

英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題用紙は 22 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. The band "One Direction" will be touring Australia in June.
The band "One Direction" will be in Australia () tour in June.

[2. Mr. Yamamoto is wise enough not to fight with his manager.
Mr. Yamamoto () better than to fight with his manager.

[3. Kate went to a bar after work every day.
Never did a day pass () her going to a bar after work.

[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)または派生語(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。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. It's time you (go) to bed.
2. I have never gone (ski) in the mountains.
3. Picasso's greatness is beyond (dispute).
4. My cousin got (marry) to a famous movie star last year.
5. When he had finished his long, difficult assignment, he was unable to do anything other than (fall) asleep.
6. Every kind of work needs care and (patient).
7. While I was waiting for a friend in Shibuya, I heard my name (call) in the crowd.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

① There are many stories about King Arthur, an English hero who is said to have lived around 1,500 years ago. According to some of these stories, Arthur was the son of King Uther, who ruled the southern part of England, and when he was a baby, he was given to a wizard called Merlin, who brought him up not as a royal prince, but as a normal boy. These stories also say that Arthur discovered that it was his destiny to be king when a magical sword appeared in London, shortly before King Uther's death. The sword had a name: 'Excalibur'. Excalibur was stuck fast inside a large stone; only the handle could be seen, and there was a message on the stone that said, 'whoever is able to pull this sword out of this stone is the true king of all England'. Many people tried to pull the sword out of the stone, but all of them failed. However, when Arthur took the handle in his hands, the sword came easily out of the stone. Arthur was amazed when everybody around him congratulated him on becoming the new king, and he promised to be good and kind to his people.

② Some people say that Arthur had a great castle called Camelot, which had been built on a cliff by the sea. In the castle was a huge round table, where Arthur sat with all his knights — soldiers who had promised to stay with him as his companions, who would share his adventures and help him in battle. He had a beautiful wife called Guinevere. In some stories, Guinevere is kidnapped by Melwas, an evil king from a nearby country who locks her away in his castle. Arthur and his knights spend a year searching for her. Eventually, Guinevere is rescued by Arthur's best friend, Lancelot. Unfortunately for Arthur, however, Guinevere falls in love with Lancelot after this event. Arthur also had trouble with his sister, Morgan le Fay, whose name means 'fairy'. Indeed, some writers describe Morgan as a witch who can fly and who can change her shape, turning herself into different people and even into animals. In these stories, Morgan is jealous of Arthur, and uses her magic to steal Excalibur and to destroy his

kingdom. Other writers, however, describe her as a kind sister, who helps to heal Arthur's wounds when he is injured.

③ One story about Arthur and his knights is the story of the 'Holy Grail'. The Holy Grail was the cup that Jesus Christ had used at the 'Last Supper' — the meal He had shared with His friends just before He died. King Arthur and his knights heard that the cup had been brought to England and hidden by Joseph of Arimathea, who was a friend of Christ's. This was not an ordinary cup, however; it had magical powers. Arthur heard that if a sick person touched the cup, he or she would immediately recover from their illness. Of course, as a good king, Arthur was anxious to get the Holy Grail and to use it to help his people, and he ③ sent his knights to find it. Several of the knights went to dangerous places and died trying to find the Holy Grail. However, none of them ever found it. Finally, King Arthur died in a battle, and his body was taken to the mysterious island of Avalon, an island that was covered in apple trees, which was in the middle of a lake — though nobody knows exactly where that lake was. However, the storytellers say that this was not the end of Arthur, because at some future time, he will return to save England in a time of great danger. Nobody knows when this will be, or what kind of danger England will face.

④ But was King Arthur a real person? Did he ever exist? ⁽³⁾ There is no ④ reliable evidence from history that England ever had a king called Arthur. His name first appears in a book about the history of Britain written around the ninth century by a Welsh writer, but most of the stories about him are medieval. ⑤ However, the people who lived in England 1,500 years ago — the Ancient Britons, who had been in the country for many centuries — certainly needed a hero to help them. This is because invaders were arriving from countries in the north of Europe — people we now call the Anglo Saxons. ⑥ These invaders were taking away the homes and the land of the Ancient Britons. Some historians say that Arthur might have been a leader of the Ancient Britons. Others argue that he was a Roman military commander who stayed in England to help the Ancient ④

Britons fight their enemies after all the other Romans had gone back to Italy. It is also possible that Arthur wasn't human at all, but that (A) when they were in trouble.

- 5 Perhaps the story of King Arthur is just fiction. Does it really matter, though? All countries have heroes, and stories about heroes are used in order to express the identity, hopes, and values of the nation. A hero is an ideal; a hero is always more perfect than any normal human being could ever be. Maybe if we ever discovered who the real King Arthur was we would be disappointed, because he would be an ordinary human being who made ordinary mistakes. If Arthur is imaginary, however, he can be anything — and everything — we want him to be.

問 1 下線部(1)~(6)の語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。

(1) fast

- A. very badly
- B. very deeply
- C. very early
- D. very firmly
- E. very quickly

(2) amazed

- A. confused
- B. encouraged
- C. pleased
- D. surprised
- E. upset

(3) face

- A. defeat
- B. encounter
- C. look
- D. overcome
- E. suffer

(4) commander

- A. chief of a tribe
- B. emperor of a country
- C. head of a government
- D. leader of an army
- E. ruler of a colony

(5) values

- A. expensive things owned by a country
- B. moral beliefs held by people in a country
- C. prices of things made by a country
- D. the intentions of a country
- E. the laws of a country

(6) imaginary

- A. fictional
- B. magical
- C. meaningless
- D. real
- E. respectable

問 2 下線部①～⑦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
選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

① whoever is able to pull this sword out of this stone is the true king of all
England

- A. only a man whose destiny is to be the king of England will manage to pull this sword out
- B. only the real king of England is allowed to try to pull the sword out of this stone
- C. the king of England put the sword in the stone, so only he can pull it out
- D. the king wants somebody to pull the sword out of this stone
- E. the strongest person in England will be able to pull this sword out, and he might become king

② Guinevere falls in love with Lancelot after this event.

- A. Guinevere falls in love with Lancelot after he kidnaps her.
- B. Guinevere falls in love with Lancelot because the fairies make it happen.
- C. Lancelot brings Guinevere the Holy Grail, so she falls in love with him.
- D. Lancelot is handsome, so Guinevere falls in love with him.
- E. Lancelot saves Guinevere from a bad king, and she falls in love with him.

- ③ Arthur was anxious to get the Holy Grail and to use it to help his people, and he sent his knights to find it.
- A. Arthur wanted the Holy Grail because it was valuable.
 - B. Arthur wanted the Holy Grail because it would be a benefit to his kingdom.
 - C. Arthur wanted the Holy Grail because it would help him when he went to dangerous places.
 - D. Arthur wanted the Holy Grail because he was the true king of England.
 - E. Arthur wanted the Holy Grail to put it on the Island of Avalon.
- ④ There is no reliable evidence from history that England ever had a king called Arthur.
- A. In England, kings are never called Arthur.
 - B. King Arthur is definitely not a person from history.
 - C. There is no proof that a king called Arthur ever existed.
 - D. There was never a king called Arthur in England.
 - E. There were some kings called Arthur in England, but we don't know which one is the king of legend.
- ⑤ most of the stories about him are medieval
- A. most King Arthur stories are nonsense
 - B. most King Arthur stories were written between the 11th and 16th centuries
 - C. most King Arthur stories were written by Welsh people
 - D. most King Arthur stories were written in the 9th century
 - E. most King Arthur stories were written 1,500 years ago

⑥ invaders

- A. the Ancient Britons
- B. the Anglo Saxons
- C. the English
- D. the Romans
- E. the Welsh

⑦ a hero is always more perfect than any normal human being could ever be

- A. basically, human beings are not at all heroic, and heroes are completely imaginary
- B. heroes are never real people from history
- C. it is impossible for an ordinary person ever to become a hero
- D. it is not possible for the average human being to be as perfect as an idealistic hero
- E. real people never do anything heroic

問 3 第 4 段落の空所(A)に、以下の(イ)～(チ)の語句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 5 番目に来る語句は何になりますか。正しい組み合わせを 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) a (ロ) god (ハ) he (ニ) prayed (ホ) the Ancient Britons
(ヘ) to (ト) was (チ) who

- A. (イ), (ト)
- B. (ニ), (チ)
- C. (ホ), (ロ)
- D. (ト), (チ)
- E. (チ), (ト)

問 4 第 3 段落の内容として正しくないものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. Arthur's knights failed to find the Holy Grail.
- B. Arthur's knights risked their lives to find the Holy Grail.
- C. Arthur gave his knights the task of finding the Holy Grail.
- D. Arthur went with his knights to search for the Holy Grail.
- E. Some of Arthur's knights suffered while searching for the Holy Grail.

問 5 この英文のタイトルとして、最もふさわしいものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. King Arthur Did Not Exist
- B. King Arthur Saves England from Danger
- C. King Arthur, the Most Important English King
- D. Who Was King Arthur?
- E. Why Everyone in England is Made to Love King Arthur

[IV] 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

① What makes different kinds of food taste different? You may think that the taste of food depends on the ingredients. Put more sugar in a dessert, for example, and it will taste sweeter. Add more soy sauce to your fish, and it will taste more salty. Put lemon in your tea, and it will become sour. But what about other influences on our experience of taste? Does a drink which is orange in colour actually taste more 'orangey' than an orange drink which has been dyed blue? Does a heart-shaped chocolate taste sweeter than one which is a plain cube? Would chocolate shaped like cheese and put in similar packaging to cheese taste more 'cheesy'? Do we taste food as much with our eyes as with our mouths?

② (あ) researchers, the answer to this question could well be 'yes.' In one experiment, researchers collected volunteers, gave them each an orange-flavoured drink, and asked them to describe it. The drink was made from flavoured powder mixed with water, and each volunteer received a drink which had been made with the same powder. After having the drink, the volunteers were asked to describe the taste. However, the researchers changed the appearance of some of the volunteers' drinks by dyeing the drinks different colours, and giving them different labels. Some volunteers received drinks which were coloured orange, some received drinks that were purple, and some received clear drinks that had no colour at all. In addition, some of the drinks were labelled 'orange', some 'grape' and some simply 'fruit drink.'

③ The results of the experiment were fascinating. Many of the people who received purple juice which was labelled as 'grape' actually believed that they were drinking grape and not orange juice. Some of the people who had clear juice that was labelled as 'grape' also believed that they were drinking grape juice. This proves not only that people tend to have more belief in the labels on foods than in their own sense of taste, but also that the way foods taste is altered

by the way they look.

[4] (い) it is not just the appearance of our food itself that changes the way it tastes to us. Researchers in another study wanted to know whether the type of plate used in a restaurant affects the taste of the food. They gave volunteers cheesecake presented on various kinds of plate. Some of the cake was served on white plates, and some on black plates. The volunteers whose cake was served on white plates felt that their food was sweeter, and those who had cake on black plates felt it was less sweet. Even the shape of the plate matters. Apparently, round plates make food taste sweeter, and square plates make food taste less sweet. Even more strangely, a study at Oxford University found that cheese tastes saltier when eaten from a knife than it does when eaten from a spoon or a fork.

[5] Even the way a dish is described on a menu can affect the taste. (う) researchers discovered that when Italian dishes had Italian names on a menu, customers liked them more than when the same dishes had English names. Even more strangely, people seem to find food more tasty when there is classical music playing in a restaurant than when there is pop music playing, because they stay in the restaurant longer and order more food. So not only what we see, but also what we hear, can affect the taste of our food.

[6] This phenomenon is called 'synaesthesia'*. When we eat, our brains receive information from all our senses — from our eyes, ears, skin and nose, as well as from our mouths. Our brains confuse these messages. This means that when we see cheese on a blue plate, our eyes have already told us that it will be salty; we have already tasted it through our eyes. And because (A), we feel that it really is salty.

[7] These discoveries are important for a number of reasons. Firstly, sugar and salt are not healthy, and it is a good idea to eat less of them. If you can make your cake seem (え) by using a white plate, and if you can make your potato chips seem saltier by using a blue plate, you can eat less sugar and salt,

which means you can improve your health. Chefs also want their ^(エ)customers to enjoy their food as much as possible. If things like the colour of plates, the music in a restaurant, and the language of the menu affect how much people enjoy their food, they will also affect how successful that restaurant is.

‘synaesthesia’* 共感覚

問 1 下線部(ア)～(エ)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) fascinating

- A. funny
- B. interesting
- C. strange
- D. troubling
- E. wrong

(イ) affects

- A. improves
- B. increases
- C. influences
- D. removes
- E. spoils

(ウ) confuse

- A. communicate
- B. destroy
- C. mix up
- D. think about
- E. worry over

(エ) customers

- A. cooks
- B. critics
- C. diners
- D. friends
- E. visitors

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の中から選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(あ)

- A. According to
- B. Amounting to
- C. Said by
- D. Spoken to
- E. Told by

(4)

- A. Because
- B. However,
- C. Nonetheless,
- D. Whenever
- E. Whatever

(5)

- A. But even,
- B. For example,
- C. For once,
- D. Fortunately
- E. Much

(6)

- A. attractive
- B. bitter
- C. delicious
- D. fresher
- E. sweeter

問 3 第 6 段落の空所(A)に、以下の(イ)～(ヘ)の語句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 番目に来る語句は何になりますか。正しい組み合わせを 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) have told (ロ) it is (ハ) our eyes (ニ) salty (ホ) that
(ヘ) us

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

問 4 本文の文脈上、下線部(1)～(5)の意味に最も近いと思われるものをそれぞれ A～Eの中から選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(1) the taste of food depends on the ingredients

- A. Food always needs more salt or sugar to make it taste good
B. Good quality ingredients make food taste excellent
C. It is bad taste to put too much sugar or salt on your food
D. The only way to make food taste different is to change the ingredients
E. You should always change the ingredients in your food to make it taste better

(2) the researchers changed the appearance of some of the volunteers' drinks by dyeing the drinks different colours

- A. Each flavour of drink powder used by the researchers was a different colour
- B. The researchers added chemicals to the drinks so they could laugh at the volunteers
- C. The researchers made drinks of the same flavour look different from each other by adding various colours
- D. The researchers made some drinks a pleasant colour and some an unpleasant colour
- E. The researchers tried to make bad-tasting drinks seem more delicious by adding attractive artificial colours

(3) people tend to have more belief in the labels on foods than in their own sense of taste

- A. People believe what is written on food packages because their sense of taste is poor
- B. People will eat or drink anything that has a nice-looking package
- C. People will not believe that food is delicious unless the package tells them it is delicious
- D. The labels of food packages should always describe the food they contain accurately
- E. When we judge the taste of a food, the packaging is more important than the experience of eating it.

(4) not only what we see, but also what we hear, can affect the taste of our food

- A. If a food makes a good sound when we bite it, we will enjoy it
- B. If we hear that a certain food is good, it will taste better to us
- C. Loud pop music spoils the taste of our food
- D. Music is distracting, and when we hear music we can't taste our food properly
- E. The sounds we hear while we are eating can make our food more enjoyable or less enjoyable

(5) we have already tasted it through our eyes

- A. Before we eat our food, our eyes send messages to our brain about how it will taste
- B. The smell of the food goes through your eyes and into your mouth
- C. We already know how the food will taste because we have seen it before
- D. We enjoy looking at our food as much as we enjoy eating it
- E. We know that when a food looks salty, it will definitely be salty

問 5 次の英語の質問の答えとして最もふさわしいものを一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

What should restaurant owners do in order to make their restaurants more successful?

- A. Do experiments on their customers to see what colour of food tastes the best.
- B. Play classical music to attract nicer and richer customers.
- C. Spend plenty of money on advertising and tell their customers how great their food is.
- D. Think hard about how their plates, menus and music will affect their customers.
- E. Use white plates to save money on sugar.

[V] 分数の足し算についての文章である。空所に入る最も適当な語句を選んで、記号で答えなさい。

Addition is one of the four basic operations in arithmetic. The other three are (あ). When you want to add fractions, both the fractions need to have the same (い). For example, if I want to add $2/15$ and $1/5$, all I need to do is to (う) both numbers in the second fraction by (え). I now add $2/15$ and $3/15$ to make $5/15$. In this fraction, the bottom number is (お) by the top number, so I then need to simplify it to $1/3$.

(あ)

- A. subtraction, multiplication and algebra
- B. subtraction, multiplication and division
- C. subtraction, multiplication and evolution
- D. subtraction, multiplication and involution
- E. subtraction, multiplication and mathematics

(い)

- A. bottom number
- B. decimal
- C. dividend
- D. top number
- E. value

(う)

- A. add
- B. divide
- C. evolve
- D. multiply
- E. subtract

(え)

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four
- E. five

(お)

- A. divisible
- B. even
- C. larger
- D. odd
- E. smaller