

# 英 語

## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。
2. この問題冊子は 11 頁ある。試験開始後、頁の落丁・乱丁及び印刷不鮮明、また解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがって解答用紙の下記の該当欄にそれぞれ正しく記入し、マークせよ。

### ① 受験番号欄

受験番号を 4 ケタで記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄に該当する 4 ケタをマークせよ。(例) 受験番号 0025 番 → 

0	0	2	5
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 と記入。

### ② 氏名欄 氏名・フリガナを記入せよ。

4. 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがある。
5. 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄に HB 鉛筆で正確にマークせよ。


例えば 

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 と表示された問題の正答として④を選んだ場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号 30 の解答欄の④を濃く完全にマークせよ。薄いもの不完全なものは解答したことにはならない。

(例)

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
30	①	②	③	●	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

6. 解答を修正する場合は必ず「消しゴム」であとが残らないように完全に消すこと。鉛筆の色や消しくずが残ったり、 のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことにならない。
7. 解答はそれぞれの解答番号につき一個だけ選ぶこと。二個以上マークした場合は無解答とみなされる。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従い退場しなさい。

第1問 次の 1 ~ 5 の各群の単語①~⑤のうちから、下線部の発音が冒頭に示された単語の下線部と同じであるものを1つずつ選びなさい。

1

naked

① baked

② damned

③ faked

④ paved

⑤ sacred

2

period

① area

② era

③ fairy

④ peril

⑤ terror

3

crowd

① aloud

② cough

③ crow

④ photo

⑤ road

4

purpose

① ease

② impose

③ increase

④ praise

⑤ raise

5

character

① chamber

② champagne

③ channel

④ chapel

⑤ chasm

第2問 次のa～fの各英文の空欄  ～  に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから1つずつ選びなさい。

a. She is used  a speech before an audience.

- ① being made                      ② making                      ③ to be making  
④ to make                              ⑤ to making

b. I'm tired of talking about money. Let's change the .

- ① argument                      ② conclusion                      ③ contents  
④ input                              ⑤ subject

c. Electricity has  an important part in the progress of civilization.

- ① done                              ② kept                              ③ made  
④ played                              ⑤ taken

d. Artists have to put up  a lot of criticism.

- ① at                                  ② for                                  ③ in  
④ to                                  ⑤ with

e. I can't quite  the signature at the bottom of this manuscript.

- ① clear up                              ② find out                              ③ make out  
④ make up                              ⑤ see through

f. I'd rather have a room of my own,  small it may be.

- ① even if                              ② however                              ③ no matter  
④ whatever                              ⑤ whether

第3問 次の a～f の各英文の空欄を、それぞれ下の①～⑥の語または語句で埋めて最適な英文にすると、 ～  に入る語または語句を示しなさい。

a. I'll always   everybody.

- ① best                      ② do                      ③ for  
④ is                          ⑤ I think                ⑥ what

b. The woman said that the baby was \_\_\_\_\_ and

- ① a noise                    ② asked                    ③ me  
④ not                         ⑤ sleeping                ⑥ to make

c. Do  \_\_\_\_\_  the time.

- ① all                         ② instead                    ③ of  
④ some                      ⑤ talking                    ⑥ work

d. I \_\_\_\_\_  if I  had \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① done                      ② had                      ③ have  
④ the chance                ⑤ the same                ⑥ would

e. The headmaster was \_\_\_\_\_ by everybody

- ① all                         ② present                    ③ seen  
④ to be                      ⑤ very angry                ⑥ with them

f. I disapprove of people who \_\_\_\_\_  which \_\_\_\_\_

of keeping.

- ① all sorts of                ② have                      ③ make  
④ no intention              ⑤ promises                ⑥ they

第4問 日本人男性と結婚した米国人女性で日本の大学で英会話を教える著者の次の文章を読み、 ~  に入る最も適切な語句を下の①~④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。ただし、同一番号を重複使用した解答は無効とします。

After I was married and had lived in Japan for a while, my Japanese gradually improved to the point where I could  in simple conversations with my husband and his friends and family. And I began to notice that often, when I joined in, the others would look startled, and the conversation would come to a halt. After this happened several times, it became clear to me that I was . But for a long time, I didn't know what it was. Finally, after listening carefully to many Japanese conversations, I discovered what my problem was. Even though I was speaking Japanese, I was  in a Western way.

Japanese-style conversations develop quite differently from Western-style conversations. And the difference isn't only in the languages. I realized that just as I kept trying to hold Western-style conversations even when I was speaking Japanese, so my English students kept trying to hold Japanese-style conversations even when they were speaking English. We were unconsciously  ballgames.

A Western-style conversation between two people is . If I introduce a topic, a conversational ball, I expect you to hit it back. If you agree with me, I don't expect you simply to agree and do nothing more. I expect you to add something—a reason for agreeing, another example, or an expansion to . But I don't expect you always to agree. I am just as happy if you question me, or challenge me, or completely disagree with me. Whether you agree or disagree, your response will  to me.

A Japanese-style conversation, however, is not at all like tennis or volleyball. It's like bowling. You wait for your turn, and you always  in line. It depends on such things as whether you are older or younger, a close friend or a

relative stranger to the previous speaker, in a senior or junior position, and so on. When your turn comes, you  the starting line with your bowling ball, and carefully bowl it. Everyone else stands back and watches politely, murmuring encouragement. Everyone waits until the ball has reached the end of the alley, and watches to  all the pins, or only some of them, or none of them. There is a pause, while everyone registers your score.

This explains why it is almost impossible to get a Western-style conversation or discussion  in Japan. I used to think that the problem was their lack of English-language ability. But I finally came to realize that the biggest problem is that they, too, are . Whenever I serve a volleyball, everyone just stands back and watches it fall, with occasional murmurs of encouragement. No one hits it back. Everyone waits until I call on someone to . And when that person speaks, he doesn't hit my ball back. He serves a new ball. Again, everyone just watches it fall.

So I call on someone else. This person does not  what the previous speaker has said. He also serves a new ball. Nobody continues from where the previous ball has landed. Nobody seems to have paid any attention to what anyone else has said. Everyone begins again from the same starting line, and all the balls . There is never any back and forth. Everyone is trying to bowl with a volleyball. And if I try a simpler conversation, with only two of us, then the other person tries to bowl with my tennis ball. No wonder foreign English teachers in Japan .

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| ① carry the idea further      | ② cheering loudly                           |
| ③ consult with                | ④ does something entirely different.        |
| ⑤ doing something wrong       | ⑥ get discouraged                           |
| ⑦ get encouraged              | ⑧ going along                               |
| ⑨ going with English students | ⑩ handling the conversation                 |
| ⑪ joining in                  | ⑫ know your place                           |
| ⑬ like a game of bowling      | ⑭ like a game of golf                       |
| ⑮ like a game of tennis       | ⑯ playing entirely different conversational |
| ⑰ playing the wrong game      | ⑱ refer to                                  |
| ⑲ return the ball             | ⑳ run parallel                              |
| ㉑ see if it knocks down       | ㉒ step up to                                |
| ㉓ take a turn                 | ㉔ take part                                 |

第5問 次の文章の内容と合っていると思われるものを、下に示した①～④のなかから7つ選びなさい。ただし、解答の順序は問いませんが、同一番号を重複使用した解答は無効とします。 

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注：HIV: *human immunodeficiency virus* の略で、ヒト免疫不全ウイルスのこと。

AIDS: *acquired immunodeficiency syndrome* の略で、後天性免疫不全症候群、すなわちエイズのこと。

the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): ジョージア州アトランタに本部を置く「米国疾病予防管理センター」。

full-blown AIDS: 発病したエイズ。

epidemic: 疾病の流行。

homosexuality: 形容詞 *homosexual* (同性愛の) から派生した名詞形。また、*bisexual* は「両性愛の」を意味する形容詞。

normalize: (特別な事態を) 常態化する, 標準化する。

Of the one million Americans with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, some 250,000 do not know they are infected. If they do not know, they will not seek treatment, and they are more likely to infect others. So last week the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommended that all Americans between the ages of 13 and 64 should be routinely tested for HIV. The tests would not be compulsory, of course, but rather than testing only those who ask to be tested, the CDC wants clinics to test everyone who does not refuse to be. The idea is to extend it to more or less everyone who sets foot in a clinic.

Universal screening would be costly, but yield great benefits. HIV is easier to treat if detected early. Yet some 40% of Americans diagnosed with HIV progress to full-blown AIDS within a year of that diagnosis, which suggests that they were infected without knowing it for as much as a decade. One recent study found that 76% of staff in emergency rooms rarely or never encouraged



HIV testing even for patients who had other sexually-transmitted diseases. They said that the process took too much time, and that they were not qualified to give the required counseling. The CDC wants to make the process quicker and simpler. It suggests that states do away with laws obliging separate written consent forms for HIV testing, and that they no longer require lectures about safe sex before a test.

Doctors also hope that by making HIV tests routine, they will reduce the shame attached to them. This is important. The number of Americans with HIV increases each year. This is partly because drugs are keeping people alive longer. What is worrying, though, is that the number of new infections each year has remained stable since the late 1990s. Why does it not fall? The answer lies largely with people who are HIV positive but do not know it. Such people account for 50--70% of new sexually-transmitted infections, says Julie Gerberding, the director of the CDC.

The epidemic hits blacks hardest. They account for nearly half of new infections, despite being only an eighth of the population. Some studies have found that young gay black men are four times more likely to be HIV-positive than young gay white men, and twice as likely as Hispanics. No one knows exactly why, but a study the CDC did last year in gay bars and gyms in five cities offers clues. Nearly 1,800 sexually-active gay men were asked about their HIV status and given an HIV test. Only 18% of the whites who tested positive were not already aware they were infected, but two-thirds of the blacks who were infected did not know it.

The most-cited reason for not getting tested was being "afraid to find out". Some men were worried that they would lose their job or family, or that their name would be reported to the government. "There remains a suspicion of the health-care system in the United States among African-Americans," says Timothy Mastro, an HIV specialist at the CDC. There is a widespread hostility to homosexuality, too. "In traditional black male culture, we're taught from a young

age to fear the gay man," writes J. L. King, a bisexual black author. Many black men who have sex with other men do not consider themselves gay, which could affect their willingness to get tested for HIV. Some think public-health messages aimed at gay men do not apply to them. Others, fearing exclusion if their neighbors know they are gay and HIV-positive, shun testing because "if they don't know, they don't have to lie about it," says Luke Johnsen, medical director of an AIDS clinic in Washington, DC, one of the worst-hit cities.

Whether routine testing can avoid the shame remains to be seen. No other rich country does it, but then few rich countries have such a severe HIV/AIDS epidemic. American lawmakers, hospitals and insurers do not have to implement the CDC recommendations, but they will take them seriously. "It's a big step towards normalizing HIV," says Kevin de Cock, the top AIDS man at the World Health Organization. "That's extremely important."

- ① About three-quarters of the one million Americans who are infected with HIV know that they are infected.
- ② Among the one million Americans infected with HIV, about 250,000 are going to suffer from AIDS in the near future.
- ③ The CDC asked the President of the United States to give orders to every state in the country that all Americans between the ages of 13 and 64 should be tested for HIV.
- ④ The HIV tests that the CDC recommended should be done on only those who ask to be tested because they would not be compulsory.
- ⑤ To test almost all Americans for HIV when they visit a clinic would be of great benefit to society although it would cost much.
- ⑥ The symptoms and signs of AIDS may not appear for as long as 10 years after infection with HIV.
- ⑦ Some 40% of American AIDS patients did not know that they were infected with HIV for at least 20 years.
- ⑧ Many workers in emergency rooms seem unwilling to urge patients with other sexually-transmitted diseases to get tested for HIV because of the cost.
- ⑨ In America, anyone who wishes to take an HIV test must either submit a written consent form or take lectures about safe sex before the test.
- ⑩ One of the reasons for trying to make HIV testing routine in America is to convince people that it is an ordinary medical procedure and nothing to be ashamed of.
- ⑪ What is worrying the CDC most is the fact that the number of Americans with HIV is increasing year after year.
- ⑫ One of the reasons why the number of HIV patients keeps rising is that people with HIV can live longer because of newly developed drugs.

- ⑬ Black people in America make up 8% of the population, but they account for nearly half of new HIV infections.
- ⑭ The reason why the HIV epidemic hits black people most badly is that they are twice to four times more likely to be homosexual.
- ⑮ In America, according to some studies, young gay white men are twice as likely to be HIV-positive as young gay Hispanics.
- ⑯ According to a study by the CDC, as many as 82% of whites with HIV already knew that they were infected, while about 67% of infected blacks did not know.
- ⑰ Being “afraid to find out” now suggests that there still remains a fear of gay men, although it was once the most-cited reason for not getting tested for HIV.
- ⑱ Black people seem to be still suspicious of the health-care system in America because the government will report their personal information to their employers or families.
- ⑲ Many black men who have sex with other men are not willing to consider themselves gay because of their deeply traditional cultural background.
- ⑳ It seems clear that routine testing for HIV will avoid the shame attached to it.
- ㉑ America’s AIDS epidemic is not really under control because universal screening for HIV has turned out to be ineffective.
- ㉒ Routine testing for HIV did achieve good results in some areas of America although it was just a trial.
- ㉓ No other rich country has a severe HIV/AIDS epidemic because the rich countries have succeeded in avoiding the shame attached to testing for HIV.
- ㉔ American lawmakers, hospitals and insurers will seriously consider the CDC recommendations.