

大学入学共通テストについて  
～過去のセンター試験を新テスト形式にアレンジしてみた③～

英語科  
近藤 栄作

模擬試験（リーディング第5問形式）

Your group is preparing a poster presentation entitled “Physical activity in your childhood,” using information from the magazine article below

Schoolyard

by David Moore

July, 2010

Physical activity in your childhood, such as playing sports and exercising, can greatly benefit your health when you are older. Therefore, it is important to promote physical activity in childhood for one’s good health. The schoolyard is one place where children and adolescents can be encouraged to take part in physical activity. Thus, knowing how schoolyards are used by students may give us some helpful ideas to promote their physical activity.

A study was conducted at four schools in Denmark in order to investigate how much different types of schoolyard areas were used and whether students were active or passive in those areas. In the study, schoolyard areas were classified and defined by their primary characteristics. *Grass* represented playing fields and natural green lawn areas, often used for soccer, but without any marked lines or goals. *Multi-court* referred to fenced areas on various surfaces, like artificial grass and rubber, designed for tennis and other such ball games. *Natural* represented areas with, for example, bushes, trees, and natural stones. *Playground* represented areas with play equipment, such as swings and slides on safe surfaces like sand. *Solid Surface* described the areas with the hardest surfaces, like concrete. These areas were identified by flat open spaces, often having numerous markings painted for games and benches set in different places.

Using GPS devices and other instruments, the researchers measured the lengths of time the students spent in the different schoolyard areas as well as the degrees of their physical activity. Solid Surface was clearly the area in which All students spent most of their time, followed by Multi-court then Grass. Natural and Playground showed similar averages for All students, with the average for All students in Playground being just over two minutes.

Furthermore, the study revealed differences between the average amounts of time spent in schoolyards by Children and Adolescents. In comparison with Adolescents, Children spent more time in all schoolyard areas except for Natural areas. The greater amount of time spent by Children might be explained by the fact that, according to the regulations at all four schools, Children could not leave the schoolyard during lunch time, but Adolescents could when they wanted to.

When looking at the degree of physical activity, researchers discovered differences among the schoolyard areas. Students were most active in Grass and Playground areas. On the other hand, students were quite passive in Solid Surface areas, with Adolescents spending only 7% of their time there being physically active.

The findings of this study show the importance of investigating the potential of various environments and features in schoolyards. To promote students’ health, it is also beneficial to observe how varieties of games Children and Adolescents play affect the length of time spent taking part in physical activity. The next part of this passage will take a look at these relationships.

Complete the poster by filling in  to .

“Physical activity in your childhood”

1) Abstract

The purpose of the research in this passage is to ...	<input type="text" value="1"/>
The research method is to ...	<input type="text" value="2"/>
The findings of the research	<input type="text" value="3"/>

2) The types of schoolyard

Type	Surface and feature	Purpose
<input type="text" value="4"/>	Natural green lawn	For soccer without any marked lines
Multi-court	<input type="text" value="5"/>	For tennis
<input type="text" value="6"/>	Bushes, trees, and natural stones	Nothing special
Playground	Play equipment	<input type="text" value="7"/>
Solid Surface	<input type="text" value="8"/>	<input type="text" value="9"/>

3) The difference

Category	More	Less
The schoolyard area where the students spent their time	<input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="10"/>
The average amount of time each age group spent in schoolyard areas except for Natural areas	<input type="text" value="11"/>	<input type="text" value="11"/>
The degree of physical activity in each schoolyard area	<input type="text" value="12"/>	<input type="text" value="12"/>

4) David Moore’s next magazine article will... :

問 1 Choose the best statement(s) to complete the poster.  ~

(You may choose more than one option to .)

- ① recognize how schoolyards are used in order to get some helpful ideas to promote physical activity.
- ② find whether students were active or passive in different types of schoolyard areas
- ③ create an atmosphere to be active when the students are in the school
- ④ encourage students to leave the schoolyard during lunch time
- ⑤ identify how much different types of schoolyard areas were used
- ⑥ discover the way to help the students make friends with each other

問 2 Choose the best statement to complete the poster.

- ① the difference between Denmark and Sweden.
- ② the differences among the schoolyard areas
- ③ the difference between private schools and public schools.
- ④ the differences among all age groups.

問 3 Members of your group listed important factors about the types of schoolyards in the research. Put the phrases into the boxes  ~  .

- ① Artificial grass and rubber
- ② For slides on safe surfaces like sand
- ③ Natural
- ④ The hardest surfaces
- ⑤ Grass
- ⑥ To be marked for various games

問 4 Members of your group listed the comparison in the research. Put the word combination into the boxes  ~  .

(You may choose more than one option to  .)

- ① Solid Surface / Playground
- ② Multi-court / Grass
- ③ Playground / Solid Surface
- ④ Solid Surface / Multi-court
- ⑤ Adolescents / Children
- ⑥ Children / Adolescents

問 5 Choose the best statement to complete the poster.

- ① report how varieties of games the students play affect the length of time spent taking part in physical activity.
- ② focus on physical activity when we are older.
- ③ show the best playground of the world.
- ④ collect data to reveal the important factors of a desired atmosphere in schools in Japan.

解説

問 1 Choose the best statement(s) to complete the poster.  1 ~  2  
(You may choose more than one option to  2 .)

- ① recognize how schoolyards are used in order to get some helpful ideas to promote physical activity.
- ② find whether students were active or passive in different types of schoolyard areas.
- ③ create an atmosphere to be active when the students are in the school.
- ④ encourage students to leave the schoolyard during lunch time.
- ⑤ identify how much different types of schoolyard areas were used.
- ⑥ discover the way to help the students make friends with each other.

Physical activity in your childhood, such as playing sports and exercising, can greatly benefit your health when you are older. Therefore, it is important to promote physical activity in childhood for one's good health. The schoolyard is one place where children and adolescents can be encouraged to take part in physical activity. Thus, knowing how schoolyards are used by students may give us some helpful ideas to promote their physical activity.

A study was conducted at four schools in Denmark in order to investigate how much different types of schoolyard areas were used and whether students were active or passive in those areas. In the study, schoolyard areas were classified and defined by their primary characteristics. *Grass* represented playing fields and natural green lawn areas, often used for soccer, but without any marked lines or goals. *Multi-court* referred to fenced areas on various surfaces, like artificial grass and rubber, designed for tennis and other such ball games. *Natural* represented areas with, for example, bushes, trees, and natural stones. *Playground* represented areas with play equipment, such as swings and slides on safe surfaces like sand. *Solid Surface* described the areas with the hardest surfaces, like concrete. These areas were identified by flat open spaces, often having numerous markings painted for games and benches set in different places.

- 1 ①
- 2 ②⑤

問 2 Choose the best statement to complete the poster.  3

- ① the difference between Denmark and Sweden.
- ② the differences among the schoolyard areas
- ③ the difference between private schools and public schools.
- ④ the differences among all age groups.

When looking at the degree of physical activity, researchers discovered differences among the schoolyard areas. Students were most active in Grass and Playground areas. On the other hand, students were quite passive in Solid Surface areas, with Adolescents spending only 7% of their time there being physically active.

Type	Surface and feature	Purpose
⑤Grass	Natural green lawn	For soccer without any marked lines
Multi-court	①Artificial grass and rubber	For tennis
③Natural	Bushes, trees, and natural stones	Nothing special
Playground	Play equipment	②For slides on safe surfaces like sand
Solid Surface	④The hardest surfaces	⑥To be marked for various games

A study was conducted at four schools in Denmark in order to investigate how much different types of schoolyard areas were used and whether students were active or passive in those areas. In the study, schoolyard areas were classified and defined by their primary characteristics. Grass represented playing fields and natural green lawn areas, often used for soccer, but without any marked lines or goals. Multi-court referred to fenced areas on various surfaces, like artificial grass and rubber, designed for tennis and other such ball games. Natural represented areas with, for example, bushes, trees, and natural stones. Playground represented areas with play equipment, such as swings and slides on safe surfaces like sand. Solid Surface described the areas with the hardest surfaces, like concrete. These areas were identified by flat open spaces, often having numerous markings painted for games and benches set in different places.

Category	More	Less
The schoolyard area where the students spent their time	10	10
The average amount of time each age group spent in schoolyard areas except for Natural areas	11	11
The degree of physical activity in each schoolyard area	12	12

1 0 ①Solid Surface / Playground ②Multi-court / Grass ④Solid Surface / Multi-court

Using GPS devices and other instruments, the researchers measured the lengths of time the students spent in the different schoolyard areas as well as the degrees of their physical activity. Solid Surface was clearly the area in which All students spent most of their time, followed by Multi-court then Grass. Natural and Playground showed similar averages for All students, with the average for All students in Playground being just over two minutes.

1 1 ⑥Children / Adolescents

Furthermore, the study revealed differences between the average amounts of time spent in schoolyards by Children and Adolescents. In comparison with Adolescents, Children spent more time in all schoolyard areas except for Natural areas. The greater amount of time spent by Children might be explained by the fact that, according to the regulations at all four schools, Children could not leave the schoolyard during lunch time, but Adolescents could when they wanted to.

1 2 ③Playground / Solid Surface

When looking at the degree of physical activity, researchers discovered differences among the schoolyard areas. Students were most active in Grass and Playground areas. On the other hand, students were quite passive in Solid Surface areas, with Adolescents spending only 7% of their time there being physically active.

問 5 Choose the best statement to complete the poster. 

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- ① report how varieties of games the students play affect the length of time spent taking part in physical activity.
- ② focus on physical activity when we are older.
- ③ show the best playground of the world.
- ④ collect data to reveal the important factors of a desired atmosphere in schools in Japan.

The findings of this study show the importance of investigating the potential of various environments and features in schoolyards. To promote students' health, it is also beneficial to observe how varieties of games Children and Adolescents play affect the length of time spent taking part in physical activity. The next part of this passage will take a look at these relationships.

\* 終了です。お疲れさまでした。また来週。