

英 語

15 : 40～17 : 10

解 答 上 の 注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題紙を開いてはならない。
2. 英語の問題紙は 15 ページある。
3. 聞き取り試験の問題は問題紙 12 ページの㊤である。聞き取り問題は試験開始後 40 分経過した頃から約 19 分間放送される。
4. 解答用紙は

解答用紙番号
英語 0—1

 と

解答用紙番号
英語 0—2

 の 2 枚である。
5. 解答用紙は 2 枚とも必ず提出せよ。
6. 受験番号および座席番号(上下 2 箇所)は、監督員の指示に従って、すべての解答用紙の指定された箇所に必ず記入せよ。
7. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された欄に記入せよ。
8. 必要以外のことを解答用紙に書いてはならない。
9. 問題紙の余白は下書きに使用してもさしつかえない。

1 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

I'd just arrived at Reykjavik airport in Iceland and headed straight for the rental car desk. I was second in line and the man ahead of me was just passing in his keys. "Two weeks' rental. That comes to €3,900, sir." A quick calculation in my head told me that he had paid nearly ¥500,000. I wondered whether he had rented a fleet of luxury cars.

Hardly. Ten days later, upon finishing my tour of Iceland and paying ¥125,000 for my minicar, I realized just how expensive Iceland can be. "Why is it so expensive?" I asked the car rental clerk as I reluctantly passed him my credit card. He replied, "Next week at the start of September, tourism drops off a cliff.⁽¹⁾ Your car will sit in the parking lot for the next ten months."

Summer is definitely the time to travel around Iceland's coast on the ring road. In particular, August is the only month when the entire route is guaranteed to be free of snow and ice. Having daylight for close to twenty hours a day is another bonus for going in the "expensive season." There are no guarantees for a smooth road though, with several sections unpaved and at least one part on the east coast which is not meant for a minicar, even though mine managed to make it through. Side trips off of the roughly 1,500 km ring road added another 1,000 km to my travels, but there was no question of tackling the cross-island road that goes between two of the major glaciers.⁽²⁾ This road is only for the well-equipped. Perhaps the customer who paid ¥500,000 had rented one of the many powerful vehicles with huge tires that are needed to tackle the rough roads that cross Iceland's rocky central highland. Venturing over these roads is not a light-hearted undertaking. Getting stuck is a distinct possibility with no guarantee that another vehicle will come along any time soon, unless (again) you go in August.

August's double-edged sword⁽³⁾ rears its head again when it comes time to bed down. Given that the main tourist season is essentially two months long

(July and August), there are not many hotels outside of Reykjavik, and, those⁽⁴⁾ that do exist charge rates in line with August car rentals, if you can manage to find one with a vacant room. An alternative is the farm houses and school dormitories which open their doors in summer and provide reasonable accommodation, although not at bargain rates. The cheapest option is camping, and many grounds are dotted along the ring road. However, as Iceland is located near the Arctic Circle in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, the chances of windy and rainy weather are better than even. Having said that, luckily it rained only once during my ten days.

The rewards of driving around Iceland's ring road in August far outweigh concerns about costs and weather. Magnificent waterfalls, dramatic fjords, and glaciers that meet the sea, all greet the driver without him or her even having to get out from behind the wheel. But one would miss a lot if one didn't venture out to take a closer look at some of Iceland's marvels. This tragically treeless island, as big as Hokkaido and Kyushu combined, offers many basics of the eco-tourist menu including an abundance of hiking trails, whale watching, and glacier trekking.

Upon departure, I asked the same car rental clerk how locals managed to⁽⁵⁾ make ends meet. "Things get cheaper in the off-season," he replied.

注) glacier=氷河 fjord=フィヨルド

問 1 下線部(1)は具体的にどういうことか、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)のように筆者が思った理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)で筆者が意味している事柄として最も適切なものを以下から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) August is a bad month to travel because of the wind and rain.
- (B) August is the best month to travel, but there are drawbacks.
- (C) Travelers can either stay in hotels, or go camping in August.
- (D) Hotels and car rentals are too expensive in August.

問 4 下線部(4)を、those が指すものを明らかにして、日本語に訳しなさい。

問 5 下線部(5)の意味に合うように、適切な日本語で以下の3つの空欄を補い、文を完成しなさい。

こんなに(A)が(B)のに、アイスランドの人々はどうやって(C)しているのか。

問 6 本文の内容として正しいものを以下から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) The author will have to leave his car in a parking lot for a long time.
- (B) It snowed a lot during the author's trip.
- (C) The author got stuck while driving.
- (D) It can be difficult to find a place to stay during summer in Iceland.
- (E) It's often rainy and windy in Iceland.
- (F) The author didn't get out from behind the wheel of the car while taking in the sights.

問 7 本文の内容を最もよく表しているタイトルを以下から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Iceland by Minicar
- (B) Summer in Reykjavik
- (C) Fascinating Budget Destination: Iceland
- (D) Eco-tourism in Summer
- (E) Expensive Rewards: Summer in Iceland

2 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

In 1995, two important events occurred in our family. That summer, construction was completed on our new home. Bright, spacious, set in a cozy lot complete with mossy stones and a small stand of bamboo, it was the home that my wife and I had dreamed of since our marriage 15 years earlier. Years⁽¹⁾ of hard work and financial restraint had paid off, and we thought of our home not only as an oasis of calm for our family in the middle of a busy city, but also as an investment, and a just reward for our years of sacrifice.

The second event happened a few months later. Our five-year-old twins, a girl and a boy, started complaining of itching. Red spots appeared on their bodies. My wife, a normally tireless woman who ran her own business with great enthusiasm, started complaining of fatigue and severe headaches. I started to notice that I was experiencing difficulty with breathing, but only at home—never at the office or while out and about.

We took our children to specialists after our family doctor was unable to make a diagnosis. While prescribed creams (1) some of the itching, the spots continued to appear. Other children at their nursery school began to avoid our son and daughter, making fun of their spots and refusing to play with them. They were miserable. My wife asked a pharmacist to recommend something for her headaches and fatigue. She followed his advice, but the symptoms (2). Things got so bad that her work began to be affected, and she began to feel depressed.

Realizing that all of these problems had begun after moving into our new home, and had worsened after the weather cooled and we had stopped keeping the windows open, I began to wonder about the quality of air in our home. I did a bit of research, and found that we were not alone—others were experiencing these types of problems after moving into new houses. In fact, a man named Hiroyuki Uehara—who had had an experience similar to ours—had

even coined a term for this phenomenon: “sick house syndrome.”

But just what was it in the house that was causing our illnesses? Perhaps it was something that could easily be (3), such as bedding, curtains, or wallpaper. But what would we do if it happened to be something more substantial—the flooring, wallboards, or even the very wood that formed the frame of the house?

Our worst fears were realized when we learned that the wood that had ⁽²⁾ been used in the house’s frame had been treated with a toxic chemical that prevents termites (wood-eating insects). Several other poisons were present as well. We were shocked to learn that at the time our house was built, use of such chemicals was not (4). Even now, of the 13 substances known to cause “sick house syndrome,” only one has been banned.

Since the use of these toxic chemicals was legal when our house was built, there is little we can do. Some victims have tried negotiating with construction companies for compensation, but often without success. In our case, we are at a loss as to what to do. Our health problems became such an issue that we now have to spend most of our time at my wife’s parents’ apartment in a far-away suburb. However, the four of us cannot continue to impose upon them in their two-room apartment for long. But with a 30-year loan for a now ⁽³⁾ worthless house hanging over our heads, we can’t afford to replace the home or even rent an apartment. No one wants to buy the house, and even if we tear it down and sell the lot (for a fraction of the amount we owe), disposal of the materials will be a problem—since they are toxic, they can pollute the soil and groundwater.

I can’t see this nightmare ending for my family any time soon. However, I have to be grateful for the recognition this problem is beginning to receive. ⁽⁴⁾ The government and the public are now aware of the problem, thanks to the work of organizations like the Sick House Syndrome Association. Someday soon, I hope that families moving into their dream homes will be able to live

happily—and healthily—ever after.

問 1 1～4の空欄に当てはまる語を以下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) persisted (B) prohibited (C) relieved (D) replaced

問 2 設問を読み、最も適切な答えをそれぞれの選択肢の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) By the underlined part Years of hard work and financial restraint had paid off, the author probably means:

- (A) they had been paid much for their hard work.
(B) they had paid off their loan after many years.
(C) they had received a discount when they bought their house.
(D) they had successfully saved enough to afford the house.

(2) The underlined part Our worst fears were realized means:

- (A) they discovered they were wrong.
(B) they realized they were scared by their situation.
(C) the worst possible thing that they had expected had happened.
(D) they expected things to be worse.

(3) Choose the two statements that are NOT true.

- (A) The author found it difficult to breathe everywhere.
(B) Everybody in the author's family had health problems.
(C) The poisons were used legally.
(D) The problems the family had were especially bad during the summer.
(E) Doctors did not tell them exactly what was wrong.
(F) The author has a negative outlook about his family's financial future.

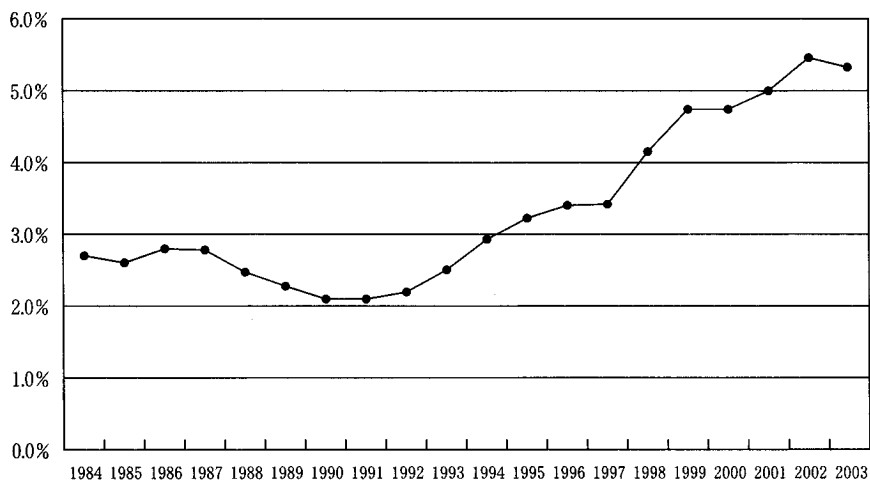
問 3 下線部(3)のように筆者が思った理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。

3

(A) Look at the graph and read the paragraphs below it about the unemployment rate in Japan. Fill in the blank spaces (1)—(5) with the most appropriate words from the list (A)—(J) on the next page. Write the correct letters on your answer sheet. No word should be used more than once.

Unemployment Rate in Japan



(source: *Web Japan Gateway for All Japanese Information* at <http://web-japan.org/stat/index.html>)

The graph indicates that from the early 1990s, it became more and more difficult for people to find jobs in Japan. Unemployment was at its (1) in 1990 and 1991: around 2.1 percent. Since then, however, it rose (2). In fact, the unemployment rate in 2002 was more than double that of 1990.

Unemployment may have begun (3) as a direct result of Japan's economic bubble bursting nearly fifteen years ago. In addition, these days many young people want to have more free time and are not interested in looking for jobs. In 2003, the economy in Japan seemed to be getting better, so

perhaps that is why the unemployment rate dropped. However, some people (4) that if the economy does not continue to (5), by the year 2010 more than 10 percent of the Japanese population could be out of work.

- (A) highest (B) lowest (C) get worse (D) believe
(E) rising (F) considerably (G) improve (H) hope
(I) occasionally (J) falling

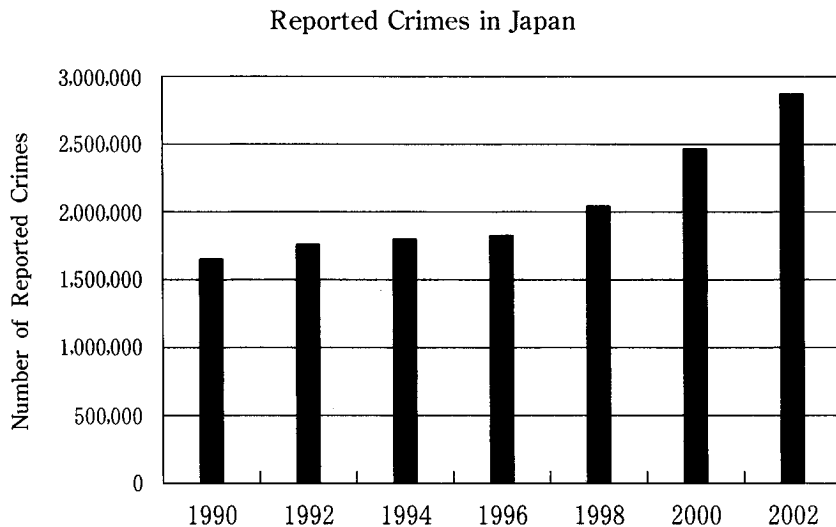
(B) The graph below shows changes in the number of reported crimes in Japan from 1990 to 2002. Write a two-paragraph essay in English about the graph.

(1) Paragraph 1 (about 50 words)

Describe the data shown in this graph.

(2) Paragraph 2 (about 75 words)

Suggest some reasons (at least two) that could explain the changes in the number of reported crimes shown by the graph.



(source: *Web Japan Gateway for All Japanese Information* at <http://web-japan.org/stat/index.html>)

4 Listen to the recordings, and choose ONE answer from (A) to (D) for each question. Write it in the correct place on your answer sheet.

- *The listening section of the test is in four parts: A, B, C, and D.*
- *Each part will be played TWICE, and there will be a two-minute pause between each part.*
- *You may take notes while the tape is playing.*
- *You may fill in your answer sheet while the tape is playing and after it has finished.*

Part A

- (1) The man thinks the woman looks:
- (A) tall.
 - (B) nervous.
 - (C) unhappy.
 - (D) sleepy.
- (2) Which of the following did NOT happen to the woman today?
- (A) She had a bad day.
 - (B) Her project was canceled.
 - (C) She missed lunch.
 - (D) She attended a conference.
- (3) The woman wants to:
- (A) cook dinner.
 - (B) have the man cook dinner.
 - (C) go out to a restaurant.
 - (D) order food to be delivered.

Part B

- (1) Where does this conversation take place?
- (A) A classroom.
 - (B) The cafeteria.
 - (C) The library.
 - (D) The professor's office.
- (2) What is Brian wondering about?
- (A) How to organize his research paper.
 - (B) How to do his research.
 - (C) How to analyze his data.
 - (D) When to hand in the research paper.
- (3) What is the **FIRST** thing Brian should do with the data from his research?
- (A) Label it.
 - (B) Analyze it.
 - (C) List it.
 - (D) Give it to Dr. Lopez.
- (4) How long should the research paper be?
- (A) No more than seven pages.
 - (B) No fewer than seven pages.
 - (C) About seven pages, excluding graphs.
 - (D) About seven pages, including graphs.

Part C

- (1) Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
- (A) John paid too much for the bus fare.
 - (B) The other passengers paid John's bus fare.
 - (C) John didn't have enough money for the bus fare.
 - (D) Some passengers helped John make change for the bus fare.
- (2) Which of the following is NOT true?
- (A) The bus fare was 270 yen.
 - (B) The driver acted annoyed.
 - (C) The passengers were cooperative.
 - (D) The bus departed late.

Part D

- (1) What is one reason stated in the passage why some people support the death penalty?
- (A) There will be few murders because people are afraid of the death penalty.
 - (B) It is a moral lesson, showing that murder is wrong.
 - (C) It will make the families of murdered people feel better.
 - (D) Murderers deserve to die.
- (2) Which of the following would the speaker NOT agree with?
- (A) Life in prison is a more appropriate punishment than the death penalty.
 - (B) It is unfortunate that the death penalty is still used.
 - (C) Only terrible criminals have received the death penalty.
 - (D) The death penalty is almost as bad as a criminal murdering somebody.
- (3) Which title best reflects the content of the passage?
- (A) The Case Against the Death Penalty
 - (B) The Death Penalty: Becoming Less Popular
 - (C) Good and Bad Points about the Death Penalty
 - (D) The Death Penalty in the United States