

英語 (2月5日)

1 次の各文の ([1] ~ [7]) の空欄に入る最も適切な語または語句を①~④から一つ選び、その数字を [解答番号] [1] ~ [7] の欄にマークしなさい。

- [1] The park is about two hundred meters ([1]).
 ① across ② high ③ breadth ④ length
- [2] My grandfather has a big house, but there ([2]) furniture in it.
 ① are too many ② is too much ③ are a few ④ is a lot
- [3] If I were a little younger, I ([3]) you in climbing Mt. Fuji.
 ① join ② will join ③ have joined ④ would join
- [4] Takashi was badly injured in the car accident. If only he had left home five minutes later, he ([4]) involved in it.
 ① would be ② would not be ③ would have been ④ would not have been
- [5] ([5]) her fear of water, I was surprised to hear that she had taken up diving.
 ① Given ② Known ③ Remembered ④ Reminded
- [6] My mother ([6]) here by now; she took the early train.
 ① can arrive ② may arrive ③ must arrive ④ ought to have arrived
- [7] This gold watch looks very expensive, but I don't know if it's ([7]) much.
 ① worth ② value ③ valuable ④ costs

2 次の各文の ([8] ~ [14]) の下線部の意味にもっとも近い語または語句を①~④から一つ選び、その数字を [解答番号] [8] ~ [14] の欄にマークしなさい。

- [8] Keep in mind that you need to bring your textbook.
 ① Remark ② React ③ Remember ④ Regain
- [9] I understand your idea but I am in favor of hers.
 ① disagree with ② prefer ③ argue against ④ assign
- [10] I called him many times but could not get hold of him.
 ① return to ② reverse ③ reach ④ remove
- [11] She has to go over the material many times to get it right.
 ① check ② choose ③ cease ④ cause
- [12] All the items you want to order are now in stock.
 ① in fashion ② in the room ③ in store ④ in town
- [13] She thinks highly of me as a teacher.
 ① respects ② regards ③ approaches ④ avoids
- [14] Students should make the most of every opportunity they get in college.
 ① find ② lose ③ use ④ hold

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3 次の問1～問5において、aとbの文の意味がもっとも近くなるように、①～⑥の語を正しく並び、空欄を埋めて文を完成させ、[15]～[24]に入る数字を[解答番号15]～[24]の欄にマークしなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してあります。

問1 { a. 新しい車を購入しようとして考えています。
 b. I ([15]) ([16]) new car.
 ① thinking ② been ③ about
 ④ have ⑤ a ⑥ buying

問2 { a. 私が電話で話していたのはトムでした。
 b. It was Tom ([17]) ([18]) the phone.
 ① on ② that ③ to
 ④ was ⑤ I ⑥ talking

問3 { a. ここは私にとっても住み慣れた町だ。
 b. I ([19]) ([20]) this town.
 ① living ② to ③ am
 ④ used ⑤ in ⑥ very

問4 { a. 私は彼の小説が好きで、両親も好きだ。
 b. I ([21]) ([22]) my parents.
 ① like ② his ③ and
 ④ novels ⑤ do ⑥ so

問5 { a. 寮に住んでいるので台所を共同で使わないといけない。
 b. ([23]) ([24]) to share a kitchen.
 ① in ② we ③ living
 ④ a ⑤ dorm ⑥ have

4 次の問1～問4の会話の空欄 [25]～[30]に入るものも適切な文をそれぞれ①～④から一つ選び、その数字を[解答番号25]～[30]の欄にマークしなさい。

問1 A: Excuse me, could you tell me if this skirt is available in any other colors?

B: I'm afraid we only have that item in dark blue.

A: I really like the design, but I was hoping for a lighter color. Do you have anything similar in the same price range?

B: Yes, ([25]) Let me show you.

- [25] ① I think we don't have anything in lower price.
 ② I think we have something that might suit you.
 ③ I guess we have heavier items.
 ④ I guess so, unless you prefer wearing dark suits.

問2 A: How are you doing this evening? I'm Valerie, and I'll be your waitress. Let me tell you about our special tonight. It's one of our chef's original creations, a pasta dish with ham and cream sauce. Unfortunately, the pizza is not available right now because of a problem with the oven.

B: Okay. ([26])

A: Take as much time as you want.

B: Everything looks so good, but I can't decide what to order.

- [26] ① I'll need a few minutes to look over the menu.
 ② I'll have to take a look at the oven.
 ③ I'd like that chef's original.
 ④ I'd have to ask you how long we should wait for the pizza.

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問3 A : I can't believe you got us up so early to visit this fish market, Takeshi. It's just six o'clock now.

B : I know, Bob, but this isn't an ordinary market. It's one of the largest in the world. Trust me. (27)

A : I can't believe how busy it is already.

B : Have you seen anything like this in Texas?

A : No way! This is absolutely wild! Look at all the fish!

B : Didn't you like the seafood in Texas?

A : Well, the supermarket there had only six or seven choices. (28) This fish is still moving! There's a crab trying to escape!

B : Don't get pinched!

| 27 | ① You won't be disappointed.

② You won't be surprised.

③ I can't say that it's unique anymore.

④ I can say you should trust yourself.

| 28 | ① But it was bigger than this place.

② And the fish weren't this fresh.

③ But I saw much more people working there.

④ And the people there weren't so excited.

問4 A : I'm glad we're taking a taxi today.

B : Yeah, it beats a crowded train, doesn't it?

A : Right. I like how the rear door just swung open automatically to let us in. Now that's what I call service. (29)

B : And it's so clean! The driver is even wearing white gloves.

A : Do you know what I like the most about taxis in Japan?

B : What?

A : I don't have to give the driver a tip.

B : Really? (30) They'd expect at least 15 or 20 percent.

A : I know. OK. We're here.

| 29 | ① I've already been to many crowded places in Japan.

② You've never experienced an automatic door.

③ Nobody believes that I use taxis in Japan.

④ I've never seen anything like that in the States.

| 30 | ① You'd walk on the tips of your toes.

② You'd never get away with that in the States.

③ You can see a cigarette with a filter tip.

④ You can only tip your hat to the driver in the States.

5 次の英文を読んで、問1～問8の解答としてもっとも適切な選択肢を①～④から一つ選び、その数字を [解答番号 | 31 | ~ | 40] の欄にマークしなさい。

1 Tears are good for your eyes. [1] them, your eyes would not even be able to move. Some people say tears help us in other ways, too. Maybe you know someone who likes to watch sad movies in order to "have a good cry." It has not been proven, but tears may be good not only for your eyes but for your emotional health as well.

We generally notice tears only when we cry, but we have them in our eyes all the time. Tears affect how we see the world while at the same time protecting our eyes from it. [1] this liquid covering them, our eyes would be at risk of infection. We also need tears in order to see. The *cornea of the eye does not have a perfectly smooth surface. Tears fill in the holes in the cornea and make it smooth so that we can see clearly. [1] tears, the world would look very strange to us.

There are three types of tears, called *basal*, *reflex*, and *emotional* tears. These three types differ not only in purpose but also in **composition.

• Basal tears are the ones that we produce all the time. On average, our eyes produce these tears at a rate of 150 to 300 milliliters a day. When we blink, we spread basal tears across the surface of our eyes. If we do not blink often enough, like some people who spend long hours in front of a computer, then our eyes get dry.

• Have you ever cut up an onion and felt tears come to your eyes? Tears of that type are called reflex tears. They are the ones that fill our eyes when a cold wind blows. These tears also protect our eyes, washing away dust and other materials that get into them.

• Emotional tears flow when we feel certain emotions. When we cry tears of sadness, disappointment, or happiness, we are crying emotional tears. Emotional tears are the tears we think of when we use the word *cry*.

Tom Lutz, the author of *Crying: The Natural and Cultural History of Tears*, writes, "Throughout history, and in every culture, ... everyone, everywhere cries at some time." Even men and women who say they never cry can usually remember [2] as children. Most of us probably think it is normal for men or women to cry at certain times. For example, it is no surprise when someone cries during a sad movie, and we often expect people to cry when a family member dies. At such times, we may even tell them to "go ahead and cry." [3] we do not always take this view of tears. Sometimes adults who cry -- or even children who do -- lose the respect of others. What would you think, for example, of an adult who cried over losing a

card game? Most people are aware of the social rules about when, where, and why it is acceptable to cry. These rules generally differ for children and adults, and often for men and women. They depend on things such as family, culture, and religion, and they change over time.

Some people think it is not just acceptable to cry but actually healthy to let tears flow. Doctors in Greece over 2,500 years ago thought that tears came from the brain and that everyone needed to let them out. Today, many people still believe [4] getting tears out. They say that through crying, we get rid of emotions we have stored up, which is good for our mental health. Some people report that they feel better after crying. This could be because of the chemicals in emotional tears. One chemical is a type of ***endorphin, a painkiller that the body naturally produces. Emotional tears increase the amount of endorphin that gets to the brain because tears flow from the eye into the nose and pass to the brain that way. This painkiller may make a person less aware of sad or angry feelings, and that could explain why someone feels better after a cry.

出典：(BUTLER, LINDA, NEW PASSWORD 4: A READING AND VOCABULARY TEXT, 2nd Edition, (c) 2009, p. 78-79. Reprinted by permission of Pearson Education, Inc., Upper Saddle River, NJ.)

注：*cornea：「角膜」

**composition：「組成、構成」

***endorphin：「脳内に自然発生する物質の一種」

問1 下線部1 "Tears"の"ear"の部分と同じ発音を含む単語を次の①～④から選び、その数字を [解答番号 | 31] の欄にマークしなさい。なお、それぞれの選択肢には、対象となる箇所に下線部が引いてあります。

- ① fear ② wear ③ heard ④ heart

問2 空欄 [1] に共通して入るものとも適切な語を次の①～④より一つ選び、その数字を [解答番号 | 32] の欄にマークしなさい。

- ① Beside ② Beyond ③ Without ④ Within

問3 下線部2 "good"にもっとも近い意味で用いられている"good"を含む英文を次の①～④から選び、その数字を [解答番号 | 33] の欄にマークしなさい。

- ① My father has good eyesight.
 ② She was in a good mood yesterday.
 ③ They say she is a woman of a good family.
 ④ My mother used to give my room a good clean.

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問4 下線部3 "strange"の本文中の意味にもっとも近い表現を次の①～④より一つ選び、その数字を **解答番号 34** の欄にマークしなさい。

- ① causing sadness or unhappiness
- ② requiring a great deal of endurance
- ③ unusual or surprising
- ④ not easy to see

問5 空欄 **2** に入るもっとも適切な語句を次の①～④より一つ選び、その数字を **解答番号 35** の欄にマークしなさい。

- ① being cried
- ② crying
- ③ to cry
- ④ to be crying

問6 空欄 **3** に入るもっとも適切な語を次の①～④より一つ選び、その数字を **解答番号 36** の欄にマークしなさい。

- ① Therefore,
- ② Because
- ③ However,
- ④ Consequently,

問7 空欄 **4** に入るもっとも適切な語を次の①～④から選び、その数字を **解答番号 37** の欄にマークしなさい。

- ① on
- ② in
- ③ for
- ④ by

問8 次の英語の質問(1)～(3)に対してもっとも適切な解答をそれぞれ①～④より一つずつ選び、その数字を **解答番号 38** ～ **40** の欄にそれぞれマークしなさい。

- 38** (1) According to the passage, which of the following is true about basal tears?
- ① What we call dry eye has nothing to do with long use of a computer.
 - ② Basal tears are produced when we shut and open our eyes quickly.
 - ③ Basal tears have exactly the same composition as that of other types of tears, but quite different in their purpose.
 - ④ Basal tears are also produced when a cold north wind blows.

39 (2) According to the passage, which of the following is true about reflex tears?

- ① The purpose of reflex tears is to clean our eyes only when we get some sand in our eyes.
- ② The tears we produce in cutting up an onion are reflex tears, and they are the same as basal tears in their purpose.
- ③ On average, a third of the tears we produce is said to be reflex tears.
- ④ Certain materials stimulate us to shed reflex tears.

40 (3) According to the passage, why does the writer say that crying is not always thought to be acceptable?

- ① It is because we do not consider it a shame to shed tears in public.
- ② It is because whether some tears are acceptable or not depends on the situations in which the tears are shed.
- ③ It is because most adults agree with the view that crying is absolutely against the social rules.
- ④ It is because crying is acceptable only for children, so men and women have to cry in secret.

英語 (2月6日)

1 次の各文の [1] ~ [7] の空欄に入る最も適切な語 (句) を ①~④の中から一つ選び、その数字を [解答番号] [1] ~ [7] の欄にマークしなさい。

- [1] Many American college students devote themselves ([1]) books in the library.
 ① for reading ② to read ③ read ④ to reading
- [2] I like my new cotton pants and must take good care of ([2]).
 ① them ② this ③ his one ④ those
- [3] Have you ever watched a child ([3]) a bird ?
 ① trying to catch ② tried catching ③ tries catching ④ tried to catch
- [4] New York is the city ([4]) I have long wanted to visit.
 ① where ② which ③ what ④ who
- [5] His point of view is different from ([5]).
 ① me ② mine ③ I ④ my
- [6] She was almost asleep when she heard her name ([6]).
 ① called ② call ③ calling ④ to be called
- [7] ([7]) she was tired, she decided to take the bus instead of walking home.
 ① Since ② However ③ No matter how ④ Ever since

2 次の各文の [8] ~ [14] の下線部の意味にもっとも近い語 (句) を ①~④の中から一つ選び、その数字を [解答番号] [8] ~ [14] の欄にマークしなさい。

- [8] Until you mend the small hole in your coat, you shouldn't wear it.
 ① change ② force ③ repair ④ stop
- [9] In order to protect authors, composers, and artists, copyright laws have been made.
 ① keep off ② block out ③ help ④ prohibit
- [10] He wrote a brief note.
 ① fateful ② nasty ③ short ④ unhappy
- [11] Due to the shortage of raw materials, the delivery of goods to our clients has been delayed until November.
 ① difficulty ② capacity ③ lack ④ luck
- [12] It can be said that he is a reliable man.
 ① trustworthy ② dishonest ③ questionable ④ mysterious
- [13] The members of the seminar quickly settled down to work.
 ① advanced class ② study group ③ team ④ club
- [14] Walt Disney was outstanding in that he somehow turned children's dreams into everybody's dreams.
 ① remarkable ② outgoing ③ bland ④ powerless

英語 (2月6日)

3 次の問1～問5で、英文bが日本文aの意味にもっとも近くなるように、①～⑥の語(句)を正しく並び替えて空欄を埋め、文を完成させなさい。解答は空欄 [15] ～ [24] に入る数字を解答番号 [15] ～ [24] の欄にマークしなさい。

問1 a. 録音本番の前に、機械が正常に動いているかどうかチェックしよう。
b. Before we begin with the actual recording, let's check the machine _____ [15] _____ properly.

- ① working ② to ③ it
④ see ⑤ is ⑥ if

問2 a. この折れ線グラフは、わが社の利益の推移を示している。

b. This line graph shows _____ [17] _____ [18] _____ time.
① over ② our company's ③ changes
④ in ⑤ the ⑥ profit

問3 a. これまでに、こんな大きな猫をみたことがない。

b. This is the _____ [19] _____ [20] _____ my life.
① seen ② biggest ③ that
④ I've ⑤ in ⑥ cat

問4 a. この学区の親は、子どもの教育に熱心なことで知られている。

b. The parents in this school _____ [21] _____ [22] _____ their children's education.
① in ② well-known ③ for
④ district ⑤ their interest ⑥ are

問5 a. 正しい文になるように並び替え、4番目にくる単語を選びなさい。

b. Arrange _____ [23] _____ [24] _____ make a sentence, and then choose the word which comes fourth.
① order ② the ③ in
④ to ⑤ the words ⑥ correct

4 次の問1～問3の会話の空欄 [25] ～ [30] に入るものとも適切な文または語句をそれぞれ①～④の中から一つ選び、その数字を解答番号 [25] ～ [30] の欄にマークしなさい。

問1

Marty: Hi, Kenji, what's up?
Kenji: Hi, Marty. Hey, I went to the cafeteria at 1:30, but lunch had already finished. I wonder what happened.
Marty: Ha! It's daylight saving time.
Kenji: ([25])
Marty: Look at my watch. It's 2:40 already.
Kenji: I don't get it. You mean there's something wrong with my watch?
Marty: No, no, there's nothing wrong with your watch. In America, we have just set our watches and clocks one hour ahead because daylight saving time started this morning.
Kenji: Why do you do that? ([26])
Marty: Of course not. We have daylight saving time in the summer to save energy.

[25] ① That's exactly what I thought.
② What's that?
③ You're a genius!
④ You shouldn't say that.

[26] ① Everyone is talking about you, Marty!
② Did you buy a new watch?
③ To play a trick on foreign students?
④ What's the point?

問2

Marty : Mitsuko, do you want to have children?
 Mitsuko : You mean in the near future? ([27])
 Marty : No, no. After you get married, how many kids do you want to have?
 Mitsuko : It depends. If my husband and I both want children, maybe I'll have one or two. But if my husband doesn't want children, that's fine with me.
 Marty : Why? Don't you think it's important for a couple to have children and make a family?
 Mitsuko : Wow, I didn't realize you were so conservative. I'll have a child if I want to, but really it's ([28]) To be honest, I want to pursue a career.
 Marty : Well, my mother quit her job when I was born and became a full-time housewife to raise me and my sister. She says she was very happy doing that.
 Mitsuko : That was her decision.

[27] ① I'm not even married!
 ② I have no idea what you are talking about.
 ③ Your baby takes after you very much.
 ④ What do you think about that?

[28] ① a very easy decision to make.
 ② all Greek to me.
 ③ no one else's business.
 ④ someone you need to take care.

問3

Marty : You speak such good English, Marina. Where'd you learn?
 Marina : Thanks. ([29]). I learned my English mostly in Shizuoka. I've never studied abroad or done a homestay in an English speaking country.
 Marty : Wow, that's amazing. How can you be so fluent without living abroad?
 Marina : My school had an "Immersion Program" from kindergarten through high school. I studied subjects like Science and Math in English.
 Marty : ([30]) Did you study Japanese in English, too?
 Marina : Of course not. We studied Japanese, Japanese History, and Geography in Japanese.
 Marty : Did you use English when you talked with your classmates?
 Marina : Yes, but only in the classroom.

[29] ① As you might have noticed
 ② Believe it or not
 ③ According to the newspaper
 ④ Now and forever

[30] ① No, I didn't pass the two subjects.
 ② So, you participated in a homestay program.
 ③ Sounds like a great program!
 ④ Too bad you didn't learn a lot then.

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5 次の英文を読み、以下の [31] ~ [40] に答えなさい。解答は、それぞれ①~④の中から一つ選び、その数字を 解答番号 [31] ~ [40] の欄にマークしなさい。

When we are speaking face-to-face with someone, we understand the meaning of the other person's speech by the words that they use. According to some (A), however, understanding another person's speech involves much more than actual words. In fact, they say that the actual words contribute only about ten percent to our understanding of the message. In addition, such things as rate of speech (fast, slow), intonation (rising, falling), and non-word sounds such as laughter or grunts also contribute to our understanding. The tone of voice* can indicate pleasure, anger, and so on. "I hate you" can actually mean "I love you" when we say it a certain way. These additional non-word ways of conveying meaning also involve sound, and they contribute another 20 percent or so to our total understanding.

But total understanding of a spoken message (B) more than words and sounds. Non-sound items, such as gestures, eye movement, smiles, and the distance between the two speakers (C) the remaining 70 percent to our understanding. This explains why it seems more difficult to understand a foreign language over the telephone. We are only getting 30 percent of the clues that we need.

Such things as gestures, eye movement, and distance between speakers are called *body language*. However, the language of the body is different in different cultures. For example, when a parent or teacher in the United States corrects a child, the child is supposed to look directly at the parent or teacher. If the child looks somewhere else, the parent or teacher thinks that the child is not listening or that the child does not intend to obey. But South American cultures, for example, expect a child to look down at such a time. A child who looks directly at a parent or teacher in such a situation is not being respectful or polite.

Another cultural area is the distance between two people who are having a conversation. This will depend on the relationship between the two speakers. For example, two North American friends who are having a personal conversation will normally keep a (D) of 50 cm to 100 cm between them. If two speakers who do not know each other very well are having a casual conversation, talking about the weather, for example, they will usually stand about 100 cm to 200 cm apart. By comparison, speakers in South American countries usually stand less than 100 cm apart for casual conversations and often closer than 50 cm for personal conversations. North Americans will only stand closer than 50 cm if they are having a confidential (private) discussion or the speakers are very close, such as in the case of husband and wife.

There are many other examples of body language. Unfortunately, we do not always realize that these are cultural matters so we tend to make judgments about other people based on their body language. People from an "eyes down" culture may think that North American children

are very rude when they look at the eyes of an adult or a teacher. North Americans may feel that South Americans are too friendly when they get too close during conversations.

*tone of voice 口調

出典：(DOBBS, CARRIE, READING FOR A REASON, 1st Edition, (C) 1989.
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[31] Which of the following is most suitable for (A)?

- ① exercise
- ② experts
- ③ expect
- ④ event

[32] According to paragraph 1, how much of our actual understanding comes from words?

- ① 20 percent
- ② 10 percent
- ③ 30 percent
- ④ 100 percent

[33] Which of the following is most suitable for (B)?

- ① involves
- ② isn't
- ③ insists
- ④ introduces

[34] Which of the following is most suitable for (C)?

- ① convert
- ② distribute
- ③ contribute
- ④ continue

[35] According to paragraph 2, why is it difficult to understand a foreign language over the telephone?

- ① Because the distance is too long
- ② Because most of our understanding does not come from sound
- ③ Because the telephone does not work well
- ④ Because 70% of telephone calls are difficult to understand

- 36 According to paragraph 3, which one of the following is true?
- ① In the US, children don't listen.
 - ② In the US, children should look down.
 - ③ In South American countries, children do not use body language.
 - ④ In the US, children should look directly at the parent or teacher.
- 37 Which of the following is most suitable for (D)?
- ① direction
 - ② device
 - ③ distance
 - ④ division
- 38 According to paragraph 4, which one of the following is true?
- ① For casual conversations, South Americans stand closer than North Americans.
 - ② North Americans only have private discussions.
 - ③ South Americans talk about the weather more than North Americans.
 - ④ South American speakers usually stand about 100 cm to 200 cm apart for casual conversations.
- 39 In paragraph 5, which is closest in meaning to "tend to"?
- ① always
 - ② rarely
 - ③ often
 - ④ shouldn't
- 40 What would make a good title for this passage?
- ① The words we choose for successful communication
 - ② The importance of body language for successful communication
 - ③ Telephone calls can improve communication
 - ④ The difference between North American speakers and South American speakers

英語 (2月7日)

1 次の文章の [1] ~ [3] には、それぞれの①~⑤のどれかが入ります。最も適切なものを1つ選び、その数字を [解答番号 1] ~ [3] の欄にマークしなさい。

University students can certainly benefit from working part-time while pursuing their studies. First of all, by following rules and instructions, students ([1]) a sense of responsibility and learn how to ([2]) in a professional environment. Moreover, work experience teaches discipline, which will be very ([3]) when students start to look for full-time job after graduation.

- [1] ① act ② account ③ accuse ④ acquire ⑤ accompany
 [2] ① behave ② belong ③ bear ④ become ⑤ beg
 [3] ① possible ② available ③ valuable ④ incapable ⑤ probable

2 次の [4] ~ [8] の文の () には、それぞれの①~⑤の語または語句のどれかが入ります。最も適切なものを1つ選び、その数字を [解答番号 4] ~ [8] の欄にマークしなさい。

[4] ([4]) anybody get injured in the accident?
 ① Did ② Was ③ Has ④ Is ⑤ Had

[5] John ([5]) have long hair, but he cut it some time ago.
 ① is used to ② had ③ uses to ④ used to ⑤ was used to

[6] A : You can choose from pancake, chocolate, and oatmeal.
 B : ([6]) has the fewest calories?
 ① Whoever ② Whichever ③ Whatever
 ④ Which ⑤ What

[7] How long ([7]) studying English?
 ① did you ② have you been ③ you been
 ④ do you ⑤ have you

[8] I couldn't finish writing my report yesterday because ([8]) any paper.
 ① I had ② there was ③ there wasn't
 ④ it wasn't ⑤ they had

3 次の各文 [9] ~ [13] は、 () 内の①~⑤の語または語句を正しく並べ替えると意味の通る英文になります。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で書いてあります。それぞれ3番目にくるものを①~⑤の中から1つ選び、その数字を [解答番号 9] ~ [13] の欄にマークしなさい。

- [9] ① knows ② take ③ what ④ who ⑤ will) place in the future?
 [10] I'm (①) kept ② sorry ③ waiting ④ to have ⑤ you) so long.
 [11] Neither he (①) his ② home ③ nor ④ parents ⑤ were at) at the time of the robbery.
 [12] (①) hurry ② miss ③ we'll ④ or ⑤ up,) the last bus.
 [13] (①) come ② is ③ unlikely ④ she ⑤ to) to the party tonight.

4 次の [14] ~ [18] の会話の () には、それぞれの①~④の文のどれかが入ります。最も適切なものを1つ選び、その数字を [解答番号 14] ~ [18] の欄にマークしなさい。

- [14] A : Bye, Mom.
 B : ([14])
 A : I'll be late for school.
 B : It's your turn.
 A : My bus is coming soon.
 ① Wear your coat.
 ② Watch out for cars!
 ③ Have you got your lunch?
 ④ Take out the garbage, please.
 [15] A : ([15])
 B : Yes, I did. But I forgot it at home.
 A : You're always forgetting. Remember next time.
 B : Okay.
 ① Did you come on time?
 ② Did you do your homework?
 ③ Did you sleep well last night?
 ④ Did you have breakfast this morning?

英語 (2月7日)

5 次の [19] ~ [23] の設問に対する正しい答えを選び、その数字を 解答番号 [19] ~ [23] の欄にマークしなさい。

[19] 次の文章の (ア) ~ (オ) には、A ~ E のどれかが入ります。正しい組み合わせを① ~ ⑤の中から1つ選びなさい。

Rock and roll emerged as a musical style in the U.S. in the 1950s. (ア), especially the blues*¹ and gospel. The word "rocking" was first used by black gospel singers in the south (イ). This early rock music was rarely heard. (ウ). Elvis became a sensation, and the first rock musician superstar. By 1960, rock and roll musicians had changed their style and introduced ballads (エ). However, it influenced other musicians, such as the Beatles, and gave new life to popular music. (オ).

A : as the fifties' style of rock and roll went out of fashion
 B : until Elvis Presley*² recorded "That's All Right Mama" in 1954 and Bill Haley*³ recorded "Rock Around the Clock" the following year
 C : which later became known as "rock"
 D : though many elements of it came from earlier styles of music
 E : to mean spiritual ecstasy

*¹ blues ブルース (音楽のジャンル)
 *² Elvis Presley 歌手の名前
 *³ Bill Haley 歌手の名前

- ① ア-D, イ-A, ウ-B, エ-C, オ-E
- ② ア-B, イ-C, ウ-E, エ-A, オ-D
- ③ ア-B, イ-A, ウ-C, エ-E, オ-D
- ④ ア-D, イ-E, ウ-B, エ-A, オ-C
- ⑤ ア-B, イ-E, ウ-A, エ-D, オ-C

[16] A : Hello. This is Mr. Tanaka from Osaka. May I speak to Mr. Kimura?
 B : ([16]) His first name, please?
 A : Ichiro.

B : Hold on, please. I put you through to Mr. Ichiro Kimura.
 ① We have two Kimuras.
 ② Can I take a message?
 ③ He's not at his desk now.
 ④ We have no one by that name.

[17] A : May we have some menus, please?
 B : Certainly. Here you are.
 After a while:

B : ([17])
 A : I'm sorry, we haven't decided yet.
 B : That's fine. I'll come back in a little while.
 ① Are you ready to order now?
 ② May I bring your check now?
 ③ Would you like anything else?
 ④ How would you like your steak?

[18] A : The washing has finished.
 B : Okay. Will you help me hang out the washing to dry?
 A : Oh, wait! ([18])
 B : Don't worry. According to the weather forecast, it should be sunny this afternoon.
 ① Do we have to do this today?
 ② The sun is going to set soon.
 ③ It may rain at any moment.
 ④ We can't hang out the washing in this neighborhood.

英語 (2月7日)

20 次の文章に関する Questions に対する正しい Answers の組み合わせを①～⑤の中から1つ選びなさい。

JOIN US IN CENTRAL PARK THIS SATURDAY!

As part of Samson and Associates' Health and Fitness Campaign, we're holding a Family Fitness Morning in Central Park this Saturday. There will be activities for everyone, no matter what your age or level of fitness may be.

SCHEDULE

9:30-10:00 Warm-up exercise
10:00-10:45 5-mile run OR gentle aerobics
10:45-11:15 Break
11:15-12:15 Softball OR touch football

Please make sure to sign your name below by 4:00 p.m. on Friday if you are planning to attend. If you would like to bring family members, please let us know how many and what their ages are. We'll meet at the fountain near 72nd Street at 9:00 a.m. Please bring sports shoes, sportswear, drinks and light snacks.

Questions

- 7 If you want to join Family Fitness on Saturday, what will you do by Friday?
- イ If you want to bring your children to these activities, what will you do?
- ウ What will you do between running 5 miles and playing football?
- エ If you want to attend this program, what will you do first on Saturday morning?
- オ What will you do before you do aerobics?

Answers

- A : You will have a break.
B : You will take warm-up exercise.
C : You will let them know how many and what their ages are.
D : You will sign your name at the bottom of the form.
E : You will go to the fountain near 72nd Street at nine.

- ① アーD, イーC, ウーA, エーE, オーB
- ② アーB, イーC, ウーE, エーD, オーA
- ③ アーD, イーA, ウーE, エーB, オーC
- ④ アーB, イーD, ウーA, エーE, オーC
- ⑤ アーB, イーA, ウーE, エーD, オーC

21 次の手紙に対する最も適切な返答を下の①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

I will be in Bangkok in mid-October, and I would like to book a room in the new wing of your hotel for the nights of October 17, 18, 19 and 20. If possible, I would like a single room with private bath. Please let me know the current rates and if you can provide airport transportation. My flight, United 272, arrives at 8:30 a.m., at Terminal 1. Please advise.

- ① I am glad that you can come to Bangkok. On the 17th, I'll be out of town but my daughter, Mary, will meet you at the airport and show you around some sightseeing spots in Bangkok. Our house is not so big but you can have a room with private bath. See you soon.
- ② We are glad to reserve a single for you for the nights of October 17-20 at the special rate of \$72 per night. We also provide airport pickup service at no extra charge. On the morning of your flight, look for Royal Hotel sign in the airport lobby with your name on it. We are looking forward to seeing you soon.
- ③ Sorry you can't make it and even sorrier that you can stay here only for such a short period. Afraid the 17th is out, so how about the 18th? Let me know if that works for you.
- ④ I would like to congratulate you on your transfer to our Bangkok office as a senior manager. All the staff here will welcome you. One of my colleagues has already got a nice flat for you. On the morning of your flight, Bob, one of our assistant managers, will meet you at the airport. We are looking forward to seeing you soon.

6 次の文章を読み、24～30の文で、本文の内容と最も近いものを①～④の中から1つ選び、その数字を解答番号 24～30 の欄にマークしなさい。

Ever since Nawal El Moutawakil was a little girl, she ran on the beach with her father and the boys in her family. She always ran faster than her brother and cousins and always won the races.

Nawal's father knew that she had a special talent for running. It was easy for her. Most fathers in Morocco do not want their daughters to run in races with boys, but Nawal's father was different. He had a dream for his daughter. He believed that one day she would be famous and would bring honor to her family.

When Nawal was 15, she ran all the races in Casablanca. At 17, she began traveling with the Moroccan running team, but because she was a woman, it was difficult for her to progress.

At the World Championships in Helsinki in 1983, Nawal talked to another African woman, Sunday Uti of Nigeria. Uti had a scholarship that gave her money to go to Iowa State University in the United States. She wanted Nawal to come to her school to study and train. Nawal decided to go to that school, too. She was afraid of the new life that was waiting for her, but she knew she had to go. She wanted to train for the Olympics, and Iowa State had very good coaches who could help her.

It is very unusual for a Moroccan family to let their daughter leave the country, but Nawal's family knew how important it was for her to go. She was the first person from her family to leave Morocco.

When she arrived in Iowa, she began studying, training hard, running every day, and making friends. Her new life had begun and she was doing well. One-and-a-half months later, she learned that her father had died. Her brother came to take her home, but she didn't go. She wanted to stay and fulfill her father's dream. Instead of going home, Nawal continued to practice.

Just before the Olympics, King Hassan II of Morocco called all the Moroccan Olympic athletes together. He said to Nawal, the only woman in the group, "I know you can bring a gold medal to your country." When she heard this, she was surprised and nervous.

How could he expect her to win? She felt the other runners were much taller, stronger, and faster than she was. Her coaches from Iowa State came to Los Angeles to help her with the final training. During this time, the Moroccan sports officials kept the pressure on her. The night before her Olympic race, Nawal was so nervous that she got sick. Her ankles also hurt. The minister of sports came to see her and said, "I know you are going to win," but Nawal didn't think so.

The big day finally came. After years of training so hard, the hurdle race was about to begin. Nawal led the race from the beginning, and she finished first. She couldn't believe she had won and cried for joy. Afterward there were parties, interviews, and television appearances. She

didn't sleep for two days.

Nawal went home after the Olympics to spend a week with her family before going back to school. The whole country wanted to see their winner and celebrate her victory. Nawal had become a treasure for the whole Arab world. She especially became a symbol for Arab women, and perhaps opened the door for them in sports.

Nawal's father had told her when she was growing up that she would become famous and bring honor to her family. And she did.

出典：(EDIGER/ALEXANDER/SRUTWA, READING FOR MEANING, 1st Edition, (c) 1989, p. 27-28. Reprinted by permission of Pearson Education, Inc., Upper Saddle River, NJ)

- 24
- ① Nawal's father did not know that Nawal ran faster than her brother and cousins.
 - ② Most fathers in Morocco want their daughters to run in races with boys.
 - ③ Nawal rarely ran on the beach with her brother and cousins.
 - ④ Nawal always ran faster than her brother and cousins when she was a little girl.

- 25
- ① It is not common for a Moroccan family to let their daughter leave the country.
 - ② It is quite conventional for a Moroccan family to let their daughter leave the country.
 - ③ Nawal met an African woman in Casablanca and decided to go to Iowa State University.
 - ④ Nawal had an athletic scholarship and wanted Uti to come to Helsinki University.

- 26
- ① When Nawal arrived in Iowa, Nawal's father coached her at running.
 - ② When Nawal arrived in Iowa, her brother came together and wanted to take her home.
 - ③ Nawal did not know that her father had died, so she went to Morocco and continued to practice.
 - ④ When Nawal learned that her father had died, she stayed in the United States and continued to practice.

- 27 ① Nawal knew that she could not win a gold medal, so she did not meet the King of Morocco.
② There were a few female players when the King of Morocco called all Moroccan Olympic athletes together.
③ Nawal felt nervous when other Moroccan Olympic athletes told her that they were confident to win gold medals.
④ Nawal felt nervous when the King of Morocco spoke to her and expected her to win a gold medal.
- 28 ① Nawal's coaches came to Morocco to help her with the final training.
② Nawal decided to practice alone after she talked with the King of Morocco about her race.
③ Before Nawal's Olympic race, she got sick because she was so nervous.
④ Before Nawal's Olympic race, Nawal's knees hurt and she canceled the race.
- 29 ① Nawal ran second nearly all the way and lost her Olympic race.
② Nawal ran last when her Olympic race started, but she won the race finally.
③ Nawal won a gold medal at her Olympic race and cried for joy.
④ Nawal won a silver medal at her Olympic race and cried for joy.
- 30 ① After the Olympics, Nawal went to school to spend a week and then went back to Morocco.
② Nawal's father believed in Nawal's talent for running and she fulfilled her father's hope.
③ Nawal promised her father to become a symbol for Arab women, but she did not win any medal.
④ Nawal and her father hugged each other warmly when Nawal won a gold medal at her Olympic race.