

1 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えよ。

With nearly a billion vehicles now on the road worldwide, and a million and a half annual traffic fatalities, improving road safety is a high priority global goal. Common sense and (ア) thinking tell us that the safest roads are straight, flat and wide, offering a clear view of the way ahead. Most traffic safety experts go along with this view. They maintain that straightening streets, widening shoulders, and putting up more and more traffic signs and signals make a road safe. But according to *Psychology Today*, a growing number of traffic engineers now say that we've got it all wrong.

Ian Lockwood, an American traffic engineer, and Hans Monderman, a Dutch traffic consultant, are two such "outside the box" thinkers. "If you build something that looks like a highway, every (イ) in a driver's body tells him to go fast," Lockwood says. "A straight road is like a gun barrel, so drivers drive like bullets." To put it another way, the safer a road appears, the more careless drivers will be – and the more dangerous the road becomes.

This new alternative approach is catching on, with many cities in Europe and in North America putting it into (ウ). They are making their roads and streets appear more dangerous by cutting visibility and taking out curbs and guardrails. Some cities have added on-street parking and bike lanes or planted roadside foliage to create the illusion of a narrower road. Others have erected middle-of-the-road fountains and islands to obstruct the view of the horizon. And some have gotten rid of traffic signs altogether.

The results speak for themselves. For example, Latton, a small city in Wiltshire in the United Kingdom, removed the center dividing and lane lines from all its main streets. This simple step has slowed the average car speed by twelve kilometers per hour and cut traffic accidents by a full 35%. Likewise, Christianfield, a city in Denmark, recently redesigned a major traffic intersection. It (エ) a traffic circle and fountain and took down most of its traffic signs. The result? Accident-related injuries on the spot have plunged from eight per year to just one, and annual deaths from three to zero.

Implementing this "psychological traffic calming," as *Psychology Today* calls it, will go a long way toward making our roads as safe as possible until the (オ) traffic safety advance, the "smart car," becomes a reality.

(1) 本文の空所(ア)～(オ)に入れるのに最も適切な語を、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。

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| (ア) | (a) continual | (b) consensual | (c) contractual | (d) conventional |
| (イ) | (a) impression | (b) instinct | (c) impasse | (d) inception |
| (ウ) | (a) production | (b) prevalence | (c) practice | (d) primacy |
| (エ) | (a) instigated | (b) inhibited | (c) incurred | (d) installed |
| (オ) | (a) ultimate | (b) accurate | (c) illiterate | (d) moderate |

基礎学力テスト I (全4の2)

(2) 本文の内容と最もよく適合するものを下記の (a) ~ (h) から 4つ選び, その記号をマークせよ。

- (a) Straight, wide streets with a clear view are not necessarily the safest ones.
- (b) Drivers adjust their driving habits according to road appearance.
- (c) Some cities have clearly been able to reduce traffic accidents by making roads more dangerous.
- (d) Common logic proves that drivers with wide shoulders are less likely to crash.
- (e) Experiments have shown that parking a car in the middle of the road will slow traffic.
- (f) More than one city in Europe has been able to reduce traffic accidents by over one-third.
- (g) Some experts believe that accident reduction is as much an attitudinal issue as an engineering problem.
- (h) Engineers now believe that making roads longer will improve road safety.

2 次の (1) ~ (10) の各英文の中で英語の表現として 不適切なものを 5つ選び, その番号をマークせよ。

- (1) Our son says he will challenge the entrance exam of Kurume University.
- (2) With all my strength, I raised the sword above my head and let it fall suddenly.
- (3) Didn't you see the man and the dog which crossed the road a few minutes ago?
- (4) To understand how those systems work, we will have to examine them one by one.
- (5) My daughter talks by the cellphone for hours every night.
- (6) They served as a stimulus not for thought but for reverie.
- (7) The scientist believes that we will be able to live in the moon in the far future.
- (8) We are now moving into a new phase of life that will offer two great new alternatives.
- (9) There are four kilometers from my apartment to the nearest station.
- (10) The other sort of book and style of reading him describes allegorically.

基礎学力テスト I (全4の3)

3 次の英文 (1) ~ (10) の英文の下線部に入れるのに、最も不適切なものを、それぞれ下記の (a) ~ (d) の中から1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (1) As the hospital had been careless with its hygiene procedures, the patient found she had been _____ with a harmful virus.
(a) detected (b) rejected (c) infected (d) suspected
- (2) As a(n) _____ of the district she had absolutely no difficulty in understanding the local dialect.
(a) inhabitant (b) relation (c) native (d) newcomer
- (3) There is a new company regulation to remove the danger of passive smoking, which _____ all employees from smoking at their place of work.
(a) prohibits (b) promotes (c) professes (d) protests
- (4) He finds breathing very difficult in restricted spaces, as he _____ from asthma.
(a) refers (b) suffers (c) defers (d) differs
- (5) I am very pleased to be working with you because I think the same way and _____ with your policies.
(a) accept (b) conform (c) confer (d) agree
- (6) If you could be serious for just one moment _____.
(a) I'd accept it (b) I'd believe it (c) I'd appreciate it (d) I'd understand it
- (7) They should have arrived by now. I wonder what has _____.
(a) kept them (b) held them (c) got them (d) done them
- (8) I know I'm a very bad letter writer, but I was thinking _____.
(a) for you the other day (b) of you the other day (c) on you the other day (d) to you the other day
- (9) I had to pay for you, so isn't it _____ you paid me back?
(a) on time (b) about time (c) in time (d) over time
- (10) I want you to imagine that a man is walking _____.
(a) in the country (b) by the countryside (c) on the countryside (d) over the country

4 次の (1) ~ (5) の単語に関して、最も強いアクセントをもつ音節の番号をそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- (1) per·pen·dic·u·lar (2) syn·chro·nous (3) pho·to·chem·i·cal
1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5
- (4) dif·fer·en·ti·a·tion (5) e·lec·tro·mag·net·ic
1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6

- 5 次の英文の (1) ~ (6) に入れるのに最も適切な語を、それぞれ下記の (a) ~ (d) から1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

Hundreds of Hollywood westerns turned history on its head by making the Native Americans appear to be (1) on what was originally their land, and provided a paradigmatic perspective (2) which to view the whole of the non-white world.

The colonialist inheritance helps (3) for what might be called the tendentiously flawed mimesis of many films dealing with the Third World. The (4) ethnographic, linguistic and even topographical blunders in Hollywood films are (5) in this regard. Countless safari films present Africa as the land of 'lions in the jungle' when in fact only a tiny (6) of the African land mass could be called 'jungle' and when lions do not live in jungle but in grasslands.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| (1) (a) introverts | (b) impresarios | (c) iconoclast | (d) intruders |
| (2) (a) by | (b) beyond | (c) through | (d) without |
| (3) (a) appease | (b) account | (c) agitate | (d) appraise |
| (4) (a) innumerable | (b) innate | (c) intact | (d) inimical |
| (5) (a) inflicting | (b) imputing | (c) illuminating | (d) igniting |
| (6) (a) profusion | (b) proximity | (c) protocol | (d) proportion |

- 6 次の英文が完成した文章になるように、その文意にそって (1) ~ (5) までの 1. ~ 6. を並べ替えなさい。そして2番目と5番目にくるものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

At that time I was attending a senior high (1). It was a girls' school, which was quite rare among prefectural schools in my prefecture. Until (2) Jiro's presence, although I cherished my little brother at the same time.

I must have (3). Jiro was born thirty years ago; that was the age (4) people. My grandma once said to me, "Hanako, you won't be able to get married. You poor thing." This (5).

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| (1) 1. distance | 2. within | 3. of | 4. cycling | 5. my house | 6. school |
| (2) 1. some | 2. embarrassment | 3. I | 4. about | 5. harbored | 6. that time |
| (3) 1. of the | 2. been | 3. by | 4. swayed | 5. the atmosphere | 6. times |
| (4) 1. there was | 2. prejudice | 3. when | 4. an obvious | 5. disabled | 6. against |
| (5) 1. lingered | 2. heart | 3. long in | 4. remark | 5. scary | 6. my |