

[I] 【放送問題】 パート 3

(A) How is the family changing today?

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(B) How do more people earn money these days?

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(C) Where do young people often find a husband or wife?

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(D) What did old people in the village do?

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(E) Why didn't city parents always have the answers?

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

【放送原稿】

これから英語の放送問題を始めます。大きな1番が放送問題です。問題用紙の2ページと解答用紙を見て下さい。放送問題にはパート1からパート3まで3つのパートがあります。パート1とパート2は問題用紙に印刷されていません。すべて放送の指示に従って答えて下さい。

ではパート1から始めます。今から読まれる英文を聞いて、その答えとしてもっとも適当な表現を、続いて流れる(1)(2)(3)(4)の中から1つ選び、解答欄に番号を書いて下さい。英文はそれぞれ2度ずつ読まれます。なお英文を聞きながら、問題用紙の余白にメモを取ってもかまいません。

問題を始める前に例を1つやってみましょう。

Example: What did you do yesterday?

- (1) I like baseball.
- (2) I'll see my uncle.
- (3) I often sing songs.
- (4) I went to a concert.

もっとも適当な答えは(4)なので、解答欄に(4)と書いて下さい。わかりましたか。では始めます。

A. How did you find his lecture?

- (1) Oh, it was fantastic, wasn't it?
- (2) Oh, I went there by bus.
- (3) The room was on the second floor.
- (4) Yes, I think that's easy to find.

B. How did your interview go?

- (1) I went there by train.
- (2) Oh, it was within view.
- (3) She was pleased with her performance.
- (4) Well, they seemed to like what I said.

C. If you have any problems, don't hesitate to contact me.

- (1) I'll give the problem my careful consideration.
- (2) OK. I'll hesitate to contact you.
- (3) That's very considerate of you.
- (4) They have no problems at all.

D. There's a letter for you, Mary, from the bank.

- (1) It's a good thing we are all fine.
- (2) I wonder what it can be.
- (3) That's really a bad idea.
- (4) The bank would be a good place for a barbecue.

E. There are a lot of colds going around.

- (1) No, it is not so cold around here.
- (2) Yes, there is enough food to go around.
- (3) Yes, we are lucky to have a lot of colds at the party.
- (4) Yes, we will have to be careful.

ではパート2に移ります。それぞれの問題の指示に従って、もっとも適当な答えを(1)(2)(3)(4)の中から1つ選んで番号で答えて下さい。なお英文は2度ずつ読まれます。

では問題Aから始めます。次の対話の中で、学生は宿題について何と言いましたか。

Student: I'm really sorry, sir, but I can't find my homework.

Teacher: Why?

Student: Well, I did it last night and I put my notebook in my bag, but when I got to school I couldn't find it. It must have fallen out of my bag somewhere.

Teacher: That all sounds like a pretty unlikely story. Do you expect me to believe it?

Student: Honestly, sir, I did do it.

Teacher: Okay. I'll believe you this time, but if it happens again, don't expect me to be so understanding.

- (1) The student said she did her homework but left it at home.
- (2) The student said she did her homework but lost her notebook on the way to school.
- (3) The student said she didn't do her homework because she was too busy.
- (4) The student said she didn't want to do the homework.

問題Bに移ります。次の対話の中で、妻は夫の電話を聞いて、どのように感じましたか。

Husband: Hello there. I'm just calling to let you know that I'll be home late today. Can you believe it? I have to go to another meeting and party.

Wife: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. I was looking forward to having dinner with you. Oh, I guess it's OK. I'll save the steaks for another evening. What time do you think you're going to get back?

Husband: Oh, I really have no idea. You know how these things can go on and on. I'll try to make my excuses and leave by 9 o'clock, but I can't promise anything.

Wife: OK. It's a real shame that you're so busy these days, but I have a good book to read and lots of other things to do. So, I'll see you when I see you.

Husband: Sure, I'll call you again when I'm on my way home. Bye.

Wife: Bye.

- (1) She is disappointed.
- (2) She is encouraged.
- (3) She is excited.
- (4) She is pleased.

続いて問題Cに進みます。次のニュースで、村が孤立しているのはなぜですか。

Good evening. The main news tonight is of heavy snow causing major problems in the northern part of Scotland. It has been snowing in many areas since yesterday evening. Many roads are blocked, so some small villages have been cut off. Also, high winds have blown down some electricity and telephone lines, so there are concerns about people trapped without electricity and unable to call for help. Emergency teams in helicopters have been trying to reach these areas but the winds are causing them problems too. We will now go over to our reporter in Scotland for the latest news on events...

- (1) Because their helicopter crashed yesterday evening.
- (2) Because there has been icy rain in Scotland.
- (3) Because there has been too much snow and high winds.
- (4) Because the temperature has been very low.

問題Dに移ります。対話の中で、女性は男性に何をしてあげようと言いましたか。

Woman: Good morning.

Man: Morning, but it's not such a good one at the moment.

Woman: Oh dear, why not?

Man: My computer is giving me problems again. I can't access the Internet properly, and also I can't get anything to print out.

Woman: Oh, do you want me to come and take a look at it? I had similar problems myself recently but managed to sort them out.

Man: That's kind of you, but I think I'm going to call in someone from the computer shop.

Woman: Well, good luck with it. I'll catch you later.

- (1) To call in someone from the computer shop.
- (2) To help him solve his computer problems.
- (3) To let him borrow her computer.
- (4) To print out his documents for him.

では問題Eです。対話の中で、天気がよければ昼間何をすると言っていますか。

Woman: What are you going to do next weekend?

Man: We're going to the city. If it's sunny, we'll take a cruise around the bay and have a picnic in the park. If it's rainy, then we'll go to the museum that day. In either case, we'll watch a play at night.

Woman: What's the forecast?

Man: Well, I was checking on the television, and the weather reporter said that he didn't expect a cloud in the sky.

- (1) Go to a museum and watch a play.
- (2) Take a cruise and have a picnic.
- (3) Go to the city and watch a play.
- (4) Watch TV and check the weather report.

パート3に移ります。今から読まれる英文を聞いて、問題用紙に書かれている(A)から(E)の5つの問いに対する答えとして、それぞれ(1)(2)(3)(4)の中からもっとも適当なものを1つ選び、解答欄に番号を書いて下さい。英文は、本文、問い、本文、問いの順にそれぞれ2度ずつ読まれます。英文を聞きながらメモを取ってもかまいません。

Throughout history there have been gradual changes in the family and in family life, but today the family is changing quickly. This change causes many problems for society and individuals.

One of the major reasons for this fast change in the family is the change in how people earn their money. Today more and more people work in factories that make automobiles, furniture, clothes, and thousands of other products. Fewer people work on farms or make products at home. People work in industry instead. This change is called industrialization. The ownership of land in an industrial society is not as important as it was when people lived in villages.

For decades young people have been leaving farms and small towns to go to cities and work in factories. They often find a wife or husband in the city instead of marrying someone from their village. They start their own family away from their old home. These young people often have more money than the old people in their family.

In village life, young people went to old people with their questions and problems. The old people had lived a long time and had more knowledge. However, as young people moved to cities, got more education, and learned technology, they discovered that the old people in their family did not have all the answers to their questions about life. Their new lives in the city were too different from village life. Also, in some countries, the government started making laws about things the tribe used to decide.

Life continued to change, and the children of these young people discovered that their city parents didn't always have the answers either. Life was changing too fast.

(A) How is the family changing today?

- (1) For the better.
- (2) More quickly than before.
- (3) Slowly.
- (4) Without too many problems.

(B) How do more people earn money these days?

- (1) By making products at home.
- (2) By owning land.
- (3) By working in factories.
- (4) By working on farms.

(C) Where do young people often find a husband or wife?

- (1) Close to their family.
- (2) In the city.
- (3) In their hometown.
- (4) In their village.

(D) What did old people in the village do?

- (1) They began to work in factories.
- (2) They helped young people.
- (3) They learned technology.
- (4) They moved to cities.

(E) Why didn't city parents always have the answers?

- (1) Life was changing too fast.
- (2) The government started changing the laws.
- (3) They married someone from their village.
- (4) They worked on farms and made products at home.

以上で放送問題を終わります。

- 〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文は、ある雑誌に掲載された「ハクトウワシ」を扱った記事の一部です。これを読んで、その要旨を日本語で 200～250 字にまとめなさい。数字や句読点も 1 字に数えます。

They ruled the skies on seven-foot wingspans when 17th-century Europeans arrived in North America. Throughout the continent, half a million bald eagles may have lived. But settlers blamed them for killing farm animals, so shooting began — and the proud birds' numbers began to decrease.

In their northern range, eagles remained relatively protected by isolation. But early last century, during Alaska's pioneer days, fishermen and fox farmers stated that the birds were stealing their fish and foxes. The local government responded by providing money for killing the birds in 1917. By the time it was abolished in 1953, at least 128,000 bald eagles had been killed. It took 20 years for the Alaska birds to come back. By 1973 — the year the Endangered Species Act was passed — populations of bald eagles in Alaska and much of Canada were stable, so they were not protected by the act in Alaska or by national law in Canada. Today some 100,000 can be found in those two locations.

In the lower 48 states, the birds had a much harder time. The Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 prohibited shooting or otherwise harming the birds in the U.S. but didn't cover the insect-killing chemicals that within a decade began to destroy eagles' eggs. By the 1960s only about 400 breeding pairs of bald eagles remained in the lower 48 states. "The trend . . . may well make it necessary for us to find a new national symbol," Rachel Carson warned in her 1962 masterpiece, *Silent Spring*. The prohibition of DDT, a dangerous chemical, in 1972 and other measures launched an amazing comeback by the eagles, whose status changed from endangered to threatened in 1995. Today, with more than 6,000 breeding pairs, bald eagles may soon be taken off the endangered species list entirely, their survival as a symbol secured — for now.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の対話を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Takako, a Japanese, and Ray, an American, are friends. Takako takes a cigarette out of her bag, and begins to light it.

Ray : Takako, why do you smoke? Don't you know that smoking has been proven to cause lung cancer and other health diseases?

Takako : (a), Ray, cigarettes are not so bad. They taste good and relax me.

Ray : I was just reading an article about smoking. It said that one-third of all teenagers who smoke will eventually die from tobacco-related illness. That's terrible!

Takako : Well, I'm not so sure about that. Those studies always conflict with one another, you know. ㉞ There are a lot of false statistics and complete lies out there. And I heard that one famous British medical researcher, a non-smoker, who spent his life trying to develop a unified theory of cancer, came to the conclusion that he seriously doubted that there was a link between smoking and disease.

Ray : Well, smoking's not good for women. And it's bad for your teeth. Then there's the issue of second-hand smoke; it can seriously hurt others. Do you want to hurt your children?

Takako : A lot of people have been made to believe that if someone lights up a cigarette in a room, everyone in that room will shortly come down with a large number of fatal diseases. Anyway, I might just quit when I have kids.

Ray : It's not so easy. Smoking is extremely hard to quit, you know. I heard that 85 out of 100 smokers who use patch, gum, or most other quit-smoking programs begin smoking again within one year. ㉟

Takako : Well, smoking means freedom and equality with men, Ray. I hate being annoyed by this government-sponsored campaign against

smoking and smokers. They won't even let me smoke in a restaurant. I don't like it when people want to impose their values on others. (b), why are Americans so anti-smoking? I've been to Europe, and it's not so bad there. In Italy, they still have ashtrays in elevators. In England, people still politely offer cigarettes and cigars to their guests. (c), people can smoke more freely in Europe. ㊦

Ray : Really? Are you sure? Well, I think nothing's more important than your health.

問 1 空欄(a)から(c)を補うのもっとも適当なものを下から選び、それぞれ番号で答えなさい。同じものをくり返し使うことはできません。

- (1) But
- (2) By the way
- (3) Either way
- (4) In other words

問 2 本文中に次の一文を補うとすれば、㊦、㊧、㊨のどこがもっとも適当ですか、記号で答えなさい。

There is just no easy way out once you get hooked.

問 3 Takako が禁煙に対して譲歩していることを示す一文を文中から抜き出しなさい。

問 4 次のことわざの中で、二人の議論の内容とまったく関係のないものを一つ選んで番号で答えなさい。

- (1) Even Homer sometimes nods.
- (2) It takes all sorts to make a world.
- (3) One man's meat is another man's poison.
- (4) There is no accounting for tastes.

〔IV〕 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

When I was young, I was painfully shy. This was a constant source of frustration for me. I couldn't make friends very easily, ask girls for dates, or speak up in groups when I had something to say. I was lonely much of the time. Finally, when I was reading a book one day, I came across the idea that perhaps I wasn't shy — it was just that I had learned to “do shy.” This idea appealed to me because it meant that there was hope that I could change things. If I had learned shy behaviors, I could learn “not shy” behaviors. I began to act in ways that were contrary to the old story I and others believed about me: that (1) _____ . I had heard all my life that I was shy. My family always described me that way. I had come to think of myself as shy. But now I realized that this might simply be a story: a made-up idea. Eventually, after challenging the story for a number of years, I began to teach workshops, speaking to hundreds and sometimes thousands of people a month. What happened to my shyness? I still have it, but now I also have the ability to be “not shy.”

Similarly, you have undoubtedly developed, with the help of others, stories (2) about yourself. Some of these stories — such as “I'm organized,” or “I'm great with kids” — are fine; you like them and the results they help produce in your life. But some of them aren't so wonderful and don't help you solve problems or live a happier life. Another way to change the viewing, then, is to challenge (3) _____ ideas that you have about yourself, your life, and your problem. I call this developing *solution-oriented life stories*.

There is a children's game that illustrates the idea of being blocked by unhelpful stories. A room is set up with chairs scattered throughout. One child agrees to attempt to walk through the room blindfolded without hitting any chairs, after first trying to memorize a clear pathway. After the child is blindfolded, the other children quietly move the chairs to the side of the room and then watch with amusement as the blindfolded child walks a crooked path

trying to avoid nonexistent obstacles.

(4)

Most of us have stories or beliefs in our lives that are like those chairs. We don't ask for a raise in salary because we decide it is impossible. We are afraid we are not smart enough to go for that college degree. We don't ask someone we really like out for a date. We don't submit our artwork, poetry, writing, or song to someone who might publish or buy it. We fear public speaking and avoid it like the plague — all because we have stories that are ()-oriented.

(5)

問 1 下線部(1)に入る適切な一文を英語で補いなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)は 2 種類のものに大別されます。それぞれどのようなものか、日本語で述べなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)に入る適切な語を、第 3 段落から 1 語抜き出しなさい。

問 4 下線部(4)において、目隠しされた子供はなぜこのようにするのか、その理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5 下線部(5)の()を補うのもっとも適当なものを下から選んで、番号で答えなさい。

(1) game (2) problem (3) solution (4) success

[V] タイムマシンが作られたとします。あなたはそれを使って何をしたいですか。その理由とともに、80語程度の英語で書きなさい。コンマやピリオドなどは語数に含めません。解答欄の最初の()に語数を記入しなさい。