



## 英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題用紙は 16 ページある。ただし、ページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含まない。
2. 解答用紙に印刷されている受験番号が正しいかどうか、受験票と照合して確認すること。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがい、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
4. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定欄にマークするか、または記入すること。所定欄以外のところには何も記入しないこと。
5. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしないこと。
6. 解答は、必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれも HB・黒)で記入のこと。
7. 訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
8. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。
9. 解答用紙はすべて回収する。持ち帰らず、必ず提出すること。ただし、この問題用紙は、必ず持ち帰ること。
10. 試験時間は 60 分である。
11. マークの記入例

良い例	悪い例
	

※ この問題用紙は、必ず持ち帰ること。

[ I ] 次の各組の意味が同じになるように、かっこの中に単語を一つ入れて、解答用紙の該当欄に記入しなさい。

[ 1. She was at a loss for words.  
She didn't know ( ) to express herself.

[ 2. This environmental problem was so serious that the scientists couldn't solve it.  
This environmental problem was ( ) serious for the scientists to solve.

[ 3. I paid three hundred dollars for this cellphone.  
This cellphone ( ) me three hundred dollars.

〔Ⅱ〕 以下の英文を完成させるために、かっこの中の語を適当な活用形(例 pay-paid)又は派生語(例 music-musical)に変えて解答欄に書きなさい。変える必要のない場合には、かっこの中の語をそのまま記入しなさい。

1. When (ask) about his life in Japan, Tom said that he was enjoying himself, but that he was a little homesick.
2. Some snakes are poisonous, but others are (harm).
3. My first day of school was a (frighten) experience.
4. He didn't buy a ticket to the game, but he wishes he (have).
5. The common cold, which is the most widespread of all diseases, continues to plague humanity despite the efforts of doctors to achieve its (prevent) and cure.
6. The actress, (who) name I can't remember, has starred in several successful films.
7. In some countries, universities only accept a small number of students. As a result, (admit) is virtually a guarantee of a good job upon graduation.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の英文を読んで以下の設問に答えなさい。

Her name was Ann, and we met in the bus terminal several winters ago. I was writing an article on homeless people. She said I was wasting my time talking to her; <sup>(1)</sup> she said she was just passing through, although she'd been passing through for more than two weeks. <sup>(A)</sup> To prove <sup>(ア)</sup> to me that this was true, she searched through a large tote bag and a brown paper envelope and finally brought ( あ ) some photographs.

They were not pictures of family, or friends, or even a dog or cat. They were pictures of a house. It was like a thousand houses in a hundred towns, not suburb, <sup>(イ)</sup> not city, but somewhere between, with a fence, a narrow driveway running up to a small garage, and a small backyard. The house was yellow. I looked on the back for a date or a name, but neither was there. We didn't discuss the pictures; I knew what she was trying to tell me, for it was something I had often felt. She was saying that she was not a 'nobody', <sup>(2)</sup> despite her bags and her dirty raincoat. She had a house, or at least had had one sometime in the past, which had curtains, a sofa and a stove. You are where you live. She was ( い ).

Home is where the heart is. There's no place like it. <sup>(3)</sup> I love my home deeply. I love even the small and trivial <sup>(ウ)</sup> things in it such as the hot-water heater, the plastic rack for draining dishes in, and the roof which sometimes leaks. And yet it is those trivial things that make it what it is — a place of certainty, stability, predictability and privacy for me and my family. It is where I live. That is everything.

Yet the idea of home is something society has recently <sup>(エ)</sup> been moving away from. There was a time when where you lived was where you worked and where you grew the food you ate and even where you died. People lived where their parents had lived, and would live with their children when they became

old. But now, where you live is where you live for three years, until you move on to something else and something else again.

People find it strange that homeless people would ( う ) sleep on benches or in doorways than go to the shelters provided for them. Certainly some are emotionally ill, have been locked up in the past, and don't want to be locked in again. Others are afraid of finding violence there. But some seem to want something <sup>(4)</sup> that is not available in shelters. "One room," a woman with a baby who was sleeping on her sister's floor once told me, "painted blue." That was what they desired; not a large or grand <sup>(オ)</sup> place, but a place of their own they could be proud of.

And this is the thought <sup>(B)</sup> that struck me then: that we shouldn't think of these people as 'the homeless' — a faceless, nameless group. We should think of them as individuals: <sup>(5)</sup> here is a woman without a wardrobe. There is a man with no mirror, no wall to hang it on. They are not 'the homeless', an abstract, faceless problem that we avoid when walking on the street. They are people who have no homes. No drawer to hold the spoons. No window to look out on the world. That is everything.

問 1 下線部(ア)~(オ)の語の意味に最も近いものをそれぞれA~Eの中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(ア) prove

- A. decide
- B. demand
- C. deny
- D. show
- E. understand

(ㄱ) suburb

- A. in the center of the city
- B. in the middle of the field
- C. in the mountains
- D. on the edge of the city
- E. right besides the sea

(ㄷ) trivial

- A. clear
- B. delicate
- C. significant
- D. unimportant
- E. wasteful

(ㄹ) recently

- A. immediately
- B. in the past
- C. lately
- D. suddenly
- E. urgently

(ㅅ) grand

- A. crowded
- B. gorgeous
- C. lively
- D. tiny
- E. ugly

問 2 空所(あ)~(う)に入る語として、最もふさわしいものをそれぞれA～Eの中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(あ)

- A. at
- B. by
- C. in
- D. out
- E. with

(い)

- A. anybody
- B. anywhere
- C. anymore
- D. nowhere
- E. somebody

(う)

- A. be
- B. better
- C. have
- D. not
- E. rather

問 3 下線部(1)~(5)の文の意味に最も近いものをそれぞれA～Eの中から一つ選び解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(1) I was wasting my time talking to her.

- A. I was taking too much of her time.
- B. I was saving my time talking to her.
- C. I was not doing anything useful in talking to her.
- D. I was expecting to talk to her.
- E. I was talking to her to waste her time.

(2) she was not a 'nobody'

- A. she was a real person with an identity
- B. she never had a house
- C. she never lost her family
- D. she was very rich and had a comfortable lifestyle
- E. she had nobody in her house

(3) There's no place like it.

- A. No houses look similar to it.
- B. There is no place that people like.
- C. It is the best kind of place.
- D. People hate that place a lot.
- E. No place is liked by people.

(4) Others are afraid of finding violence there.

- A. Others are not expecting that there will be violence there.
- B. Others are free from violence there.
- C. Others are frightened that there will be violence there.
- D. Others are sorry about finding violence there.
- E. Others are indifferent to violence there.

(5) We should think of them as individuals.

- A. We should treat them as equals.
- B. We should look after them as people.
- C. We should remember who they are and where they live.
- D. We should remember that each of them is a unique person.
- E. We should expect them to be dependent on others.



問 4 下線部 she said she was just passing through, although she'd been  
(A) passing through for more than two weeks. の意味として最も適切なものを  
A～Eの中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

Ann は、たまたまバスターミナルを通り過ぎていただけ、と言っていた  
のだが実は、

- A. Ann は二週間以上、バスターミナルで仕事をしていたのだった。
- B. Ann は二週間以上前に、バスターミナルから出発したのだった。
- C. Ann は二週間以上、バスターミナルの外にいたのだった。
- D. Ann は二週間以上、バスターミナルをうろついていたのだった。
- E. Ann は二週間以上、バスターミナルを避けていたのだった。

問 5 下線部 the thought が示す内容として最も適切なものをそれぞれA～Eの  
(B) 中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- A. これらの人々を顔のない、名前のないホームレスとみなすべきではない  
こと。
- B. 家を持たない人をホームレスであるとみなすこと。
- C. 家族の記憶を持たない人をホームレスであるとみなすこと。
- D. 洋服ダンスや鏡などの家財道具をもたない人がいること。
- E. かつての自分の家を誇りに思うホームレスがいること。

問 6 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものをA～Eの中から一つ選び、解答欄  
の記号をマークしなさい。

- A. My Favorite Pets
- B. More Than Just 'Homeless'
- C. Family Pictures
- D. Getting Out of Shelters
- E. My Old Neighborhood

[IV] 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

[1]

Around the 11<sup>th</sup> century, a group of people left India and started on a journey which would last, for themselves and their descendants, for over a thousand years. Many were musicians, dancers, and metal workers. Slowly moving (あ) through the Middle East and upwards into Europe, they reached Greece by the fourteenth century, Germany by the fifteenth, and Britain by the sixteenth. Nobody knows why they left India; perhaps they fell on hard times, or were forced out of India by invaders. All we know is that now they call themselves the Roma or Romani people — but that in English, they are mostly known as ‘Gypsies’, because in the past people mistakenly thought they came from Egypt.

[2]

Romanies are traditionally nomads — people who travel around instead of settling permanently in houses — and many people have a romantic idea of traditional Romani life. They imagine people who live in brightly decorated caravans pulled by horses, who wear exotic and colourful clothing, and who travel around the countryside, camping in the woods and by the side of the road, earning money by fortune telling and playing the violin. In the nineteenth century, writers frustrated with town life fantasized about running away from home to live a life of freedom with the Romanies, and composers such as Brahms and Liszt, believing the Romani people to be more ‘artistic’ than other groups, used ‘gypsy’ music in their compositions. In the twentieth century, ‘gypsy’ musicians such as Django Reinhardt played a key role in developing jazz.

[ 3 ]

But the reality of life for many Romanies through history has been grim. Often governments do not trust people who refuse to settle down and lead a 'normal' life, living in houses and doing 'normal' jobs, and many have tried to make the Romani way of life illegal — banning their language, customs and dress, taking away their children, and forcing them to live in towns. This happened in Spain and France in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and in England, where just being a 'gypsy' was a crime which could be punished by death. In Romania, the Romani people were made into slaves. When the plague came to Europe, the Romanies did not catch it, because their culture had much ( ㄨ ) rules about hygiene and washing than the rest of the population. But instead of learning from the Romanies how to avoid the plague, people accused them of worshipping Satan; this is how they became associated with magic.

[ 4 ]

One of the most tragic events for the Romani people happened when Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany. The Nazis collected the Romanies from all over Europe and sent them to the concentration camps. Nobody knows how many Roma were murdered by them — some say 500,000, some say more than a million. The Romani people have never received an apology, and many call this 'the forgotten Holocaust'. In many European countries, the Romanies are still badly treated; even though it is illegal to ( ㄣ ) against them, they are still forced to live in the worst areas, people refuse to give them jobs, their children are not allowed to attend normal schools, and they suffer terrible poverty.

【5】

However, the Romani people maintain a strong sense of identity and culture, even though around sixty per cent of them do not travel any more. Pop bands like the Gypsy Kings celebrate their identity, and there are Romani art festivals. In Britain and America, young people are beginning to find <sup>(5)</sup> 'gypsy' culture 'cool', and people nowadays think that having Romani ancestors is something to celebrate, not something to hide like it was in the past. Like Jewish culture, Romani culture is strong — it has survived, <sup>(オ)</sup> despite all attempts to destroy it, and it will survive and be appreciated in the future, too.

問 1 下線部(ア)~(オ)の反意語をそれぞれA ~ Eの中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(ア) descendants

- A. ancestors
- B. children
- C. relatives
- D. friends
- E. enemies

(イ) frustrated

- A. angry
- B. satisfied
- C. quiet
- D. miserable
- E. excited

(ウ) refuse

- A. reject
- B. agree
- C. like
- D. hate
- E. continue

(エ) badly treated

- A. forgotten
- B. discovered
- C. disliked
- D. ignored
- E. cherished

(オ) survived

- A. died out
- B. lived on
- C. given in
- D. given up
- E. risen up

問 2 空所( あ )～( う )に入る語として最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ

A～Eの中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

( あ )

- A. eastwards
- B. sideways
- C. westwards
- D. rapidly
- E. walking

( い )

- A. easier
- B. effective
- C. best
- D. stricter
- E. crazier

( う )

- A. discriminate
- B. lean
- C. praise
- D. hurt
- E. think

問 3 下線部(1)~(5)の内容と相容れないものをそれぞれA~Eの中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(1) perhaps they fell on hard times

- A. maybe they became poor
- B. maybe they began to suffer
- C. maybe they found prosperity
- D. maybe life became difficult
- E. maybe it was tough for them to support themselves

(2) settling permanently in houses

- A. never traveling around in caravans again
- B. always living like 'normal' people
- C. making their homes in buildings
- D. always being on the move
- E. always staying in the same place

(3) people accused them of worshipping Satan

- A. people thought they prayed to something wicked
- B. people thought they were evil
- C. people thought they loved the devil
- D. people thought they were unsympathetic to Christianity
- E. people thought they were good Christians

- (4) Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany
- A. Adolf Hitler began to rule Germany
  - B. Adolf Hitler lost control of Germany
  - C. Adolf Hitler became the German leader
  - D. Adolf Hitler achieved control over Germany
  - E. Adolf Hitler was the head of the German government
- (5) young people are beginning to find 'gypsy' culture 'cool'
- A. young people think of Romani culture as a positive thing
  - B. young people think Romani culture is fashionable
  - C. young people think Romani culture is attractive
  - D. young people find Romani culture irritating
  - E. young people find Romani culture desirable

問 4 段落【2】の要点を、最も的確に表現していると思われるものをA～Eの中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- A. Nobody thinks Romani life is as romantic as it seems in books.
- B. Many writers and composers tried to be like Romanies.
- C. Many people started camping because they envied the Romani lifestyle.
- D. Romanies live exotic and colourful lives, full of freedom.
- E. A lot of people have an idealistic impression of traditional Romani life.

問 5 段落【3】の要点を、最も的確に表現していると思われるものをA～Eの中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- A. A lot of people received the death penalty just for being Romanies.
- B. During the time of the plague, Romanies were dirtier than other people.
- C. Romanies were forced to endure much suffering in the past.
- D. From the fifteenth century, governments made all the Romanies live in towns.
- E. Romani culture was not normal because Romanies worshipped Satan.

問 6 段落【4】の要点を、最も的確に表現していると思われるものをA～Eの中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- A. Things have improved for Romani people since the Holocaust.
- B. The Holocaust was the worst thing that has ever happened to the Romani people.
- C. The Holocaust was terrible for Romanies, and life is still hard for many.
- D. It is a secret that Romani people were murdered in the Holocaust.
- E. Because of the Holocaust, many Romanies are still suffering now.

問 7 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものをA～Eの中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- A. The Romanies: A Totally Tragic History
- B. The Romanies: Illegal Travelling
- C. The Romanies: Suffering and Survival
- D. The Romanies: Those Exotic, Magical People
- E. The Romanies: People who Love to Travel



〔V〕 イ～ホの文を適切な順番に並び替えたものとして、最もふさわしいと思われるものをA～Eの中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

問 1

- イ For example, on-campus housing is generally more convenient than off-campus housing. It's easier to get to class, especially early in the morning.
  - ロ Cafeteria food is another disadvantage of on-campus housing. Students on special diets often find it more difficult to live in a dormitory than in an apartment, where they can cook for themselves.
  - ハ The decision to live on or off campus is a very important one.
  - ニ Both situations have advantages and disadvantages and which one you choose depends a lot on what is important.
  - ホ On the other hand, in a dormitory, you usually have to share a room, while off-campus housing can be more private and less noisy.
- A. ニーハーホーローイ                      B. ハーニーイーホーロ
- C. ホーローハーニーイ                      D. ハーニーロイーホ
- E. ロイーニハホ

問 2

- イ However, it is not only getting smaller but also more homogeneous.
  - ロ People often say that the world is getting smaller, and I believe that this is true.
  - ハ Last of all, most of my clothes were made overseas.
  - ニ In addition, I drive a foreign car, and have an imported television.
  - ホ In the small town where I live, the schools have children of many different cultural backgrounds. We can watch TV programs in different languages, too.
- A. ロイーホニハ                              B. ローホーハニイー
- C. ホーイーロハニ                            D. イーホーニロハ
- E. ホーロイーニハ