次のレシピの手順です。正しい順序となるようにア～クのカードを並べかえ、その順を記号で答えなさい。また、完成した日本料理は何かを日本語で答えなさい。ア～ウは以下の手順にある順番とします。

ア Take a bowl and add and mix some mirin, dashi, sake and sugar to make a sauce.

イ Put sliced beef onto another plate. Again, *arrange the meat *neatly on the plate.

ウ Eating with a lightly *scrambled raw egg is recommended.

エ Cut vegetables: *leeks, tofu, shiitake, *garland chrysanthemum, into smaller pieces.

オ Pick up the cooked meat and the vegetables and put them into a small bowl.

カ Put these vegetables onto a large plate. *Make sure you arrange them neatly on the plate.

キ Heat an *iron pan. Put some beef *fat at the bottom of the pan.

ク Add a few slices of meat and some vegetables to the pan. Heat for a few minutes.

【注】

arrange：並べる  neatly：きちんと  scramble：かき混ぜる  leek：ネギ  garland chrysanthemum：春菊  make sure 〜：〜という点を確認する  iron pan：鉄鍋  fat：脂身

手順：ア→( )→( )→イ→( )→( )→( )→カ→( )→ク

料理名：( )
Nobody likes to get wet. If rain is announced, our first thought is to find an umbrella. We may have one kept in a *stand by the door, or *folded up in our bag. We may even have to run to a convenience store to buy one of the clear plastic ones sold on rainy days. Have people always escaped from the weather in this way?

The simple answer is that umbrellas, in one form or another, have been around for a very long time. In English, the word umbrella is usually used to *describe a *waterproof *device that protects the holder from the rain. Another kind of umbrella, a parasol (from old Italian parare to *shield, and sole the sun), is used to protect the holder against strong sunshine.

While large leaves were probably the first umbrellas, Egyptian kings and queens were being shielded by manmade parasols around 3000 years ago. Umbrellas have been in use in China for at least 2000 years, and it is thought that these umbrellas were also kept only by people of high *status. By this time, umbrellas had *developed to produce the folding design still recognized today. The technology was later brought to Japan, *along with the Chinese character 傘, and this *pictograph clearly shows a folding umbrella. Although they had also been found in *the Middle East, India, and *ancient Rome, modern umbrellas and parasols were *transported along the Silk Road to Europe, and became popular in the 17th century. At first, these European umbrellas were carried only by women but soon became a fashion item for all.

Did you know that National Umbrella Day is held each year on February 10? It seems that people all over the world are *united in their wish to be protected from the skies.

[Note] stand : (傘)立て   fold up : 折り畳む   describe : 描写する   waterproof : 耐水性の
device : 道具   shield : 保護する   status : 地位   develop : 発達する
along with : 〜と〜に   pictograph : 象形文字   the Middle East : 中東
ancient : 古代の   transport : 運ぶ   unite : 団結させる

(1) 下線部の内容として本文で述べられていないものをア〜エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア Leaving your umbrella by the door.
イ Always paying attention to the weather forecast.
ウ Putting a folding umbrella in your bag.
エ Buying an umbrella at a convenience store.

(2) 本文の内容と合うものをア〜エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
ア About 3000 years ago, Egyptian kings and queens used parasols made from large leaves.
イ In China, umbrellas have been common among people of both high and low social status for a very long time.
ウ The *kanji character for “umbrella” existed in Japan even before the technology for making umbrellas was introduced to Japan.
エ Modern umbrellas were brought to Europe through the Silk Road.
Imagine a "bucket of very cold water being poured over your head. Imagine that someone was filming this, and that the film was put on the Internet. This is what happened to millions of people in the summer of 2014; millions of people who were (mostly) happy to take part in something that became known as the Ice Bucket Challenge.

In fact, it was organized to help people understand more about a disease called ALS. People with this disease have problems with their muscles. The problems often get worse until the people are no longer able to move or breathe well.

In 2014, a number of famous golf players began the Ice Bucket Challenge for ALS. Their goal was to raise awareness about the disease and to raise money for the ALS Association. They wanted the disease to be studied so treatments could be improved.

The challenge begins when you are "nominated." This means that you must be filmed while you accept the challenge. A bucket of ice water is poured over your head and you can then nominate three more people. The video is then uploaded to the Internet. Of course, you must also donate money to the charity.

The Ice Bucket Challenge soon became an Internet phenomenon, with 1.2 million videos on Facebook and 2.2 million on Twitter. Actors, sports stars and even former president Bush were filmed as they were soaked with freezing water.

By September 2014, the ALS Association had received more than $100 million and the disease became well known to many more people. That’s a fantastic result for just a bucket of ice cold water and a lot of fun.

A: This challenge did not help anyone.
B: This challenge wasn’t part of a joke or a trick.
C: You are asked by somebody else to accept the challenge
D: Only people who have certain jobs can participate in the challenge
E: You can become really famous

The Ice Bucket Challenge was started by famous actors and politicians.
A number of people were glad to take part in the Ice Bucket Challenge.
It took a long time for the Ice Bucket Challenge to spread over the Internet.
Thanks to the Ice Bucket Challenge, many people learned about ALS.
High school students in Japan spend their time on various activities. To know how much time they spend on various leisure time activities, we researched four high schools. From the graph on the right, we can see some interesting things.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Watching TV</th>
<th>SNS</th>
<th>Video Games</th>
<th>Sports</th>
<th>Other Activities</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A校</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B校</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C校</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D校</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The students in school A enjoy reading, and that's why they are one of the most excellent schools in Japan. The amount of time spent on SNS at school D is over three times greater than at school B. Differences in time spent on other activities are small, except in school C. The students in schools A and C have fewer leisure hours than those in schools B and D. Of the four schools, the amount of time spent watching television is the greatest in school D. The students in schools A and B spend more of their leisure time on video games and sports than those in the other two.
In the twenty-first century, people enjoy stories from all over the world. In Japan, we can watch Disney movies, while in America, more and more people are becoming interested in Japanese animation. Although our stories often influence each other, there are also deep cultural differences that we can find.

Many of the famous European folk tales, such as those found by the German brothers Grimm, or the Danish Hans Christian Andersen, have happier endings than folk tales from Japan. In a European story, the girl marries the prince, or the hero finds the treasure. Japanese stories can sometimes end in sadness, and the main character may lose a treasure or a love. In addition, we can often find a physical "bad guy" in a European fairy tale, such as a wicked stepmother or a dangerous animal. Japanese stories more often contain a spirit or a power beyond the human world.

In both cultures, folk tales usually have a message, for example, "Tell the truth," "Keep your promise" or "Be kind." However, the main character in a European tale will often receive a prize, such as a wife or a bag of gold, while the most common goal of a Japanese story may be to find peace and harmony or to keep a secret.

Animals are also found in fairy tales, and foxes cannot be trusted in either culture. In European fairy tales, there is usually no animal more dangerous than a wolf, while in Japan the hero must often defeat a fantasy creature, like a troll or a demon.

The more our world becomes connected, and the faster our technology develops, the closer our cultures and our stories become. Although we can find movies that take their ideas from another culture, for example, Studio Ghibli's Arrietty, or the Star Wars series, fairy tales shine a light onto the unique culture of the people who first told them.
Hay fever is a problem around the world, and is mainly caused by pollen from trees and grasses, as well as dust and pet hair. It is a problem for more than 25% of the population of Japan, and people with hay fever have a runny nose, itchy eyes and feel unwell, often for many weeks of the year.

People in the UK suffer these symptoms in the summer, when hay is collected from the fields. This is where the English name “hay fever” comes from, although in the nineteenth century it was discovered that pollen from grasses, rather than the smell of hay, was the greatest cause. The worst time for hay fever is in the spring in Japan, where it peaks in March and gets during April. This is caused mainly by pollen from two types of tree: Japanese red cedar (sugi) and Japanese cypress (hinoki).

Hay fever in Japan was not as common many years ago as it is now. After World War II, large areas of Japan were planted with trees, especially hinoki and sugi. The idea was that Japan needed as much wood as possible, to help people build houses. In the 1970s, Japan’s economy grew, and importing wood from other countries became much than cutting down homegrown trees. Japan’s forests grew and began to release more and more pollen.

These days there are very few people who cut down trees in Japan. One solution to the problems is. These trees are being planted now, but it will take a very long time before less pollen arrives in Japanese cities and towns.

In the meantime, people take medicine and wear masks to protect themselves as much as they can. It seems the fight against hay fever will continue into the future.

【注】hay fever: 花粉症 cause: 原因となる: 原因 pollen: 花粉 dust: はこり
(1) [A], [B]に適するものをア〜エから1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。 (1点×2)
ア more expensive イ stronger ウ cheaper エ weaker
A [ ] B [ ]

(2) [C]に適するものをア〜エから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。 (3点)
ア to cut down as many sugi trees as possible
イ to plant trees that don't produce as much pollen
ウ to plant trees that can be used for building houses
エ to import more trees from other countries
[ ]

(3) 本文の内容と合うものは〇、合わないものは×を書きなさい。 (1点×5)
a In the 19th century, people did not yet know pollen was the main cause of hay fever. [ ]
b One in four people in Japan suffer from hay fever. [ ]
c The peak season for hay fever in the UK is different from that in Japan. [ ]
d After World War II, many trees were planted in Japan to protect the environment. [ ]
e Because new types of trees are being planted, the problem of hay fever will probably be solved soon. [ ]