

名前

**1** 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

For most of history, there were no computers. Life was very different before computers existed. It was hard to work out new ideas and to share them with others. Now, ① our computers help us to work out ideas. They can do math problems very fast. They can help us organize information so that we can understand it better. They can even draw pictures for us. Computers can also help us to share our ideas. With email, we can share ideas with anyone in the world. We can put pictures or written information on the Internet so that anyone can see it. But computers were not always like they are today.

The first computer was made around 60 years ago. It was called ENIAC. ENIAC was very different from the computers we know today. ( ② )

Later on, computers became smaller and smaller, and faster and faster. Computers also became cheap enough for anyone to buy. Around 25 years ago, people who were not computer scientists began to buy computers. These computers were called Personal Computers, or PCs. PCs were very popular for businesses, but most people were not interested in having one in their home. Other than for playing games, people did not know what to use computers for.

Around 15 years ago, the Internet started becoming more popular. The Internet changed everyone's mind about computers. With the Internet, there were more things which people could use computers for. Since the birth of the Internet, life has changed a lot for everyone. Nowadays, we can talk, learn, work, buy things, and play games on the Internet.

《出典》 Paul Nation, Casey Malarcher : “*Reading for Speed and Fluency 1*”

(問題作成にあたり一部改変しています)

(注) exist : 存在する      organize ～ : ～を整理する      help ～ (to) … : ～が…するのに役立つ

so that ～：～するために      not always like they are today：今日あるような物とは限らない

other than ～：～以外の      Nowadays：今日では

問1 下線部①の全ての具体例を、「コンピュータは、」の書き出しに続けて、35 字以上 50 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。ただし、句読点も一字とします。

コンピュータは、

[illegible]

A horizontal number line with 15 tick marks, labeled from 0 to 14. The line is used for plotting the data points from the frequency table.

問2 コンピュータを使って、世界中の人たちと考えを分かち合う方法を説明している英文を本文中より全て抜き出し、最初と最後の2単語ずつを答えなさい。

最初( ) ( ) 最後( ) ( )

問3 本文中の(②)に、(a)～(c)の英文を並べかえて入れるとき、最も適切な順番をア～カの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。( )

- (a) It took ENIAC a whole day to do just a few jobs for computer programmers at that time.
- (b) It was also very slow.
- (c) It was as big as a large room.

名 前



- ア  $(a) \rightarrow (b) \rightarrow (c)$     イ  $(a) \rightarrow (c) \rightarrow (b)$     ウ  $(b) \rightarrow (a) \rightarrow (c)$     エ  $(b) \rightarrow (c) \rightarrow (a)$   
オ  $(c) \rightarrow (a) \rightarrow (b)$     カ  $(c) \rightarrow (b) \rightarrow (a)$

問4 家庭にパソコンを置こうという人が少なかった時期がありますが、それはなぜですか。本文に即して、最も適切な理由をア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(    )

- ア 使い道をあまり知らなかったから。    イ インターネットが使えなかったから。  
ウ 重すぎて持ち運べなかったから。    エ 高価で手が出せなかったから。

問5 この英文のタイトルとして、最も適切なものをア～オの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(    )

- ア Communication with People around the World    イ Computers — Then and Now  
ウ ENIAC — the First Computer    エ How to Use Computers  
オ Living with Computers — For or Against