# 英　　語(筆記)

(解答番号 1 ～ 54)

## 第1問　次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点　14)

A　次の問い(問1～4)において，下線部の発音が，ほかの三つと**異なるもの**を，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1 [ 1 ]

① amuse　② cute　③ future　④ rude

問 2 [ 2 ]

① feather　② federal　③ gender　④ gene

問 3 [ 3 ]

① enough　② laughter　③ mighty　④ rough

問 4 [ 4 ]

① accuse　② circumstance　③ decay　④ facility

**B**　次の問い(**問 1 ～ 3**)において，与えられた語と第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置が同じ語を，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

**問 1**　modern [ 5 ]

① athlete　② career　③ fatigue　④ sincere

**問 2**　religion [ 6 ]

① calculate　② entertain　③ ignorant　④ musician

**問 3**　identity [ 7 ]

① automobile　② disagreement　③ electronics　④ geography

## 第2問　次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。(配点　41)

A　次の問い(問1～10)の [ 8 ] ～ [ 17 ] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1　Some companies have [ 8 ] a new policy of using English as the official in-house language.

① absorbed　② accompanied　③ adopted　④ appointed

問2　Could you show me how to make my mobile phone ring differently, [ 9 ] who's calling me?

① depending on　② in spite of
③ on behalf of　④ relying on

問3　Ms. Bell is stuck in a traffic jam. The important meeting will have finished by the time she [ 10 ] .

① arrives　② may arrive
③ will arrive　④ will have arrived

問4　We had the microwave, the toaster and the heater all [ 11 ] at the same time, and the circuit breaker switched off.

① in　② on　③ up　④ with

問 5 Mr. Brown looked over the cliff and found he was standing at the edge of a [ 12 ] drop.

① circular ② cubic ③ horizontal ④ vertical

問 6 You can apply for this overseas program on the [ 13 ] that you have a letter of recommendation from your teacher.

① condition ② limitation ③ requirement ④ treatment

問 7 "I heard Daiki's sisters are twins. Have you met them?"
"No, I haven't met [ 14 ] of them yet."

① each ② either ③ every ④ neither

問 8 You should not let your personal emotions [ 15 ] in the way of making that important decision.

① stand ② standing ③ to be stood ④ to stand

問 9 "Which girl is Shiori?"
"The one [ 16 ] had a chat with a moment ago."

① I ② myself ③ that ④ who

問10 After he joined the travel agency, he worked hard to improve his English in order to carry [ 17 ] his duties more effectively.

① away ② back ③ off ④ out

B　次の問い(問 1 ～ 3 )の会話の [ 18 ] ～ [ 20 ] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1　Hotel clerk:　(*Answers the telephone*)　Good evening.　May I help you?

Guest:　Hello.　There's a problem with my shower.　No water's coming out.

Hotel clerk:　My apologies for the inconvenience.　I'll send someone to repair it. [ 18 ]

Guest:　No.　Actually, I need to take a shower now.　Can I move to another room?

① Are you caught in a shower?
② Could you explain the problem?
③ Could you wait for about an hour?
④ Would you like to change rooms?

問 2　Maria:　Kathy's late.　Didn't you tell her how to get to our house?

James:　No, you were supposed to tell her.

Maria:　Oh, I forgot all about it.

James:　Then, [ 19 ].

① it's no wonder she could be on time
② she might be lost and wandering around
③ she must have found herself lost in thought
④ you'll locate her house without any problem

問 3　Anna: Will you be able to come to the party on Sunday?

Stephen: I'm not sure because I have a biology report to hand in on Monday.

Anna: I see. So, I guess you can't make it then.

Stephen: [ 20 ]

Anna: I can wait till Saturday night.

① Can you wait till Monday?

② Do you need my answer now?

③ How long will the party last?

④ What time do we have to come?

C　次の問い(問 1 ～ 3 )において，それぞれ下の語句を並べかえて空所を補い，文を完成させよ。解答は [ 21 ] ～ [ 26 ] に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。

問 1　"Did you install that computer software you bought last week?"

"Yes. And _____ [ 21 ] _____ _____ [ 22 ] use."

① easy　② finding　③ I'm　④ it　⑤ to

問 2　The entertainer was happily _____ [ 23 ] _____ _____ [ 24 ] up in the air.

① arms　② her　③ raised
④ singing　⑤ with

問 3　Because he came down with the flu, _____ [ 25 ] _____ _____ [ 26 ] for a week.

① forced　② he　③ stay at home
④ to　⑤ was

## 第3問　次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。(配点　46)

A　次の問い(問1・問2)の英文を読み，下線部の語句の意味をそれぞれの文章から推測し，[ 27 ]・[ 28 ]に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1

Mr. Matsumoto is an English teacher who believes English classes should start with a joke. He always tries hard to create funny jokes. Some of his students have complained about his jokes being a waste of time. His colleagues also have advised him not to spend so much time writing jokes. However, Mr. Matsumoto is such <u>an obstinate person</u> that he will not listen to them and continues to spend a lot of time making up jokes for his classes.

In this situation, <u>an obstinate person</u> means a person who is [ 27 ].

① flexible about ideas
② generous to his students
③ unable to reject criticism
④ unwilling to change his mind

問 2

Paul: Have you heard about Erina's accident? On a rainy day last month, she was hurt when she slipped and fell on her knees.

John: I know. She had to see a doctor regularly for a month.

Paul: Yeah. Her doctor said she's fine now. I've heard she has already started taking dance classes again.

John: Oh, good. She's <u>right as rain</u> then.

In this situation, right as rain means [ 28 ].

① fully recovered

② quite helpful

③ really careful

④ very dependent

B 次の英文は，昼休みに行われた英会話クラブの活動で，４人の高校生がテレビの子どもへの影響について議論している場面の一部である。[ 29 ] ～ [ 31 ] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Kenji: I think watching television too much is harmful to young children. I've read that it can delay their speech development. I believe face-to-face communication is essential for young children to develop their speech. I know some parents use TV as a babysitter. Maybe they're very busy, but they should try to make time for their children rather than just let them watch television. Oh, here comes Hiroshi. Hi, Hiroshi.

Hiroshi: Sorry I'm late.

Miki: Hi, Hiroshi. We've just started. We're talking about the effects of television on young children. Kenji thinks [ 29 ].

① parents should talk to their young children about television programs unless they're busy

② watching television is good because it enables young children to develop their speech

③ watching television is harmful for parents because it robs them of precious time

④ young children who watch television a lot may not learn to talk as early as they should

Takako: I can understand your point, Kenji. But have you ever thought how busy parents are? They have to take care of the house and kids! Sometimes it is very convenient to let their young children watch TV. I think it's OK, as long as the viewing time is limited and the contents of the programs are checked. Besides, there are educational TV programs. For example, by watching English TV programs for young kids, children can get used to the sounds of English.

Kenji: OK, your point is [ 30 ].

① busy parents can teach their children the sounds of English by watching TV programs

② parents should be encouraged to watch educational TV programs with their young children

③ the best way to learn English while we are very young is to watch English TV programs

④ watching TV programs can be good for the education of children if it is carefully monitored

Hiroshi: You must be talking about the effect on very young children. But I was thinking about children who are a little bit older, like four, five, or six years old. When I was that age, I often watched action hero stories. In such stories, the hero eventually defeats the bad character in the end. Although TV hero stories are far from reality, that kind of program demonstrates the difference between things you should and should not do. In real-life situations, we don't always have opportunities to learn this. Watching TV programs can be one way to learn right from wrong.

Miki: OK, you seem to be [ 31 ].

① against watching television because programs are different from reality

② against watching television because right or wrong can be learned through experience

③ for watching television because it can teach valuable lessons in life

④ for watching television because programs are the same as reality

Takako: Oh! We have to go. Class is about to start. Let's talk about this again later.

Kenji: OK, good idea.

Hiroshi: I agree. See you after class.

C　次の文章の [ 32 ] ～ [ 34 ] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Do you like eating "mixed nuts" while watching TV and movies at home? Since both almonds and peanuts can be found in the mixed nuts sold at grocery stores in Japan, you might assume that they are similar types of food. Indeed, [ 32 ]. For instance, they are both nutritious as sources of minerals and vitamins. At the same time, however, some people can have allergic reactions to them. According to recent research, many children suffer from peanut and almond allergies.

Despite these similarities, however, almonds and peanuts are quite different. First, although they are both called nuts, they are classified differently in plant science. The almond is considered a drupe. This kind of plant bears fruit, inside of which is a hard shell with a seed. Other examples of drupes are peaches and plums, but with almonds, the seed is the part we eat. In contrast, the peanut is classified as a legume, a type of bean. The peanut grows underground, while the almond grows on trees. Moreover, each peanut shell contains from one to three peanuts as seeds, while the almond fruit has only one seed.

Second, almonds and peanuts [ 33 ]. Almonds came from the Middle East. Gradually, they spread to northern Africa and southern Europe along the shores of the Mediterranean, and later to other parts of the world. Peanuts, however, were first grown in South America, and later they were introduced to other parts of the world.

In conclusion, the product that we know as mixed nuts actually [ 34 ]. Almonds and peanuts are plants which differ greatly, despite their notable similarities.

32

① it may be difficult to find some similarities between them

② many consumers know about differences between them

③ there is a wide variety in each package of mixed nuts

④ they share some interesting characteristics with each other

33

① are produced in different countries today

② are similar in that both are grown as crops

③ differ in terms of their place of origin

④ originated in the same part of Africa

34

① consists of foods with distinct characteristics

② contains foods having several similar qualities

③ includes different foods that may harm human health

④ offers good examples of plants defined as true nuts

## 第４問　次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点　33)

A　次の文章と図およびグラフを読み，下の問い(問１～３)に対する答えとして [ 35 ] ～ [ 37 ] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Wood used in the construction of homes must be stable. That is, it must not change size too much. But wood from a tree that has just been cut down will shrink considerably over time. This shrinkage is caused by moisture (water) within the wood escaping into the atmosphere. The drying process of wood is known as "seasoning." There are actually two ways to season wood. One way is to allow the natural drying process to occur. The other is to put it in a special oven called a kiln. Kiln drying is much faster than the natural method.

During the seasoning process, water is removed from the wood until the moisture content of the wood is approximately equal to the humidity of the air around it. These changes in size due to shrinkage are not uniform because changes depend on the kinds of trees, the way trees are cut, and the surrounding conditions.

It is also important to note that even after seasoning, there will always be some small changes in size due to changes in the humidity of the surrounding air. For example, last year, I used a 230 mm wide piece of eastern white pine wood to make a cabinet door. It changed in width across the grain (*Figure 1*), shrinking by 2 mm from the original in the winter and expanding by 3 mm from the original in the summer.

The moisture content of wood changes according to the seasons even when it is kept indoors. Wood is often painted to prevent sharp changes in moisture content, which cause expansion and shrinkage. However, no paint can completely block the passage of moisture. Paint only acts to slow down the transfer of moisture to or from the wood. As illustrated in the graph

(*Figure 2*), the moisture content of unpainted wood inside a house may change according to the seasons from 4% to about 14%, while the moisture content of a painted piece of kiln-dried wood in the same house will only vary around the 8% line. Wood that has been naturally dried to around 13% moisture content and then painted will continue to dry gradually until it reaches about the same percentage of moisture as painted kiln-dried wood.

*Figure 1* The eastern white pine wood used in the cabinet door

*Figure 2* Seasonal changes in the moisture content of interior wood

(Location: Northern United States)

*Understanding Wood: A Craftsman's Guide to Wood Technology*

R.B. Hoodley (2000) を参考に作成

問 1 Between the winter and summer, what was the difference in width across the grain of the wood used in the cabinet door? 35

① 2 mm

② 3 mm

③ 5 mm

④ 8 mm

問 2 Which of the lines in the graph (*Figure 2*) represent painted wood? 36

① A and B

② A and C

③ A, B, and C

④ B and C

問 3 Which of the following statements is true? 37

① Kiln-dried wood does not later change size due to the humidity in the air.

② Oven-dried and naturally dried wood are both influenced by the surrounding air.

③ The moisture content of painted wood does not change.

④ Wood can be "seasoned" by painting it.

B　次のページのコンサートに関する広告を読み，次の問い(問1～3)の [38] ～ [40] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1　Which of the following statements is true? [38]

① Acton City Stadium will host *Seven Funky Rangers*' spring concert.
② *Seven Funky Rangers* are famous for their two top-selling songs.
③ *Seven Funky Rangers* will perform several times this year.
④ The legendary *Hip Hop Heroes* are the main attraction.

問 2　Which of the following costs $80 if bought on August 18th? [39]

① One class A standard seat.
② One class B standard seat.
③ One class B VIP seat.
④ One stage front ticket.

問 3　A family consisting of a father aged 41, a mother aged 40, two boys aged 14, and a girl aged 13, providing proof of age for the children, would [40].

① all be allowed to enter the stage front section
② exceed the maximum number of tickets that can be bought at one time
③ receive a 50% discount on three tickets when purchasing in advance
④ receive a 10% discount when purchasing five tickets at one time

Acton City Stadium http://www.actoncitystadium.us

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## Aug. 18th

The world-famous pop group ***Seven Funky Rangers*** will play at the Acton City Stadium, **Saturday, August 18th**. Famous for their number one hits *Don't Cry No More* and *Too Busy Living Life To The Full*, ***Seven Funky Rangers*** will only perform once this year, so don't miss this chance. Also appearing, ***Hip Hop Heroes***. Doors open at 6:00 pm.

**Ticketing**

Advanced purchase strongly recommended.

Non-reserved tickets available on the day at the door.

| **Ticket type** | **Price** (advanced sales only) | **Status** |
|---|---|---|
| VIP seating | A : $ 300<br>B : $ 200 | Sold out<br>Available |
| Standard seating | A : $ 80<br>B : $ 60 | Available<br>Available |
| Stage front (standing only) | $ 50 | Sold out |

*Add $20 to the advertised prices above for on-the-day ticket sales.

*Young people (ages 10–18, proof of age required) receive 50% off the above prices (advanced purchases only).

*No one under 16 allowed in the stage front section.

*No children under 10 allowed.

*A maximum of five tickets can be purchased at one time.

*Senior citizens (ages 65 and over) receive 10% off advanced sales prices.

*VIP seating includes food and drinks and a back stage tour.

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**第５問** 次の文章は，留学プログラムの説明会の中で，バンクーバーの大学に３か月間留学した二人の学生が，それぞれの体験を語っているものである。文章を読み，下の問い(問１～５)の [ 41 ] ～ [ 45 ] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。(配点　30)

**Koji's speech**

My name is Takeda Koji, and today I will talk about my study-abroad experience in the English Language Program at North Pacific University in Vancouver last year. First of all, I really liked the intensive English classes every weekday. My English has improved a lot. All the teachers were friendly and enthusiastic, and they sometimes stayed late to help us with our projects. I'm truly grateful to Ms. Lee, my advisor, who always responded to my problems promptly.

Also, I enjoyed exploring the city. It has many good ethnic restaurants and a wonderful park near the ocean where interesting events were held every weekend. I took many weekend trips offered by the program including a visit to the Native Canadian Art Museum and boat trips to several beautiful islands.

On top of that, I totally enjoyed the student life at NPU and attended many student-organized events on campus. My most precious memory is of preparing a big exhibit to introduce Japanese culture for the International Fair. However, there was one problem, that is, computer access. The computer rooms in the Writing Center were always crowded, especially when students were writing midterm or final papers, and it was frustrating to wait so long.

I have one regret, and it's about my host family. Though my host parents and their 10-year-old son were nice people, they were so busy all the time. Both parents worked late, and the boy belonged to the local hockey team. So I often had to eat alone and didn't have much time to interact with them. I felt

envious of Yuka, who will speak after me, when I went to a barbecue at her host family's. Now I think I should have consulted the program coordinator about this problem at an early stage.

Finally, I'd like to say that this program is very good for improving your English and expanding your knowledge about different cultures.

**Yuka's speech**

My name is Imai Yuka. I was in the same program as Koji at North Pacific University, though my experience was slightly different from his. First, I wasn't so satisfied with the courses offered, though the teachers were all wonderful. There were too many language classes, but only two courses that covered the history and culture of Canada. I mean, I wish I had learned more about Canada as well as studied English. Then the benefits would have been double.

Also, I had mixed feelings about the campus life at NPU. I loved the spacious lawns and nice facilities, but the campus events didn't seem so interesting to me. I know Koji had a great time at the International Fair, but I wanted to go to a concert with my host family instead. However, I was impressed by the wonderful Writing Center with its academic support. Even though it was sometimes crowded, it was worth the wait. I went there almost every weekend and learned how to write a good paper.

And I almost forgot to say that it was such fun to go around the city, especially to street fairs and some really great ethnic restaurants. On the other hand, I didn't take so many trips because there were lots of things going on with my host family.

Actually, what made my stay most exciting and unforgettable was my host family. My host father is an agricultural engineer and he has worked on projects in several different countries. Just talking with him was stimulating, and he, as well as my host mother, always helped me whenever I had problems with homework, friends, and school activities. My host mother is a violinist with the local philharmonic, and so we were able to go to the concerts every month for free. She opened my eyes to classical music, and I promised her that I would start piano lessons when I came back to Japan. They also have lots of friends. I met so many people at all the barbecues they had.

In my case, the rich cultural experience my host family provided and the host family themselves were the best part of my stay.

問 1 Both Koji and Yuka enjoyed [ 41 ].

① city exploration
② class projects
③ English language courses
④ the International Fair

問 2 What did Koji complain about? [ 42 ]

① His advisor was often out of reach when he needed help.
② His host family had little time to spend with him.
③ The computer rooms didn't have helpful staff.
④ The language classes were not so interesting.

問 3 What was Yuka's criticism? 43

① She couldn't attend the International Fair.

② She couldn't take weekend trips to beautiful islands.

③ The Writing Center was always crowded.

④ There were not many classes about Canadian culture.

問 4 Which of the following statements is true? 44

① Koji has a good impression of the school facilities.

② Koji thinks that his English should have improved more.

③ Yuka has a negative impression of the amount of homework.

④ Yuka has a positive feeling toward her host parents.

問 5 Which of the following pairs of pictures best represents two experiences Yuka described in her speech? 45

①

②

③

④

**第6問** 次の文章を読み，下の問い(**A**・**B**)に答えよ。なお，文章の左にある(1)～(6)は段落の番号を表している。(配点　36)

(1) A high school student has a science test on Monday but spends most of the weekend playing video games and does not start studying until late Sunday night. This kind of avoiding or delaying of work that needs to be done is called procrastination. It has been estimated that up to 95% of people procrastinate at least sometimes, and about 20% of them do it too much. Traditionally, people who procrastinate have been considered lazy, but research tells us that this is not true. Learning about the roots of procrastination can help us understand why most people do it to some extent and also help us decrease our own procrastination. Although researchers do not agree on all the reasons behind procrastination, there is general agreement about some factors that can explain it.

(2) The first factor is how pleasant or unpleasant people find a task. Research shows that people will put off tasks they find unpleasant. Many high school students may delay cleaning their rooms or doing their homework. However, many might not delay doing such tasks as responding to a friend's email. It is important to remember that whether or not a task is pleasant depends on the individual. For example, someone who loves bicycles might not delay fixing a punctured tire while someone who does not may put it off.

(3) In addition to how people feel about the job at hand, the amount of confidence they have in their ability to do a task is also related to procrastination. For instance, those who have low expectations of success are more likely to postpone starting a particular job. Conversely, those who believe that they can perform well are more likely to take on challenging tasks rather than avoid them. It should be noted, though, that some counselors argue that too much confidence can also lead to procrastination: some people overestimate how easily they can do a particular task and start too late.

(4) Another factor is whether or not people can exercise self-control. Those who have less self-control can easily be drawn away from their work. Accepting an invitation to sing karaoke on a night when you planned to start working on a presentation could be one example. Self-control, or the ability to resist temptation and stick to a plan, is something many of us struggle with. Interestingly, age is said to be associated with self-control. Research shows that the older people become, the less likely they are to delay doing their work until the last minute.

(5) Lastly, there is a link between procrastination and how long people must wait before they see the reward for an effort. For instance, studying hard in school might not give high school students any immediate rewards; what they learn might not seem useful to the present. However, studying can provide them with rewards in the future like the knowledge or skills necessary to pursue their dreams. Sometimes, it is hard to see the benefit of making an effort when the reward is too far away. This can explain why many people do not start saving money for their old age when they are young.

(6) What are the roots of your procrastination? Because the behaviors described here seem common to most people, you do not need to completely change your habits if you only procrastinate once in a while. On the other hand, if you feel that your procrastination is a problem, the first step to reducing it is identifying the reasons behind it. Self-help books and websites give numerous techniques for overcoming procrastination, but it is only by understanding the roots of the problem that you can choose the appropriate method for yourself.

A　次の問い(問 1 ～ 5 )の [ 46 ] ～ [ 50 ] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1　According to paragraph (2), [ 46 ].

① people do not forget unpleasant tasks
② people who love bicycles learn to fix tires fast
③ people will find different tasks pleasing
④ people will put off tasks to write emails

問 2　Paragraph (3) implies that [ 47 ].

① people with low confidence in their ability will start a job earlier
② people with reasonable confidence in their ability procrastinate less
③ people's confidence to do a task is not associated with procrastination
④ some counselors overestimate the confidence of their clients

問 3　According to paragraph (4), [ 48 ].

① older people tend to demonstrate more self-control
② people usually exercise self-control without struggle
③ self-control is the eagerness to accept invitations
④ younger people are willing to resist temptations

問 4　Paragraph (5) argues that many people start saving for old age late because [ 49 ].

① old age seems too distant in time
② the length of time to old age varies
③ there are other things to worry about
④ there will be little benefit

問 5 The author's main argument is that [ 50 ].

① many people agree about the four explanations of procrastination
② people who procrastinate are no longer thought of as lazy
③ procrastination has become problematic in our society
④ we can manage our procrastination by understanding its sources

B 次の表は，本文の段落と内容を表すものである。[ 51 ] ～ [ 54 ] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び，表を完成させよ。ただし，同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。

| Paragraph | Content |
|---|---|
| (1) | [ 51 ] |
| (2) | [ 52 ] |
| (3) | The belief in your abilities |
| (4) | The ability to keep to a task |
| (5) | [ 53 ] |
| (6) | [ 54 ] |

① The appeal of a task
② The phenomenon of procrastination
③ The timing of realizing future gains
④ The way to deal with procrastination