

英語

(1 ~ 10 ページ)

注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答用紙に受験番号・氏名を記入しなさい。
受験番号は、下記の「受験番号欄記入例」に従って正確にマークしなさい。
3. 解答用紙にはマーク式解答欄の番号が **1** ~ **50** までありますが、使用しない解答欄も含まれています。
4. 試験時間は **60分** です。
5. 試験開始後、問題用紙に不備(ページのふぞろい・印刷不鮮明など)があったら申し出なさい。
6. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じられません。
7. 中途退出は認めません。試験終了後、この問題用紙は持ち帰りなさい。

受験番号欄記入例				
受 験 番 号 欄				
H	5	7	0	9
(A)	①	②	●	①
(B)	①	①	①	①
(C)	②	②	②	②
(D)	③	③	③	③
(E)	④	④	④	④
(F)	●	⑤	⑤	⑤
(G)	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
(H)	⑦	●	⑦	⑦
(I)	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
(J)	⑨	⑨	⑨	●
(K)				
(L)				
(M)				
(N)				
(P)				
(R)				
(S)				
(T)				
(U)				
(V)				
(W)				
(X)				

アルファベットと数字の位置に注意してマークしなさい
(アルファベットの一・O・Qはありません)

マーク式解答欄記入上の注意

1. 答えは、HBの黒鉛筆を使用して丁寧にマークしなさい。

《マーク例》

良い例

悪い例 ◎ ○ ✕ ● ○

2. 訂正する場合は、プラスチック消しゴムで、きれいにマークを消し取りなさい。

3. 所定の記入欄以外には、何も記入してはいけません。

4. 答え用紙を汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。

I 次の英文(1)～(6)の空所 1～6を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) She explained (1) how to use the machine.

① me ② me about ③ to me ④ for me about

(2) The city museum was renovated as (2) as two years ago.

① fast ② soon ③ late ④ recently

(3) I really object to (3) like a schoolchild.

① treat ② be treated ③ treating ④ being treated

(4) Alex is senior to David (4) three years.

① by ② to ③ for ④ of

(5) (5) one of you broke my camera will have to pay for it.

① Whatever ② Whoever ③ Whichever ④ Whenever

(6) Mt. Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan, its highest peak (6) 3,776 meters above sea level.

① is ② being ③ to be ④ has been

II 次の英文 (1) ~ (6) の空所 7 ~ 12 を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

(1) Taking all things into (7), we have to finish the job by tomorrow.

① account ② credit ③ number ④ charge

(2) The price of this computer is relatively (8).

① high ② expensive ③ costly ④ valuable

(3) I'd like to make (9) with my doctor at 11 a.m.

① a promise ② a reservation ③ a booking ④ an appointment

(4) My colleague is (10) of doing the research himself.

① able ② possible ③ capable ④ practical

(5) I think short hair really (11) you.

① becomes ② resembles ③ matches ④ goes with

(6) I don't know how many French (12) live in Japan.

① nations ② nationals ③ nationalities ④ nationhood

III 次の英文(1)～(6)の空所 13 ~ 18 を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) My teacher's explanation was too complicated to (13).

① look well ② set up ③ take in ④ go on

(2) My father always told me that all hard work (14) eventually.

① leaves off ② sends off ③ carries off ④ pays off

(3) The movie I had been looking forward to seeing was released (15).

① at last ② at hand ③ at any cost ④ at any moment

(4) I gave a presentation on the new product (16) our company.

① with a view to ② on behalf of
③ with the purpose of ④ in proportion to

(5) I (17) my commute every day by memorizing new English words.

① make a point of ② make up with ③ make progress in ④ make the most of

(6) I tried to do my best to (18) my parents' expectations.

① live up to ② give rise to ③ keep on with ④ catch sight of

IV 次の英文を読み、空所 **19** ~ **23** を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①~④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

Around the world, mothers tell their children, "Dress warmly **19** you'll catch a cold." This is a common belief. But is it true? Can cold weather cause a cold?

The answer is basically no. Colds are caused by viruses. A cold always comes — directly or indirectly — from another person with the virus. However, there is a **20** with the weather. In fact, you are more likely to catch a cold in the winter. One reason is that windows are closed, **21** makes it easier for the cold virus to spread from one person to another. Another reason is that the body prefers to stay warm. If you get cold — particularly your feet — your body can't fight viruses as well, and you are more likely to get sick.

There is no sure way to prevent a cold, but you can reduce the number of colds you catch. The most important thing is to wash your hands often. Wash them before you eat. Wash them **22** you come home from school or from work. And when your hands aren't clean, don't touch your mouth, nose, or eyes.

If you do catch a cold, you should be careful not to spread it. Try not to sneeze or cough onto other people, into the air, or into your hands. If you have the virus on your hands, you will leave it on everything you touch. **23**, you should sneeze or cough into a tissue and throw it away.

出典 : Linda Jeffries, Beatrice S. Mikulecky, *Reading Power 2*, Fourth Edition

19 ① and

② or

③ if

④ so

20 ① similarity

② border

③ connection

④ consciousness

21 ① it

② that

③ what

④ which

22 ① even though

② for fear

③ ever since

④ every time

23 ① Instead

② Nevertheless

③ Besides

④ However

V 次の英文を読み、24 ~ 28 の各文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。*の付いた語には [Notes] があります。

Space travel and science fiction have long been connected. Writers of science fiction, as well as creators of science fiction TV shows and movies, often study the latest scientific concepts and use or adapt them to help portray what future space travel, spaceships, and space stations might look like. In turn, science fiction writers such as Jules Verne have dreamed up ideas and concepts of space travel which inspired generations of scientists and engineers to develop new space technologies.

Jules Verne (1828-1905) was a French author and a pioneer of science fiction. In his novels *From the Earth to the Moon* (1865) and *Around the Moon* (1870), a kind of spaceship is fired at the moon from a 900-foot-long cannon. At one point in their journey, the three travelers are deprived of gravity and float around their small ship. Rockets are used to slow the ship down before landing on the moon.

Given the time in which he was writing, Verne's predictions were very good. The size of his spaceship was about the size of the first one to go to the moon, the *Apollo*, minus its large rockets. Both Verne's ship and the *Apollo* carried three people into space. Furthermore, rockets were indeed used by the *Apollo* to slow its descent. However, Verne's ship shot his travelers into space, which never could have worked. The intense pressure of firing a spaceship the way one would fire a bullet from a gun would cause great physiological damage to the crew.

During the first half of the 20th century, science fiction novels and comic books were very popular in the United States. Their portrayals of space travel were less far-fetched* than Verne's and were often based on the space research of that time. For example, pictures began showing astronauts in space suits when writers realized that exposing human beings to the cold, airless environment of space was lethal*. Ideas of other planets were still often wrong, though. A 1928 drawing of a moon circling the planet Jupiter shows it covered in plant life. It was only discovered later that the other planets and moons around our sun are without life as we know it on Earth.

Drawings in the early 20th century also showed very large spaceships and space stations, almost like floating cities. Writers at the time knew that trips to other stars would take hundreds of years. Those who left Earth would die on the journey there, leaving their descendants to arrive at the destination instead. Some writers addressed this problem by using the concept of suspended animation — a deep sleep in which a person doesn't grow older. Such travelers would awaken at the end of their journey, hundreds of years in the future. It is not impossible that these ideas could become reality one day.

As the American space program began to grow, the television series *Star Trek* became very popular. The series follows the adventures of a large spaceship with over 400 crew members that flies around the universe at "warp speed," going faster than the speed of light. This is a wonderful dream, but it will probably never be realized. According to the current laws of physics, it is impossible for any object to travel faster than the speed of light.

Science fiction has walked hand in hand with advances in science and technology, and writers

continue to study scientific concepts and to use them to portray the future. Looking back at their ideas, some were correct and cannot be distinguished from today's reality; many others were nothing but fiction. However, science fiction writers continue to inspire new generations of people to dream of someday going into space.

出典：Neil J Anderson, *Active Skills for Reading 3*, Third Edition

[Notes]

far-fetched 「現実離れした」

lethal 「致命的な」

24 The first paragraph suggests that

- ① science fiction focuses solely on the subject of space travel.
- ② what is reflected in science fiction are the scientific ideas of the time it was written.
- ③ scientists usually regard ideas shown in science fiction as of little use.
- ④ sometimes writers of science fiction and scientists collaborate to create fantastic stories.

25 What shows the correctness of Verne's predictions is

- ① the clothing worn by the people in his spaceship who landed on the moon.
- ② the way in which his spaceship was launched from the Earth into space.
- ③ the degree of damage to the travelers in his spaceship when sending them to space.
- ④ the mention that his spaceship was approximately as big as the one which actually went to the moon.

26 Space travel in science fiction in the early 20th century was getting more realistic

- ① because writers adopted the latest results of scientific study in their works.
- ② despite the fact that writers usually relied entirely on their own imaginations.
- ③ as astronauts began to wear space suits, which gave writers more accurate information.
- ④ since many writers came to believe that life on other planets was the same as that on Earth.

27 In one science fiction TV drama in the 20th century,

- ① it was obvious that writers didn't know the distance between the Earth and other planets.
- ② astronauts, as well as their offspring, could always make it to their destinations.
- ③ the concept of suspended animation was presented, which scientists now consider absurd.
- ④ some of the scientific laws which are now generally accepted were violated.

28 The most suitable title for this passage is

- ① "Scientists Versus Science Fiction Writers."
- ② "How Science Fiction and Real Science Constantly Inspire Each Other."
- ③ "The Impact of Ideas Shown in Science Fiction on Real Science."
- ④ "The Brilliant Future of Science Fiction Writers."

VI 次の会話文を読み、29 ~ 33 の各文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①~④から1つずつ選びなさい。*の付いた語句には [Notes] があります。

Interviewer: I'm talking with Maxine Felton, a butterfly expert. For more than 20 years she has dedicated herself to the study of butterflies. What kinds of butterflies do you study, Maxine?

Maxine: I study the monarch butterfly*. It is an orange, black, and white butterfly that's approximately 10 centimeters across.

Interviewer: What is special about the monarch butterfly?

Maxine: Well, it is the only butterfly that migrates north to south with the seasons, the same way that many birds do.

Interviewer: How interesting! And how do you follow the monarch butterfly's migration?

Maxine: Well, I glue little numbered labels on their wings. The labels help me follow their migration patterns. The labels are small, so they don't interfere with flying. Nighttime is the best time to glue on the labels because monarchs stay on the ground at night. Their flying is restricted to the daylight hours.

Interviewer: And where do the monarchs go in the winter?

Maxine: Many go to the Mexican Monarch Butterfly Reserve. When the butterflies arrive there, they cover the trees in overwhelming numbers.

Interviewer: That must be a beautiful sight! It sounds like there are plenty of monarchs.

Maxine: Well, actually, there are fewer than there once were. There are various threats to monarchs. For example, in the Butterfly Reserve some illegal logging still takes place. In many places, plants such as corn and wheat have displaced many of the milkweed plants* that monarchs need for food.

Interviewer: I see. Is there any good news for monarch butterflies?

Maxine: Yes, there is. Many new conservation agencies and areas have been established to protect monarchs. Recently, the World Wildlife Fund, the Mexican government, and Mexican billionaire Carlos Slim invested 100 million dollars in a fund to protect wildlife in Mexico. Part of the money will help to ensure the continued protection of monarch butterflies in Mexico.

出典 : Paul MacIntyre, Keith S. Folse, Series Consultant, *Pathways 4*

[Notes]

monarch butterfly 「オオカバマダラ」

milkweed plant 「白い乳液を分泌する植物」

29 Maxine Felton is a scientist who

- ① is committed to protecting various endangered insects.
- ② conducts extensive research on butterflies.
- ③ travels the world, following particular butterflies.
- ④ was appointed administrator of a butterfly reserve.

30 One of the features of the monarch butterfly is that

- ① it is a single-colored butterfly.
- ② it flies south for food regardless of the seasons.
- ③ it regularly goes to a faraway place, just as birds do.
- ④ it is the only insect that can fly with a numbered label on its wings.

31 The factor which might put monarch butterflies in danger is

- ① the increase in hunting in Mexico.
- ② the decline in corn and wheat crops in Mexico.
- ③ the gradual disappearance of other types of butterflies.
- ④ the shortage of the plant they live on.

32 A positive sign that surrounds the circumstances of monarch butterflies is that

- ① organizations which aim to save monarchs have been founded.
- ② the number of trees which they can cover is increasing.
- ③ the Mexican government has banned illegal logging.
- ④ many insect collectors have stopped hunting for monarch butterflies.

33 The sentence which is true according to the passage is:

- ① The migration of monarch butterflies differs in direction from that of other butterflies.
- ② Monarch butterflies are quite active even after the sun has set.
- ③ Lack of protective measures might lead to a further decrease in the monarch butterfly's population.
- ④ A Mexican agency to protect the logging industry is funded by donations.

VII 次の **34** ~ **39** の英訳文を完成させるように、() 内の①~⑦を並べかえ、その 7 つの中で **4** 番目にくる語句の番号を選びなさい。なお、() の中では、文のはじめにくる語句も小文字になっています。

34 私は旅行に行く前に腕時計を修理してもらうつもりだ。

I (①before ②have ③will ④repaired ⑤on ⑥my watch ⑦going) my trip.

35 甘いものを食べすぎないほうがいいですよ。

(①not ②too ③better ④you ⑤had ⑥eat ⑦many) sweets.

36 私は妹の宿題を手伝うしかなかった。

I had (①my sister ②help ③choice ④to ⑤with ⑥no ⑦but) her homework.

37 ご訪問の皆様は、当施設内での電子機器のご使用をお控えください。

All visitors (①using ②asked ③from ④to ⑤are ⑥electronic devices ⑦refrain) in this facility.

38 彼女は田舎での暮らしがどのようなものか知らない。

She doesn't know (①like ②is ③to ④in ⑤what ⑥live ⑦it) the countryside.

39 年齢を重ねれば重ねるほど、あなたは魅力的な俳優になるだろう。

The older you get, (①an actor ②will ③more ④become ⑤the ⑥you ⑦attractive).

VIII 次の **40** ~ **45** の英文を完成させるように, [] 内の①~⑤を並べかえ, その5つの中で **3番目** にくる語句の番号を選びなさい。*の付いた語句には [Notes] があります。

Pilates is a popular form of exercise that many movie stars and celebrities **40** [①stay ②them ③helps ④fit ⑤claim] and slim. However, Pilates is not a new form of exercise. It was invented by Joseph H. Pilates, the son of a German gymnast*, in the early 20th century.

Joseph Pilates was a weak and sickly child, so he **41** [①his whole life ②improving ③to ④devoted ⑤his physical strength]. He studied all kinds of exercise, including yoga and bodybuilding, and concluded that bad health was caused by bad posture, poor breathing techniques, and modern lifestyles that led to laziness. He devised a series of exercises and training techniques to help **42** [①improve ②overcome ③and ④these problems ⑤people] their physical and mental health.

In 1912, Pilates moved to England, where he worked as a boxer and a self-defense trainer. There, he started to develop the exercises **43** [①would later ②as ③become ④that ⑤known] Pilates. In 1925, to escape the war in Europe, he moved to the United States. He and his wife opened an exercise studio and taught the Pilates method to students.

Though Joseph Pilates was considered a health guru*, he was not so clean-living himself. He liked smoking cigars and drinking whisky. Pilates died in 1967 of emphysema* (caused by too much smoking!) at the age of 87.

While Pilates is very trendy these days, there are criticisms. Some people say that Pilates puts too much pressure on the spine* and **44** [①that ②to ③lead ④it ⑤can actually] bone weakness and cause the spine to bend over into a hump*. However, even these criticisms are not enough **45** [①stop ②continuing ③the ④to ⑤popularity] of Pilates.

出典 : Eric Prochaska et al., *Reading For The Real World Intro*, Third edition
[Notes]

gymnast 「体操選手」

guru 「カリスマ的指導者」

emphysema 「気腫」

spine 「背骨」

hump 「こぶ, 丸まり」

英語の問題はここまでです。

