

英 語

(1 ～ 11 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	0	0	●	0
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
●	7	●	7	7
J	8	8	8	8
K	9	9	9	●
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I・O・Qはありません)

マーク式解答欄記入上の注意

- 1. 解答は、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. 解答用紙を汚したり、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) He is (1) a researcher as an educationalist.

- ① not less than ② not so much ③ such that ④ so as

(2) The price of gasoline (2) by more than five percent earlier this year.

- ① rose ② raised ③ has risen ④ has raised

(3) I'll pick you up (3) you don't mind my dropping by the convenience store.

- ① as far as ② unless ③ while ④ provided

(4) I heard that Emi lived in Madrid for 15 years. (4) she speaks Spanish so well.

- ① That's because ② No wonder
③ Just why ④ This is the way which

(5) (5) for your advice, my speech in front of the board members would have been a disaster.

- ① Had there been ② If only
③ Had it not been ④ If there'd been

(6) I think the Great Barrier Reef is worth (6) once in your life.

- ① to visit ② being visited ③ to be visited ④ visiting

Ⅱ 次の英文 (1) ～ (6) の空所 ～ 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) We take () making dinner and doing the dishes.

- ① in turn ② a turn ③ by turns ④ turns

(2) Please don't () to understand when you don't.

- ① pretend ② act ③ behave ④ fake

(3) The government should not be () to the events taking place in the world.

- ① peculiar ② exclusive ③ indifferent ④ admirable

(4) Many people think that the company is financially ().

- ① eager ② noisy ③ sound ④ impatient

(5) If you experience any side effects with this medicine, () a doctor right away.

- ① check ② consult ③ advise ④ counsel

(6) He took great () to develop the new computer tool.

- ① effects ② pains ③ duties ④ influences

Ⅲ 次の英文 (1) ～ (6) の空所 ～ 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) I decided to () my car due to the high maintenance costs.

- ① set about ② get over ③ part with ④ make for

(2) Unfortunately, we have to () your proposal because we're quite busy with our current job.

- ① put forward ② hold out ③ keep off ④ turn down

(3) The novelist announced that he would () a new book the next year.

- ① set out ② bring out ③ stand out ④ carry out

(4) Maya () her family and got on a plane for Sydney.

- ① took leave of ② lost sight of
③ came down with ④ went on with

(5) At first, the plan seemed feasible, but it didn't work ().

- ① at large ② in practice ③ for good ④ before long

(6) We traveled to Rome () Helsinki last summer.

- ① in face of ② by means of ③ by way of ④ on behalf 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。

Sixty-five million years later, the extinction of the dinosaurs remains a great mystery. Scientists think that dinosaurs existed on Earth for almost 200 million years. [19] could these great beasts, some of which weighed thousands of pounds and stood 100 feet tall, suddenly disappear?

The most popular theory is that the dinosaurs were killed off when an asteroid [20] into southern Mexico. The asteroid's collision caused earthquakes, fires, and tidal waves. Volcanoes erupted, spewing poisonous gases into the sky and lowering the oxygen level in the oceans. Plants died, removing the food source for plant-eating dinosaurs. As these dinosaurs died, there was no food for meat-eating dinosaurs. In a short period of time, the dinosaurs were gone, and the first mammals began to appear.

Many scientists note that, [21] the asteroid had a major impact, the Earth's climate had already begun to change. The planet was cooling, and the colder temperatures were likely killing plants. Some scientists claim that mammals already on Earth before the asteroid might have [22] the extinction by eating dinosaur eggs.

We may never know for certain what caused the extinction of the dinosaurs. But it was most likely the result of a combination of the asteroid, colder climates, and egg-stealing mammals [23] the single event of the asteroid hitting the Earth.

出典：Casey Malarcher et al., *Reading for the Real World 1*, Second edition

- | | | | | |
|------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| [19] | ① When | ② What | ③ Who | ④ How |
| [20] | ① came | ② carried | ③ crashed | ④ burst |
| [21] | ① while | ② once | ③ unless | ④ yet |
| [22] | ① governed | ② obstructed | ③ facilitated | ④ united |
| [23] | ① other than | ② rather than | ③ except for | ④ owing to |

英語の試験問題は次に続きます。

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。

There are people who think that countries are wasting their money when they invest in space programs. They say that the money should be used to improve the quality of life on Earth. What they might not know is that missions into outer space *have* helped improve the quality of life here on Earth. Technology, materials, and devices that were first developed for use in space are now helping people every day. These items are called “spin-offs.”

NASA’s labs have produced various technologies that we now find around us every day. The lightweight metals used in modern tennis rackets are one example. NASA also developed metals that have a “memory.” When these metals are bent, they return to their original shape. We use them in eyeglass frames to make them flexible and sturdy. Glasses also utilize another NASA development: scratch-resistant lenses. And the shock-absorbing materials originally developed for moon boots are now used in all kinds of athletic shoes.

Space research has also made progress in health and safety. A thermometer pill was designed to be swallowed by astronauts in order to monitor their body temperature during missions. Now, it helps serious athletes prevent dangerous heat-related illnesses while training or competing. NASA produced advanced robotic arms for repairing the International Space Station, and similar robots are helping doctors to make surgery simpler and safer.

Other spin-offs have ecological benefits. Some NASA innovations help reduce energy use. In the 1990s, NASA was trying to build unmanned, solar-powered aircraft that could fly for days. These machines required efficient solar panels that did not weigh too much. Engineers on the project developed the single-crystal silicon solar cell, which provides up to 50 percent more energy than other solar cells. These efficient cells are now widely used for clean power in homes and businesses. In addition, homeowners can save energy by using thin insulation* that was first developed for use in space. Thin insulation is more efficient and easier to install than traditional insulation.

Other technology developed for space can directly make our environment cleaner. Water is precious in space, so researchers have developed a process for getting drinkable water from astronauts’ breath, sweat, and urine*. People in many developing countries struggle to find safe drinking water. Now, they can make use of NASA’s process to clean up their local water sources. Another spin-off, the Petroleum Remediation Product (PRP), has changed the way we clean up oil spills. PRP is made up of tiny balls of beeswax* that draw in oil and trap it. Then, bacteria feed on the oil until it is no longer dangerous to living things.

These are only a few of the 30,000 space innovations that benefit our lives on Earth. There will always be people who oppose space exploration, but if they say it wastes money, remind them that life on this planet is better in many ways due to space research.

出典：Eric Prochaska et al., *Reading For The Real World Intro*, Third Edition

[Notes]

insulation 「断熱材」

urine 「尿」

beeswax 「蜜蝋」

24 The author argues that investments in space programs

- ① will help humans live on other planets in the long run.
- ② will improve the quality of human life in the near future.
- ③ have already brought a number of benefits to human life on Earth.
- ④ have helped humans learn many things about the universe.

25 Metal that has a “memory” is an example of

- ① technology that was originally developed by NASA for its space missions.
- ② technology that was produced to make stronger eyeglass frames.
- ③ an invention that was created by an individual but was later adopted by NASA.
- ④ an invention that turned out to be more useful in everyday life than in space.

26 A thermometer pill made for astronauts can

- ① help athletes improve their performance in bad weather.
- ② help athletes avoid getting sick when they train or compete.
- ③ help doctors treat patients with some serious diseases.
- ④ help doctors perform surgeries more simply and safely.

27 It can be said that the single-crystal silicon solar cell

- ① is most energy efficient when used in individual homes.
- ② produces more energy than any other energy-producing device.
- ③ was needed for aircraft that NASA planned to build.
- ④ helped businesses develop new space technologies.

28 One example that supports the author’s point in this passage is that

- ① the International Space Station is mainly repaired by robots today.
- ② the development of moon boots helped astronauts safely land on the moon.
- ③ NASA’s process of getting water can help people access clean water.
- ④ the Petroleum Remediation Product has helped decrease dangerous bacteria.

Ⅵ 次の会話文を読み、～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。

- Ethan: I don't like to complain, but we are very unhappy.
- Front desk clerk: Oh, I am sorry to hear that, sir. How can I help?
- Ethan: The main problem is that our room is nothing like the one shown in the brochure. We booked a luxury room, but we've found ourselves in a tiny box with no view. Plus, the standard of cleanliness is poor and the service so far has been appalling*.
- Front desk clerk: I'm not sure I understand. It's a perfectly adequate room. The rooms can't all be identical to the brochure, and you can see the pool from your room.
- Ethan: I'm sorry, but I'm not interested in looking at the swimming pool. We came here to look at the ocean. That's why we specifically asked for an ocean-view room.
- Front desk clerk: You must understand that it's impossible to have everyone in a room that looks out on the ocean. The building is just not designed that way.
- Ethan: If that's the case, you should state it clearly in your brochure.
- Front desk clerk: Well, I'll have to look into that.
- Ethan: I think that you should do something to compensate us for all of this.
- Front desk clerk: Compensate you? You've been here for two days already. Why didn't you tell me immediately?
- Ethan: You're right, I probably should have, but I was tired when we arrived and I didn't want to upset my wife. I think that the least you can do is give us some money back.
- Front desk clerk: That's just not possible.
- Ethan: You can't expect us to pay these high charges for this poor level of accommodation. It's just not satisfactory. If you can't help, then I'd like to speak with someone who can. I'd like to see the manager, please.
- Front desk clerk: I'm very sorry that you're not happy. Normally, our hotel has a no refund policy, but I'll discuss this with the manager. In the meantime, I'd like to offer you a complimentary meal in our restaurant tonight, and I'll see if we have an ocean-view room available.

出典：Jun Liu & Kathryn Harper, *Communication Strategies 4*

[Notes]

appalling 「ひどい」

29 Ethan is most unhappy about

- ① how much money the hotel spends on advertising.
- ② how his room is different from what he had expected.
- ③ the standard of cleanliness in the hotel.
- ④ the quality of service he has received so far.

30 The front desk clerk tells Ethan that

- ① some rooms have a private swimming pool.
- ② the number of ocean-view rooms is limited.
- ③ some information in the brochure is old.
- ④ he should be able to see the ocean from his room.

31 One thing we can say about Ethan is that

- ① he has just arrived at the hotel with his wife.
- ② he has spoken to some other clerks in the hotel.
- ③ he is complaining about the hotel for the first time during his stay.
- ④ he heard about the hotel from his wife.

32 The conversation with the front desk clerk has led Ethan to think that

- ① talking to the front desk clerk will not solve his problem.
- ② the manager will find an ocean-view room for him.
- ③ getting his money back will be impossible because of the hotel's policy.
- ④ the manager will not be able to see him soon.

33 What will most likely happen next is that

- ① the front desk clerk will explain the hotel's policy in detail.
- ② the front desk clerk will tell the manager about Ethan's demands.
- ③ Ethan will talk to his wife about what to eat for lunch.
- ④ Ethan will go back to his room to get some rest.

VII 次の ～ 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。

いくつか欠点はあるものの、私は自分の車が気に入っている。

I ((①its defects ②less ③my car ④the ⑤for ⑥none ⑦like).

若いからといって、何をしてもいいということにはならない。

((①do ②you ③follow ④it ⑤can ⑥that ⑦doesn't) anything because you are young.

先生は、まるですべて知っていると言わんばかりに私を見つめた。

The teacher stared at me ((①say ②he ③if ④that ⑤to ⑥knew ⑦as) everything.

私は父にねだって新しい自転車を買ってもらった。

I ((①a new bicycle ②me ③into ④father ⑤buying ⑥my ⑦talked).

いかなる理由であれ彼の発言は誰からもからかわれるべきではない。

His remarks should not ((①by ②made ③for ④anyone ⑤of ⑥be ⑦fun) whatever reason.

宇宙に住むことはどのようなものだと思いますか。

Do you have any ((①be ②to ③like ④what ⑤would ⑥it ⑦idea) live in space?

VIII 次の ～ 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。＊の付いた語には [Notes] があります。

Money is all around us, every day. We see it, use it, and talk about it. Did you ever stop to think about [①carry ②the money ③where ④that ⑤you] around every day comes from?

Making new money is a very special job. It takes as many as 65 different steps. When money gets too old or dirty, it is replaced with new money. The old money is taken from banks and brought [①it ②to ③where ④is ⑤places] destroyed. Usually, the money is burned. The burned money is replaced by new paper money.

If old money is being replaced, then it is printed in a place called a mint*. Large sheets of special paper are printed with many pictures of the currency. These large sheets are cut into individual bills. The individual bills are then put together in big stacks and sent to banks.

Sometimes, the mint will make a new bill with a new picture or a new color. It is not easy [①a new bill ②to ③the government ④make ⑤for]. It takes a long time, and there are [①through ②steps ③go ④many ⑤to] before a new bill can be sent to banks. First, people in the government decide that a new kind of bill is needed. Then, they ask an artist to design the new bill. A different artist cuts the new picture into a soft piece of metal called a die*. The dies are made and put onto large printing machines. Then, very special paper is used, paper [①no ②which ③the mint ④but ⑤one] can have. Along with this special paper, the mint also prints the currency using special colors. After [①the paper ②the new currency ③onto ④print ⑤the new dies], the bills are cut, stacked, and sent off to banks.

出典：Paul Nation & Casey Malarcher, *Reading for Speed and Fluency 2*

[Notes]

mint 「造幣局」 die 「金型」

英語の問題はここまでです。

以 下 余 白

