

I 学期中間プレテスト

- I** 次の各文の下線部で、誤った箇所がある場合にはア～エの中から記号で選び、正しい形を解答用紙に書きなさい。また誤りがない場合は、記号欄に「オ」と書きなさい。

(例) Mary ア) was reading イ) book when Tom ウ) came home エ) last night.

解答欄 記号 イ) → a book

1. 父も兄も煙草を吸わないです。彼らがよく言っているのは、喫煙は高くつくし健康にも悪いということです。彼らがこう言うので、私は喫煙のもたらす不利益を常に意識しています。

ア) Neither my father nor my brother イ) smokes. They often say that smoking is ウ) both expensive and bad for your health. Those words always keep me エ) aware of the disadvantages of smoking.

2. 最新の統計によると、名古屋の人口は 231 万を超えました。先月名古屋駅に行きましたが、見渡す限り人ばかりでした。

The recent statistics ア) show that the population of Nagoya イ) has exceeded two million three hundred and ten thousand. I went to Nagoya station last month. ウ) As long as the eye could reach, nothing could be seen エ) but people.

3. その事故が起きた正確な時刻は報道されていないが、8 時ごろだったかもしれない。その事故のために私は学校に行けなかったから。

ア) Although the exact time イ) when the accident happened ウ) has not been reported, it could have happened at around eight. I remember that the accident prevented me エ) to go to school.

- II** 日本文の意味を表すように、() 内に適当な英単語を 1 語ずつ入れなさい。

1. 例外のない規則はない。

There is no rule () has some (e).

2. この歌を聞くとわれわれの高校時代を思い出す。

This song (r) me () our high school days.

3. 言うことと行動することは別物です。

Talking is () thing, and acting is ().

4. 海外に住んでいる人によくあることだが、日本の流行についていけない。

() is often the case with people () are living overseas, they cannot keep up with the latest Japanese culture.

Ⅲ 日本語の意味になるように()内の語(句)を並び替えなさい。解答欄には()内のみ記入すること。
なお文頭の文字も小文字で書いている。

1. 彼女のお父さんが急になくなって、彼女は仕事を探さねばならなくなった。

(a job / death / sudden / her father's / her / for / to / required / look).

2. 彼はどこに行っても必ず接する人々から尊敬された。

(was / he / wherever / went, / he / up / looked / to / everybody / by) he saw.

3. 学校に着くとすぐに誰かが助けを求めてきた。

Hardly (arrived / I / asked / at / the school / had / when / someone / me) for help.

4. 彼は兄弟が2人いて、その両方とも彼が行ったことのない国で働いている。

He has two brothers, (whom / both / been / are working / in a country / has / which / of / he / never) to.

Ⅳ 次の文を英語に直しなさい。ただし、指定された語句を順番を変えずに用い、語数を守ること。与えられた語は、文頭に来る語も小文字で表されている。また don't などの省略形は使用せず do not と書きなさい。ピリオドやカンマなどの符号は語数に含みません。

1. 彼はたいへん正直なので誰もが彼を信頼している。

[such / everyone / him].(10 語)

2. 忘れるといけないから私は彼女の電話番号を書きとめた。

[down / phone / case / it].(11 語)

3. どうしてそんなに一生懸命英語を勉強するのか。

[makes / so]?(7 語)

4. やらなければならないことを後回しにしてはいけない。

[not / off doing / have].(10 語)

V DIRECTIONS: *Read the passage and answer the following questions.*

Filmmaker Louie Schwartzberg has shot everything from TV commercials to documentaries, but he is best known for his (1)time-lapse photography, a technique that captures images on film very slowly. When shown at regular speed, the viewer can see things the human eye cannot normally see. Schwartzberg's remarkable documentary - *Mysteries of the Unseen World* - illustrates his talent for capturing the wonders of nature using this technique.

National Geographic spoke with Louie Schwartzberg about the challenges and rewards of his career in photography, the issues he feels most passionate about, and why he believes it's important that we all become more connected to nature.

How did you become interested in nature photography and film making?

I found my voice with photography as a student at UCLA [the University of California at Los Angeles]. We had anti-war protests going on right outside my classroom, so I picked up a camera and started to document that. And when I met my greatest teacher, then I fell in love with nature. He taught me everything about lighting, composition, color, and how to live a sustainable, creative life. [A]

Can you explain a little more about your Moving Art project and (2)what the mission is?

Basically, I've got a thousand hours of material that I've filmed over the years. The mission is to be able to share how cool nature is - there's amazing time-lapse, slow motion, and aerials. You may have heard of nature deficit disorder, where kids are suffering from the fact that they are not connected with nature, but I think what we need to do is engage them where they are.

You've been shooting time-lapse 24/7 for over three decades. What have you been shooting?

Flowers, primarily. They kind of seduce you with their beauty and you fall in love with them. That's why I made a film about pollination, which is so critical. A third of our food comes from pollinating plants. But to answer your question specifically, I've got two cameras going nonstop 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, because time is precious and I don't want to waste a single second. I've squeezed 35 years of shooting into 12 hours of material. [B]

What are some of the challenges that you deal with when you're time-lapse film making?

The biggest ones, I think, are mosquitoes. They come out at sunset, at early dawn, and at twilight... but besides the mosquitoes, when I'm on location, it's about survival. I've got to figure out food, water, transportation, and how to get back home when it gets dark. [C] It's not just the technique, but I do it because I think (3)time-lapse can transform your consciousness by helping you see things from a different point of view. That's when you change your perspective. And when you change your perspective, that's how you develop gratitude.

What's one of the most memorable experiences you've had in nature while doing your work?

I was recently in Panama shooting hummingbirds in slow motion. It's just amazing to see their world. They're very territorial with the way they kind of fight each other to get the flower. And nectar feeding bats in the Sonoran Desert - I got this incredible shot of a baby bat breastfeeding on the mother bat as the mom is feeding on a flower in the desert. Most people don't realize the entire Sonoran Desert would not exist without these nectar feeding bats.

What environmental issues mean the most to you right now?

I think [bee] colony collapse disorder would be at the top. I've heard scientists say it could be way more serious than climate change. And there's a quote attributed to Einstein that if the bees ever disappeared, man would only have four years left to live. It doesn't really matter whether it's true or whether Einstein said it or not. The healthiest food we need to eat - fruits, nuts, seeds, and vegetables - would disappear without pollinating plants. It's pretty serious. [D]

What would you say is one of the most surprising things you learned in your career?

I keep getting the same things reinforced over and over. When I film things, I'm connecting with the universal rhythms of the universe, which is the deepest part of my soul. And it's this constant reminder that it's all connected. I also think we always have to be curious, and nature really inspires you to be an explorer. To be an explorer and to be a scientist is the same idea; it's all about curiosity. And I think the same thing is true being a filmmaker or an artist. We have different rules, but we're both trying to share the wonders of nature and the universe with people.

問1 Choose one that would be an example of (1).

- ア Photographing the mouth of a caterpillar under a microscope to make it clearly visible.
- イ Photographing many shots of a person's hair growing so that the movement can be made to appear faster.
- ウ Photographing many shots of a glass bottle breaking so that movement can be made to appear slower.
- エ Photographing a single shot of a hummingbird when taking the picture from higher in the air.

問2 Fill in the blanks below with ONE word each to explain (2).

Schwartzberg is trying to share how amazing nature is with those such as inner-city () who have little or no opportunity to have direct () with it.

問3 Fill in the blanks below with ONE word each to explain Schwartzberg's beliefs about (3).

He believes that transforming your consciousness will help you to gain a new (p) and to be more () for things.

問4 Where does the following sentence best fit? Choose one from [A] to [D].

It was the greatest foundation I could have had for my future career.

問5 The following are some key details about Schwartzberg's life and work.

Choose TWO that show his process.

- ア Everything in nature is connected.
- イ He creates films from numerous images.
- ウ Time-lapse changes the way people see the world.
- エ He is continuously shooting.

VI DIRECTIONS: *Read the passage and answer the following questions.*

The following is an excerpt from a TED Talk given by filmmaker Louie Schwartzberg:

A What is the intersection between technology, art, and science? Curiosity and wonder, because it drives us to explore, because we are surrounded by things we can't see. And I love to use film to take us on a journey through portals of time and space, to make the invisible visible, because what that does, it expands our horizons, it transforms our perception, it opens our minds and it touches our heart. So here are some scenes from my 3D IMAX film, "Mysteries of the Unseen World."

B There is movement which is too slow for our eyes to detect, and time-lapse makes us discover and broaden our perspective of life. We can see how organisms emerge and grow, how a vine survives by creeping from the forest floor to look at the sunlight. And at the grand scale, time-lapse allows us to see our planet in motion. We can view not only the vast sweep of nature, but (1)the restless movement of humanity. Each streaking dot represents a passenger plane, and by turning air traffic data into time-lapse imagery, we can see something that's above us constantly but invisible: the vast network of air travel over the United States. We can do the same thing with ships at sea. We can turn data into a time-lapse view of a moving global economy. And decades of data gives us the view of our entire planet as a single organism sustained by current circulating throughout the oceans and by clouds swirling through the atmosphere, posting with lightning, crowned by the aurora borealis. It may be the ultimate time-lapse image: the anatomy of Earth brought to life.

C At the other extreme, there are things that move too fast for our eyes, but we have technology that can look into that world as well. With high speed cameras, we can do the opposite of time-lapse. We can shoot images that are thousands of times faster than our vision. And we can see how nature's ingenious devices work, and perhaps we can even imitate them. When a dragonfly flutters by, you may not realize, but (2)it's the greatest flier in nature. It can hover, fly backwards, even upside down. And by tracking markers on an insect's wings, we can visualize the airflow that they produce. Nobody knew the secret, but high-speed shows that the dragonfly can move all four wings in different directions at the same time. And what we learn can lead us to new kinds of robotic flyers that can expand our vision of important and remote places.

D We're giants, and we're unaware of things that are too small for us to see. The electron microscope fires electrons which creates images which can magnify things by as much as a million times. This is the egg of a butterfly. And there are unseen creatures living all over your body, including mites that spend their entire lives dwelling on your eyelashes, crawling over your skin at night. Can you guess what this is? Shark skin. A caterpillar's mouth. The eye of a fruit fly. An egg shell. A flea. A snail's tongue. We think we know most of the animal kingdom, but there may be millions of tiny species waiting to be discovered.

E A spider also has great secrets, because spiders' silk thread is pound-for-pound stronger than steel but completely elastic. This journey will take us all the way down to the nano world. The silk is 100 times thinner than human hair. On there is bacteria, and near the bacteria, 10 times smaller, a virus. Inside of that, 10 times smaller, three strands of DNA, and nearing the limit of our most powerful microscopes, single carbon atoms.

F With the tip of a powerful microscope, we can actually move atoms and begin to create amazing nano devices. Some could one day patrol our body for all kinds of diseases and clean out clogged arteries along the way. Tiny chemical machines of the future can one day, perhaps, repair DNA. We are on the threshold of extraordinary advances, born of our drive to unveil the mysteries of life.

G So under an endless rain of cosmic dust, the air is full of pollen, micro-diamonds, and jewels from other planets, and supernova explosions. People go about their lives surrounded by the unseeable. Knowing that there's so much around us we can't see forever changes our understanding of the world, and by looking at unseen worlds, we recognize that we exist in the living universe, and this new perspective creates wonder and inspires us to become explorers in our own backyards.

問1 Fill in the blanks below with ONE word each to explain what Schwartzberg says about (1).

There is time-lapse data which shows both () moving on the ocean and planes moving over the United States and this can be used to look at the world's (e) in motion.

問2 Fill in the blanks below with ONE word each to explain why Schwartzberg says (2).

Dragonflies are able to move all of their wings in different () at the same time, hover in mid-air, and fly not only straight ahead but also (), even upside down.

問3 Choose one paragraph (from A – G) for the following heading:

New Small Creatures Yet to be Found

問4 Choose ALL the correct statements.

- ア Slow motion allows us to see how different organisms grow in nature.
- イ Spiders' silk thread is extremely strong and elastic in the same way that steel is.
- ウ Powerful microscopes now make it possible for us to move atoms and create tiny devices.
- エ Schwartzberg argues that looking at and finding wonder in the living universe will inspire us to become explorers.