

I . 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

In 1932, New York's Museum of Modern Art (1) assembled what was clearly meant to be a definitive exhibition of modern architecture. It presented the work of Frank Lloyd Wright along with that of three other exhibitors. On that occasion, Wright commented, "I warn you that having made an excellent start, I fully intend not only to be the greatest architect that has ever been but also the greatest of all future architects."

Wright's pride in his own work was understandable. When his three coexhibitors were still in grade school, he was already designing remarkably innovative houses, any one of which could have established him as first among modern architects. With the help of devoted assistants, Wright had created dozens of these houses, year after year. By 1932, Wright's work had become highly individualistic—often with hints of *expressionism that would surface in his design for the Guggenheim Museum.

In the early 1940s, Solomon R. Guggenheim, who was committed to the development of modern painting, found himself in need of more space to (2) house a growing collection of pictures. He decided that a museum of modern art ought to be the work of a leading modern architect. Ironically, he turned to Wright, a man known to have little liking for twentieth-century painting, and commissioned him to design the new museum.

Perhaps at the time that the plans for the Guggenheim were being drawn up, the administrators of the museum were unaware of Wright's growing rejection of conventional square and rectangular forms of city buildings and blocks. Wright was continually searching for natural forms appropriate to human needs, forms that he described as "organic architecture, opening onto the world rather than insulating people from it." So he had begun to explore the possibilities of the triangle, the polygon (recalling the form of mineral crystals), and even the circle. For some time, he had been ready to take the logical step from the circle to the spiral, the form of conch shells, "plastic and continuous." This form is more properly called helix, and is really a circle carried to the third dimension. Wright boldly designed the new building in the shape of a conical spiral, and convinced Solomon Guggenheim that this form would make a magnificent museum.

The museum is essentially a long ramp that starts at ground level and spirals upward in five concentric turns, continually growing wider so that it opens out toward the top. Within the spiral is a vast central space, illuminated (3) primarily by a huge skylight. At the first-floor level, the main spiral is joined with a smaller, round building, used for readings, lectures, and offices. A broad horizontal rectilinear base connects both elements and also relates the museum as a whole to its rectilinear environment of city blocks and conventional buildings.

In defense of his stunningly original design, Wright declared that he was not merely playing a game with forms; he believed that the helix was really the best shape for a picture gallery. He claimed that the conventional manner of displaying paintings in one dreary room after another distracts the attention of visitors by making them concerned with the condition of their feet rather than the masterpieces on the walls. According to Wright, this museum (4) fatigue was the result of bad architecture. At the Guggenheim, visitors would enter on the ground floor and be carried by elevator up to the top, where they would begin to slowly wind down along the spiral. Any weariness would be counteracted by the

natural form of the shell, which would gently “spiral” down to the first floor. As they descended, they would be able to study the paintings hung along the outward-leaning walls. In this way, each work of art would be viewed at an angle—as Wright believed the artist himself had seen it on the easel.

But in reality, the museum is a challenge. Visitors must make their way down a ramp at an angle, studying paintings hung on a wall that curves and slopes. So, as a picture gallery, the Guggenheim is said to be a failure. As a building, however, it is regarded as one of the most original in the world. It takes its own place in the history of art and has become a (5) compulsory stop on even the most basic tour of New York.

(出典： *Mosaic 1 Reading*, 4th Edition, McGraw-Hill/ Contemporary, 2002)

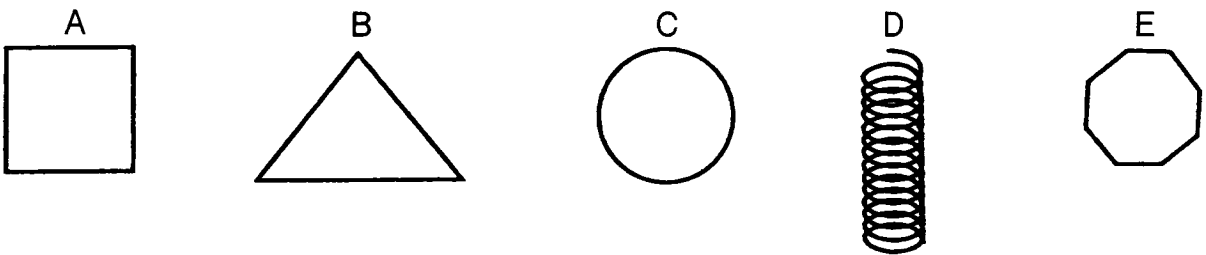
[注] *expressionism 「表現主義」 20世紀に発達した絵画様式で、現実の描写よりも感情の表現のほうが重要だとする。色や形が歪められ、誇張されることが多い。

問1 本文中の(1)～(5)の単語に意味が最も近いものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

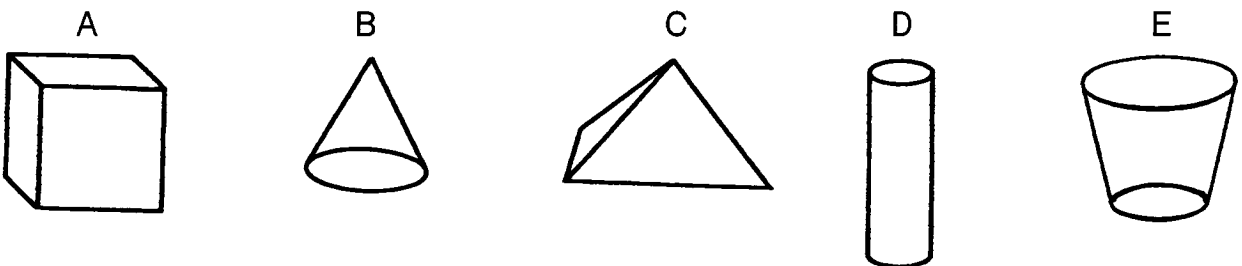
- (1) A donated B esteemed C gathered D rebuilt E scrapped
 (2) A condense B divide C keep D mend E reduce
 (3) A chiefly B delicately C evenly D partly E separately
 (4) A emptiness B happiness C ineffectiveness
 D tiredness E uneasiness
 (5) A celebrated B indispensable C optional D popular E tolerable

問2 下記の(6)～(7)の各質問の答えとして最も適切な図形を、それぞれA～Eの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(6) Which of the following figures did Frank Lloyd Wright feel the least sympathy for when he began to draw up the plans for the Guggenheim?



(7) Which of the following shapes resembles the exterior of the picture gallery part of the Guggenheim Museum most?



問3 下記の(8)～(10)の各英文が本文の内容と一致するように、書き出しに続くものとして最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(8) When the exhibition of modern architecture was presented in New York in 1932, Frank Lloyd Wright was

- A not confident in his ability.
- B in grade school.
- C a working architect.
- D still unknown.
- E younger than the other coexhibitors.

(9) It is ironic that Solomon Guggenheim chose Wright to design his museum of modern art because

- A it is one of the most original buildings in the world.
- B he found himself in need of more space for his collection.
- C he thought Wright was unreliable.
- D Wright had not found the correct form for the building.
- E Wright did not like modern painting very much.

(10) According to Wright, the most favorable characteristic of the Guggenheim is that

- A it is illuminated only by five huge skylights.
- B visitors view paintings while they walk down a slope.
- C paintings are displayed in one dreary room after another.
- D it has an elevator at the exit.
- E a broad horizontal rectilinear base protects it from natural disasters.

II. 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Glaciers consist of fallen snow that compresses over many years into large, thickened ice masses. Most of the world's glacial ice is found on Antarctica and in Greenland, but glaciers are found on nearly every continent, even Africa. Presently, 10% of land area is covered with glaciers. Glacial ice often appears blue because ice absorbs all other colors but reflects blue. What makes glaciers unique is their ability to move. Due to sheer mass, glaciers flow like very slow rivers. Some glaciers are as small as football fields, whereas others grow to be over a hundred kilometers long.

Within the past 750,000 years, scientists know that there have been eight Ice Age cycles, separated by warmer periods called interglacial periods. Currently, the Earth is nearing the end of an interglacial, meaning that another Ice Age is (11) due in a few thousand years. This is part of the normal climate variation cycle. Greenhouse warming may (12) delay the onset of another glacial era, but scientists still have many questions to answer about climate change. Although glaciers change very slowly over long periods, they may provide important global climate change signals.

The girth of the ice, combined with gravity's influence, causes glaciers to flow very slowly. Once a mass of compressed ice reaches a critical thickness of about 18 meters thick, it becomes so heavy that it

begins to deform and move. Ice may flow down mountains and valleys, fan across plains, or spread out to sea. Movement along the underside of a glacier is slower than movement at the top due to the friction created as it slides along the ground's surface.

Most glaciers are found in (13) remote mountainous areas. However, some found near cities or towns present a danger to the people living nearby. On land, lakes formed on top of a glacier during the melt season may cause floods. At the narrow part of a valley glacier, ice falling from the glacier presents a (14) hazard to hikers below. When ice breaks off over the ocean, an iceberg is formed.

Glaciers are a natural resource and contain 75% of the world's freshwater. People worldwide are trying to harness the power of these frozen streams. Some towns rely on glacial melting from a nearby ice cap to provide drinking water. Some farmers spread soil or ashes over snow to promote melting, hoping that the melting will provide water to irrigate crops in drought-stricken areas. Others have channeled meltwater from glaciers to their fields. Scientists and engineers have worked together to tap into glacial resources, using electricity that has been (15) generated in part by damming glacial meltwater.

(出典：501 Reading Comprehension Questions, 2nd Edition, Learning Express, LLC, 2001)

問1 本文中の(11)～(15)の単語に意味が最も近いものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(11) A expected B far away C incredible
D put an end to E unforeseen

(12) A cease B enlarge C hasten D put off E set up

(13) A difficult to see B isolated C neighborly
D populated E slow traveling

(14) A comfort B danger C safety D shelter E storm

(15) A eliminated B generalized C interrupted
D omitted E produced

問2 下記の(16)～(20)の各質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(16) According to the passage, where can glaciers be found?

- A Only on Antarctica.
- B Only in Greenland and Alaska.
- C On almost all continents.
- D Only on the north and south poles.
- E On every continent except Africa.

- (17) According to the passage, why does glacial ice often appear blue?
- A Because it is blue in color.
 - B Because it only absorbs the color blue.
 - C Because it absorbs no colors including blue.
 - D Because it absorbs all colors including blue.
 - E Because blue is the only color that is not absorbed by glacial ice.
- (18) According to paragraph 4, what is the negative effect of living too close to a glacier?
- A Melted ice may flood nearby areas.
 - B Lakes are dried up during the melt season.
 - C Only a small portion of the glacier can be seen.
 - D There are too many tourists.
 - E Icebergs prevent people from fishing.
- (19) What is the main point of the passage?
- A There will never be another ice age.
 - B Glaciers have both negative and positive effects on human life.
 - C It is impossible to harness the power of glaciers and use them as natural resources.
 - D Scientists have difficulty understanding glaciers.
 - E Scientists have limited data on the formation of glaciers.
- (20) After reading the passage, what can one infer about glaciers?
- A Even with variations in climate, glaciers neither shrink nor expand.
 - B Glaciers form in regions where the melting rate of snow equals the rate of snowfall.
 - C People have never utilized the power of glacial ice.
 - D Glaciers are usually bordered at the sides by rock debris.
 - E People will continue to seek ways to make the most of glaciers.

III. 次の (21) ~ (30) の各英文の空欄に入る最も適切な語 (句) を、それぞれ A ~ E の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(21) This history book has a _____ containing an account of what has happened since 1990.

A junction B participle C suffix D supplement E supply

(22) After several _____ attempts to send the satellite into space, the rocket was finally launched successfully.

A abortive B excellent C fruitful D gratified E ready

(23) The doctor injected the patient with morphine to _____ his pain.

A aspire B inspire C relieve D tolerate E undergo

- (24) Mark Twain was not the author's real name; it was a _____.
A Christian name B family name C pseudonym D sign E signature
- (25) Because of her religion she _____ eating meat.
A abstains from B disagrees C hesitates D is opposite to E refuses
- (26) Jim broke his leg on a ski trip yesterday so he can _____ walk today.
A barely B nearly C rarely D seldom E thoroughly
- (27) Will it be possible for human beings to _____ Mars in the near future?
A abide B dwell C inhabit D reside E stay
- (28) This is not an easy _____ to make without the benefit of numerous test results.
A diagnose B diagnosed C diagnosis D diagnostic E diagonal
- (29) Many social problems came into _____ owing to poverty.
A being B birth C consequence D result E surface
- (30) It seems that medical science is _____ of discovering a cure for Alzheimer's disease.
A on the border B in the corner C on the lip
D round the rim E on the verge

IV. 次の (31) ~ (35) の各英文中の下線部の語と同じ発音の母音が、最も強く発音する音節に含まれる単語を、それぞれ A ~ E の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(31) After the row with her husband, she decided to get divorced.

A allow B below C enormous D narrow E southern

(32) Why did you tear the cloth when I'd advised you to cut it with scissors?

A aerobics B beware C earnest D pioneer E weary

(33) The attack left a wound several inches long on her abdomen.

A abroad B fountain C mountaineer D shoulder E taboo

(34) Would you sew this button on my skirt?

A corkscrew B doughnut C gorgeous
D photographic E suicide

(35) I need a soft lead pencil because I want to draw a picture.

A calendar B decency C feature D presentation E weapon

V. 次の (36) ~ (40) の各英文と同じ内容を表わすものを、それぞれ A ~ E の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(36) He's yet to attend the seminar.

- A He's not required to attend the seminar.
- B He's still attending the seminar.
- C He has already attended the seminar.
- D He hasn't attended the seminar so far.
- E He wants to attend the seminar.

(37) Mike was named to the student council.

- A Mike's name was mentioned to the student council.
- B Mike was nominated to become a member of the student council.
- C Mike was chosen as a student counselor.
- D Mike was named the best student by the council.
- E Mike was blamed for violating the student council's rules.

(38) That couldn't be all she said!

- A She couldn't have said anything.
- B She said all that she could.
- C She couldn't have said so much.
- D She must have said more.
- E That must have been all she said.

(39) Sally left out her name on the application for the job.

- A Sally didn't apply for the job.
- B Sally wrote what was needed on the application for the job, including her name.
- C Sally forgot to write her name on the application for the job.
- D Sally only wrote her name on the application for the job.
- E Sally wrote her name on the left side of the application for the job.

(40) Apart from the fact that women everywhere give birth and care for children, there is surprisingly little evidence to support the idea that women are better parents than men.

- A Women are naturally better parents than men.
- B There is surprisingly little evidence that women everywhere care for children.
- C The fact that women everywhere give birth and care for children supports the idea that nature makes women better parents.
- D There is not very much evidence that women are better parents than men.
- E It seems that women are better parents than men, but the truth is that men are absolutely better parents than women.

VI. 次の (41) ~ (50) の各英文の下線部 A ~ E の中から、誤りのある箇所を一つずつ選びなさい。

- (41) The plan to (A) construct an independent national capital, (B) not belonging to any state, was first (C) proposed (D) at the late 17th century (E) but not achieved until decades later.
- (42) (A) A person who does not (B) consume an (C) amount adequate of Vitamin B-1 (D) runs the risk (E) of developing the disease beriberi.
- (43) Without (A) the concerted efforts of environmentalists (B) during the 1970s and 1980s, it is possible that (C) both the bald and the golden eagles (D) will have become (E) extinct.
- (44) Henry objects to (A) our buying this house (B) without the (C) approval (D) of our attorney, and (E) John does so.
- (45) (A) The children's television program, "Sesame Street," is (B) far more popular (C) as any (D) other show of (E) its genre.
- (46) Statistics (A) are the science which (B) deals (C) with the collection, (D) classification, and analysis of (E) numerical data.
- (47) Having (A) finished his term paper (B) before the (C) deadline, (D) it was delivered to the professor (E) before the class.
- (48) The piano teacher required (A) that her student (B) practice at least (C) forty-five minutes every day (D) in prepared for (E) the next week's recital.
- (49) (A) Despite Martha's attempts to (B) rise her test score, (C) she did not receive (D) a high enough score (E) to be accepted by the law school.
- (50) I often arrive (A) lately for (B) the first-period class on Monday, (C) even though I think I (D) leave my dormitory (E) in plenty of time.

VII. 次の会話文を読み、(51)～(55)の各質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

Susan: Did you hear the story on the news this morning about the apartment fire down the street?

Barry: I heard something about it. What happened exactly?

Susan: A fire started about 3 o'clock in the morning in an apartment complex with about twenty apartments. One of the apartments was completely destroyed, and several of the others were damaged.

Barry: Do they know how the fire started?

Susan: They're not sure at this point, but they believe that it was started by someone smoking in bed. It's a shame that one careless person can cause so much trauma for others, not to mention the thousands and thousands of dollars of damage.

Barry: Even more serious than the damage to property is the harm to the apartments' occupants. I hear that several residents were rushed to the hospital, but at least none of them died.

Susan: It's all so frightening. Do you know of anything I can do to keep this from happening to me?

Barry: I guess the best way to protect yourself is to make sure that you have a smoke alarm and a fire extinguisher in good working condition. The smoke alarm will give you an early warning that a fire has started, so you can call the fire department. If it is a small fire, maybe you can use the fire extinguisher to put it out before the fire trucks arrive.

Susan: That's good advice. I think I'll go home and check my smoke alarm.

(出典 : *Longman Practice Tests for the TOEFL*, 1989)

- (51) What is the main topic of this conversation?
- A How to stop smoking.
 - B Guessing the leading cause of fires.
 - C Whether the article mentioned by Susan is worth reading or not.
 - D An apartment fire and what one can learn from it.
 - E Fire damage to some apartments and how to compensate for the loss.
- (52) According to Susan, how extensively were the apartments damaged?
- A Some of the apartments were damaged, but one was more severely damaged than the others.
 - B The apartment complex was completely destroyed.
 - C All twenty apartments suffered some damage.
 - D There was one million dollars of damage.
 - E One apartment was completely destroyed, but none of the others were damaged.
- (53) What did Barry say about the apartment residents?
- A One was killed.
 - B Some of them were hastily taken to the hospital.
 - C They weren't frightened.
 - D They felt that their property damage was more serious than their physical harm.
 - E None of them were harmed by the fire.
- (54) What advice does Barry give to Susan to protect herself from fires?
- A Call at the fire department.
 - B Rush to the hospital.
 - C Listen to a portable radio.
 - D Buy a more sensitive smoke alarm.
 - E Keep a smoke alarm and fire extinguisher in good working order.
- (55) According to Barry, what is the purpose of a smoke alarm?
- A It can be used to put out a fire.
 - B It'll give warning that a fire has started.
 - C It'll inform the fire department.
 - D It'll operate a fire extinguisher and make it spout chemicals.
 - E It'll get rid of smoke and clear the air.

VIII. 次の (イ) ~ (ホ) の日本文の意味を表わすように、A~Jの語 (句) を並べ換えて英文を完成させ、(56) ~ (65) の空欄に入るものを選びなさい。ただし、文頭の語 (句) も小文字で表わしてあります。

(イ) 科学的な方法が自然界についての答えを探る普通の方法になったのは、この二、三百年以内のことであるに過ぎない。

Only _____ (56) _____ (57) _____
_____ seeking answers about the natural world.

A a common way B become C has D hundred E of
F two or three G the last H the scientific method I within J years

(ロ) 先生と生徒の間で意思の伝達をもっと密にすることが、いじめの問題の解決に重要な役割を果たすだろう。

_____ (58) _____ students will _____
_____ (59) _____ problems.

A and B an important role C between D bullying E closer
F communication G in H play I solving J teachers

(ハ) 日本人が、もともとどこから来たのかに関しては、確固たる結論が出ていない。

_____ (60) _____ (61) _____
_____ originally came from.

A as B been C conclusions D definitive E have
F no G reached H the Japanese I to J where

(ニ) 自転車は、人間が利用する輸送手段の中で、最も環境汚染を引き起こさない乗り物であるばかりか、最もエネルギー効率がよい乗り物だ。

The bicycle is _____ (62) _____
_____ (63) _____, but also the most energy-efficient.

A by B form C humans D merely E not
F of G polluting H the least I transportation J used

(ホ) どの分野に力を注ぐつもりでも、すべての学生は人類の歴史の跡をたどる入門コースから始めなければならない。

_____ (64) _____, all students must _____
_____ (65) _____ traces the history of man.

A an introductory course B areas C begin D concentrate E on
F no matter which G plan to H that I they J with