

I 次の対話文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれア～エから一つ選べ。

[A]

A: I'm planning a trip to New York. Do you know anything about the city?

B: Well, _____ 1 _____

A: You should know a lot about it then. What do you recommend?

B: Well, if you like museums, you shouldn't miss the Museum of Modern Art.

A: That's a good idea. I like modern artists like Picasso.

B: Also, go to a Broadway show. That's a popular thing to do.

A: Will I be able to get tickets easily?

B: _____ 2 _____ so you should get one as soon as you get there.

A: I'll do that. And how about places to eat?

B: New York's famous for good quality restaurants.

A: But I'm concerned that _____ 3 _____

B: You'll find that they're not all expensive, so don't worry about that.

A: Great. That's good to know.

1. ア. I heard about your trip.
イ. I thought you'd been there before.
ウ. I was an exchange student there.
エ. I'm not interested in the city.
2. ア. The shows are often sold out,
イ. The tickets are too expensive,
ウ. There are shorter shows in the evening,
エ. There aren't any tickets left,
3. ア. I won't be able to afford them.
イ. I won't know how to get to them.
ウ. I'll have a problem making a reservation.
エ. I'll have trouble with the names of the dishes.

[B]

A: I'm thinking about going hiking on Green Mountain. Do you want to go?

B: I'd like to, but _____ 4 _____

A: Not yet. What did it say?

B: There's a chance of snow in the mountains.

A: Will there be a lot?

B: I'm not sure, but it could be too icy to go hiking on the paths.

A: I agree. _____ 5 _____ But I still want to get some exercise.

B: Why don't we go to the gym instead?

A: That's an option. Or how about we go swimming at the pool?

B: That's a better idea. _____ 6 _____

A: All right! Let's do that.

4. ア. can't you tell me when?

イ. didn't you hear the forecast?

ウ. haven't you been there before?

エ. we thought about that, didn't we?

5. ア. I'll be quite all right.

イ. It's probably too risky.

ウ. That path will be safer.

エ. We should take a new one.

6. ア. Going to the gym is my plan.

イ. I'd prefer a nice long swim.

ウ. I'd rather go to the gym than the pool.

エ. That may not be possible, either.

- II 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、ア～クから選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し用いてはならない。なお、文頭に来るものも小文字にしてある。

According to *The American Heritage Dictionary*, gossip is a “trivial rumor,” information passed from person to person, but this definition makes gossip sound harmless. (7), gossip might not seem so bad. One person tells a second person something about someone, and that second person tells a third, and so on. The information passes from person to person. (8), gossip is much more than just information and rumor. As the rumor continues, it (9) and changes. People do not know all the facts. They (10) information. As the gossip goes from one person to the next person, the subject continues, and the person who is the subject of the gossip cannot do anything to answer or (11) himself or herself. The potential damage may (12) from hurt feelings to a lost career. Therefore, gossip is much worse than simply a “trivial rumor.”

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| ア. add | イ. at first | ウ. creates | エ. grows |
| オ. however | カ. protect | キ. range | ク. satisfy |

Ⅲ 次の各英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、ア～エから一つ選べ。

13. Tom is taller than () in the class.

- ア. any other student イ. other any student
ウ. the all other students エ. the other all students

14. David denied () the last piece of cake.

- ア. be eating イ. eating ウ. to eat エ. to have eaten

15. When () a difficult question, Susan could not answer it quickly.

- ア. asked イ. asking
ウ. having asked エ. is asking

16. () the heavy rain, the baseball game had to be postponed.

- ア. Because イ. Due to ウ. In spite of エ. Since

17. No matter () it may look, you should not give up your dream so easily.

- ア. how difficult イ. how difficulty
ウ. what difficult エ. what difficulty

18. This town is very different from () it was twenty years ago.

- ア. that イ. what ウ. when エ. which

19. She has () furniture in her new apartment.

- ア. a lot イ. few ウ. little エ. lot of

20. The news that Mary could not join the picnic () us.

ア. disappointed

イ. disappointing

ウ. was disappointed

エ. was disappointing

(次ページに続く)

IV 次の各英文の意味に最も近いものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。

21. Please fill out this form and return it by tomorrow.

ア. Discuss what is on this form and return it by tomorrow, please.

イ. Please complete this form and return it by tomorrow.

ウ. Please save this form and return it by tomorrow.

エ. Read this form and return it by tomorrow, please.

22. Only the mother could tell the twins apart.

ア. Only the mother could order the twins to be in different places.

イ. Only the mother could see the difference between the twins.

ウ. Only the mother could treat the twins differently.

エ. Only the mother could understand the twins had different feelings.

23. The noisy students caused the teacher to lose control.

ア. Because of the noisy students, the teacher became very angry.

イ. Because of the noisy students, the teacher had to talk loudly.

ウ. The noisy students made the teacher feel sad.

エ. The noisy students made the teacher work harder.

24. He decided to take up the violin in high school.

ア. He chose to stop playing the violin when he entered high school.

イ. He planned to borrow a violin when he entered high school.

ウ. In high school, he chose to learn how to play the violin.

エ. In high school, he planned to buy himself a new violin.

V 次の(a)に示される意味を持ち、かつ(b)の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適した語を、それぞれア～エから一つ選べ。

25. (a) something given to help a person or organization, especially money

(b) The association is asking for a () to assist poor people.

ア. donation イ. proposal ウ. receipt エ. wage

26. (a) to say or write that you are unhappy or do not like something

(b) Students often () that assignments are too difficult.

ア. complain イ. insist ウ. notice エ. request

27. (a) an important event, ceremony or celebration

(b) The country's 200th birthday was a special () for the citizens.

ア. debate イ. examination

ウ. occasion エ. session

28. (a) to earn a degree or diploma from a school, college or university

(b) She will () with a specialty in English.

ア. enroll イ. graduate ウ. instruct エ. perform

29. (a) wanting more than a person needs

(b) The () child ate all the candy by himself at the party.

ア. dangerous イ. greedy ウ. rude エ. unpleasant

VI 次の〔A〕～〔D〕の日本語に合うように、空所にそれぞれア～カの適当な語句を入れ、英文を完成させよ。解答は番号で指定された空所に入れるもののみをマークせよ。

〔A〕 将来何をしたいのかについてはっきりとした考えを持たずに、多くの若者が大学に行く。

Many young people go to university () (30) ()
() (31) () they want to do in the future.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| ア. any | イ. clear | ウ. of |
| エ. vision | オ. what | カ. without |

〔B〕 昨晚ジュディーは、宿題を終わらせるのを兄に手伝ってもらった。

Judy () () (32) () (33) () last night.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| ア. finish | イ. had | ウ. help |
| エ. her | オ. her brother | カ. her homework |

〔C〕 ナンシーからの電子メールが、私が彼女に電話をしなくてはならない手間を省いてくれた。

An email from Nancy () (34) () () (35)
() her.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------|
| ア. call | イ. having | ウ. of |
| エ. saved me | オ. the trouble | カ. to |

〔D〕 今年の降雨量は去年より3割減ると予想されている。

This year's rainfall is expected to be () (36) ()
(37) () ().

- | | | |
|--------------|---------|-------------------|
| ア. last year | イ. less | ウ. of |
| エ. than | オ. that | カ. thirty percent |

VII 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えよ。

There are many benefits to being bilingual. One of the most basic advantages of being bilingual is a purely linguistic one. People who can speak more than one language can communicate with more people around the world. They do not have to rely on another person to automatically know their own language or ask an interpreter to get their message across. These bilingual people are independent and self-reliant. Their message can be heard and understood without the "aid" of others. In contrast, people who are monolingual must put all their trust in others in order to make communication happen. Bilinguals are masters of their words and ideas.

In addition to linguistic advantages, speaking a second language also allows people to experience another culture. Even if these people have never visited another country, bilingualism raises cultural and social awareness of another group of people. Idioms, vocabulary, and even jokes can have a powerful impact on a person's understanding of another culture. For example, in American English, the expression "to put your John Hancock" on something means "to sign something." The literal meaning of this expression came from John Hancock's role in the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Thus, becoming bilingual clearly increases knowledge of a new culture.

Finally, widespread bilingualism can contribute to global awareness. If everyone in the world spoke a second or third language, the different areas of the world could become more closely related. Countries could better communicate and perhaps have a better understanding of others' ideas, values, and behaviors. Being able to speak another country's language makes people more sympathetic to the problems and situations

in that country. In contrast, not knowing the language of a potential enemy country can only increase miscommunication and suspicion.

⁽⁴²⁾ The benefits of bilingualism are clear. In fact, there is no single disadvantage to speaking more than one language. The real tragedy, however, is not that people do not make the effort to study and learn a second language. It is that people who already have the gift of speaking another tongue forget it and become similar to monolingual people as a result.

問1 本文の第1段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(38)

ア. Bilingual people need an interpreter to help them translate what they want to say in another language.

イ. Compared to monolingual people, bilingual people can communicate with only a limited number of people in the world.

ウ. People who can speak more than one language do not need assistance from others to communicate.

エ. People who speak only one language do not have to depend on others to understand what people of other languages are saying.

問2 本文の第2段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(39)

- ア. Even if people speak another language, it is difficult for them to understand the culture of the people who speak that language.
- イ. If a person has never visited another country, it is impossible for him or her to understand a foreign culture.
- ウ. Learning the words of another language is the only way to increase one's understanding of a foreign culture.
- エ. Speaking another language contributes to one's understanding of the culture of the people who speak that language.

問3 下線部(40)の内容に合うものとして最も適切なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。

- ア. Being able to speak the language of another country does not help people see things from the same perspective as the people of that country.
- イ. Even if people speak the language of another country, they can only understand their own problems.
- ウ. Even though people speak the language of another country, they cannot imagine how people in that country feel during times of trouble.
- エ. If people speak the language of another country, it will help them understand the difficulties people in that country face.

問4 本文の第3段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(41)

ア. Even if people in the world spoke a second or third language, it would not help the different parts of the world to be more connected.

イ. Global awareness cannot be increased whether we speak the languages of different countries in the world.

ウ. If we do not understand the language of our enemies, we might misunderstand them.

エ. People will not understand others' ideas, values, and behaviors even if they are able to speak different languages.

問5 下線部(42)の内容に含まれるものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。

ア. Bilingual people cannot act on their own when communicating in another language.

イ. Bilingual people do not have increased awareness about the culture of another group of people.

ウ. Bilingual people have more interest in the problems people in another country have.

エ. Bilingual people keep having doubts about the people of a potential enemy nation.

問6 本文の第4段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(43)

ア. Even though someone may be bilingual, it does not mean he or she will have any special advantages.

イ. The real issue is the fact that there are a large number of people who do not think they have talent in speaking another language.

ウ. The real problem is that people who can speak another language may not enjoy the benefits of being bilingual.

エ. The real tragedy is that people do not try to learn another language.

(次ページに続く)

問7 本文の内容と合わないものを、ア～キから二つ選び、(44)と(45)に一つずつマークせよ。ただし、マークする記号(ア, イ, ウ, ...)の順序は問わない。

ア. Bilingual people are less dependent on others because they can use another language.

イ. Monolingual people can rely on themselves when they try to get their message across in another language.

ウ. Knowing jokes in addition to the vocabulary of another language increases our understanding of another culture.

エ. If people in the world speak a second or third language, they feel more connected with people from different areas in the world.

オ. There are many clear benefits to becoming bilingual, and increasing one's knowledge of a new culture is one of them.

カ. While we can think of many advantages to being bilingual, there are no disadvantages.

キ. All bilingual people greatly appreciate the various benefits of being bilingual.

(以下余白)