

英語 (全6の1)

I 次の1~7の()に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下の(a)~(d)からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- My friend spent much of his childhood down at the harbor, getting up () dawn to go fishing with his father.
(a) before (b) during (c) later (d) while
- He learned () to play football for the first time at university, but he picked up the game quickly.
(a) where (b) when (c) how (d) why
- From my perspective, this could be business () usual.
(a) at (b) in (c) on (d) as
- Sometimes the food is () away and the plate is washed and dried and put back in the cabinet.
(a) throw (b) threw (c) throwing (d) thrown
- If you are (), why don't you go and watch a movie at the movie theater.
(a) boring (b) bores (c) bored (d) borer
- In a big city like this, it is too dangerous to go out at night, () you think?
(a) do (b) don't (c) are (d) aren't
- You need some time () about your future.
(a) to think (b) think (c) thinking (d) thinks

II 各英文の()の部分に、下記の(ア)~(イ)の語句を入れて、それぞれの日本語と対応するように、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、マークシートには、(X)と(Y)に入る語のカタカナのみをマークしなさい。(※文頭に来る文字も、小文字になっています。)

- 様々な種類のものを柔軟に摂取できる食生活が、食物との健全な関係を維持する上で必須だ。
Variety and flexibility in your diet are crucial () (X) () () (Y) () ().
[(ア) a (イ) food (ウ) healthy (エ) maintaining (オ) relationship (カ) to (キ) with]
- 脳への血流増加は、認知機能を高める生理学的影响がある。
() (X) () () (Y) () () physiological impacts that improve cognitive functioning.
[(ア) blood (イ) brain (ウ) flow (エ) has (オ) increased (カ) the (キ) to]
- この記事は、アレルギー反応についてよくある質問への回答を試みるものである。
() (X) () () (Y) () () of the frequently asked questions about allergic reactions.
[(ア) answer (イ) article (ウ) attempt (エ) some (オ) this (カ) to (キ) will]

英語 (全6の2)

4. 日光に含まれる有害な光線から眼を保護する最善の方法は、サングラスを着用することだ。

The best way to protect your eyes from () (X) () () (Y) () () wear sunglasses.
[(ア) contained (イ) harmful (ウ) in (エ) is (オ) rays (カ) sunlight (キ) to]

5. 最近のある調査によると、人は平均して週に約40時間を携帯電話操作に費やす。

According to a recent report, () (X) () () (Y) () () a week on mobile phones.
[(ア) about (イ) an (ウ) average (エ) forty (オ) hours (カ) person (キ) spends]

6. 樹木のそばや緑地に5分でも身を置くことが、ストレス軽減や健康改善につながる可能性があると言われている。

() (X) () () (Y) () () around trees or green spaces may reduce stress and improve health.
[(ア) even (イ) five (ウ) is (エ) it (オ) minutes (カ) said (キ) that]

III 下記の英文が文法上自然なものとなるように、本文の空所〔1〕~〔3〕に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下の(a)~(d)からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

I rarely am hungry or thirsty in Japan. There is always a restaurant, convenience store or vending machine nearby. Japanese people [1]. Every time I turn on the TV, there [2] cooking shows on or people trying foods in restaurants. I've heard that people go on trips to certain places [3] known to be particularly good there.

(Sawazaki, R. and Shibayama, M. (2005). *Alison's Reports on Japan* より一部改変)

- (ア) a love with food (イ) are in love with food (ウ) are loving with food (オ) love are with food
- (ア) seem like to be either (イ) seem like to be whether (ウ) seem to be either (オ) seem to be whether
- (ア) because of just the food (イ) because just the food of (ウ) just because the food is (オ) the food is because

英 語 (全 6 の 3)

IV 各英文が日本語と対応するように()の部分に入る単語のつづりを完成し、マークシートには、①と②の箇所に入る文字に対応するカタカナのみを(ア)～(キ)から選んでマークしなさい。ただし_はそれぞれ1文字とし、(ア)～(キ)の文字をすべて並べかえれば完成できるとは限らない。

(例) 明日の朝、仕事へは車で行く。

I will go to work by car tomorrow (m _ ① _ _ ② _).

[(ア) a (イ) e (ウ) f (エ) g (オ) i (カ) n (キ) r]

完成すべき単語は morning なので、①の箇所は r の (キ) を、②の箇所は n の (カ) をマーク。

1. 彼女には政府と様々な団体から多数の賞が贈られた。

She was given many honors by the (g _ ① _ ② _ _ _) and various organizations.

[(ア) a (イ) e (ウ) h (エ) m (オ) n (カ) s (キ) u]

2. 言語学習について、よくある誤解が2つある。

There are two (c _ ① _ ②) misunderstandings about language learning.

[(ア) a (イ) e (ウ) d (エ) l (オ) m (カ) n (キ) o]

3. 一部の人々は、夢の実現を望んで、他国に移住する。

Some people emigrate to another country, hoping to (r _ ① _ ②) their dreams.

[(ア) a (イ) d (ウ) e (エ) l (オ) p (カ) t (キ) y]

4. 私はようやく目的地に着いたが、その時、ほとんど歩けなかった。

When I finally reached my destination, I could (h _ ① _ ② _) walk.

[(ア) a (イ) d (ウ) e (エ) i (オ) l (カ) r (キ) v]

5. 長男は彼の両親をがっかりさせないよう、懸命に努力した。

The oldest son tried very hard not to (d _ ① _ ② _ _ _) his parents.

[(ア) a (イ) e (ウ) f (エ) g (オ) i (カ) p (キ) s]

英 語 (全 6 の 4)

V 下の会話を読んで、1～8の()内に入れるのに最も適切な表現を、下記の(a)～(d)からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

Terry: Hey, Amy. Are you busy this evening?

Amy: Well, sort of... I have classes until three o'clock, then I have to work from 7:30.

Terry: I didn't know that you had a job. What do you do?

Amy: I (1) at a restaurant. I serve customers and I clean up sometimes.

Terry: I see. So, what kind of restaurant is it? Fast food or family restaurant?

Amy: It's a (2) fast food restaurant. They serve mostly ramen noodles and side dishes like rice balls.

Terry: Do you like working there?

Amy: It's all right. I like the people that I work with and we have a good time after work.

Terry: I was going to ask you to (3) for dinner. Do you have time?

Amy: I'd love to, (4). I need to go home first and then go to work.

Terry: (5) tomorrow? You aren't working, are you?

Amy: No, tomorrow's good. I'm off tomorrow and I finish school early, so that sounds perfect!

Terry: Wonderful! How about coming to my house at 6:00 pm?

Amy: Sure, I'd be delighted. (6) bring anything? Maybe some dessert?

Terry: Ah, that's a wonderful idea. I'll (7). Is there anything that you can't eat?

Amy: (8), I'm allergic to shellfish, so I can't eat shrimp or crab. I prefer to eat meat.

Terry: OK, got it! I'll make a meatloaf with mashed potatoes and a fresh salad. See you, tomorrow!

Amy: Thanks, Terry. See you tomorrow at 6:00!

1. (ア) have part	(イ) work part	(ウ) work part-time	(エ) do part-time
2. (ア) kindly	(イ) one kind	(ウ) kind	(エ) kind of
3. (ア) over come	(イ) come over	(ウ) sleep over	(エ) oversleep
4. (ア) and I can	(イ) but I can	(ウ) and I can't	(エ) but I can't
5. (ア) And you	(イ) And nearly	(ウ) How come	(エ) How about
6. (ア) Shall I	(イ) Shall we	(ウ) Could you	(エ) Could they
7. (ア) bring dessert	(イ) eat dinner	(ウ) prepare dinner	(エ) practice eating
8. (ア) Despite the fact	(イ) As a matter of fact	(ウ) Given the fact	(エ) Regardless of the fact

英語 (全6の5)

W 次の英文を読んで、以下の問い合わせに答えよ。

Health care is moving closer to patients in the United States. Drugstores are expanding the care and support they offer, and telemedicine is bringing doctors and therapists to the family home as the system shifts to help people (1) and attract customers who want convenience.

A drugstore announced plans to expand a new store format that will provide dietitians, monitor chronic diseases and add community rooms that can be used for yoga classes. A spokesperson said it will open 1,500 HealthHub stores nationally by the end of 2021.

The (2) is to bring more health services into people's communities where they can access them as part of their daily life. Primary care clinics and insurers are also expanding coverage of things like dietitian visits, hoping that keeping people healthy will reduce costs and keep them out of expensive hospitals. The added convenience sounds good in theory, but these newer care options will have to earn patient trust, said Harvard researcher Dr. Ateev Mehrotra, who has studied retail clinics. "It is going to take a lot of cultural change for patients to feel that this is a reasonable option for them," he said.

Aside from visits with dietitians, these stores also give customers a chance to get screened for eye problems caused by diabetes, talk to a pharmacist about their treatment plan or get help tracking their blood pressure. As they expand into care, the drugstore chains will (3) that includes major doctor groups and hospital systems that have their own support staff working to keep patients healthy.

The management of chronic illnesses has become a big source of health care spending, noted Mehrotra. "This is sort of the pot at the end of the rainbow that everyone wants to get to," he said. These growing options for care may have to overcome patient reluctance. He said people have grown comfortable using drugstores for flu shots or to treat colds. But asking a drugstore to help manage diabetes is (4).

In that case, patients worry about whether their regular doctor will be notified of the drugstore care, and they may want to see the same person each time they visit. A doctor of internal medicine said he also worries that drugstores may use their health care services to drum up prescription business or sales in the rest of their store.

A 28-year-old New York patient has diabetes that led to eye surgery. She said screenings for (5) and other health care services available through the drugstores will make it easier for people to get help without having to juggle schedules or worry about finding an open appointment. "I think they'll be helpful to a whole lot of people," she said.

(Murphy, T. (2019). *The Washington Post* より一部改変)

英語 (全6の6)

1. 本文の空所(1)~(5)に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、下記の(a)~(d)からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

(1) (a) go to hospitals	(b) become rich	(c) stay healthy	(d) care for doctors
(2) (a) ultimate goal	(b) biggest disadvantage	(c) vital question	(d) superficial answer
(3) (a) earn profits	(b) reject bills	(c) draw conclusions	(d) face competition
(4) (a) easy to understand	(b) more expensive	(c) another matter	(d) better for doctors
(5) (a) eye surgery	(b) that condition	(c) young patients	(d) new appointments

2. 各問い合わせの答えを、それぞれ(a)~(d)より1つずつ選びマークせよ。

- (1) Which of the following is true about the United States?
 - (a) Telemedicine is moving closer to the drugstores.
 - (b) Drugstores are providing the care for doctors.
 - (c) Patients are moving to their homes from the hospital.
 - (d) Health care is becoming more convenient for patients.

- (2) What kind of concern does Dr. Mehrotra have?
 - (a) Keeping patients healthy will not help reduce costs.
 - (b) It may not be easy for patients to have faith in the new system.
 - (c) The added convenience will be a benefit to wealthy patients only.
 - (d) Health services will become more difficult to access for patients.

- (3) What will the new drugstores offer to patients as new services?
 - (a) They will provide some new medication for people with eye problems.
 - (b) They will be able to talk to doctors in drugstores to manage their diet.
 - (c) They will provide free transportation to hospitals for treatment.
 - (d) They will give patients some extra help in managing their chronic illnesses.

- (4) Who is worried about using drugstores for health care management?
 - (a) Both patients and doctors are worried about it.
 - (b) Only doctors are worried about it.
 - (c) Only patients are worried about it.
 - (d) Neither patients nor doctors are worried about it.

- (5) Why does a New York patient say, "they'll be helpful to a whole lot of people"?
 - (a) Because people will be able to go to any drugstore at any time without thinking about cost.
 - (b) Because people will be able to make an appointment at any time to see a doctor.
 - (c) Because people will be able to go to drugstores at any time without making an appointment.
 - (d) Because people will be able to juggle around their schedules and worry about which drugstore to visit.