中心 artist 芸術家 rest 残り bright 明るい

in shades of blue 青みがかった陰影を帯びて blue period 青の時代

sadness 悲しみ freedom 自由

問1 (^②a), (^⑤b) に入れるのに適切な語を、次からそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に
くる語も小文字ではじめてある。

ア by イ in ウ for エ with オ at

^②a [] ^⑤b []

問2 下線部①とほぼ同じ意味を表す英文を次から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア When he painted his first pictures, he was not a child.
 イ His first pictures were much better than other children's.
 ウ He did not look like a child, because he liked art very much.
 エ At first he did not like to look at pictures of a child.

[]

問3 下線部②を日本語に直しなさい。

問4 下線部③は何を指しているか。本文中の1語で答えなさい。

()

問5 ④に入れるのに適するものを次から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア must not sell his paintings イ had to stop painting
 ウ did not have to wait long エ had to leave Paris

[]

問6 次の質問と答えが、本文の内容と一致するように、()に入れるのに適当な1語をそれぞれ答えなさい。

(1) 質問 In which country was Picasso born?

答え () ().

(2) 質問 Why did Picasso visit Paris?

答え Because he wanted someone () () him enough.

問7 本文の内容と一致するものを次から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Picasso was given the first prize because he studied hard at school.
 イ Picasso came back to France four years after his first visit.
 ウ In Paris something happened to Picasso and he stopped painting.
 エ Picasso used many kinds of blue, and so his paintings looked warm.
 オ In "blue period" Picasso painted poor, unhappy people in Paris.
 カ Picasso began to paint for rich people to live an easy life.
 キ Picasso came back to Spain, because he had a hard time in Paris.

[] []

—Note—

ピカソ (1881~1973) スペイン・フランスの画家。南スペインのマラガの生まれ。少年時代より天才的な才能を発揮し、91歳の生涯を閉じるまで変幻自在、自由奔放な画業は20世紀絵画の動向を絶え間なく振動しつづけた。作品に『アヴィニヨンの娘たち』『鳩』『朝鮮の虐殺』『ゲルニカ』など。

2 次の文を読んで、あとの各問いに答えなさい。

Running is loved by many people. Some people enjoy running every morning or every evening. My father is one of ① them. He practices running for *marathons every morning.

One day, my father showed me a *leaflet and said, "There will be a marathon on 21. It will be fun. Let's join it together." I read the leaflet. *It said, "High school students can join the 10-*kilometer *race or the 20-kilometer race."

I talked with my friend Kaori about the marathon. I said to her, "I'm going to join the 10-kilometer race. ② [you/want/to/it/with/join/I] me." She agreed. We practiced for the race every day.

On the day of the race, my father and I got to Higashi Park at eight. Kaori was already there with some friends. Before the marathon, my father said, "During the race, you will feel tired and want to *give up running. But after the race, you will find that running is wonderful." My father joined the 20-kilometer race, and it started *on time. Twenty minutes later, our race started. It was nine .

Kaori and I ran together. Soon we started to go up a *steep slope. Some minutes later, I was very ③ (). I tried to run with her, but I could not. I said to Kaori, "Please *go ahead." Kaori said, "OK, Naho, *Do your best! I will wait at the *goal."

This race was very hard for me. So I wanted to give up running. Then I remembered ④ my father's words. His words *encouraged me. And during the race, a lot of people *cheered me *loudly. When I saw Kaori and my father at the goal, I was very happy. They gave me *applause. I finished running at ten forty.

When we do something, we should never give up. That is the important thing I learned from the marathon. Now I like this sport very much.

(注) marathon マラソン (競走) leaflet ちらし it said ~ それには～と書かれていた
 kilometer キロメートル race 競争 give up あきらめる on time 時間どおりに
 steep slope 険しい坂 go ahead 先に行く do your best 最善を尽くす goal ゴール
 encourage 励ます cheer 応援する loudly 大声で applause 拍手

問1 下線部①の内容を次のように表すとき、() に適当な語を1語ずつ入れなさい。

people () () running every day

問2 下線部②の [] の中の語を、意味がとおるようにならべかえなさい。

問3 下線部③の () の中に入れるのに適当な語を次から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア happy イ tired ウ excited エ lonely []

問4 下線部④のmy father's wordsの内容を、日本語で答えなさい。

問5 菜穂（Naho）が参加した市民マラソン大会のちらしの一部を下に示しています。これを見て、文中の

①

②

にそれぞれあてはまる英語1語を書きなさい。(数字は使わないこと。)

市民マラソン大会のご案内		
○ 開催日	: 10月21日(日) 雨天決行	
○ 集合時刻	: 午前8時10分	
○ 集合場所	: 東公園	
○ 実施距離・参加資格・スタート予定時刻		
実施距離	参加資格	スタート予定時刻
20km	高校生・一般	午前9:10
10km	高校生・一般	午前9:30
5km	中学生・一般	午前9:50
3km	小学5・6年生	午前10:10

① () ② ()

問6 本文の内容に合うように、次の文の () にあてはまるものとして適切なものをそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) Naho's father ().

ア enjoys running every day

イ told Naho and Kaori to join the race

ウ showed Kaori a leaflet and told her about it

エ joins the 10-kilometer race every year

[]

(2) During the race, Naho ().

ア stopped going up a steep slope

イ told Kaori to wait at the goal

ウ was cheered loudly by many people

エ ran faster than Kaori

[]

(3) The important thing Naho learned from the marathon was ().

ア to encourage her friends very hard

イ to do something without giving up

ウ to give applause to her friends

エ to do something for the people cheering her

[]

15

・ 説明文④

次の文を読んで、あとの各問いに答えなさい。

*Northern Europeans spend a lot of time in their cold and ^a(cloud) winters planning their summer vacations. *More and more of them plan to spend a vacation in the sun in Spain, Italy or the south of France. When they get there, a lot of them will only want to lie in the sun.

They ^①do that because they want to look brown, and they are proud of their healthy color when they return home after the vacation. But they also know that some amount of sunshine is good for their bodies and health.

A Swiss doctor, Auguste Rollier, *made use of the sun in his hospital at a small village in the Alps. Dr. Rollier found that sunlight, fresh air and good food *cure many *diseases. He was ^b(success) in curing several diseases with 'sun-cure'.

^②There were a large number of children in his hospital. He decided to start a school *so that sick children could be cured and at the same time *continue to learn. It was not long before his school was full.

In winter, after breakfast, the children ^③() only shorts, socks and boots started ^④on their skis. They carried not only their school books ^⑤() also the desks and chairs. Their teacher ^c(lead) them over the snow until they reached a *slope. The slope faced the sun and had no cold winds. There they set up their desks and chairs, and school began. For a few hours they had their lessons in the sunshine. Before lunch they played games in the snow for half an hour. Of course they became hungry because of the sunshine, fresh air and *exercise. When they went back for their meal they ate much more than healthy children. ^⑥They did not look like sick children at all.

Though his *pupils wore few clothes, they *seldom caught cold. ^⑦That was because their bodies were full of *energy from the sun. ^⑧() the doctor knew that sunshine was sometimes dangerous. He introduced some pupils to the sun very slowly at first. For example, on the first day, to *avoid the danger of too much sunshine, their bodies had the sun for . And on the next day, for . After , their bodies could be in the sun for at a time.

Today there is not just one school of this type. There are ^⑨several in Switzerland and some other countries in Europe. 'Sun cure' is ^⑩() every day and everywhere in the world.

(注) Northern Europeans 北ヨーロッパ人 more and more ますます多くの

make use of ~ ~を利用する cure 治療する disease 病気

so that ... can ~ ...が~するように continue 続ける slope 坂 exercise 運動

pupil 生徒 seldom めったに~ない energy エネルギー avoid 避ける

問1 下線部①, ②, ③の () の中の語を、それぞれ適当な形にかえなさい。

① () ② () ③ ()

問2 下線部①の表す内容を、日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

問3 下線部②の内容を次の形に書きかえるとき、()の中に入れるのに適当な1語を答えなさい。

A large number of children () in his hospital.

問4 下線部③の()の中に入れるのに適当な語を次から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア at イ for ウ in エ of []

問5 下線部④の意味として最も適当なものを次から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア スキーをかついで
 イ スキーを置いて
 ウ スキーですべり下りながら
 エ スキーをはいて []

問6 下線部⑤の()の中に入れるのに適する1語を書きなさい。

()

問7 下線部⑥を日本語に直しなさい。

問8 下線部⑦の表す内容を、日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

問9 下線部⑧の()の中に入れるのに適当な語を次から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア So イ When ウ But エ Or []

問10 ①～④の□に次のa～dの語句を入れるとき、①～④に入る正しい組み合わせをあとから選び、記号で答えなさい。

a. a few weeks	b. two or three hours
c. five minutes	d. ten minutes

ア ①：a ②：b ③：c ④：d イ ①：c ②：d ③：a ④：b
 ウ ①：b ②：a ③：d ④：c エ ①：d ②：a ③：b ④：c []

問11 下線部⑨のあとに省略されている語句を英語で書きなさい。

問12 下線部⑩の () の中に入れるのに適当な語を次から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア study イ studying ウ studied エ to study []

問13 ローリエ博士 (Dr. Rollier) の生徒たちが坂に着いてから戻るまでにすることを、日本語で3つ答えなさい。

- _____
- _____
- _____

問14 次の文が本文の内容と合うように、() に適する1語をそれぞれ書きなさい。

'Sun-cure' is a way of () () with sunshine.

問15 本文の内容と一致するものを次から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Many of the Northern Europeans like to spend their summer vacation in southern parts of Europe.
- イ A Swiss doctor started a school for sick children, but for a long time he did not have many pupils.
- ウ As Dr. Rollier's school stood on the sunny side of the mountains, his pupils could get a lot of sunlight through the open windows.
- エ Because of too much sunshine and exercise, children got very hungry and sometimes ate too much.
- オ Most hospitals in the world stand on sunny slopes because we know sunlight plays an important part when we cure diseases. []

問16 次の日本語を英文に直しなさい。

- (1) 私は読書に興味をもっています。

- (2) テレビを見すぎないように気をつけなさい。

解答

<MJ-Satellite 英語長文>

1 対話文・物語文①

1 問1 ① キ ② オ ③ イ

問2 going to 問3 イ 問4 to

問5 ウ 問6 ウ 問7 help

問8 (1) What time do you get up every morning?

(2) I went to the library to do my homework yesterday.

●文法の基本 (1) イ (2) ウ (3) エ

(4) ア

【解説】 問1 ③ How about ~? 「～はどうですか」

問2 I'll = I will will be going to に書きかえる。

問4 <give + 人 + 物> = <give + 物 + to + 人>

問5 that はすぐ前の文の内容を指している。

問8 (1) 「起きる」 = get up (2) 「～するために」は、副詞的用法の不定詞を使う。

●文法の基本 (1) last ~ は過去を表す。

(3) tomorrow afternoon は未来を表すので will を使う。

(4) 過去のある時点における進行中の動作なので過去進行形で表す。

【全訳】 マイク (以下M) : 今日の午後は何かすることがあるかい、ナンシー。

ナンシー (以下N) : いいえ。今日はあいているわ。

M : それなら、いっしょにデパートへ行ってくれないかい。

N : ええ、いいわよ。でも、なぜ。

M : きみの助けが必要なんだよ。もうすぐ、おぼさんの誕生日で、何か贈り物を買おうと思っているんだ。

N : おぼさんには毎年、誕生日の贈り物をあげるの？

M : そうじゃないけど、先月、おぼさんはぼくの誕生日にCDをくれてね。それをもらったとき、とてもうれしかったんだ。だから、今年はおぼさんにすてきな贈り物をしたいと思っているんだ。

N : わかったわ。何をしたらいいの？

M : 女の人って、どんなものが好きなのかなあ。それがわからないんだ。きみならよくわかるだろ

う。

N : いいわ。お手伝いできると思うわ。

M : ありがとう。

N : 何時にでかけようかしら。

M : 1時はどう？

N : ちょっと早すぎるわ。1時に昼食を食べるつもりなの。

M : それなら、1時半にきみの家に行くことにするよ。

N : それならいいわ。

M : じゃあ、そのときに。

2 問1 イ 問2 go out 問3 were, to

問4 長い間、私は本を読むことで重要なことは何でも学べると思っていました。

問5 イ 問6 エ 問7 ア 問8 イ, カ

問9 (1) Ken is liked by every student in his class.

(2) Speaking English isn't easy.

●文法の基本 (1) enjoyed listening

(2) to open (3) took, to

(4) was made by (5) Are, read

(6) at playing

【解説】 問1 「～するとき」

問2 すぐ前の文に注目。

問3 「～に招待された」という意味の受動態の文にする。

問5 by seeing に注目する。

問9 (1) <be 動詞 + 過去分詞 + by ~>

(2) 動名詞が主語の文。「～することは…」

●文法の基本 (6) 「～することが得意だ」 be 動詞 + good at ~

【全訳】 マイクは高校生でした。彼は読書が好きでした。彼は多くの本を読み、多くのことを知っていました。ほかの少年や少女たちが友だちといっしょにスポーツを楽しんでいるとき、彼はひとり家にいて、読書することが好きでした。彼は本からすべてのことが学べると思っていました。

マイクの両親はしばしば彼に出かけるようにしていました。しかし、彼は出かけませんでした。ときどき両親は彼をおもしろい場所へ連れて行きましたが、彼はそのような場所が好きではありませんでした。