



英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題用紙は 20 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、解答欄に記入しなさい。

[1. "Why did you bring an umbrella? It's sunny."
"Well, you never know."

["Why did you bring an umbrella? It's sunny."
"Well, just in ()."

[2. One of my neighbors takes care of my home and children while I'm away.
One of my neighbors looks () my home and children while I'm
away.

[3. After the divorce, he never expected to hear from her again.
After the divorce, hearing from her was the () thing on his mind.

〔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)に変えて解答欄に記入しなさい。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。なお、いずれの場合も解答欄に記入する語は1語のみとする。

1. He is capable of (keep) a secret when he wants to.
2. The more you argue with him, the (little) notice he takes.
3. John has made a great (succeed) of his new job as a theater manager.
4. She (lie) back against the pillow and fell asleep.
5. All things (consider), we should not take such a risk.
6. If we (be) to catch the train, we must leave immediately.
7. The magazine made its first (appear) ten years ago.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の英文を読んで以下の設問に答えなさい。

The story of the tulip did not begin in Holland. It actually began in Turkey. In the mid-sixteenth century, European travelers brought back news from there of the brilliant “red lilies” so prized by the Turks. In fact they were not lilies, but tulips. In 1559, Conrad Gesner, a Swiss doctor and botanist*, saw tulips flowering for the first time in Western Europe. He saw them in a garden in what is today the south-eastern part of Germany. We know that fact from his report published in 1561, which is the first known record of the flower growing in Western Europe. Merchants coming into Constantinople, the capital of Turkey at that time, had established an export trade in tulip bulbs** by then, and in 1562, some tulip bulbs reached a merchant in Antwerp, Belgium. He thought they were onions, so (A) them with oil and vinegar. The rest of the bulbs that did not end up on his plate were eventually used for growing more tulips. All the different tulips in existence today originated from these tulips cultivated in Europe and their wild cousins gathered over the last 300 years mainly from the Middle East. More than 5,500 different varieties of tulip are now known to exist.

Holland was the setting for one of the strangest episodes in the long story of the tulip. (1) People in the country literally went crazy over tulips between 1634 and 1637. During this craze — this “tulip mania” — a bulb of one particularly prized variety could sell at a price fifteen times the average annual wage in Amsterdam. Even in the 1640s, when the mania was (あ), a bulb of the rarest breed could be priced at three times the average annual wage. That price would be equivalent to about 12 million Japanese yen today. The tulip was the ultimate status symbol for rich merchants in the country. (2)

The flower itself had a unique trick which made it even more dangerously appealing. (3) It could change color, seemingly at will. Most cheap tulips have only one color, but an all-red tulip, for instance, could emerge the following spring with a completely different appearance, with petals***(エ) coming in beautiful

patterns of white and deep red. And when tulips had two or more colors, the prices shot up. However, out of a hundred tulips, only one or two would change their colors and patterns the following season. Among the exceptional multi-colored variations, some were striped, some had petals with the outer edge a different color, and some had more petals than common tulips.

Each complex pattern of a multi-colored tulip was special. The problem was that no grower could see how these changes were brought about. Since the cause was for so long not known, its effects could not be controlled. Tulip growers were extremely charmed by the color changes, and imagining the vast amount of money to be made from a good change, some of them cut an all-red bulb in half and an all-white bulb in half, and then bound them together, hoping that a red and white striped tulip would (ㄨ).

Seventeenth-century tulip lovers had no way of knowing that these sudden changes in colors and patterns were caused by a virus. The very word "virus" was not understood in the modern sense until the 1880s, and the research that provided the answer to the centuries-long mystery was only carried out in the late (4) 1920s. Fortunately for tulip growers, once a bulb had changed, all the baby bulbs produced by the main bulb carried the same characteristics. But the virus had the effect of weakening the tulip, so the baby bulbs were not produced as freely and vigorously as might be the case with virus-free bulbs. Consequently, fine multi-colored varieties were slow to increase, and that in turn increased their value. This virus is the only known instance of a plant disease that hugely increases the value of the infected plant.

Today, with the development of breeding techniques and biotechnology, we are tempted to ask what there is left to do. Multi-colored tulips are now quite common, and breeders have even come very close to creating a completely blue tulip — something that had long been considered utterly impossible. However, the score is still "Nature 2: Man 1." Breeders understand that it still takes a (4) long time to produce a new breed which will have a lasting appeal to as many

consumers as possible. According to Geert Hageman, a Dutch breeder, only one in a thousand of his breeds is likely to be (う), and it usually takes twenty years to bring that one breed into the market. "Fashion changes too quickly for us to follow," he explained.

botanist* 植物学者 bulb** 球根 petal*** 花卉

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

(ア) established

- A. amended
- B. ceased
- C. prohibited
- D. shown
- E. started

(イ) originated from

- A. are descended from
- B. are developed into
- C. are independent of
- D. are named after
- E. are turned down by

(ウ) appealing

- A. attractive
- B. disgusting
- C. entertaining
- D. historical
- E. instructive

(エ) emerge

- A. assist
- B. come out
- C. disappear
- D. get away
- E. take part

(オ) provided

- A. begged
- B. bound
- C. gave
- D. marked
- E. took

問 2 第 1 段落の空所(A)に、以下の(イ)～(ハ)の語を文脈に照らし合わせて最もふさわしくなるように並べ替えて入れるとすれば、2 番目と 4 番目にくる単語は何になりますか。正しい組みあわせを A～E の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(イ) and (ロ) ate (ハ) had (ニ) he (ホ) cooked (ヘ) them

- A. (ロ), (イ)
- B. (ロ), (ハ)
- C. (ハ), (ホ)
- D. (ハ), (ヘ)
- E. (ホ), (イ)

問 3 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. arranged
- B. begun
- C. over
- D. planned
- E. worsened

(い)

- A. care
- B. like
- C. require
- D. result
- E. supply

(う)

- A. delicious
- B. embarrassing
- C. honorable
- D. profitable
- E. thoughtful

問 4 本文の文脈上、下線部(1)～(4)の意味に最も近いと思われるものをそれぞれ
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) Holland was the setting for one of the strangest episodes in the long story of the tulip.

- A. Historically, Dutch people have always been strangely interested in the tulip.
- B. Holland set a strange trend of inventing funny stories about the tulip.
- C. One of the strangest things in the history of the tulip took place in the Netherlands.
- D. The Netherlands has always been the trend-setter in the history of the tulip.
- E. Strange stories about tulips were a favorite among the Dutch.

(2) The tulip was the ultimate status symbol for rich merchants in the country.

- A. Dutch merchants never considered tulips as symbols.
- B. Dutch merchants used the tulip to show off their wealth.
- C. Rich tulip-loving merchants in Holland did not understand symbols.
- D. The Dutch government chose the tulip as a national symbol.
- E. Ultimately, for wealthy Dutch merchants, tulips were all about beauty.

(3) It could change color, seemingly at will.

- A. Breeders could control the color of tulips freely.
- B. It was as if some tulips could change their color whenever they wished.
- C. Many people were happy to exchange single-colored tulips for a rare multi-colored one.
- D. Some tulips looked as if they had suddenly become angry with their owners.
- E. The color changes were apparently very important for the Dutch breeders.

(4) the score is still "Nature 2: Man 1."

- A. Breeders cannot change the colors of tulips no matter how hard they try.
- B. These days, for every two new tulips discovered in nature, there is one new artificially created tulip.
- C. Nature cannot beat scientists, especially in the breeding of tulips.
- D. Some things are still beyond the power of tulip growers, despite huge advances in science.
- E. Tulip growers today can create a new breed out of any two different bulbs found in the wild.

問 5 17 世紀中葉のオランダにおいて急激な平均年収の変動がなかったとすると、最も高値を付けた時期の希少種球根の値段は、1640 年代の希少種のそれとくらべて何倍になりますか。本文に照らし合わせ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。

- A. 2 倍
- B. 3 倍
- C. 5 倍
- D. 12 倍
- E. 17 倍

〔Ⅳ〕 次の英文を読んで以下の設問に答えなさい。

【1】

In the 1970s, the United States suffered a gasoline shortage. Sometimes, drivers found that every gas station in the area was out of gas. After a few (あ) experiences, whenever they saw a station that still sold gas, they would stop and fill their tank, even if it wasn't empty yet. In a similar way, if you expect to have trouble finding food from time to time, a good strategy is to fill up your "tank" whenever you can. Throughout most of human history, people have had to deal with food shortages and famines from time to time. To many of our ancestors, the idea of going on a diet to lose weight would have made no sense at all. The same is true now for many poor people today. However, for people who have almost constant access to a variety of high-calorie foods, the strategy of filling the tank as often as possible is no longer useful.

【2】

Social pressures can make matters even worse. When you visit friends or relatives, they may offer you food as a gesture of affection, and they may be offended if you refuse. Say you visit the family of your girlfriend or boyfriend, and you want to make a good impression. "Dinner's ready!" someone calls out. You go into the dining room and find a huge meal, which your hosts clearly expect you to enjoy. Do you explain that you are not hungry because you already made a pig of yourself at lunch? Probably not.

【 3 】

When eating is considered as a physical rather than social action, hunger can be understood as a way of keeping fuel available for your body to use. Specialized mechanisms in the brain monitor how much fuel is available. When supplies begin to drop, the brain triggers behaviors that lead to eating. When the brain tells you that you are hungry, it is just like the mechanism in your car telling you how much gasoline is left in the car's tank. If the needle points to "low" or "empty," you go to a gas station and fill up gas. Likewise, if your brain says "hungry," you eat something in order to put fuel in your body. But how does the brain know how much fuel is available and therefore how much a person should eat and how often?

【 4 】

The problem is far more (ㄨ) than keeping enough fuel in a car's gas tank. When the fuel gauge in your car shows that the tank is running low, you fill it with gas. By contrast, although the brain keeps track of how much fuel is in your stomach, it does not tell you how much more you need. Fuel in the body is not stored in the same way as gasoline in a car. In the human body at any given moment, a fair amount of fuel is present in every cell, ready to be used instantly. Additional fuel is contained in your blood, also ready to be used at any time. Still more fuel is stored as fat, which your body can convert into a form that can enter the blood and thus be ready for use any time. If necessary, your body can also create fuel from your muscles by breaking down the muscle tissue into usable fuel. (ㄝ) your car's engine will simply stop running when the gas tank becomes empty, your body can keep going for days, even weeks, even if your stomach is empty, because the body has different ways of storing fuel.

【 5 】

When the need for more fuel is great enough, you feel hungry. However, although the brain tells you when to eat, it does not tell you exactly how much to eat. If you eat too little, you will feel hungry again soon. If you eat too much, part of the excess will be stored as fat, and as a result you won't feel hungry again as soon as you (飢) would. You do not have to eat exactly the correct amount in a given meal; you can correct the errors over the next few meals.⁽⁴⁾ If you eat too little for several meals in a row, you lose weight and then you get hungry sooner than usual. Conversely, if you eat too much for several meals in a row (at holidays, for example), you gain weight but then you feel less hungry. All of this happens automatically; you do not need to weigh yourself each day. Over the course of months, most people maintain^(x) a nearly constant body weight.

【 6 】

Although we have been talking about hunger as a physical event and as a function of the brain, hunger cannot be understood purely within a biological or scientific context. Eating is a complicated behavior that depends on more than just hunger and serves various social and political functions. Mealtime is more than just an opportunity to satisfy hunger.⁽⁵⁾ It is an occasion to bring family or friends together, to share a pleasant experience, to discuss the events of the day, and even to pass on a culture from one generation to the next. We expect people to participate in family meals even if they are not hungry. And sometimes we may refuse to eat as a form of political action, as when people go on hunger strikes to protest against social injustice.

問 1 下線(ア)～(エ)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) affection

- A. anxiety
- B. cure
- C. love
- D. shame
- E. wonder

(イ) Say

- A. Ask
- B. Claim
- C. Mean
- D. Suppose
- E. Tell

(ウ) Additional

- A. Actual
- B. Elementary
- C. More
- D. Unknown
- E. Wide

(エ) maintain

- A. insist
- B. keep
- C. refuse
- D. restrict
- E. urge

問 2 空所(あ)～(え)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. all
- B. every
- C. of
- D. such
- E. those

(い)

- A. attractive
- B. complex
- C. obvious
- D. popular
- E. sufficient

(う)

- A. As soon as
- B. Just as
- C. No matter how
- D. Whenever
- E. Whereas

(え)

- A. beautifully
- B. normally
- C. openly
- D. shortly
- E. strangely

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) because you already made a pig of yourself at lunch

- A. because you already ate pork at lunch
- B. because you already ate too much at lunch
- C. because you already cooked pork for yourself at lunch
- D. because you already cooked your lunch
- E. because you already were scolded for behaving badly at lunch

(2) the brain triggers behaviors that lead to eating

- A. the brain makes us feel like eating
- B. the brain enables us to pretend we are eating
- C. the brain tells us not to eat
- D. the brain encourages us to delay eating
- E. the brain orders us to exercise

(3) part of the excess will be stored as fat

- A. part of what is left on your plate can be bagged and taken home
- B. part of what is not used as energy immediately will be kept in your body
- C. part of what you cannot eat at a meal will be kept for later meals
- D. part of what you do not eat will be bought back by the store
- E. part of what you eat will make you too sick to eat anymore

(4) you can correct the errors over the next few meals

- A. if your table manners are bad, you can fix them as you grow up
- B. if you eat something wrong, you will be all right if you never eat it again
- C. if you eat too much or too little in a meal, you can adjust by eating less or more later
- D. if you fail to measure your weight before a meal, you can measure it after the meal
- E. if you cook too much for a meal, you can enjoy it by eating with others

(5) Mealtime is more than just an opportunity to satisfy hunger.

- A. Eating is not just about filling up your stomach; there are other reasons for eating.
- B. If you skip a meal or two, you will have other opportunities to eat.
- C. Eating is a good opportunity for you to think about hunger.
- D. While you are eating something, you forget about the hunger you felt.
- E. You do not have to wait for mealtime; you can eat anytime you want.

問 4 段落【1】，下線部(A) The same の内容を 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. カロリーの高い食事をしている人は頻繁に食べる必要はないこと
- B. 人類が度々食糧不足や飢饉と戦ってこなければならなかったこと
- C. 食糧事情が悪い時には食べられる時に食べておかなければならないこと
- D. 体重を減らすためにダイエットをするという考えは理解できないこと
- E. 私たちの先祖と現代の貧しい人々の体重があまり変わらないこと

問 5 段落【4】の内容と相容れないものを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. Gasoline in a car is stored in the same way as fuel in your body.
- B. The brain does not tell you exactly how much you need to eat.
- C. The human body can keep fuel in cells.
- D. The human body can create fuel out of muscles.
- E. We can live for some time without eating anything.

問 6 段落【6】の主題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. Eating can be related to social and political matters.
- B. You should not eat when you are not hungry.
- C. Hunger strikes are the most effective way to protest against social injustice.
- D. We should eat more often with our family and friends.
- E. You can refuse to eat when you are participating in a political action.

[V] 次の会話文の空欄(1)～(5)に入る語句として最もふさわしいものをA～Eの中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

1.

Photographer: Stop right there! Not there! There!

Model: You mean here?

Photographer: No, not there! How many times do I have to tell you?

Model: (1) and just show me yourself?

- A. How much is it
- B. What are you talking about
- C. When did you tell me
- D. Where do you mean
- E. Why don't you come over here

2.

Interviewer: How old were you when you started writing down stories?

Writer: I wrote a novel when I was in sixth grade.

Interviewer: (2)?

Writer: I'm not sure. It was a story about a child who fell in love with an adult woman.

- A. Was it a novel for adults or for children
- B. Do you think that writing words is better than speaking them
- C. You write too fast, don't you think
- D. You don't plan things ahead, do you
- E. What are you writing now

3.

Mother: (3)

Son: Why not?

Mother: Because I didn't see your bicycle.

Son: I took it in for repairs.

- A. How much was it?
- B. I didn't think you were home.
- C. I thought you could be home earlier.
- D. Where did you go today?
- E. Who are you?

4.

Interviewer: Your team is quite new, and most of the players are not experienced.

Football club manager: Actually, I'm not worried about it at all.

Interviewer: But you've decided not to go to Germany for a practice match.
Why is that?

Football club manager: It's just that (4).

- A. we hope we've been able to satisfy the audience
- B. we're too old to do that
- C. we've been there a thousand times
- D. we haven't got the money to do so
- E. we like to eat out

5.

Salesperson: How do you like the CD for our new English textbook?

Customer: Well, I'm afraid the conversations are not that good.

Salesperson: Really? (5)?

Customer: Well, they just don't sound natural to me.

- A. Did you hear anything about it
- B. How many times did you play it
- C. What makes you think so
- D. Where did you get those
- E. Who are you talking to