

英語

1. 監督者の指示があるまで開いてはいけない。
2. 解答は別紙の解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. 問題用紙は各科目の試験終了後持ち帰ってもよい。
ただし、試験途中では持ち出してはいけない。

I. 次の(1)～(15)の単語の組のうち、最も強く発音する音節の母音が異なるものを5つ選び、その番号を小さい方から順に書きなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| (1) | { locust
harmonious | (2) | { hydrogen
collide | (3) | { jeopardy
executive |
| (4) | { endeavor
treason | (5) | { orchestra
checkout | (6) | { document
barometer |
| (7) | { bacteria
digestion | (8) | { organic
companion | (9) | { paralysis
blindfold |
| (10) | { lethal
routine | (11) | { tribute
impudent | (12) | { landslide
metallic |
| (13) | { improve
rumor | (14) | { intolerable
demography | (15) | { layout
outcome |

II. 次の(1)～(5)において、「 」内の日本語となるよう、()内に相当する英語を1語ずつ書きなさい。それぞれ()内に与えられている文字で始まる語を書くこと。

(1) 「自分で蒔いた種は、自分で刈りなさい。」

You have to reap what you have (s).

(2) 「失礼とは存じますが、スミス博士、私はあなたのご提案は受け入れられません。」

With all (d) respect, Dr. Smith, I cannot accept your proposal.

(3) 「君がパーティーに来られないなんて、とても残念だよ。」

What a (s) you cannot come to the party!

(4) 「弟に意地悪してはいけません。」

Don't be (m) to your younger brother.

(5) 「明子は六ヶ月の産休を取った。」

Akiko took six months' maternity (l).

III. 次の(1)～(5)において、語法、文脈から判断して、()に入る最も適切なものを(a)～(d)より1つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- (1) He appears very polite on the (), but in reality he doesn't respect us.
(a) workplace (b) surface (c) counselor (d) impulse
- (2) What () is whether a patient feels at home.
(a) approximate (b) counts (c) relieve (d) furnishings
- (3) The idea of collaboration in medicine began to take ().
(a) drug (b) action (c) root (d) dose
- (4) They are both () on contemporary jazz.
(a) devoted (b) shaded (c) hooked (d) leased
- (5) Joe's recovery was nothing () of a miracle.
(a) care (b) such (c) short (d) like

IV. 次の(1)～(4)には、余分な語がそれぞれ1語ずつあります。該当する語を書きなさい。

- (1) As far as I know, there is more to leadership than in just being bossy.
- (2) Why is it that he always opposes to any idea I present at meetings?
- (3) In a minute we will descend to the ground floor and on board the buses.
- (4) I have a few people to talk to whom about the problem while I am on campus.

V. 左の(1)～(4)につづく英語として、語法、文脈から判断して最も適当なものを右の(a)～(d)より選び、その記号を書きなさい。なお、(a)～(d)はそれぞれ1回ずつしか使えません。

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (1) Ann doesn't look a day | (a) to tell on him. |
| (2) Working day and night began | (b) about what he eats in the morning. |
| (3) Bill is very particular | (c) up over small things. |
| (4) Don gets so worked | (d) over thirty. |

VI. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Following the completion of the Great Clock in 1859, Britain had enjoyed many decades of peace and stability. Of course, its forces had been involved in *the Boer War in South Africa between 1899 and 1902, but the action was so far away and communications so difficult that hardly any effects were felt at home. So it was not until the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 that the prospect of aerial attack, and [A] particular the likelihood of Zeppelin raids over London, had to be considered. The Zeppelins were very quiet, low-flying airships, and when raids were expected in 1916 it was feared that the sound of the clock bells might disclose the whereabouts of Parliament to the enemy. (W) Accordingly, it was decided that the clock should not be heard while this threat remained, and so the striking and chiming mechanisms were disengaged and the bells remained silent until the end of the war — their longest silence in the clock's history. So there was much rejoicing in London when the bells were restored at 11 a.m. on 11 November, 1918, when they rang out to mark the signing of *the Armistice and the end of hostilities. As Big Ben announced the victorious end of the First World War the people of London filled the streets [B] their thousands to hear the joyful news that the horrors of the conflict were at an end. At the sound of the bells the war-straitened, regulated streets had erupted into a triumphant *pandemonium of rejoicing. (X)

By the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 the Great Clock at Westminster was already firmly established as the national timepiece, and because aeroplanes were now flying at much higher altitudes it was not considered necessary to silence the clock bells. Moreover, it was thought that the music of the chimes would be reassuring, especially at a time when the ringing of church bells was prohibited — they were to be sounded only as a warning in the event of an invasion. However, in keeping with the blackout regulations, the lights behind the clock dials and *the Ayrton Light were extinguished on 1 September, just prior to the outbreak of war. (Y) During the following year, Big Ben was to be called to a still higher purpose than could ever have been imagined when the lights had been switched off, and the Great Clock would be destined to play a significant part in the survival of the free peoples of the world.

From the beginning of the war the Greenwich Time Signal had been broadcast every day just before the main evening news at 9 p.m. on *the Home Service. During the early part of 1940 a body consisting of many senior churchmen, Members of Parliament and other prominent people approached the BBC, suggesting that they discontinue the Greenwich Time Signal in favour of Big Ben. (Incidentally, ⁽⁶⁾ the clock felt the effects of the war when the special telegraph line, which had been laid between Westminster and Greenwich in 1863 for the purpose of relaying the clock's performance to the observatory, was destroyed by *the Luftwaffe during a

raid in 1940.) Meanwhile, the BBC were very sympathetic to this request and agreed to replace the six *pips with Big Ben's 9 p.m. strike. On *Remembrance Day, Sunday 10 November, 1940, at a time when Britain stood virtually alone against Hitler's Germany, the Great Clock took over the 9 p.m. spot and the 'Big Ben Minute' was inaugurated. (Z)
(8)

[Adapted from Peter Macdonald, *Big Ben: The Bell, the Clock and the Tower*, 2004.]

〈注〉 *the Boer War :「ボーア戦争」 *the Armistice :「休戦協定」

*pandemonium :「大混乱」

*the Ayrton Light :「ビッグベンの時計の上にある灯火室の明かり」

*the Home Service :「BBC ラジオの一般家庭向け放送」

*the Luftwaffe :「(ナチス政権化の) ドイツ空軍」

*pips :「(時報などに使われる) ピッ, ピッ…と鳴る音」

*Remembrance Day :「英霊記念日」

問 1. 本文中の〔 A 〕, 〔 B 〕には同じ語(前置詞)が 1 語入る。その語を書きなさい。

問 2. 下線部(1), (4), (7), (8)の語句の本文中での意味と最も近い意味を表す語句を, それぞれ
1 ~ 4 の中から 1 つずつ選び, 番号で答えなさい。

(1) disengaged

1. detached 2. devised 3. distracted 4. dismissed

(4) prior to

1. after 2. before 3. following 4. during

(7) Incidentally

1. as a result 2. by the way 3. in effect 4. on occasion

(8) inaugurated

1. celebrated 2. concluded 3. observed 4. started

問 3. 下線部(2), (3), (6)の they が表す内容を, それぞれ本文中の英語で答えなさい。

問 4. 次の文を本文中の(W), (X), (Y), (Z)のいずれかに挿入する場合,
どこが最も適切な箇所か。1 つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

This was a solemn moment — people were urged to keep silent wherever they were for one minute during the sounding of the chimes and the nine strokes, and to think of the men and women in the armed forces, many of whom were never to return, and of the struggle for a just and free world.

問 5. 本文の内容と明らかに矛盾する内容を持つ文を、次の(1)～(4)から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (1) For most of the latter half of the nineteenth century, Britain was enjoying peace and stability.
- (2) The Great Clock at Westminster had already been considered the national timepiece before the Second World War broke out.
- (3) It was considered unnecessary to extinguish the lights of the Great Clock at Westminster during the Second World War.
- (4) In the early part of 1940 six pips were broadcast just before the main evening news at 9 p.m. on the BBC Home Service.

問 6. 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。

VII. 次の日本語の下線部を英語に訳しなさい。

成功する人は信頼できる人だし、仕事ができる人は約束を守る人。仕事ができて、他人の信頼を得るためには、「やります」と答えたことを、時間通り着実にやることが大切だろう。

〔佐々木かをり(著)『ミリオネーゼの手帳術』(2003)からの文をもとに作成〕