

英 語

(1 ～ 10 ページ)

注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答用紙に受験番号・氏名を記入しなさい。
受験番号は、下記の「受験番号欄記入例」に従って正確にマークしなさい。
3. 解答用紙にはマーク式解答欄の番号が **1** ～ **50** までありますが、使用しない解答欄も含まれています。
4. 試験時間は **60分** です。
5. 試験開始後、問題用紙に不備(ページのふぞろい・印刷不鮮明など)があったら申し出なさい。
6. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じられません。
7. 中途退出は認めません。試験終了後、この問題用紙は持ち帰りなさい。

受験番号欄記入例

アルファベットと数字の位置に注意してマークしなさい
(アルファベットのI・O・Qはありません)

受 験 番 号 欄				
H	5	7	0	9
A	0	0	●	0
B	1	1	1	1
C	2	2	2	2
D	3	3	3	3
E	4	4	4	4
F	●	5	5	5
G	6	6	6	6
H	7	●	7	7
I	8	8	8	8
J	9	9	9	●
K				
L				
M				
N				
O				
P				
Q				
R				

マーク式解答欄記入上の注意

1. 解答は、HBの黒鉛筆を使用して丁寧にマークしなさい。
《マーク例》
良い例 ●
悪い例 ○ ⊕ ⊖ ⊗ ⊘
2. 訂正する場合は、プラスチック消しゴムで、きれいにマークを消し取りなさい。
3. 所定の記入欄以外には、何も記入してはいけません。
4. 解答用紙を汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。

I 次の英文 (1) ~ (8) の空所 1 ~ 8 を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢 ① ~ ④ から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

(1) It is your responsibility to keep the room (1).

- ① be clean ② clean ③ cleaning ④ to clean

(2) If I (2) the money, I could have bought the latest smartphone.

- ① had had ② had to ③ have been ④ will have

(3) I am happy as (3) as you are happy.

- ① early ② long ③ many ④ late

(4) Earning a living is (4) more difficult than you think.

- ① such a ② so many ③ a lot ④ too much

(5) You should all try and help (5).

- ① other one ② another with one
③ one another ④ one to the other

(6) His mother insisted (6) a suit.

- ① for him to wear ② on him wearing
③ to wear him ④ wearing on him

(7) They produced two reports, (7) contained any new facts.

- ① neither of which ② what they
③ which either ④ which was not

(8) The exhibition was judged (8) a great success.

- ① it as ② it was ③ to being ④ to have been

Ⅱ 次の英文 (1) ～ (8) の空所 ～ を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) Let's () the formalities. We all know each other.

- ① differ from ② dispense with ③ hear from ④ respond to

(2) The doctor told the patient to () salt.

- ① be equal to ② cut down on ③ make out of ④ take part in

(3) Could you please inform () any changes in your circumstances?

- ① for our ② it that ③ that we ④ us of

(4) His anger got () him and he started shouting.

- ① around to ② away from ③ the better of ④ the hang of

(5) The singer is going to () her first solo album next month.

- ① bring out ② give in ③ look into ④ pick up

(6) Everybody envies () his remarkable memory.

- ① him ② that ③ there ④ with

(7) The instructions in the manual were so difficult that I couldn't make () of them.

- ① cats and dogs ② head or tail ③ rain or shine ④ ups and downs

(8) You should know () to try to fool me.

- ① better than ② far less ③ many more ④ as good as

Ⅲ 次の英文 (1) ～ (5) の下線語の第一強勢 (アクセント) のある母音と, 第一強勢の母音が同一である単語を, それぞれ ～ の選択肢①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

(1) Is the number of divorces increasing?

① chore ② decorate ③ further ④ global

(2) Technology has contributed to improvements in our lives.

① amusing ② climate ③ southern ④ image

(3) They sat at the opposite ends of the room.

① consider ② economic ③ moment ④ polite

(4) Who will pay for the maintenance of the building?

① aspect ② breath ③ label ④ private

(5) He decided to tear up the letter without reading it.

① develop ② ideal ③ near ④ prepare

Ⅳ 次の対話文を完成させるために、 22 ～ 26 を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

Todd: Rachel, you were saying that you throw out your clothes regularly.

Rachel: Fairly regularly.

Todd: Do you donate them or just toss them?

Rachel: I put them in the recycling, and hope they're going to be remade into something else.

Todd: What about furniture? How often do you try to get new furniture?

Rachel: Almost never. I'll put up with 22 . It seems like such a waste to throw out such large things.

Todd: But don't you ever want to replace the couch or the chairs?

Rachel: The couch has been replaced three or four times. That's a big one, but we've still got the same kitchen table. We had to get some new chairs.

Todd: I would never buy new furniture, because when you walk by a store and see the furniture, 23 . Why would you pay hundreds or thousands of dollars for that when you can just buy a used one for ten or twenty dollars?

Rachel: I'm definitely a used-furniture person now. When we moved into our house we did go to a furniture store and bought all new furniture, but I almost exclusively 24 now.

Todd: What about electronic goods, like getting a new TV, a new refrigerator, stuff like that? 25

Rachel: We just wait until they break down. That's a pretty easy one.

Todd: What about the TV though? TVs don't break down. They go on forever.

Rachel: Our last TV broke.

Todd: It did?

Rachel: Well, lightning hit the house, and we 26 .

Todd: Was it an electrical surge that fried all the circuits?

Rachel: It fried the house, yeah pretty much.

Todd: Wow. I didn't know that could happen.

出典：“Throwing Things Out”, English Listening Lesson Library Online

22

- ① anything luxurious
- ② brand new items
- ③ what I've got
- ④ whoever I meet

23

- ① I lost my way
- ② it's so expensive
- ③ there is no room
- ④ everything is free

24

- ① buy second-hand furniture
- ② eat at a fancy restaurant
- ③ sell expensive appliances
- ④ use the shortcut to the store

25

- ① How often do you buy them?
- ② What did they tell you?
- ③ Who are you going to give them to?
- ④ Why are they so cheap?

26

- ① actually won the lottery
- ② bought the lighter one
- ③ had to watch the video
- ④ lost several electronic items

V 次の英文を読み、空所 [27] ~ [32] を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

More and more people are using crowdfunding to pay for their projects and create new products. Crowdfunding takes place when a person or business gets many small payments from a large number of people. Usually, the way to do this is to use the Internet. [27] trying to get a few people to give thousands of dollars, you get hundreds of people, maybe thousands, to give a few dollars. But this is still not easy. You want people to see the [28] of your idea. How will you get them to give the dollars they earn to you?

There are websites that make this opportunity possible. *Kickstarter* and *GoGetFunding* are popular. You create a short video to explain your project. The most important part is getting your message across. Just because you've made your idea known, it [29] you will get the money you need. You still need to sell your idea.

Many people begin by explaining what the product is and then telling why people need it. For example, one of the most popular crowdfunded products is a watch. The Pebble watch connects with information on a smartphone that will send information to the watch. More than 65,000 people gave money for this product. Crowdfunding raised \$10.3 million for it. [30], it's not just products that people use crowdfunding for. People use it for their music, film, art, or writing projects.

Projects usually get from 25 to 40 percent of their money from crowdfunding sites. Who is giving all the money? When people need money, they often ask their friends and family. Crowdfunding often works the same way, but once you create your video and message, your friends share it with their friends. If you've created a message that people can connect to, you get many more people to give. Why do these people give? First, there is the "feel-good" factor. [31] makes people feel good. Second, many small businesses offer rewards to people. Third, sometimes the reward is simply getting to use the product. And this is part of the [32] of crowdfunding. You could make a difference.

出典：Kate Adams, *Trio Reading 3*

[27] ① Thanks to ② Owing to ③ Because of ④ Instead of

[28] ① attitude ② value ③ incident ④ failure

[29] ① doesn't mean ② keeps forgetting ③ takes time ④ won't realize

[30] ① Unfortunately ② In the past ③ However ④ To their regret

[31] ① Avoiding loss ② Giving money ③ Waking late ④ Getting scolded

[32] ① security ② similarity ③ statue ④ success

Ⅵ 次の [33] ～ [37] の英文を完成させるように、[] 内の①～⑤を並べかえ、その5つの中で4番目にくる語句の番号を選びなさい。＊の付いた語には [Notes] があります。

Britain is suffering an allergy epidemic. In fact, one Briton in three will suffer an allergic reaction to items ranging from leather goods to perfume and false nails. Strangely, experts say that the probable cause for the rise in reactions is better hygiene. As kids we are no longer being exposed to the dirt and bugs that help prepare the body's defenses and as [33] [①to ②a ③we ④result ⑤overreact] harmless substances.

Why should allergies be increasing?

One piece of evidence comes from a report that a person's chance of having hay fever is higher if he or she has few or no brothers or sisters, and lower if more brothers or sisters. How is this possible? Scientists believe that the more brothers or sisters you have in your early life, the more [34] [①are ②to ③you ④have ⑤likely] infections as you grow up. While these infections may be uncomfortable, they do boost the immune system and protect against future allergies.

Sue Hathaway is allergic to green vegetables. The 38-year-old chef from south England is allergic to chlorophyll* — the pigment* that plants use to convert the sun's energy. Just touching greens can cause her terrible pain.

Sue has always had an intolerance to dairy food and has long suffered from hay fever, but she only found out that she was allergic to vegetables at 17. "My boyfriend had prepared a lovely meal, but as soon as I ate some spinach, [35] [①lips ②my ③swell ④to ⑤started]," recalls Sue. "I began to itch all over, then I was wheezing and couldn't catch my breath. It felt like my throat was closing up. I could barely breathe. I was terrified!" says Sue. Luckily, Sue quickly swallowed some of the antihistamine pills that she uses for her hay fever. After a minute of struggling to breathe, the pills began to work. Now Sue wears thick rubber gloves in the kitchen because if the smallest piece of green vegetable touches her, she breaks out in hives*. She also gets other [36] [①containing ②chefs ③dishes ④taste ⑤to] green vegetables.

Last year another chef spilt some stock containing peas onto her hands. Although Sue immediately washed her hands, within five minutes they had started to itch and turn red. Her joints swelled to [37] [①normal ②double ③almost ④size ⑤their]. Doctors have warned her that further exposure could trigger a fatal reaction.

出典：Timothy Kiggell and Katsuhiko Muto, *PRISM Book 9: Brown*

[Notes]

chlorophyll 「葉緑素」

pigment 「色素」

break out in hives 「じんましんが出る」

VII 次の英文を読み、38 ～ 44 の問いの答として最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。＊の付いた語には[Notes]があります。

In recent years, the growing trend of barefoot running has started a debate among athletes and doctors about the possible health benefits of running with very light sandals or no shoes at all. Barefoot running has gained popularity among both casual and competitive athletes. Some athletes say that running barefoot has helped them cure or avoid injuries; others claim that running barefoot has improved their running form and race times. Opponents, however, say that there is no scientific or medical proof that barefoot running is safer or better than wearing traditional running shoes.

Researchers point out that many of the world's best long-distance running cultures — the Tarahumara Indians of Mexico and the Marathon Monks of Enryaku Temple in Japan, for example — run either barefoot or in thin sandals and don't often suffer leg injuries. These same experts note that certain injuries that are common to shoe-wearing athletes are rare among barefoot running cultures, especially back and knee issues.

Barefoot running supporters believe that going shoeless strengthens foot and calf muscles, improves balance, reduces the shock of hitting the ground, and actually makes some runners faster. Researchers have noted that running barefoot encourages runners to land more on the front of the foot — the forefoot or ball of the foot* — rather than on the heel, which is what most people do when they run in shoes. This causes a smaller part of the foot to come to a sudden stop when the foot first lands, allowing the natural spring-like motion of the foot and leg to absorb any further shock. By contrast, the “heel striking” style of running by most runners in shoes is said to put stress on leg joints and the back.

A 2012 study compared runners wearing shoes and running barefoot. The study documented a six percent improvement in energy usage when running barefoot. Because runners without shoes take shorter strides and may have different contact with the ground, they use less oxygen and feel less tired. According to the study, this level of energy saving is equal to what can be achieved after six weeks of training in running shoes.

Despite this, there is still no clear-cut data, and the debate about barefoot running is alive and well. Doctors and coaches have noted that people who normally run in shoes have “forgotten” how to run without shoes, and urge athletes not to rush into barefoot running. Persistent pain in the heels, knees, or lower back might be signs that your running form needs adjusting. For those interested in trying barefoot running, here are some precautions and practices that doctors and coaches recommend:

- ・ Start slowly. Your feet need time to grow tough skin. Start by walking short distances without shoes, and increase your distances very slowly to give your body time to adapt.
- ・ Listen to your body. In addition to the skin on your feet, your muscles and joints will need time to get used to walking and running without the support of shoes. If your feet or muscles ache, stop what you're doing and don't increase your workout until you feel comfortable.
- ・ Take care of your muscles. Stretch your legs often and massage your feet and lower legs to help

muscles heal and gain strength. Stretching also helps your Achilles tendon* and feet stay flexible.

Make sure it feels right. You will naturally be able to feel when you are landing comfortably on your feet. If you notice too much of a shock when you land, slow down and focus on how your feet are meeting the ground. A gentle landing will feel almost like bouncing or jumping.

出典：Neil J Anderson, *Active Skills for Reading 3*

[Notes]

ball of the foot 「足の親指のつけ根のふくらみ」

Achilles tendon 「アキレス腱」

38 What is the topic of this passage?

- ① The lack of scientific evidence that barefoot running is safe.
- ② The possible benefits of running barefoot or with very light sandals.
- ③ The debate among casual and competitive athletes about barefoot running.
- ④ The possibility of athletes curing or avoiding injuries by wearing running shoes.

39 Back and knee injuries are

- ① usually caused by running barefoot or in thin sandals.
- ② very well known among the Tarahumara Indians of Mexico.
- ③ more common to shoe-wearing athletes than barefoot runners.
- ④ common among barefoot athletes but rare among shoe-wearing athletes.

40 When people run in shoes, most of them

- ① land on the heel.
- ② land on the front of the foot.
- ③ can reduce the shock of hitting the ground.
- ④ have the natural spring-like motion of the foot and leg.

41 According to a 2012 study,

- ① barefoot running may improve energy usage by sixty percent.
- ② shoe-wearing runners take shorter strides than barefoot runners.
- ③ barefoot runners use less oxygen and feel less tired than shoe-wearing runners.
- ④ runners can switch from shoe-wearing to barefoot running after six weeks of training.

42 Doctors and coaches

- ① say shoe-wearing athletes should forget about shoes.
- ② advise against suddenly switching to barefoot running.
- ③ suggest that all athletes should practice barefoot running.
- ④ claim they have sufficient medical data to promote barefoot running.

43 If you want to try barefoot running, you should

- ① give your feet enough time to grow strong skin.
- ② start by walking long distances before running.
- ③ gradually increase your workout even if you feel pain.
- ④ realize that your leg muscles don't really need the support of shoes.

44 When you run barefoot, it is important that you

- ① stretch your feet while running.
- ② physically feel the shock when you land.
- ③ do not feel as if you were bouncing or jumping.
- ④ feel that you are landing comfortably on your feet.

英語の問題はここまでです

