



## 英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. この問題用紙は 21 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. 解答は全て解答用紙の所定欄に記入するか、またはマークすること。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. 解答用紙は持ち帰らず、必ず提出すること。
10. 問題用紙は必ず持ち帰ること。
11. マークシート記入例

良い例	悪い例
	

〔 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. [ Caroline gets along very well with her teammates.  
[ Caroline is on very good (        ) with her teammates.
  
2. [ He had to resign from his job because he could not explain how all the money had been spent.  
[ He had to resign from his job because he could not (        ) for all the money that was lost.
  
3. [ She was speechless the first time she saw the sunrise from Mt. Fuji.  
[ She could not so (        ) as utter a word when she saw the sunrise from Mt. Fuji for the first time.

〔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)にかえて解答欄に記入しなさい。か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. He was such a promising writer. How (regret) that he passed away so young!
2. His team was certain to lose. The only thing the coach could do was stand there with his arms (fold).
3. That is why, (come) what may, we must protect the interests of workers against the greed of employers.
4. There are too many heat waves in rapid (succeed) because of global warming.
5. Tom Welty, a diplomat's son, is well (verse) in etiquette.
6. What are you waiting for? It's high time you (seize) this opportunity to study abroad!
7. Why are you so worried about him? To the best of my (know), he has never let anyone down.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

① Although now under threat from online shopping, a good department store still maintains a kind of magic about it. It was in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century that the department store in London came to have the look and feel that it has today: a showcase of the latest luxury consumer goods of all sorts. The turning point was the 1851 Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations held in London. The Crystal Palace, originally built in Hyde Park to house the Exhibition, was a revolutionary cast-iron structure featuring 300,000 panes of plate glass, quite a recent invention back then. The Exhibition was indeed an enormous display of what the new industrial world could ( あ ) to general customers from around the world. Ever since, department stores have had something of the Crystal Palace about them.

② Among those who were instrumental in turning the visit to the modern department store into a theatrical experience for all is Harry Gordon Selfridge, the founder of Selfridges, a chain of high-end department stores in the UK. H. G. Selfridge (hereafter 'HGS' so as not to be confused with his chain of department stores) was an American. Born in Wisconsin, he left school at 14 to become a retailer, and rose to become a partner in Marshall Field's, a most ambitious department store founded in 1852 in Chicago. HGS had done well with Marshall Field's. He liked to say, 'The customer is always right,' which made the Chicago store popular.

③ When HGS visited London in 1906, he was surprised to find most of the city's department stores lacking the flair and drama of their American and Parisian rivals. This led him to leave the USA and establish a singularly magnificent department store, bearing his name, at the west end of London's Oxford Street.

④ The design of the original store in London was by Daniel Burnham, an American architect who had ( い ) worked for Marshall Field's and,



significantly, had designed much of the 1893 Chicago World's Fair, a <sup>(7)</sup>successor to London's Great Exhibition of 1851. One of Burnham's assistants in London was Thomas Tait, whose major works included the extension to the British Museum in 1905. In Oxford Street, HGS's design team created a gorgeous classical palace of a building, with a towering wall of plate glass windows. This flagship store is now the second largest shop in the UK after Harrods.

5 In his characteristically grand style, HGS heralded the opening of Selfridges in March 1909 with the biggest advertising campaign Britain had ever seen, declaring that Selfridges was 'open to the world' and 'dedicated to women's service first of all' — a refreshing statement at a time when women rarely shopped alone. He transformed the department store into a social and cultural landmark that provided women with a public space in which they could <sup>(8)</sup>indulge themselves (for instance, it became a place for ladies to meet for lunch). Selfridges offered stunned customers a hundred departments along with restaurants, a roof garden, reading and writing rooms, reception areas for foreign visitors, a first aid room and, most importantly, a small army of knowledgeable floor-walking assistants who served as guides to the impressive collections of fashionable goods as well as being thoroughly <sup>(9)</sup>instructed in the art of making a sale.

6 Selfridges was one of the first shops in Britain to introduce window dressing as a way of tempting customers into the store. <sup>(1)</sup>This represented a marked change in approach. Previously, shopkeepers often stood in the shop's doorway trying to get customers into the store, a habit which had gained them a poor reputation for greed and narrow-mindedness. Window displays served an educative purpose as well as a commercial one, and they often displayed the latest inventions and ideas, which attracted huge crowds. Selfridges' windows are still one of its chief attractions. They are like life-sized postcards, telling magical stories through a unique blend of art, design and fashion.

7 Interested in education and science himself, HGS attracted shoppers with <sup>(2)</sup>interest in education and science

educational and scientific exhibits, believing that the displays would introduce potential new customers to Selfridges and thus generate both immediate and long-term sales. In 1909, when Louis Blériot made the first successful flight between France and Britain, his aircraft was put on display at Selfridges, where it was seen by 12,000 people. HGS was also the man who made an ice-skating rink for his shop. 'A store should be a social centre, not merely a place for shopping,' was his motto.

- 8 Selfridges flourished with HGS's revolutionary understanding of publicity and the theatre of retail. He did much to make the department store a ( う ) rather than just a big and comprehensively stocked city shop. HGS tried to make shopping a fun adventure and a form of leisure. Emphasising the importance of creating a welcoming environment, he placed merchandise on display so customers could examine it, moved the highly profitable perfume counter to the front and centre on the ground floor, and established policies that made it safe and easy for customers to shop. These techniques have been adopted by modern department stores around the world.

Main Sources: Lindy Woodhead, *Shopping, Seduction & Mr. Selfridge* (Random House, 2013); BBC.com. "A history of the department store."

問 1 下線部(ア)～(オ)ともっとも近い意味の語句を(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(ア) instrumental

- (A) influential
- (B) manual
- (C) mechanical
- (D) musical
- (E) potential

(イ) flair

- (A) elegance
- (B) flight
- (C) money
- (D) staff
- (E) stock

(ウ) successor

- (A) one that fights
- (B) one that follows
- (C) one that prospers
- (D) one that rivals
- (E) one that travels

(エ) indulge themselves

- (A) complain about life
- (B) get away from everyone
- (C) have a lot of fun
- (D) meditate for hours
- (E) save a lot of money

(オ) instructed

- (A) bored
- (B) excited
- (C) talented
- (D) trained
- (E) well-paid

問 2 本文中の空欄(あ)～(う)に入るのもっともふさわしい語句をそれぞれ(A)～(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(あ)

- (A) offer
- (B) pay
- (C) refer
- (D) stick
- (E) turn

(い)

- (A) annoyingly
- (B) consequently
- (C) poorly
- (D) previously
- (E) unknowingly

(う)

- (A) career
- (B) destination
- (C) passage
- (D) practice
- (E) starting point

問 3 下線部(1) This represented a marked change in approach の理由としても っとも適切なものを(A)~(E)から一つ選び, 解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Many shopkeepers were angry about being replaced by window displays.
- (B) Shopkeepers became highly skilled storytellers.
- (C) Shopkeepers had to research what to put on display.
- (D) Window displays were felt to be much friendlier to customers than shopkeepers trying to draw them inside.
- (E) Window displays were felt to be much more fashionable than shabby-looking shopkeepers.

問 4 下線部(2) HGS attracted shoppers with educational and scientific exhibits の実例として文中に挙げられているものを(A)~(E)から一つ選び, 解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) HGS hosted an ice-skating show at his store.
- (B) HGS invited Blériot to make a speech after his cross-channel flight.
- (C) HGS invited royals to view his educational displays.
- (D) HGS invited scientists to explain how TV works.
- (E) HGS showed Blériot's aeroplane to the public.

問 5 段落 ① の 要点をもっとも的確に表現しているものを(A)~(E)から一つ 選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Department stores were reluctant to show customers the magic of industrial developments.
- (B) Most of the customers who visited the Crystal Palace also shopped at department stores.
- (C) The 1851 Great Exhibition in London offered a model for a new concept of department stores.
- (D) The Crystal Palace was modelled after the most fashionable department store of its day.
- (E) The development of department stores in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century increased the demand for more industrial exhibitions.

問 6 段落 ③ の 内容と一致するものを(A)~(E)から一つ 選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) In 1906, London was the most fashionable place to shop.
- (B) HGS chose Oxford Street for his department store because land there was cheap.
- (C) HGS tried to make an exact copy of his Chicago shop in London.
- (D) HGS wanted to build his own department store in London because he had a quarrel with his partner in Chicago.
- (E) When HGS visited London in 1906, he found the department stores there less fashionable than those in the USA and France.



問 7 段落 5 の内容と一致するものを(A)~(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) All the store's glass windows opened up to let the fresh air in.
- (B) HGS tried to attract rich customers by inviting them to lunch at Selfridges.
- (C) In Selfridges customers could enjoy skating in its roof garden.
- (D) Women were HGS's main target when he opened his store in London.
- (E) Women who came to Selfridges unescorted had to be accompanied by a store guide.

問 8 段落 8 の内容と一致するものを(A)~(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) HGS introduced many revolutionary techniques that have since been used by department stores all over the world.
- (B) HGS insisted that his department store must be environmentally friendly.
- (C) HGS made it a point to personally greet every customer.
- (D) Safety and comfort were central to HGS's political activities.
- (E) The perfume counter in the centre of the ground floor turned out to be profitable because customers could test samples on themselves.

問 9 本文のタイトルとしてもっとも適切なものを(A)~(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) H. G. Selfridge and the Modernization of Retail in Chicago
- (B) H. G. Selfridge: The World's Greatest Architect
- (C) The Amazing Selfridge Family
- (D) The Legacy of the Crystal Palace
- (E) The Man Who Revolutionized Retail in London

〔IV〕 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

① It was just one word in one email, but it triggered huge financial losses for a multinational company. The message, written in English, was sent by a native speaker to a colleague for whom English was a second language. Unsure of the word, the recipient found two contradictory meanings in his dictionary. He acted on the wrong one. Months later, senior management investigated why the project had failed, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars. Things had spiralled out of control because both parties were thinking the opposite, and it all came down to just one word.

② Ironically, when such misunderstandings happen, it's usually the native speakers of English who are to blame.<sup>(1)</sup> They are actually worse at delivering their message than people who speak English as a second or third language. Because English is the world's global language, native English speakers are often happy about not having to learn another language, with the result that they are often the only ones who do not feel any pressure to make themselves understood. They are simply not accustomed ( あ ) thinking about how to accommodate the needs of non-native speakers with whom they are communicating. Whereas non-native speakers choose their words more carefully, which is typical of someone who has had to spend time learning a second or third language, Anglophones, or native English speakers, often talk too fast for others to follow, and use jokes, slang and references specific to their own culture. In emails, they use unfamiliar abbreviations such as 'OOO', instead of simply saying that they will be 'out of (the) office.' But with non-native English speakers now making up the majority of English speakers worldwide, it's Anglophones who need to do better.

③ Dealing with abbreviations is a constant source of irritation for non-native speakers. Michael Blattner is the head of internet operations at Zurich Insurance Group. Although he is based in Switzerland, his mother tongue being



Swiss-German, he works mostly in English. 'I often hear from colleagues who are not native speakers that they can understand my English better than the English of native speakers,' he says. 'For example, the first time I worked in an international context, somebody said "ETA 16:53," and I thought, "What the hell is ETA?" because I didn't know it meant "estimated time of arrival." And then there's cultural style. When a Brit reacts to a proposal by saying, 'That's interesting,' a fellow Brit might recognize this as an understatement for 'That's rubbish.' But other nationalities would take the word 'interesting' at face value.

<sup>(2)</sup>  
[4] Besides the annoyance of abbreviations, non-native speakers must deal with native speakers who don't realize the consequences of using unusual words or talking too fast. These habits are even more problematic when the phone or video connection is poor. Dale Coulter, the head of TLC International House in Baden, Switzerland, which provides English language services to companies, observes that English speakers with no other language often lack awareness of how to speak English internationally. For example, Coulter once saw the German staff of a world-famous company doing a video conference with their company's headquarters in California. Despite being competent in English, the Germans picked up only the gist of what their American project leader said. <sup>(3)</sup> Then, because they couldn't catch the details of what had been communicated to them from headquarters, they filled in those details themselves with guesswork, but they had no way ( ㄨㄣ ) really knowing whether their agreed upon version really captured what was intended by the California staff.

[5] When trying to communicate in English with a group of people with varying <sup>(ㄨ)</sup> levels of fluency, it's important to be receptive and adaptable, training your ears to catch a whole range of different ways of using English. People who have learned other languages are good at doing that, but native speakers of English generally are monolingual and not very good at tuning in to language variation. In meetings, Anglophones tend to speed along at what they consider a normal pace but which is too fast for non-native speakers to follow easily. When these

speed-talking Anglophones encounter silence, they rush to fill gaps in the conversation, not realizing that the non-native speaker may be trying to form a sentence. <sup>(4)</sup> Stegles, the marketing director for NTT in Europe, recommends that native speakers try to make the same point ( ㄅ ) a couple of different ways, and then ask for some acknowledgement or reaction, because if there's no participation from the audience, a speaker can't know if he was understood or not.

- [6] Anglophones may assume they've got the upper hand because English is the common currency for doing business globally, but as it turns out, it's the native speaker of English who risks missing out on closing a deal. Frenchman Jean-Paul Nerrière, formerly a senior international marketing executive at IBM, says that many non-Anglophones, especially the Asians and the French, are too concerned about 'losing face,' and therefore will nod approvingly even if they are not getting the message at all. That's why Nerrière devised Globish — a much more basic form of English limited to 1,500 words, with a simple but standard grammar. 'It's not a language, it's a tool,' he says. Since launching Globish in 2004, he's sold more than 200,000 Globish textbooks in 18 languages. Obviously, these 200,000 customers who bought Nerrière's textbook understand that if you can communicate efficiently with limited, simple language, you not only save time and avoid misinterpretation, but you can win the contract.

Adapted from Lennox Morrison's article at BBC.com on 31  
October 2016.

問 1 下線部(ア)～(エ)ともっとも近い意味の語句を(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(ア) follow

- (A) agree with
- (B) come across
- (C) get closer
- (D) keep up with
- (E) run after

(イ) consequences

- (A) effect
- (B) method
- (C) pattern
- (D) regulation
- (E) theory

(ウ) varying

- (A) complicated
- (B) different
- (C) effective
- (D) great
- (E) obvious

(エ) formerly

- (A) at once
- (B) at one time
- (C) at the moment
- (D) in no time
- (E) in the future

問 2 本文中の空欄(あ)～(う)に入るのもっともふさわしい語句をそれぞれ(A)～(E)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) on
- (E) to

(い)

- (A) for
- (B) of
- (C) on
- (D) over
- (E) with

(う)

- (A) at
- (B) in
- (C) toward
- (D) upon
- (E) without

問3 本文の文脈上、下線部(1)~(4)の意味にもっと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) it's usually the native speakers of English who are to blame
- (A) More often than not, native speakers of English are blamed by others.
  - (B) More often than not, native speakers of English cause the problem.
  - (C) More often than not, native speakers of English choose who to blame.
  - (D) More often than not, native speakers of English do all the complaining.
  - (E) More often than not, the blame is put on anyone who can't speak English.
- (2) other nationalities would take the word 'interesting' at face value
- (A) Other nationalities would limit their use of the word 'interesting.'
  - (B) Other nationalities would make a literal interpretation of the word 'interesting.'
  - (C) Other nationalities would not use the word 'interesting' properly.
  - (D) Other nationalities would only say 'interesting' to save face.
  - (E) Other nationalities would use the word 'interesting' to mean 'foolish.'

- (3) the Germans picked up only the gist of what their American project leader said
- (A) The Germans agreed with everything their American project leader said.
  - (B) The Germans didn't understand anything their American project leader said.
  - (C) The Germans grasped only the main points of what their American project leader said.
  - (D) The Germans suspected their American project leader was lying.
  - (E) The Germans understood only the jokes their American project leader said.
- (4) they rush to fill gaps in the conversation, not realizing that the non-native speaker may be trying to form a sentence
- (A) They don't give others a chance to speak, because they believe non-native speakers cannot write English sentences.
  - (B) They don't keep quiet because they don't realize non-native speakers may hate arguing in English.
  - (C) They don't like staying silent because they think that non-native speakers want to practice their English.
  - (D) They keep on talking because non-native speakers want them to do that.
  - (E) They speak without waiting, not understanding that non-native speakers may need more time.



問 4 段落 [2] の内容と合致しないものを(A)~(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) It can be difficult for non-native speakers of English to understand emails sent by native English speakers.
- (B) Many native speakers of English don't know how to communicate with people whose first language is not English.
- (C) Native speakers of English need to be more aware of the difficulties faced by non-native speakers.
- (D) Non-native speakers appreciate the use of abbreviations in email because they save time.
- (E) Non-native speakers of English are usually careful about which words to use when they speak English.

問 5 段落 [6] の内容と合致しないものを(A)~(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Globish doesn't have a grammar because it's simply a tool of communication.
- (B) Globish is a highly simplified version of English.
- (C) Jean-Paul Nerrière thinks that many non-Anglophones are afraid of looking foolish in front of others.
- (D) Nodding doesn't always indicate that people understand what's been said.
- (E) Those who bought Globish textbooks are likely to be more efficient in business negotiations.

問 6 本文における筆者の主要な考えをもっとも適切に示しているものを(A)~(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Native speakers of English should be more aware of the problems that non-native speakers have when communicating in English.
- (B) Native speakers of English should stop using abbreviations in English because non-native speakers don't like them.
- (C) Non-native speakers of English should communicate more in their own languages rather than in English.
- (D) Native speakers of English should start learning foreign languages in order to understand a non-native speaker's likes and dislikes.
- (E) Non-native speakers of English should try harder to understand the culture of Anglophones in order to be successful in business.

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

- (A) Avoiding Misunderstanding in Communication
- (B) The Anglophone Advantage in Communication
- (C) The Importance of Globish
- (D) The Problem with Using Abbreviations in Conversation
- (E) The World's Worst Communicators: Native Speakers of English



〔V〕 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

I was walking as fast as I could. A few minutes ago, I had found an injured bird in my yard, and put it in a shoebox. Near my house there was a veterinarian (animal doctor) who took care of wild birds. People called her the Bird Woman. They said she knew more about birds than anyone else, and had written several books on birds. I had never seen her, and had never visited her clinic, but I knew where she lived. I was hurrying there now.

I rang the doorbell again and again, but no one came out. Because ( 1 ) I didn't notice a woman coming out of the side gate of the neighboring house until she was standing a few feet from me.

"Looking for me?" she said, smiling. She was a thin young woman dressed in a white linen blouse and blue jeans, her hair very short, almost like a little boy's bowl-shaped cut.

Long silver earrings dangled from her earlobes. She tried again. "Excuse me, but are you here to see me?"

"I've come to see Dr. Mizutani." The woman laughed. Her silver earrings were shaped like parrots with long tail feathers. "( 2 )" she said, still laughing.

( 3 ) for the woman who stood before me did not match my image of the Bird Woman at all. I never imagined that a famous doctor would be so young (she seemed to be twenty-eight or thirty at most), or so casually dressed, or so friendly.

The doctor stopped laughing and raised her left eyebrow. "What can I do for you?" Feeling stupid, I stuck the shoebox in her face and said, "Here. I've found a bird. Something is wrong with its foot." Dr. Mizutani wasted no time as she took the box into her hands and opened the door for me. "( 4 )" I breathed a sigh of relief as I followed the Bird Woman into her house. I knew that my bird was going to get the best care possible.

Adapted from Kyoko Mori, *One Bird* (New York: Fawcett Juniper), 1996.

問 1 本文中の空欄( 1 )～( 4 )に入るのにもっともふさわしい語句をそれぞれ(A)～(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Don't you know the clinic is closed today?
- (B) I couldn't stop staring,
- (C) I was so worried about the injured bird,
- (D) Well, that's me,
- (E) Why don't we go inside and take a look?

問 2 本文の内容と一致するものを(A)～(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Dr. Mizutani was called Bird Woman because of her earrings.
- (B) Dr. Mizutani was not happy to receive another injured bird.
- (C) The injured bird died before Dr. Mizutani could take care of it.
- (D) The speaker had been to Dr. Mizutani's house before.
- (E) The speaker had not expected Dr. Mizutani to be the way she was.