

学 力 検 査 問 題

外 国 語 (英 語)

リーディング・ライティング・
オーラルコミュニケーションB (5問)

平成16年2月25日

自15時20分

至17時20分

答案作成上の注意

- 1 この問題冊子には、リーディング・ライティング・オーラルコミュニケーションBの問題があります。総ページは12ページです。
- 2 解答用紙は1枚(表裏の2ページ)です。解答はすべてその解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- 3 受験番号は、解答用紙の所定の箇所に、必ず記入しなさい。
- 4 約30分間の放送問題があります。放送問題は、試験開始直後に始まります。
- 5 配付した解答用紙は、持ち出してはいけません。

[I] 【放送問題】パート 3

(A) This article is mostly about

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(B) The author implies that a person who gives up smoking

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(C) The reader can infer that

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(D) Giving up smoking is easiest for someone who is

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(E) You can conclude that

(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3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ください。

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、解答欄に記号を書きなさい。英文はそれぞれ問い、答え、問い、答えの順で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 are you interested in?

- (1) Yes, I am.
- (2) I always get up at seven.
- (3) I'm interested in playing basketball.
- (4) You play tennis, can't you? (繰り返し)

もっとも適当な答えは(3)なので、解答欄に3と書いて下さい。わかりましたか。では始めます。

A. Why didn't you go to the big concert last night?

- (1) I found it very interesting.
- (2) Because it's so fantastic.
- (3) Because I was terribly busy with my homework.
- (4) Because I've never seen it before. (これを繰り返しポーズが入る)

B. Did I tell you that Nancy was taken to the police station this morning?

- (1) Oh, really? Something wrong with the police station?
- (2) Oh, really? What happened?
- (3) No, I didn't tell her.
- (4) No. What did she take there?

C. Would you like to come with us to the theater this evening?

- (1) I'd really like to, but I'm afraid I'll be busy every evening next week.
- (2) I'd really love to, but I'm afraid I have too many things to get done.
- (3) Well, one of my hobbies is to go to the museum.
- (4) Yes, thanks. I would really like to see his latest paintings.

D. Hello, could I speak to Ms. William, please? She is expecting my call.

- (1) It was great speaking with you. I hope to hear from you again soon.
- (2) If you could just hold on a moment, I will be right there.
- (3) I'm sorry. She won't be in tomorrow.
- (4) Hold the line please. I'll connect you with her.

E. It's a pity that John and Mary can't come to the party tomorrow night, but don't you think we should go ahead with it anyway?

- (1) No, I'm afraid it really wouldn't be the same without them.
- (2) No, they really shouldn't come to the party.
- (3) Yes, the party is at seven-thirty tomorrow evening.
- (4) Yes, they will definitely go ahead with it.

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番号で答えなさい。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。次の対話は、二人が何をしている場面でしょうか。

A: What do you want to have? Shall we have a starter?

B: Yes, why not. I think I'll have the deep fried mushrooms.

A: Then I'll have the smoked salmon. I think for my main course I'll have the lasagna. It sounds really good.

B: Yeah, but I really want to have some meat, so that means I have to go for the steak.

A: Very nice. What about drinks? Shall we order some wine?

B: Well, as I'm driving I think I'll stick to juice.

A: OK then, I'll do the same. Shall we order...

- (1) They are deciding what to buy from the supermarket.
- (2) They are discussing what they would like to order.
- (3) They are telling a waiter what they want to order.
- (4) They are discussing their favorite kinds of food.

これを繰り返し 以下同じ

問題Bは男女の会話です。二人の見る映画は何時に始まるのですか。

Jun: Hello?

Mary: Hi Jun. It's Mary here. How's it going?

Jun: Not too bad. What are you doing this weekend?

Mary: That's why I'm calling. Do you want to do something tomorrow?

Jun: Sure. What do you have in mind?

Mary: How about a movie?

Jun: All right. What do you want to see?

Mary: How about *Spiderman*?

Jun: That sounds great. I heard it's a really good movie. What time shall we meet?

Mary: Well, let's meet at 12:30. That will give us one hour until the movie starts, so we can get some lunch first.

Jun: All right. Then, let's meet in front of the movie theater.

Mary: OK. See you tomorrow.

(1) It starts at 11:30.

(2) It starts at 12:00.

(3) It starts at 12:30.

(4) It starts at 1:30.

問題Cでは授業のようすを流します。この生徒が、先生に教わる前から知っていた知識は何ですか。

Teacher: Okay then, can anyone tell me what is the country in the European Union with the largest population?

Student: France.

Teacher: Ermm... close but not correct. Why don't you try again.

Student: Italy? Spain?

Teacher: Okay, I'll give you a hint. It used to be divided into two parts, but in 1989 they were reunited into one country.

Student: Oh, Germany.

Teacher: Correct, yes, it has a population of over 80 million people which is still much less than the population of Japan. Right, next question, what is the capital city of Germany?

Student: Berlin.

Teacher: That's right, and which do you think is bigger in size, Germany or Japan?

Student: Ermm... Germany?

Teacher: No, I'm afraid not. Japan is slightly larger. Okay then class, please open your textbooks to chapter seven, which is about Germany.

(1) The capital city of Germany.

(2) The country in the European Union with the largest population.

(3) The population of Germany.

(4) The fact that Japan is larger than Germany.

続いて問題Dに進みます。次の対話で、Cathyがすぐに医者へ行かなかったのはなぜですか。

Doctor: What seems to be your problem today, Cathy?

Cathy: I feel terrible, doctor. I have a bad sore throat, my head hurts, and I feel like I'm going to throw up.

Doctor: Did you take your temperature?

Cathy: Yes. This morning it was 39.8. I haven't had a fever that high since I was a child.

Doctor: Well, the flu is going around. Let me look at your throat. It's swollen and red. You should have gone to bed as soon as you started feeling sick.

Cathy: I know, but I couldn't skip my classes at school. I have an important exam next week.

Doctor: My advice to you is to go home to bed. If you don't take it easy now, you won't be able to go to school next week at all.

- (1) She didn't feel she had a high fever.
- (2) She has been too sick to go to a doctor.
- (3) She didn't want to miss her classes at school.
- (4) She likes to stay home and just relax.

では問題Eです。次のアナウンスは、どこで流されたものですか。

Ladies and Gentlemen, may I have your attention, please. We've been circling around Hiroshima Airport for a while now, but we are sorry to announce that due to heavy fog over Hiroshima Airport, this plane will be landing at Osaka Itami Airport. Upon arrival passengers should take their boarding pass to the Pacific Airlines counter. At the counter, passengers will be given a travel coupon good for transportation by bus and bullet train from Osaka Airport to Hiroshima Station.

We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause. Thank you for your attention.

- (1) In a bus going to an airport.
- (2) In an airplane over Hiroshima Airport.
- (3) In a waiting room at an airport.
- (4) At an airline counter in Osaka Airport.

パート3に移ります。これから“Long Live Women!”というタイトルの文章を読みます。その話を聞いて、問題用紙に書かれている(A)～(E)の内容に合うようにそれぞれ(1)(2)(3)(4)の中から最も適当なものを1つ選び、解答欄に番号を書きなさい。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。

Twenty years ago, the worst they could say was "nice girls don't smoke" or "it's bad for your health".

Even years later when the Surgeon General's report showed the connection between smoking and lung cancer and other diseases, the facts were only about men. But now we know that women who smoke are dying of lung cancer and other diseases at twice the rate of women who don't. Women who smoke are sick more often than women who don't. Smoking even affects pregnancy, so you don't have to wait until you're old to feel the effects of smoking. If you're pregnant and you smoke, it can harm the health of your baby.

What happens when you smoke a cigarette?

In just three seconds a cigarette makes your heart beat faster and causes your blood pressure to shoot up. It replaces oxygen in your blood with carbon monoxide and leaves cancer-causing chemicals to spread through your body. As the cigarettes add up, the damage adds up, too. It's the total amount of smoking that causes the trouble. The younger you start smoking, the greater your danger will be. For instance, if you're fifteen, you will have smoked many more cigarettes by the time you're thirty than someone who started at twenty.

And people who start young tend to become heavy smokers. Heavy smokers run a greater risk. Again, the more cigarettes you smoke, the faster they add up.

You're still young. The younger you are, the easier it is to quit. It takes years to develop a real cigarette habit. So even if you think you can't quit, chances are you can. If you quit now, you will never be sorry. Your body will repair itself. Food will taste better. Everything will smell better. And don't let anyone tell you stories about gaining weight. Haven't you ever seen a fat smoker? If you have the willpower to quit smoking, you have the willpower not to overeat. It is as simple as that. You know what you've got to look forward to. You can grow into a truly free woman, or you can ruin yourself for life.

The only one who can make the choice is you.

- (A) This article is mostly about
- (1) giving up smoking.
 - (2) attitudes toward smoking.
 - (3) the connection between growing and smoking.
 - (4) the willpower not to overeat.
- (B) The author implies that a person who gives up smoking
- (1) gains weight.
 - (2) sleeps more soundly.
 - (3) enjoys food more.
 - (4) has a higher rate of dying of lung cancer.

(C) The reader can infer that

- (1) cigarettes are more popular than cigars and pipes.
- (2) smoking can cause high blood pressure.
- (3) the odor of smoke clings to clothes.
- (4) women suffer from smoking more than men.

(D) Giving up smoking is easiest for someone who is

- (1) forty years old.
- (2) twenty years old.
- (3) sixty years old.
- (4) thirty years old.

(E) You can conclude that

- (1) cigarette sales have declined in the past few years.
- (2) cancers kill more people than any other disease.
- (3) smoking has some positive effects on women.
- (4) illnesses and smoking are often related.

2 回目

本文と問い、答えの繰り返し

以上で放送問題を終わります。

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで、その要旨を日本語で、120～150字にまとめなさい。数字や句読点も1字に数えます。

Colman McCarthy teaches conflict resolution to children, adults, and couples. He tells people to approach conflict in a healthy way.

First, he says, “define the situation objectively. What is the situation, and what needs to happen to improve it? This simple step is crucial. Sociologists report that in as many as 75 percent of husband-wife fights, the couples are battling over different issues. The husband may be angered over what his wife said or did that morning. The wife is out of control over what her husband said or did ten weeks ago. They can’t settle their conflict because they don’t know what it’s about.”

The next step, McCarthy says, is to “realize the contest involved. It’s not you against me, it’s you and me against the problem. Most people — and nations for that matter — go into battle convinced, ‘I’m right, you’re wrong; I’m good, you’re evil.’ Even if one side does win, the first reaction of the loser is, ‘I want a rematch. I’ll come back with meaner words, harder fists, and bigger bombs. Then you’ll learn, then you’ll be good, and then we’ll have peace forever.’ This is an illusion, but few can give it up.” Focus not on the other person, he says, but on the problem that stands between you. “By focusing on the problem, and not the person with the problem, a climate of cooperation instead of competition can be enhanced.”

He continues, “Then start with what’s doable. Restoration of peace can’t be done quickly. If it takes a long time for a dispute to begin, it will take time to end it. Almost always, it’s a laughably small wound that causes the first hurt in a relationship. But then, ignoring the smallness takes on a size of its own. Ignoring the problem creates a larger problem than the original one.”

McCarthy admits that sometimes the partners in conflict are so emotionally wounded that nothing can help. “But large numbers of conflicts can be resolved, provided that the strategies for peacemaking are known. Gandhi said, ‘Don’t bring your opponents to their knees, bring them to their senses.’ ”

〔Ⅲ〕 Joy と Ray は、テレビを見る功罪をまとめて発表することになりました。それについての対話を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Joy: I guess we had better start preparing for our topic, don't you think so?

Ray: Yes, but it's so boring. Everybody likes TV. Who could possibly have any complaints about TV?

Joy: (a), when I was growing up, my parents had strict rules about TV. If I didn't finish my homework and do my chores, I couldn't watch TV. They preferred that I go outside and play with my friends, so I usually did a lot more playing than watching TV. I could never have gotten this scholarship to Japan if I had spent so much time watching TV.

Ray: Maybe you have a point. (b), don't you think TV is a good escape? There are lots of pressures on children these days so the light entertainment allows them to forget their problems for a while and have a laugh or two. It made my childhood more interesting since there weren't many kids my age around.

Joy: You consider TV a healthy escape, but what about all of the violence? (c), have you watched one of those movies lately with cars crashing, guns being fired and bombs exploding?

Ray: That's really not a problem because seeing all of the conflict helps satisfy a desire to commit violent acts. It actually reduces real violence by providing a safe release. Furthermore, TV can also be very (ア). You can learn a lot about nature, history and current events.

Joy: I'm not sure about TV being so (イ). Most news programs are so superficial. Newspapers, magazines and internet sources provide much more information that you can read at your leisure. On TV you have to watch everything before you can see what is of interest to you. In print media, you can just skip to the parts you want to read. TV is just too (ウ).

Ray: You have some good points. I guess the topic is more interesting than I first thought!

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。同じものを繰り返し使うことはできません。

- (1) I mean
- (2) As a matter of fact
- (3) Whereas
- (4) However

問 2 文中の下線部の a healthy escape とはどのようなことなのか日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 空欄(ア), (イ), (ウ)には, informative か constraining のいずれかが入ります。informative が入る箇所には 1 と, constraining が入る箇所には 2 と, それぞれ番号で答えなさい。

[IV] 次の英文(A)と(B)を読んでそれぞれ下の問いに答えなさい。

(A)

Sports cars were once the domain of men seeking a rush of adrenalin, the ultimate boys' toys for wealthy professionals. But an increasing number of women are now developing a passion for speed, with many trading in their more practical vehicles for stylish, high-powered models, according to a study recently published. Research suggests that, with more women in the workforce, manufacturers are starting to recognize the spending power of female drivers who hate the thought of owning a car dedicated to driving children to and from school.

Since 1998 Mercedes, a big car company, has recorded a 63 percent increase in the number of women owning their cars, with a total of 95,375 vehicles registered to women by the end of March 2003. Similarly, traditionally male-dominated models, including TVR, Porsche and Lotus, have witnessed a rise in women demanding more powerful engines. While in 1998 there were no recorded women TVR owners, by March 2003 there were 533. In the same period Porsche doubled the number of female owners from 1,910 to 3,877.

The growing popularity of fast cars among women has led 21 percent of those who own them to put off having a lavish wedding and 11 percent to postpone having children in order to pay for them. Eighteen percent of the 1,014 women questioned admitted to reading the motoring sections in newspapers and 66 percent said they watched specialist programs such as Top Gear. Catherine Alty, business manager at Privilege, the car insurer that commissioned the survey, said more and more women were also gaining racing licenses to satisfy their appetite for speed. "It is fascinating to see that women are getting into motoring in a big way, whether it is just a hobby or part of the bigger motor sports arena," she said.

問 1 下線部のような傾向が生じた要因とは何ですか。日本語で説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部のような傾向の結果として、女性の生活に生じた変化のうち3つを日本語で箇条書きにして答えなさい。

(B)

Every problem has within it a certain lesson to be learned. Once the lessons are learned in a particular area of our lives there are typically no major problems to surprise us. ① On the other hand, if we don't learn the specific lessons set up for us in problems, they become a trial — a continuing problem in our lives from which we will suffer. Wherever we have become rigid or unwilling to learn or change, we will suffer. At one level, life is a school set up by our souls to learn certain lessons and to give certain gifts. ② If we act righteously, pretending as if we knew the answers, we are showing our unwillingness to learn or change. Willingness to learn opens our minds and leads us in the right direction.

There are whole areas of the world where people are distrustful of learning and react against education of any kind. Of course, some education is really just preparing people for the job market, but even this will increase someone's confidence and expand their mind. The education that prepares people for life and helps them change for the better is precious for what it gives. Education makes us more aware, more flexible and less prejudiced. It helps us evolve in our thinking and our maturity. Learning something new every day helps us stay responsive and young in spirit. People become rigid with judgment. Judgment exhausts us and makes us older, but not wiser, more flexible or more aware. As we learn our lessons, our life develops in the easiest and best possible manner, which builds our life for happiness. ③ When we have failed to learn a certain lesson, the pain of it stays with us, affecting that area and pulling down our life in general. But the lesson still awaits us and as we finally learn it the pain disappears.

問 1 本文中に次の 1 文を補うとすれば, ①, ②, ③のうちどこがもっとも適当ですか。番号で答えなさい。

These lessons are put before us in a timely manner and if we refuse to learn them our stress and pain grow accordingly.

問 2 judgment と対比して本文で使われている単語を文中から 1 語抜き出さない。
さい。

問 3 下線部の what it gives の内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

[V] 今、あなたの周りにはいろいろなものがあります。その中で、100年後の人たちに必ず残したいものを1つあげ、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。