

試験開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。

英 語(筆記[リーディング]) (80分)

I 注 意 事 項

- 1 解答用紙に、正しく記入・マークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
- 2 この問題冊子は、33 ページあります。
試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 3 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、

10

と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例1)のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしなさい。

(例1)

解答番号	解 答 欄
10	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨

また、“(You may choose more than one option.)”などと指示のある問いに対して、複数解答する場合は、同じ解答番号の解答欄に複数マークしなさい。例えば、

20

と表示のある問いに対して①、④と解答する場合は、次の(例2)のように解答番号20の解答欄の①、④にそれぞれマークしなさい。

(例2)

解答番号	解 答 欄
20	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨

- 4 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- 5 問題冊子は最後に回収します。監督者の指示に従って返却しなさい。

II 解答に当たっての留意事項

各大問の英文や図表を読み、

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にあてはまるものとして最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。波線付きの(~~~~~)によって特別な指示がない場合は、選択肢から一つ選ぶこととする。

英語(筆記[リーディング])

(解答番号 ~)

第1問

A You are planning to go to an amusement park in Hong Kong. You are looking at its webpage.



BLUE STONE AMUSEMENT PARK

[TOP](#) > Crowd Calendar

This webpage will help you find the best dates to visit Blue Stone Amusement Park.

What's New





A new show titled "Pirates' Adventure" will start on November 13.

Crowd Calendar

On the following calendar, you can see the opening and closing times, and the crowd levels. The percentage in each box is an estimate of the number of people expected to be in the park. The maximum, 100%, is shown by the face icon. The percentage is calculated automatically based on advance ticket sales and past data.

On the days with the face icon, entrance to the park will be difficult. Visitors without an advance ticket may have to wait at the entrance gate for a long time. Advance tickets are only available online one week ahead.

By clicking each date on the calendar, you can see detailed information about the average waiting time for each attraction.

Crowd Calendar for November (information updated daily)						
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
55% 9:00-17:00	65% 9:00-19:00	70% 9:00-19:00	70% 9:00-19:00	85% 9:00-21:00	90% 9:00-21:00	 9:00-21:00
<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>
55% 9:00-16:00	 9:00-21:00	 9:00-21:00	90% 9:00-21:00	85% 9:00-21:00	 9:00-21:00	90% 9:00-21:00

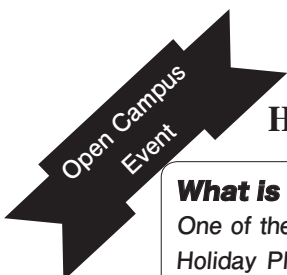
問 1 If you go to the park on November 13 without an advance ticket, at the entrance gate you will probably .

- ① go straight in
- ② have to pay 55% more to enter
- ③ have to show your parking ticket
- ④ stand in a long line

問 2 When you click the dates on the calendar, you will find information about .

- ① how long visitors have to wait for the attractions
- ② the cost of the advance tickets for the attractions
- ③ the food and drinks at various park restaurants
- ④ where visitors can park their cars at Blue Stone

B You are visiting a Japanese university during its open campus day. You have found a poster about an interesting event.



The Holiday Planning Research Club

HPRC

HPRC Meeting for High School Students

What is the HPRC?

One of the greatest parts of university life is the lovely long holiday breaks. The Holiday Planning Research Club (HPRC) is run by Japanese and international students. Our club welcomes students from all years and from every department. Our purpose is to help each other make interesting holiday plans.

Date: Saturday, October 27 from 2:00 until 3:30 p.m.

Place: The Independent Learning Center

Event: Four students will tell you about their own recent experiences during their vacations. See the table below for outlines of the presentations.

Speaker	Description	Location
1. Mary MacDonald Department of Agriculture	* Did hard work in rice and vegetable fields * No cost to live with a host family	A farm in Ishikawa Prefecture
2. Fumihiko Shimazu Department of Japanese Language and Culture	* Prepared teaching materials for a Japanese language teacher * Paid his own airfare and insurance	A primary school in Cambodia
3. Risa Nishiura Department of Tourism	* Assisted foreign chefs with cooking and translation * Good pay	A Spanish restaurant in Tokyo
4. Hiroki Kobayashi Department of Education	* Taught judo * Free airfare and room	A junior Olympic training camp in Bulgaria

Message for University Students

Join Us as a Speaker at the December HPRC Meeting!

You have a total of 12 minutes. Your talk, in English, should be about 8 minutes. Please prepare slides with photos. After each talk, there is a 4-minute question period and the audience usually asks lots of questions. You can get more information on our website (<http://www.hprc-student.net/>).

問 1 The HPRC is organized and led by .

- ① NGO staff
- ② students
- ③ teachers
- ④ university staff

問 2 You can learn from each of the four speakers about .

- ① interesting courses in different departments of the university
- ② low-cost trips to other countries in the world
- ③ outside-of-class experiences during university breaks
- ④ volunteer work with children in developing countries

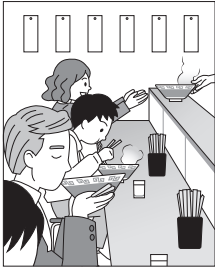
問 3 At the December meeting, the HPRC speakers should .

- ① be ready to answer questions
- ② put their speech scripts on the website
- ③ speak in English and Japanese
- ④ talk for about 20 minutes

第2問

A You are traveling abroad and trying to find places to eat on the Internet. The following are reviews of some restaurants written by people who have visited them.

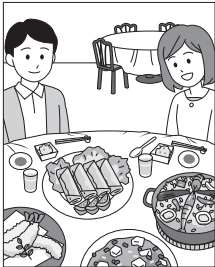
Shiro's Ramen



★★★★☆ by Boots (3 weeks ago)

Best choice: *cha-shu* noodles. Cheap, crowded & lots of noise. Very casual. Felt rushed while eating. Open 5 p.m. ~ 6 a.m.

Annie's Kitchen



★★★☆☆ by Carrie (2 weeks ago)

Was in the mood for variety, and Annie's Kitchen did NOT disappoint. The menu is 13 wonderful pages long with food from around the world. Actually, I spent 25 minutes just reading the menu. Unfortunately, the service was very slow. The chef's meal-of-the-day was great, but prices are a little high for this casual style of restaurant.

Johnny's Hutt



★★★★☆☆ by Mason (2 days ago)

The perfect choice when you want to eat a lot. But you might need to wait for a bit.

★★★★★ by Roosevelt (5 days ago)

For a steak fan, this is the best! The chef prepares steak dishes to suit any customer's taste. My favorite was the Cowboy Plate—perfect!

☆☆☆☆☆ by Ken-chan (2 weeks ago)

Sadly, below average, so won't be going back again. The steak was cooked too long! The fish dishes were also disappointing.

問 1 You would most likely visit Shiro's Ramen when you .

- ① are looking for a quiet place to have a conversation
- ② have an empty stomach at midnight
- ③ need to have a formal meal
- ④ want to have a casual lunch

問 2 You would most likely visit Annie's Kitchen when you .

- ① feel like eating outdoors
- ② have lots of free time
- ③ must have a quick breakfast
- ④ want to have cheap dishes

問 3 The opinions about Johnny's Hutt were all .

- ① different
- ② favorable
- ③ negative
- ④ neutral

問 4 Based on the reviews, which of the following are facts, not personal opinions? (You may choose more than one option.)

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- ① Annie's Kitchen offers dishes from many countries.
- ② Johnny's Hutt is less crowded than Shiro's Ramen.
- ③ Johnny's Hutt serves some fish dishes.
- ④ The chef at Johnny's Hutt is good at his job.
- ⑤ The chef's meal-of-the-day is the best at Annie's Kitchen.
- ⑥ The menu at Annie's Kitchen is wonderful.

B You are going to have a debate about students working part-time. In order to prepare for the debate, your group is reading the article below.

Students and Part-Time Jobs

According to a recent survey, about 70% of Japanese high school and university students have worked part-time. The survey also reports that students have part-time jobs because they need money for going out with their friends, buying clothes, and helping their families financially. Even with such common reasons, we should consider the following question: Is it good or bad for students to work part-time?

Some people believe that students learn several things from working part-time. They come to understand the importance and difficulty of working as well as the value of money. Moreover, they learn how to get along with people. Students can improve their communication skills and gain confidence.

Others think that there are negative points about students working part-time. First, it may harm their studies. Students who work too hard are so tired during class that they might receive poor grades in school. Second, it seems difficult for students to balance work and school. This could cause stress. Third, students may develop negative views of work itself by working too much. They may become less motivated to work hard after graduation.

What do you think? In my view, part-time work is not always bad for students. My point is that students shouldn't do too much part-time work. Research suggests that if students work part-time over 20 hours a week, they will probably have some of the negative experiences mentioned above.

問 1 In the survey mentioned in the article, the students were asked, “ 10 ”

- ① Have you ever worked part-time abroad?
- ② How much money per week do you make working part-time?
- ③ What kind of part-time jobs would be good for you?
- ④ Why do you work part-time?

問 2 Your group wants to collect opinions supporting students working part-time. One such opinion in the article is that students 11 .

- ① can become good communicators
- ② mostly have worked part-time
- ③ will have a better chance of getting a full-time job
- ④ will learn how to dress appropriately

問 3 Your group wants to collect opinions opposing students working part-time. One such opinion in the article is that students 12 .

- ① cannot be helpful in the workplace
- ② might perform poorly in class
- ③ should spend more time with their family
- ④ work part-time to buy what they want

問 4 If students work over 20 hours a week, they may 13 .

- ① begin to feel they need a well-paid job
- ② continue to work hard at part-time jobs
- ③ lose interest in working hard after leaving school
- ④ want to be independent of their families

問 5 The writer of this article

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 students working part-time.

- ① does not have any particular opinion about
- ② partly agrees with
- ③ strongly agrees with
- ④ strongly disagrees with

第3問

A You want to visit a country called Vegetonia and you found the following blog.

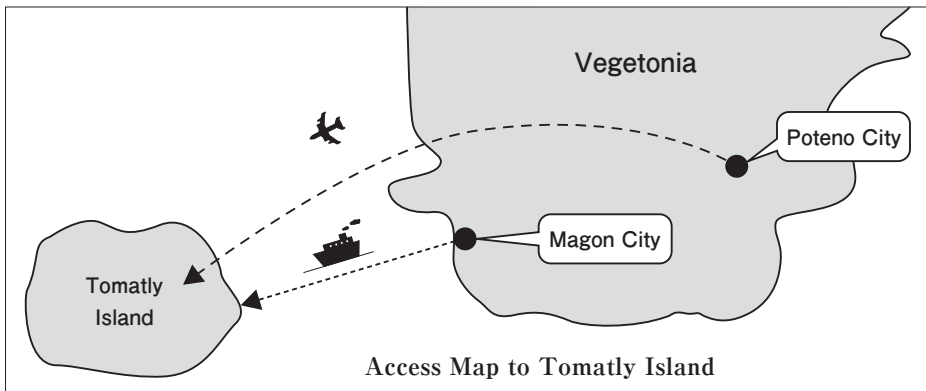
My Spring Holiday on Tomatly Island

Sunday, March 23

I went with my family to a country named Vegetonia to visit Tomatly Island, which is located to the southwest of the main island of Vegetonia. The fastest way to get to Tomatly is to take an airplane from Poteno, but we took a ferry because it was much cheaper. It started to rain when we got to the island, so we visited an art museum and a castle. Then, we enjoyed a hot spring bath. In the evening, our dinner was delicious. Everything was so fresh!

Luckily, the next morning was sunny. We rented bicycles and had fun cycling along the coast. After that, we went fishing on the beach but we didn't catch anything. Oh well, maybe next time! In the evening, we saw a beautiful sunset and later on, lots of stars.

On the last day, we took a private taxi tour and the driver took us to many interesting places around the island. She also told us a lot about the nature and culture of the island. We had a great holiday, and as a result, I've become more interested in the beauty and culture of small islands.



問 1 The family went to Tomatly Island from

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 .

- ① Magon by air
- ② Magon by sea
- ③ Poteno by air
- ④ Poteno by sea

問 2 From this blog, you learned that

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 .

- ① the best month to visit Tomatly Island would be March because it is less crowded
- ② there are still some things you can enjoy on the island even if the weather is bad
- ③ you can enjoy various outdoor activities and local food at reasonable prices
- ④ you can join a bus tour around the island that explains the island's nature and culture

B You found the following story written by a salesperson in a newspaper.

March of the Machines

Nick Rightfield

After graduating from university in Toronto, I started working for a trading company. This means I have to live and work in various cities. My first post was in New York, a city famous for its office buildings, stores, and nightlife. In my free time, I loved to walk around and search for stores selling interesting items. Even into the night, I would wander from store to store.

Then after two years, I moved to Tokyo. My first impression of Tokyo was that it is a busy city very similar to New York. However, on the first day when I took a night-time walk down the streets of Shinjuku, I noticed a difference. Among the crowds of workers and shoppers, I found rows of brightly-lit vending machines giving off a candy-colored light. In New York, most vending

machines are located in office buildings or subway stations. But I never imagined lines of vending machines—standing like soldiers on almost every street—selling coffee, juice, and even noodles 24 hours a day.

As I stood in Shinjuku, I thought about Vancouver, where I was born and raised. To me it was a great city, but having experienced city life in New York and Tokyo, I have to admit how little I knew back in Vancouver. As I was thinking about my life so far, it began to rain. I was about to run to a convenience store when I noticed an umbrella vending machine. Saved! Then I thought perhaps as technology improves, we will be able to buy everything from machines. Will vending machines replace convenience stores? Will machines replace salespeople like me? I didn't sleep well that night. Was it jet lag or something else?

問 1 The writer moved from place to place in the following order: .

- ① Toronto → New York → Tokyo → Vancouver
- ② Toronto → Vancouver → New York → Tokyo
- ③ Vancouver → New York → Tokyo → Toronto
- ④ Vancouver → Toronto → New York → Tokyo

問 2 The writer says that .

- ① life in New York is more comfortable than life in Tokyo
- ② life in Tokyo is less interesting than life in New York
- ③ the location of vending machines in New York and Tokyo differs
- ④ the same goods are sold in vending machines in New York and Tokyo

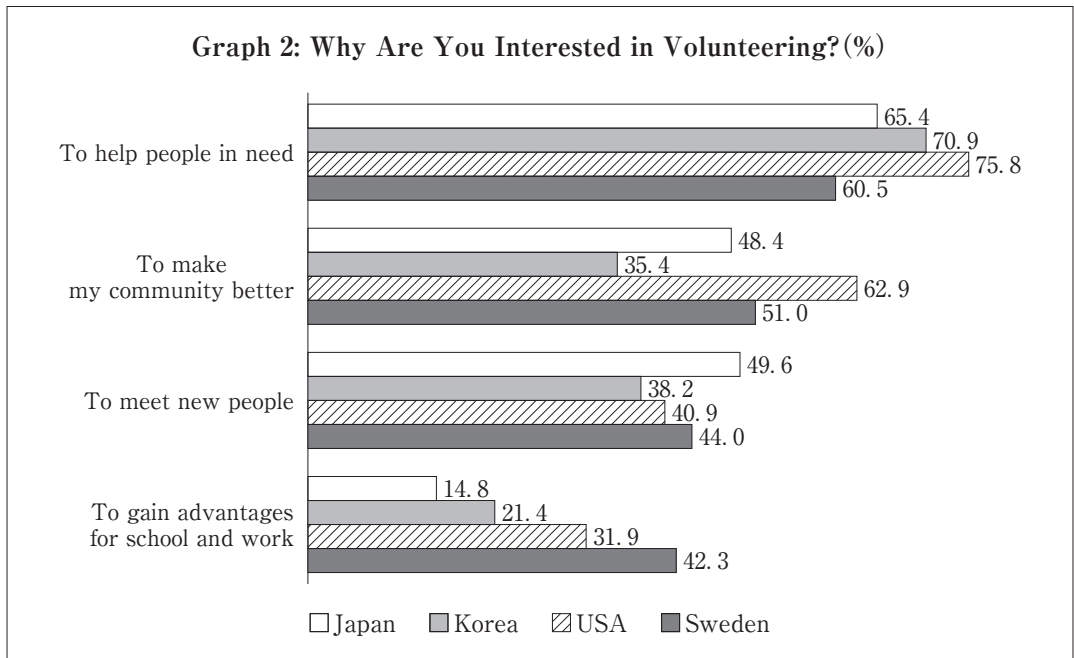
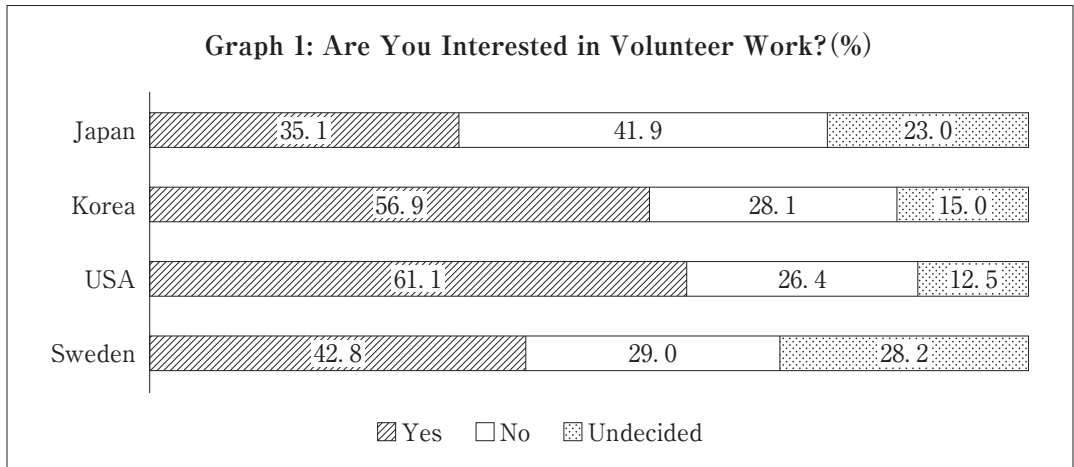
問 3 While the writer was in Tokyo, he .

- ① began to think about selling vending machines
- ② realized Vancouver was better because it was his hometown
- ③ started to regret moving from city to city
- ④ suddenly worried about the future of his job

第 4 問

In class, everyone wrote a report based on the two graphs below. You will now read the reports written by Ami and Greg.

A survey was given to people between the ages of 13 and 29. To answer the question in Graph 2, the participants were able to choose more than one reason.



Ami Kitamura

I was surprised when I saw Graph 1 because the percentage of Japanese participants who are interested in volunteering was higher than I had expected. As far as I know, none of my friends are doing any volunteer activities. So, I think we should motivate students in Japan to do more volunteering.

In order to do that, it's important to consider the merits of doing volunteer work. According to Graph 2, 65.4% of Japanese participants said they are interested in volunteering because they want to help people in need. Also, the percentage of Japanese participants who chose "To meet new people" was the highest among the four countries.

I think more Japanese students should learn about the benefits of volunteering. Thus, for the school festival I plan to make a poster that says, "You can help people in need and make new friends at the same time!" I hope many students will see it and become more interested in volunteer work.

Greg Taylor

In the USA, volunteering is common, so I was not surprised that it has the highest percentage of people who are interested in volunteer work. Graph 2 shows that a lot of American participants answered they are interested in volunteer work because they want to help people in need. I think this reason is important because students would feel a sense of achievement by helping people.

However, I was shocked to see that only 35.1% of Japanese participants are interested in volunteer work. I thought it would be more common in Japan. According to the information in Graph 2, only a few participants in Japan recognize the advantages for school and work. I recently heard Japanese universities and companies now put more value on volunteer experience than before. If more students understand these advantages, I think their interest in volunteering will increase.

Students should do volunteer work for the following two reasons. First, helping people in need will give students a feeling of accomplishment. Second, volunteering will also provide them with advantages for their future career. Therefore, I will compose a newsletter about these two benefits of doing volunteer work, and distribute it to students at school.

問 1 felt that the percentage of Japanese participants who were interested in volunteer work was lower than expected.

- ① Ami
- ② Both Ami and Greg
- ③ Greg
- ④ Neither Ami nor Greg

問 2 Both Ami and Greg say that Japanese students should .

- ① discuss the benefits of volunteer work with students from other countries
- ② focus on studying and then consider doing volunteer work after graduating
- ③ know that doing volunteer work has good effects on those who do it
- ④ realize that volunteer work is becoming popular in other countries

問 3 Neither Ami nor Greg mentioned "" in their reports.

- ① To gain advantages for school and work
- ② To help people in need
- ③ To make my community better
- ④ To meet new people

問 4 In their reports, Ami says she will [a] and Greg says he will [b]. 23

- ① a . give a survey b . make a speech
- ② a . give a survey b . write a newsletter
- ③ a . make a poster b . make a speech
- ④ a . make a poster b . write a newsletter

問 5 You found four articles on the Internet. Based on the titles below, the most useful article for both Ami's and Greg's plans would be “ 24 ”.

- ① Differences between Volunteer Work and Community Service
- ② How to Make Friends while Volunteering Abroad
- ③ Supporting People in Need through Volunteer Work
- ④ Volunteer Experiences and Your Future Career

第 5 問

A You are the editor of your school newspaper. You have been asked to provide comments on an article about origami written by an American student named Mary.

Origami

[1] Many people in Japan have childhood memories of origami, where square sheets of paper are transformed into beautiful shapes such as animals and flowers. Origami has been enjoyed widely by people of all ages for centuries.

[2] A recent event reminded us that origami is viewed as a traditional Japanese art form overseas. When President Barack Obama visited Hiroshima in 2016, he made four origami paper cranes neatly. He then presented them to Hiroshima City. This was seen as a symbol of his commitment to friendship between the two countries and to world peace.

[3] Two positive influences of origami can be seen in care for the elderly and rehabilitation. Origami requires the precise coordination of fingers as well as intense concentration to fold the paper into certain shapes. It is thought to slow the progression of memory loss associated with such medical problems as Alzheimer's disease. It is also believed that origami helps keep motor skills and increases brain activity, which aid a person recovering from injuries. For these reasons, both inside and outside Japan, there are many elderly care and rehabilitation programs in which origami is used.

[4] Children also benefit from origami. It fosters creativity and artistic sense while allowing them to have fun. This has resulted in a large number of associations—both domestic and international—regularly holding events for

young children such as origami competitions and exhibits. Isn't it surprising that many organizations that are active in these areas can be found overseas?

[5] **A** Furthermore, origami paper folding technology has promising applications in medicine. **B** In 2016, an international team of researchers

developed a tiny paper-thin robot that can be used for medical treatment. The robot, made of material from pigs, is folded like origami paper and covered with a capsule made of ice. When the capsule is swallowed by a patient and reaches the patient's stomach, the capsule melts, and the robot unfolds as it absorbs water from the surrounding area. **C** After this, the robot

is controlled from outside of the body to perform an operation. When the task is complete, the robot moves out of the body naturally. **D**

[6] As seen in the examples above, origami is no longer merely a traditional Japanese art form that many of us experienced as a leisure activity in childhood. In fact, it is a powerful agent that can bring positive change to the lives of all generations worldwide. While the appreciation of its beauty is likely to continue for generations to come, nowadays origami has come to influence various other aspects of our lives.

問 1 Mary's article mainly discusses 25 .

- ① the greater importance of origami in medicine than in other fields
- ② the invention of new types of origami in many foreign countries
- ③ the major role origami plays in promoting world peace and cooperation
- ④ the use of origami for cultural, medical, and educational purposes

問 2 Mary's intention in Paragraphs [3] and [4] is probably to .

- ① describe the history of origami's development outside Japan
- ② discuss the difficulties of using origami for treating diseases
- ③ express concerns about using origami for rehabilitation, elderly care, and education
- ④ introduce some contributions of origami to the lives of people of different ages

問 3 You found additional information related to this topic and want to suggest that Mary add the sentence below to her article. Where would the sentence best fit among the four locations marked , , , and in Paragraph [5]?

The developers of the robot say that this technology can be used, for instance, to remove a small battery from the stomach of a child who has accidentally swallowed it.

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④

B You are preparing for a presentation about the characteristics of spices. You have found an article about black and white pepper. You are going to read the article and take notes.

Black and White Pepper

[Part 1] Some recent studies have increased our understanding of the role of spices in helping us live longer. There are a variety of spices in the world, but most likely you are familiar with two of them, black and white pepper. Black and white pepper both come from the fruit of the same pepper plant. However, they are processed differently. Black pepper is made from the unripe fruit of the pepper plant. Each piece of fruit looks like a small green ball, just 3 to 6 millimeters across. The harvested fruit turns black when it is dried under the sun. Each piece of dried fruit is called a *peppercorn*. The color of the powdered black pepper comes from the skin of the peppercorn. On the other hand, to get white pepper, the pepper fruit is harvested when it is cherry-red. The skin of the fruit is removed before sun-drying. The color of the seed inside the pepper fruit is white. This is how white peppercorns are processed. Because the skin is very thin, the size of black and white peppercorns is similar. White pepper is usually more expensive than black because there are more steps in processing it.

[Part 2] Where does the flavor of pepper come from? The sharp spicy taste is caused by a natural compound called *piperine*. Not only the seed but also the outer layer of the peppercorn contains lots of piperine. Therefore, some people say black pepper tastes hotter than white. Black pepper also contains many other substances that make its taste more complex. The unique flavor of black pepper produced by the mixed substances goes well with many kinds of dishes. White pepper's flavor is often regarded as more refined than that of black pepper, but it is too weak to bring out the flavor of meat dishes such as steak. Thanks to its color, white pepper is often used in

light-colored dishes. Mashed potatoes, white sauce, and white fish may look better when they are spiced with white pepper.

[Part 3] Historically, people have used pepper as a folk medicine. For instance, it was a popular remedy for coughs and colds. The health effect of pepper is partly caused by piperine. Like vitamin C, piperine is a potent antioxidant. This means that, by eating foods including this compound, we may prevent harmful chemical reactions. Furthermore, recent studies have found that pepper reduces the impact of some types of illnesses. All spices that include piperine have this effect on a person's body. Both black and white pepper have the same health benefits.

Complete the notes by filling in to .

Notes

Outline:

Part 1:

Part 2:

Part 3:

Table: Comparing Black and White Pepper

Common points	Differences
<input type="text" value="31"/>	<input type="text" value="32"/>

Main points:

問 1 The best headings for Parts 1, 2, and 3 are , , and , respectively. (You may use an option only once.)

- ① The characteristics of pepper as a spice
- ② The effects of pepper on health
- ③ The place of origin of black and white pepper
- ④ The production of black and white pepper

問 2 Among the following, the common points and differences described in the article are and , respectively. (You may choose more than one option for each box.)

- ① the amount of vitamin C
- ② the effect on illnesses
- ③ the flavor
- ④ the plant
- ⑤ the price
- ⑥ the removal of the skin

問 3 This article mainly discusses .

- ① the advantages and disadvantages of using black and white pepper compared to other spices
- ② the reason why people started to make black and white pepper, and why they have lost popularity
- ③ the reason why white pepper is better than black pepper, and why it is better for us
- ④ the similarities and differences between white and black pepper, and also the health benefits of both

第 6 問

You are writing a review of the story, “Oscar’s Camp Canyon Experience,” in class.

Oscar’s Camp Canyon Experience

Twelve-year-old Oscar has just finished a wonderful week at Camp Canyon. He had the time of his life—making new friends, developing new skills, and discovering a love for science among many other things. And Oscar learned an important lesson: Sometimes, when faced with a difficult situation, it’s best just to let it go. He learned, too, that things are not always what they seem.

Camp Canyon is a summer camp for boys and girls from eight to sixteen. In the U.S., there are many kinds of camps. Often, kids focus on particular skills or learn values from religious books and traditions. Camp Canyon, though, is different. Its main aim is for the kids to discover for themselves how to deal with difficult situations using ideas based on the importance of communication and mutual respect. During their week at the camp, the kids develop their powers of judgment and sense of right and wrong—all while having fun swimming, playing games, and doing hands-on science and nature projects.

This was Oscar’s second summer at Camp Canyon, and he enjoyed showing newcomers around. On the first day, he introduced himself to Dylan, a boy of his age attending the camp for the first time. Oscar spent a lot of time helping Dylan get used to his new circumstances, and they quickly became close friends. They both enjoyed playing video games and climbing trees, and at the camp they discovered a shared love of Gaga Ball, a form of dodgeball. Oscar and Dylan played Gaga Ball until they were exhausted, throwing the ball at the other kids and screaming with laughter. Afterward, sitting on their bunk beds, they would talk for hours about their home and school lives, and how much they were enjoying Camp Canyon.

One of the other campers was a boy named Christopher. Initially, Christopher seemed like a well-behaved, fun-loving boy. Oscar couldn't wait to get to know him. However, it wasn't long before Christopher's behavior started to change. He didn't bother to make his bed. He left games and other belongings lying around on the floor. He was inconsiderate and self-centered. And he was mean, as Oscar and Dylan soon found out.

"Dylan didn't brush his teeth. And he's smelly! He didn't take a shower today," shouted Christopher at breakfast, making sure all the other kids could hear.

Oscar and Dylan were shocked to hear Christopher's comments. Oscar had always tried his hardest to make everyone feel welcome. Christopher seemed to take great delight in saying things that upset the other two boys. He even pushed in front of Oscar when they were lining up for lunch. He just laughed when Oscar angrily protested.

Oscar consulted the camp counselor about their problems with Christopher. She gave Christopher a strong warning, but, if anything, his behavior got worse. The other kids just kept out of his way, determined not to let anything spoil their fun activities at camp.

One of these activities was a discussion session with a science teacher. Although Oscar had shown little interest in science at school, this was something he really enjoyed at the camp. The kids talked with the teacher, growing increasingly excited with each new scientific fact they discovered. Oscar was particularly fascinated to learn about reflected light and how we see certain colors. A red object, for example, absorbs every color of the rainbow, but reflects only red light to our eyes.

"So," Oscar reported breathlessly to Dylan, "a red object is actually every color EXCEPT red—which is reflected! Isn't that amazing? I just love science!" Things, he had come to realize, are not always what they seem.

The campers also discussed ethics and the rules that would be best for the

group as they experienced their week together. Whenever there was a disagreement, they stopped to consider what might be the right or wrong thing to do according to each situation. In this way, they learned to function together as a harmonious group.

Through these discussions, Oscar learned that there is not always an obvious solution to a problem. Sometimes, as with the case of Christopher's bad behavior, the answer might just be to let it go. Oscar realized that getting upset wasn't going to change anything, and that the best way to resolve the situation without drama would be to walk away from it. He and Dylan stayed calm, and stopped reacting to Christopher's insults. This seemed to work. Soon, Christopher lost interest in bothering the boys.

The end of the week came far too quickly for Oscar. His memories of the camp were still fresh when, a few days after returning home, he received a postcard from Christopher.

Dear Oscar,

I'm really sorry for the way I behaved at camp. You and Dylan seemed to be having so much fun! I felt left out, because I'm not very good at sports. Later, when you stopped paying attention to my bad behavior, I realized how silly I was being. I wanted to apologize then, but was too embarrassed. Are you going to the camp again next year? I'll be there, and I hope we can be friends!

So long,
Christopher

Yes, thought Oscar, when he had recovered from his surprise, with Christopher, he had been right to let it go. Putting down the postcard, he remembered something else he had learned at camp: Sometimes, things are not what they seem.

Complete the review by filling in to .

Story Review

Title:

Oscar's Camp Canyon Experience

Outline

Beginning

Oscar's second time at Camp Canyon started with him welcoming newcomers.

→

Middle

→

→

Ending

Oscar applied what he had learned at camp to find a solution to the problem.

Main characters

- Oscar was active and sociable.
- Christopher might have seemed unfriendly, but actually he was .

Your opinions

I don't think Oscar really knew how to deal with the problem. All he did was . He was lucky Christopher's behavior didn't get worse.

This story would most likely appeal to...

Readers who wants to .

問 1 (a)

34

- ① All the camp participants quickly became good friends.
- ② Most campers stopped enjoying the fun activities.
- ③ One of the campers surprisingly changed his attitude.
- ④ The camp counselor managed to solve a serious problem.

問 1 (b)

35

- ① Christopher continued to behave very badly.
- ② Dylan could understand how light is reflected.
- ③ Oscar played a leading role in group discussions.
- ④ The counselor reconsidered her viewpoint.

問 2

36

- ① just unhappy because he was unable to take part in all the activities
- ② probably nervous as he was staying away from home for the first time
- ③ smarter than most campers since he tried to hide his honest opinions
- ④ thoughtful enough to have brought games to share with his friends

問 3

37

- ① avoid a difficult situation
- ② discuss ethics and rules
- ③ embarrass the others
- ④ try to be even friendlier

問 4

38

- ① get detailed information about summer outdoor activities
- ② read a moving story about kids' success in various sports
- ③ remember their own childhood experiences with friends
- ④ understand the relationship between children and adults