

【1】

次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 14)

A 次の問い(問1～3)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 glove ② onion ③ oven ④ prove

問2 2
① casal ② classic ③ habit ④ label

問3 3
① ease ② loose ③ pause ④ praise

B 次の問い(問1～4)において、第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置がほかの三つと**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 4
① novel ② parade ③ rescue ④ vital

問2 5
① audience ② funeral ③ origin ④ survival

問3 6
① atmosphere ② domestic ③ equipment ④ reluctant

問4 7
① category ② eliminate ③ investigate ④ priority

【2】

次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。(配点 44)

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。ただし、15～17については、(A)と(B)に入れるのに最も適当な組合せを選べ。

問1 When I looked out of the window last night, I saw a cat 8 into my neighbor's yard.
① is sneaked ② sneaking ③ sneaks ④ to sneak

問2 Ever since they first met at the sports festival, Pat and Pam 9 each other.
① are emailing ② emailed
③ have been emailing ④ will email

問3 My mother asked me 10 we should go out for lunch or eat at home.
① that ② what ③ whether ④ which

問4 My wife wanted to have our son 11 dinner for us, but I ordered a pizza instead.
① cook ② cooked ③ cooks ④ to cook

問5 I took it for 12 that we were free to use the school gym on Saturdays.
① demanded ② granted ③ natural ④ truthful

問6 Could you 13 me who is planning Dan's birthday party?
① say to ② talk to ③ teach ④ tell

問7 We were shocked when the cashier added 14 the bill and the total was 20,000 yen.
① at ② from ③ off ④ up

問 8 The (A) of treatment at the hospital is much lower for (B) who have health insurance. 15

- ① A : cost B : them
- ② A : cost B : those
- ③ A : fare B : them
- ④ A : fare B : those

問 9 Even though I (A) spent two years in the US, I've never (B) to the Grand Canyon. Maybe I'll go next year. 16

- ① A : ever B : been
- ② A : ever B : visited
- ③ A : once B : been
- ④ A : once B : visited

問 10 My mother is trying very hard to (A) ends meet, (B) she never lets me buy anything unnecessary. 17

- ① A : get B : but
- ② A : get B : so
- ③ A : make B : but
- ④ A : make B : so

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

Martha : What do you want to do this afternoon?
Ed : Well, how about going to that new movie?
Martha : Sure. It starts at three o'clock, doesn't it? I'll be ready.
Ed : On the other hand, we haven't played tennis for a long time.
Martha : Oh, come on! 18 Either is fine with me.

- ① Change your mind. ② Make up your mind.
- ③ Mind your manners. ④ Open your mind.

問 2

Yukie : Jean, you look really tired. What's wrong?
Jean : Well, I went out with Sally last night. We started talking about baseball and she wouldn't stop.
Yukie : Were you the first to mention baseball?
Jean : Well.... Yes, I was.
Yukie : Oh, dear. 19 You know she never stops talking about her favorite team.
Jean : Right. I know that now.

- ① You couldn't have listened to her.
- ② You mustn't make her so angry.
- ③ You shouldn't have done that.
- ④ You'd better not leave her alone.

問 3

Mother : Jack, I just finished washing your school uniform, and found your cellphone in the washing machine. It's broken!
Jack : Oh, no. I have to call Bob now.
Mother : That's not the point! I just bought it for you last week!
Jack : Oh, yeah. I'm so sorry. But Mom, how am I going to call him?
Mother : 20 We'll talk about your carelessness later.

- ① Buy him a new phone. ② I'll call you soon.
- ③ Just use my phone. ④ Tell him to wait for me.

C 次の問い(問 1 ～ 3)において，それぞれ下の①～⑥の語を並べかえて空所を補い，最も適当な文を完成させよ。解答は21～26に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。

問 1

Dan : How did your health check go?
Mike : Not bad, but the doctor _____ 21 _____ 22 _____.

- ① advised ② exercise ③ get ④ me
- ⑤ regular ⑥ to

問 2

Ken : Do you think your parents will let you study abroad?

Peg : I'm not sure, but I 23 24 it.

① can ② hope ③ I ④ into

⑤ talk ⑥ them

問 3

Kazuki : Penny, I have to work late tonight, and I may not get back until 10 p.m.

Penny : It'll rain tonight. Don't 25 26 an umbrella.

① caught ② get ③ in ④ rain

⑤ the ⑥ without

【3】

次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。

(配点 41)

A 次の問い(問 1・問 2)において、下線部の語句の意味を推測し、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

Jane : How's Michelle doing? The last time I met her, she looked a little depressed and said she was worried about her schoolwork.

Mary : I saw her yesterday, and she seemed absolutely exuberant.

Jane : Really? I wonder what happened.

Mary : Well, she'd been worried about her math test, but she did really well after all. Also, she's found a part-time job that she enjoys a lot.

Jane : That's great. I'm happy to hear that.

In this situation, exuberant means to be very 27.

① busy and stressed ② happy and energetic

③ hard-working and healthy ④ upset and nervous

問 2

Jacob : How are your summer plans going? I heard you're going to travel around South America with your friend.

Hiromi : Well, I'd made all the travel arrangements, was studying Spanish, and had even started packing my bag. But suddenly, my friend told me she couldn't go. So then I got cold feet and canceled the trip.

Jacob : Oh, too bad. It's a shame that you felt too anxious to travel alone.

In this situation, got cold feet means 28.

① became sick ② became thrilled

③ lost control ④ lost courage

B 次の問い(問 1～3)のパラグラフ(段落)には、まとまりをよくするために**取り除いた方がよい文**が一つある。取り除く文として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下線部①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1 29

Children between the ages of three and five begin to ask many questions. ①The average weight of children around these ages is more than 12 kilograms. ②The way parents handle their children's questions is important. ③Some parents may be proud of their children's development and happily answer all their questions. ④This encourages children to use their imagination and become more creative. On the other hand, if parents are not patient enough to answer questions, children might feel that they shouldn't be curious about things. As a result, they may begin to feel nervous about trying new activities.

問 2 30

Which do you prefer, living in the country or in the city? ①According to a United Nations survey, half of the seven billion people on this planet are living in the countryside. However, more and more people are moving into urban areas. ②It is estimated that about two thirds of the world's population will live in cities within the next 35 years. ③Living in a city apartment is convenient but sometimes lonely. ④Cities are likely to be too crowded and become very difficult places to live. Having said that, due to recent population trends, we soon may not have a choice about where to live.

問 3 31

With a little bit of care, your goldfish can live much longer than you might expect. First, choose the largest possible tank you can afford and decorate it with objects such as small rocks and plants. ①However, be careful not to put sharp objects in the tank that could harm your fish. Second, feed them only as much as they can eat in a few minutes and immediately remove any leftover food. ②You can soon teach them to eat from your hand. ③The most important thing is to clean the tank and change the water at least once every two weeks. ④To make it easier for the fish to adjust to new water, partial water changes are much better than complete water changes. By doing all these things, you can be sure your fish will survive into their “golden years.”

C 次の会話は、アメリカのある高校でカリキュラムを見直すにあたり、教師たちが外国語教育について議論している場面の一部である。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。

Ted : For the past 20 years our school has been offering French and Spanish. However, times have changed and perhaps we should reevaluate the needs of our students. I've heard some suggest that native English speakers don't need to study a foreign language because English has become a global language. I'd like to get your views on this.

Jennifer : Well, with the globalization of many businesses, knowing a foreign language has become increasingly useful in the workplace. In business situations, when you're negotiating with people from other countries, it's obviously a disadvantage if they know your language but you don't know theirs. Also, by studying a foreign lan-

guage, students can learn about various customs and cultural values of people from different parts of the world. This can smooth business relationships.

Ted : So, Jennifer, I guess you're saying that 32 .

- ① English is the most common language in the business world
- ② it's a disadvantage to use a foreign language in business
- ③ knowing a foreign language can have a practical, career-related benefit
- ④ studying business skills contributes to foreign language learning

David : I agree with Jennifer, and I suggest that we offer Chinese classes. China is a fast-growing economy and in the future it will become the world's biggest. Also, I believe there are more native speakers of Chinese than of any other language. Perhaps along with French and Spanish, we should offer Chinese.

Maria : I understand what you're saying, but in order to be well-informed about China, one should be able to read Chinese, which would involve years of study to learn at least 3,000 to 4,000 characters. I think continuing to offer French and Spanish is still more practical. Because these languages are somehow related to English, there are many words that have the same origin, and this makes the language learning process less difficult.

Ted : So, Maria, your idea is that 33 .

- ① a native English speaker may find it easier to learn French and Spanish
- ② Chinese would be most useful because China is a fast-growing economy
- ③ it would be useful to learn Chinese because China has the greatest number of people
- ④ knowing French or Spanish could make it easier to learn other European languages

Leslie : Well, I'm not sure which foreign language would be most valuable to our students. However, studying a foreign language can help students become aware of their own language and culture. Most of us use our native language without thinking deeply, and we make many cultural assumptions. But most importantly, through learning a foreign language, we're better able to look at something from various perspectives.

Ted : Leslie, that’s a very interesting point. You’re saying the biggest advantage of foreign language study is that it can increase students’ 34.

- ① ability to consider things from different points of view
- ② desire to understand their own language and culture
- ③ knowledge of other language structures and cultures
- ④ opportunities to be successful in global business

Ted : I appreciate getting all your ideas. Perhaps we should prepare a questionnaire for our students and try to get a sense of their interests and future goals.

【 4 】

次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。

(配点 35)

A 次の文章はある報告書の一部である。この文章とグラフを読み、下の問い(問 1 ～ 4)の 35 ～ 38 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。

Magnet and Sticky: A Study on State-to-State Migration in the US

Some people live their whole lives near their places of birth, while others move elsewhere. A study conducted by the Pew Research Center looked into the state-to-state moving patterns of Americans. The study examined each state to determine how many of their adult citizens have moved there from other states. States with high percentages of these residents are called “magnet” states in the report. The study also investigated what percent of adults born in each state are still living there. States high in these numbers are called “sticky” states. The study found that some states were both magnet and sticky, while others were neither. There were also states that were only magnet or only sticky.

Figures 1 and 2 show how selected states rank on magnet and sticky scales, respectively. Florida is a good example of a state that ranks high on both. Seventy percent of its current adult population was born in another state; at the same time, 66% of adults born in Florida are still

living there. On the other hand, West Virginia is neither magnet (only 27%) nor particularly sticky (49%). In other words, it has few newcomers, and relatively few West Virginians stay there. Michigan is a typical example of a state which is highly sticky, but very low magnet. In contrast, Alaska, which ranks near the top of the magnet scale, is the least sticky of all states.

Three other extreme examples also appear in Figures 1 and 2. The first is Nevada, where the high proportion of adult residents born out of state makes this state America’s top magnet. New York is at the opposite end of the magnet scale, even though it is attractive to immigrants from other nations. The third extreme example is Texas, at the opposite end of the sticky scale from Alaska. Although it is a fairly weak magnet, Texas is the nation’s stickiest state.

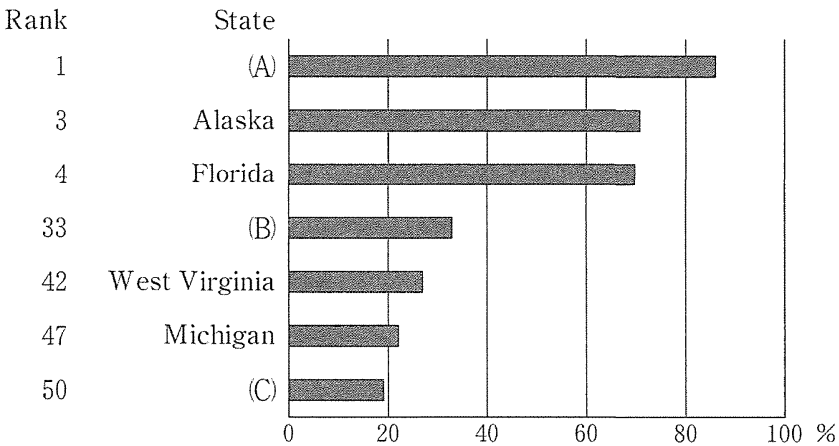


Figure 1. Magnet scale (selected states).

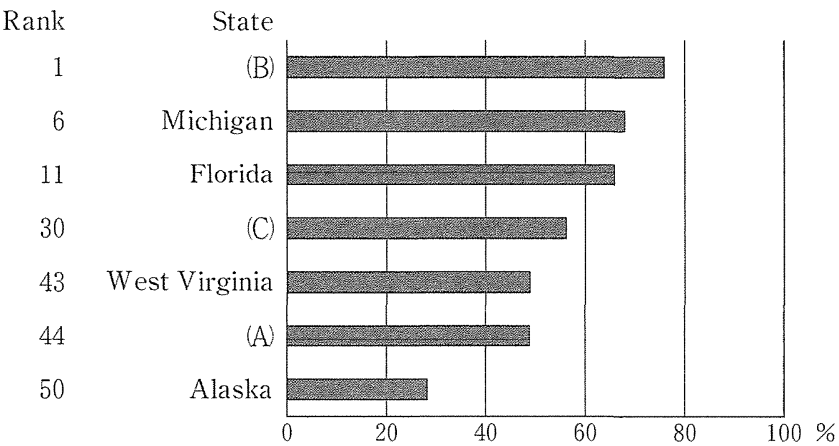


Figure 2. Sticky scale (selected states).

The study went on to explore the reasons why “movers” leave their home states and “stayers” remain. As for movers, there is no single factor that influences their decisions to move to other states. The most common reason they gave for moving is to seek job or business opportunities. Others report moving for personal reasons: family ties, the desire to live in a good community for their children, or retirement.

(Pew Research Center (2008) *American Mobility* を参考に作成)

- 問 1 If a state is magnet, 35.
- ① few adults born there have stayed
 - ② few adults living there were born elsewhere
 - ③ many adults born there have stayed
 - ④ many adults living there were born elsewhere
- 問 2 Which three states are represented in Figures 1 and 2 as (A), (B), and (C)? 36
- ① (A) Nevada (B) New York (C) Texas
 - ② (A) Nevada (B) Texas (C) New York
 - ③ (A) New York (B) Nevada (C) Texas
 - ④ (A) New York (B) Texas (C) Nevada
- 問 3 The main purpose of this passage is to 37.
- ① describe various patterns in American migration
 - ② explain why some states are less popular than others
 - ③ list states with a high ratio of adults who were born there
 - ④ report how the Pew Research Center collected data
- 問 4 What topic might follow the last paragraph? 38
- ① Reasons why some Americans stay in their home states.
 - ② States that attract immigrants from other countries.
 - ③ Types of occupations movers look for in other states.
 - ④ Ways to raise children in a magnet state community.

B 次のマラソン大会の申込みに関するウェブサイトを読み、次の問い(問 1 ～ 3)の 39 ～ 41 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。



APPLICATION

- Period: August 1 - August 31, 2014 (NO late applications will be accepted.)
- Anyone 16 or older on the day of the race may apply for entry.
- Online applications only.
- One application per person. Multiple applications will be automatically rejected.
- Reporting any false personal information will result in elimination.

SELECTION

- Unfortunately, due to the size of Lakeville Sports Field, not all applications can be accepted. The 15,000 runners will be determined by lottery.
- Applicants will receive their acceptance or rejection letter in mid-October.

PAYMENT

- Online credit card payments only.
- The application fee cannot be returned. NO exceptions.
- The entry fee will be charged only to those selected by lottery.

Category	Application fee*	Entry fee**
Minor (16 or 17)	\$15	\$25
Adult (18 to 64)	\$15	\$50
Senior (65 or over)	\$15	\$15

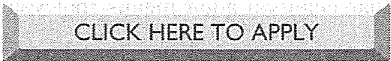
*No application fee if you live in Lakeville!

**\$5 discount if you entered either of the last two Lakeville Marathons!

RACE DAY

- Check-in: Opens at 7:00. All participants must present a photo ID (for example, driver’s license or passport) and their acceptance letter on the day of the race.
- Race schedule: Starts at 8:00/Finishes at 16:00 (Runners who fail to finish by the designated time must stop running.)

For inquiries, contact: marathondesk@lkve.com



- 問 1 Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about applying? 39
- ① You must apply during the month of August.
 - ② You must be at least 16 years old when you apply.
 - ③ You must enter your application via the Internet.
 - ④ You must submit no more than one application.

- 問 2 A 70-year-old woman living in Lakeville who competed in the 26th marathon will have to pay 40 to participate.
- ① \$10 ② \$15 ③ \$25 ④ \$30

- 問 3 According to the website, which of the following is true? 41
- ① You can pay the application and entry fees in cash.
 - ② You have to make all inquiries by phone.
 - ③ You must check online to see if you are accepted.
 - ④ You will have eight hours to finish the race.

【5】

スペイン人画家の Salvador には、日本生まれの Chitose という孫がいる。Chitose はかつて、Salvador に絵のレッスンを受けていた。次の文章は、Salvador の日記と、Chitose が彼に宛てた手紙である。文章を読み、下の問い(問 1 ～ 5)の 42 ～ 46 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)

Salvador’s Diary
March 30, 2012

Our last lesson was a disaster. Chitose and I had a huge fight. She arrived at the studio smiling and said, “Look Grandpa, I painted this portrait of you.” The man in the portrait had a lot of hair, stood straight, looked young, and smiled. She might be talented enough to attend an art college in France, but she has a big weakness as an artist. When she paints a person, too often she paints an idealized image rather than the real person. I had been explaining this point to her for several months, but she just wouldn’t listen. I got a little angry and said to her, “This is not me, and you are not a real artist.” She got angry too and said she didn’t care because she

didn’t need me as a teacher anymore. I then showed her the portrait I had painted as her farewell gift and said, “This is the real you!” She took one look at it, said, “No, it isn’t!” and left.

I gave the portrait of Chitose to her parents thinking they would appreciate it. I had done the portrait a couple of months before Chitose started changing her style, and I think it shows the high school student I taught for two years. When I painted it, she still had her natural curly hair, not her straight perm. She was not wearing all the accessories she has now, including the ring-shaped earrings she loves. She also never wore makeup then. This was a Chitose with a fantastic future who knew she was still an amateur artist. I understand that she is getting older and wants to act and look more like an adult. However, she seems to think that being an adult means that you stop listening to others. She will never become a great artist if she stops learning.

A Letter to Salvador
March 25, 2013

Dear Grandpa Sal,

I know this is late but I wanted to say that I am sorry for what happened the last time we met. In our last lesson, I didn’t listen to you because I thought that you still saw me as a kid. I looked at how you painted me in the portrait and this confirmed my belief. I was so hurt that I just left without taking your gift.

You don’t know this, but Mom secretly put the portrait into one of my suitcases when I left home for France. When I found it, I was still upset so I hid it in my closet. I didn’t think about the portrait for a while, but I rediscovered it by chance a couple of months ago. Looking at it, I saw a Chitose who was willing to listen in order to improve her art. I realized that the Chitose I’d become was different. She wanted to prove to everyone that she was an adult and had stopped listening to others. Until then, I’d been really struggling in my art classes, but after I realized my weakness, I started learning again and my art got much better. You will always be my teacher, Grandpa.

I remember the portrait I showed you in our last lesson. You didn't like it and told me to paint you as I saw you. What you taught me that day makes sense to me now. I should paint things as they actually are and then their true beauty will shine.

I've painted a portrait of us and am sending you a photo of it. It actually won first prize in my city's young artists competition. As you can see, I've painted myself like you did, as Chitose the high school student with a lot of potential. I've also painted you as I really see you. Your wrinkles are proof of your wisdom. The cane shows your will to overcome your physical challenges. Your bent back shows that you have poured all your strength into what you love the most: your art and me. Thank you, Grandpa.

Love,
Chitose

問 1 Salvador wanted Chitose to 42.

- ① appreciate things for how they are
- ② dress more like an artist
- ③ find another art teacher
- ④ paint young-looking people

問 2 In the last lesson, Chitose didn't accept the portrait because she believed her 43.

- ① family would appreciate it more than she would
- ② family would not like her style
- ③ grandfather did not respect her as an adult
- ④ grandfather was not a very good artist

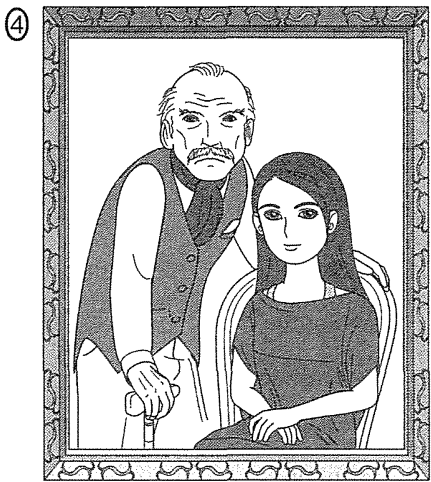
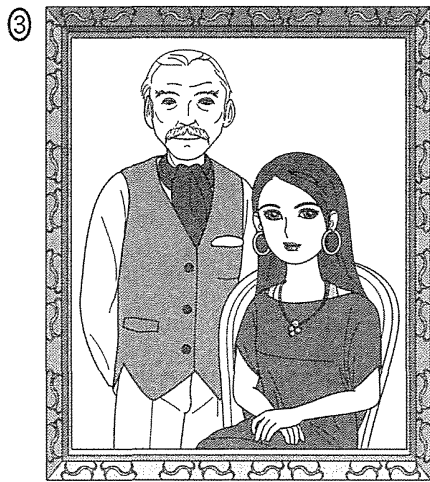
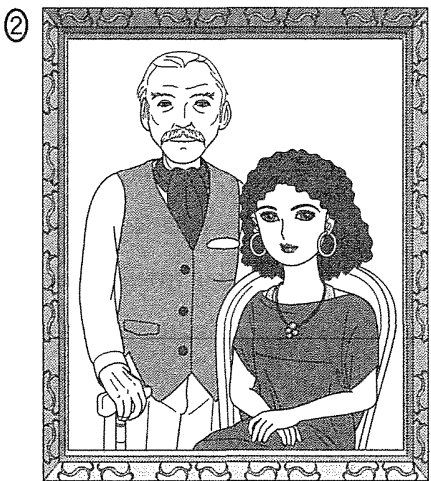
問 3 Which of the following is true? 44

- ① Chitose gave the portrait made by Salvador to her parents.
- ② Chitose painted the new portrait before writing the letter.
- ③ It took Salvador two years to make Chitose's portrait.
- ④ Salvador painted the portrait after Chitose changed her appearance.

問 4 What is the most likely reason for the improvement in Chitose's art? 45

- ① She learned a lot from entering the competition.
- ② She started to be open to other people's ideas again.
- ③ She stopped wearing makeup and earrings.
- ④ She tried to influence other adults' opinions.

問 5 Which of the following pictures best matches the description of the portrait in the photo Chitose sent to her grandfather? 46



【6】

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)

Listening Convenience and Sound Quality: Is There Another Priority?

- (1) In 1877, Thomas Edison invented the phonograph, a new device that could record and play back sound. For the first time, people could enjoy the musical performance of a full orchestra in the convenience of their own homes. A few years later, Bell Laboratories developed a new phonograph that offered better sound quality; voices and instruments sounded clearer and more true-to-life. These early products represent two major focuses in the development of audio technology — making listening easier and improving the sound quality of the music we hear. The advances over the years have been significant in both areas, but it is important not to let the music itself get lost in all the technology.
- (2) Although the phonograph made listening to music much more convenient, it was just the beginning. The introduction of the car radio in the 1920s meant that music could be enjoyed on the road as well. Interest in portable audio really started to take off in the 1980s with the development of personal music players that allowed listeners to enjoy music through headphones while walking outside. These days, we are able to carry around hundreds of albums on small digital players and listen to them with tiny earphones.
- (3) Another factor affecting our enjoyment of music is its sound quality. In the 1950s, the term “high fidelity,” or “hi-fi” for short, was commonly used by companies to advertise recordings and audio equipment providing the highest possible quality of sound reproduction. Fidelity, meaning truthfulness, refers to recording and reproducing music that is as close as possible to the original performance. Ideally, if we listen to a recorded symphony with our eyes closed, we feel as if we were in a concert hall. Technological advances since the 1950s have resulted in modern recording techniques and playback equipment that allow listeners to come very close to the goals of high fidelity.
- (4) Walking into an electronics store today, consumers are faced with an amazing variety of audio technology. Someone looking for a portable system can choose from hundreds of different earphones, headphones, and digital players that come in a range of colors, shapes,

and sizes. For audiophiles — music fans who see high fidelity as a priority — a different section of the store features a range of large speakers and heavy components, such as CD players and amplifiers, that often come at high prices. Faced with all this technology and so many choices, music fans often spend a great deal of time researching and making decisions about the right equipment for their listening needs.

- (5) Even after the equipment is bought, the advances in audio technology sometimes continue to take consumers’ attention away from the music itself. The convenience of portable systems lets people listen to music while doing something else, like jogging in the park or commuting to work. In these settings, music may be partly lost in background noise, making it hard for the listener to concentrate on it. In another case, audiophiles may spend a considerable amount of time and energy testing and adjusting their combination of components to achieve the highest standard of fidelity.
- (6) With so much technology available, actually listening to music can sometimes feel like a secondary issue. We are lucky to be able to take our favorite recordings with us on the train to work, but if we listen to music while our attention is focused elsewhere, we miss much of its power. Likewise, although it is good to have access to high-quality equipment, if we worry too much about achieving perfect fidelity, technology itself comes between us and the music. Music is an amazing and powerful art form, and perhaps what is most important is to make time to sit and appreciate what we hear. Thanks to the genius of Edison and other inventors, the beauty of music is now more accessible than ever. It’s up to us to stop and truly listen.

A 次の問い(問1～5)の ～ 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 (1), Bell Laboratories’ phonograph could than Thomas Edison’s.

- ① be built more quickly and cheaply
- ② be operated with less difficulty
- ③ play more musical instruments
- ④ reproduce sound more realistically

問 2 In paragraph (3), the author suggests that today’s best audio equipment 48.

① almost recreates the sound quality of a live concert

② is used to play live music in the best concert halls

③ makes recordings sound better than original performances

④ reproduces great performances from the 1950s

問 3 According to paragraph (4), audiophiles are people who 49.

① care deeply about the quality of music reproduction

② perform in symphonies in good concert halls

③ prefer live concerts to recorded performances

④ work at shops that sell the best audio equipment

問 4 Based on paragraph (5), which of the following is true? 50

① Background noise often helps people concentrate on music.

② Portable audio systems tend to create background noise.

③ Setting up a hi-fi system can take a great amount of effort.

④ The busier people are, the more they appreciate music.

問 5 The author’s main point in paragraph (6) is that 51.

① audiophiles tend to enjoy listening to music on portable devices

② convenience is an important factor in buying audio equipment

③ music is the primary consideration, regardless of technology

④ portable equipment will likely replace high-fidelity equipment

B 次の表は、本文の段落と内容をまとめたものである。52～55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)	Two goals of audio technology
(2)	52
(3)	The idea of high fidelity
(4)	53
(5)	54
(6)	55

- ① Advances in music listening convenience
- ② Concerns about the focus of music listeners
- ③ The value of giving music your full attention
- ④ The wide selection of audio products for sale