

【 1 】

次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。

(配点 20)

A 次の問い(問 1・問 2)において、第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置が、ほかの三つの場合と異なるものを、それぞれ①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1
① disgust ② drama ③ problem ④ southern

問 2
① balcony ② colorful ③ reluctant ④ vitamin

B 次の問い(問 1・問 2)の各文の下線部について、発音がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1
① Are you for the new proposal or against it?
② Can you ask for a menu, please?
③ The Christmas gift is from Mary, not for her.
④ What do you take me for?

問 2
① No one would dream of there being such a marvelous place.
② Once there lived a beautiful princess in the palace.
③ The man standing over there is my father.
④ There seems to be no need to worry about that.

C 次の会話の下線部(1)～(4)について、それぞれ下の問い(問 1～4)に示された①～④の中で最も強調して発音されるもの一つずつ選べ。

<状況> Marion, Terri, Harry の三人がパーティーで初めて会い、話をしている。

Marion : Oh, are you American?
Terri : No, I'm Canadian, but I live in Sydney.
Marion : How funny! ⁽¹⁾My sister lives in Sydney.
Harry : Small world! I have a cousin in Sydney, too.
Terri : Marion, ⁽²⁾what does your sister do?
Marion : She's a professional athlete.
Harry : Really? What sport?
Marion : Soccer. Harry, are you interested in women's soccer?
Harry : Not really. I'm not a big fan of soccer.
Marion : Too bad. I have a spare ticket to a soccer match next week.
Terri : Well, ⁽³⁾I like watching soccer.
Marion : Do you want to come?
Terri : Sure. I'd love to.
Marion : Hey, why don't we go out to dinner before the match? What do you like to eat?
Terri : Hmm. ⁽⁴⁾How about Chinese food?

問 1
① My ② sister ③ lives ④ Sydney

問 2
① does ② your ③ sister ④ do

問 3
① I ② like ③ watching ④ soccer

問 4
① How ② about ③ Chinese ④ food

【2】

次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。

(配点 40)

A 次の問い(問 1～10)の□ 9 ～□ 18 に入る最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1 If it □ 9 raining soon, shall we go out for a walk?
① stopped ② stops ③ will stop ④ would stop

問 2 At first no one in class could find an answer, but finally David came up □ 10 one.
① for ② on ③ to ④ with

問 3 Jim had a skiing accident yesterday, but he’s all right. He’s lucky, because he □ 11 hurt himself badly.
① could have ② might ③ should ④ will have

問 4 Something’s wrong with the car! We must have a □ 12 tire.
① broken ② dead ③ flat ④ weak

問 5 “You are coming with us to the beach on Sunday, aren’t you?”
“I’m really sorry, but I won’t be able to □ 13 it after all.”
① give ② make ③ miss ④ save

問 6 A □ 14 is the money that you pay for a journey made, for example, by bus, train, or taxi.
① charge ② cost ③ fare ④ fee

問 7 “Do you need that report right away?”
“No, there’s no hurry. Take your □ 15.”
① chance ② part ③ rest ④ time

問 8 We □ 16 playing baseball for about half an hour when it started to rain very heavily.
① had been ② have been ③ might be ④ would be

問 9 “Mom, can I use the car tonight?”
“No, that’s □ 17. Remember what happened last time!”
① all the same to you ② none of your business
③ out of the question ④ time after time

問 10 “We had terrible weather during our vacation.”
“□ 18? What a shame!”
① Did you ② Had it ③ Was it ④ Were you

B 次の問い(問 1～4)の会話の□ 19 ～□ 22 に入る最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1
A : Brian Ford is the man for the job, don’t you think?
B : □ 19
A : Who do you suggest, then?

① I’m afraid I don’t agree. ② I’m sorry, I didn’t hear you.
③ In my opinion, you’re right. ④ That’s exactly what I think.

問 2
A : I’m so sorry to be late.
B : □ 20 The meeting hasn’t started yet.
A : I’m glad to hear that.

① That’s a pity. ② That’s all right.
③ You’re too late. ④ You’re welcome.

問 3

A : Your French is very good, Jane!
B : 21
A : Did you study in France?

- ① No, it isn't. I don't speak French at all.
② Not at all. Don't mention it.
③ Thank you. It's kind of you to say so.
④ Yes, I know, but I've never been abroad.

問 4

A : Donna and I are going to a jazz concert tomorrow. 22
B : That sounds great!

- ① Have you ever heard it? ② Let me go with you.
③ Please tell me your plans. ④ Would you like to join us?

C

次の問い(問 1 ～ 3)において、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、

文を完成させよ。ただし、解答は 23 ～ 28 に入る語句の番号で答えよ。

問 1

We made sure that the gate _____ 23 _____ 24 _____ the factory

without permission.

- ① come into ② could ③ no one ④ so that

- ⑤ was locked

問 2

I didn't tell Mr. Yamamoto anything about the project, _____ 25 _____

26 _____ about it.

- ① all ② as though ③ but ④ he knew

- ⑤ he spoke

問 3

In her letter, Paula seems _____ 27 _____ 28 _____ and study
abroad.
① saying ② she wants ③ that ④ to be
⑤ to quit her job

【 3 】

次の問い(A ～ C)に答えよ。

(配点 30)
A 次の文章の 29 ・ 30 に入る最も適当な語句を、それぞれ下の①～④のうちか
ら一つずつ選べ。

Fainting, the condition of a brief loss of consciousness, occurs from lack of oxygen (O₂) in
the brain. Tension on blood vessels can lead to this condition. For example, a quick turn of the
head can reduce blood flow to the brain, which naturally reduces the oxygen in the brain.

29 , wearing neckties or shirts with tight collars can put pressure on the vessels. 30 ,
the brain, lacking enough oxygen, fails to work properly.

- 29
① Additionally ② Anyway ③ Finally ④ Instead

- 30
① As a result ② At least ③ In contrast ④ What is more

B

次の問い(問 1 ・ 問 2)において、文章の 31 ・ 32 に入る三つの文が、順不
同で下の A ～ C に示されている。論理的な文章にするのに最も適当な配列のものを、
それぞれ下の①～⑥のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1

The color purple has often been regarded as a symbol of wealth and power, but the dye
used to produce it did not have an elegant beginning. An ancient people living along the
coast of the Mediterranean Sea first discovered how to make the dye from Murex snails,
small sea animals with hard shells. 31 Let us hope we cannot smell them.

- A. From this liquid the people produced the purple dye.
- B. If we visit the places where the dye was produced, we might still be able to see the shells of Murex snails.
- C. Unlike other snails, Murex snails give off a strong-smelling liquid that changes color when it comes into contact with air and light.

- ① A－B－C

② A－C－B

③ B－A－C
- ④ B－C－A

⑤ C－A－B

⑥ C－B－A

問 2

Space is organized differently in different cultures. In the United States of America, streets in big cities usually run parallel to each other and are often numbered in order.

32

It is amazing to Americans how Parisians get around without any difficulty.

- A. Adding to their problem, streets in Paris are just named, not numbered.
- B. This arrangement makes perfect sense to the people in the States.
- C. When they walk in a city like Paris, however, where the main streets spread out from a central point, they easily get lost.

- ① A－B－C

② A－C－B

③ B－A－C
- ④ B－C－A

⑤ C－A－B

⑥ C－B－A

C 次の文章の空欄(1)～(3)に入る三つの文が、順不同で下の A～C に示されている。論理的な文章にするのに最も適当な配列のものを、下の①～⑥のうちから一つ選べ。

33

Have you ever noticed the different approaches people use to deal with problems? Some people, “individualists”, generally try to work through problems on their own. Other people, “cooperators”, tend to approach problem-solving as a group matter. Each approach has positive and negative points.

Individualists may often be the quickest to find an answer to a problem, and they tend to be willing to take responsibility. However, this approach is not perfect. (1) In this way, the

individualists’ approach may result in difficulties later.

Cooperators are valued as team members — in sports or school or work. They tend to be flexible enough to recognize the importance of other points of view when problems arise. (2) Such difficulties sometimes cannot be avoided with the cooperators’ approach.

We should learn to recognize the different approaches to dealing with problems. (3)

- A. They may be too committed to a particular position to be able to change their opinions.
- B. This approach, however, can take a long time, which may lead to delays in solving problems.
- C. This knowledge can help us build smoother relations between people with different approaches to problem-solving.

- ① A－B－C

② A－C－B

③ B－A－C
- ④ B－C－A

⑤ C－A－B

⑥ C－B－A

【 4 】

次の文章を読み、下の問い(A～C)に答えよ。

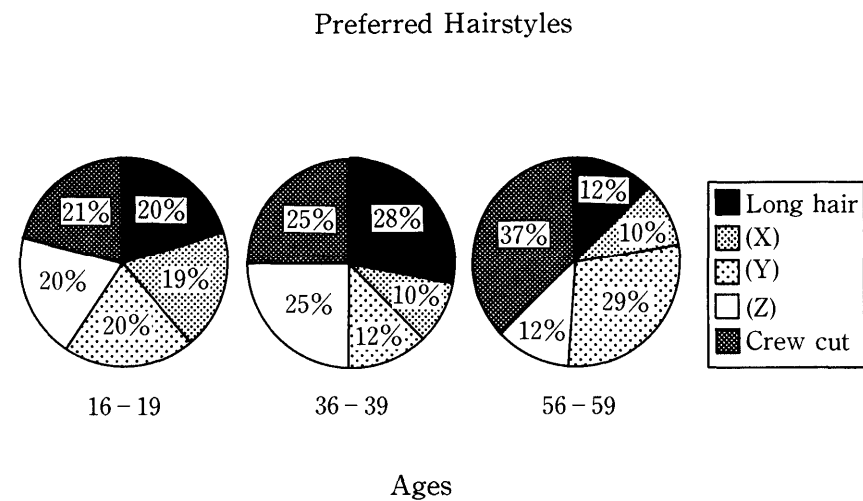
(配点 35)

How do people’s preferences for styles change across different generations? In order to investigate how different age groups view hair fashion, a survey was conducted in Canada. The research data were gathered in the following way: People across the country were randomly selected with the use of telephone books. They were called and invited to join the study if they were in their (1) late teens, (2) late thirties, or (3) late fifties. After 600 people agreed to participate, the researchers interviewed them at home, while showing them a series of photographs of male faces, each of which featured a different hairstyle. The researchers were interested in examining how much the three generations favor the following five hairstyles.



Among the five hairstyles was one commonly found in the 1950s. It was called the “crew cut”, which was closely clipped hair with a flat top. The style selected to represent the early 1960s was common among rock and roll groups. It featured hair cut evenly across the forehead with just enough to cover half of each ear. Hair that was not cut at all was fashionable in the late 1960s. In this period, hair down to the shoulders was not uncommon. The early 1970s were represented by curled hair which was brushed up into a high, soft and woolly bush. The hairstyle associated with the late 1970s was shorter than that in the early 1970s. The hair was brushed down to cover the ears and the sides of the face. This was the “disco” style.

The charts below indicate the percentages of each hairstyle chosen by people in the three age groups.



Two major findings came out of the survey. The first one was that particular hairstyles were preferred to varying degrees. The crew cut was popular in all three groups. The least favored hairstyle, in contrast, was the “bushy” style. The disco style was chosen as the second most favored hairstyle by the oldest group, although this style was not so popular among people in their late thirties. Long hair turned out to be unpopular among people in their late fifties.

The second finding of the survey was that older people preferred a more limited range of styles. Each of the five hairstyles was selected by more or less equal percentages of those in their late teens, probably reflecting the varied lifestyles of young people. In the case of people in their late thirties, however, there was a strong preference for three styles. This tendency to favor fewer styles is more clearly seen in the oldest group, who for the most part preferred only two hairstyles.

A グラフの中の(X), (Y), (Z)に対応するヘアスタイルが、その順で次に示されている。最も適当な配列のものを、次の①～⑥のうちから一つ選べ。 34

- ① bushy－disco－rock and roll
- ② bushy－rock and roll－disco
- ③ disco－bushy－rock and roll
- ④ disco－rock and roll－bushy
- ⑤ rock and roll－bushy－disco
- ⑥ rock and roll－disco－bushy

B 次の問い(問 1 ～ 3)の 35 ～ 37 に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1 The percentage of people in the oldest age group choosing the crew cut is about 35 times as large as that in the youngest age group.
① 1.2 ② 1.4 ③ 1.5 ④ 1.8

問 2 People were first chosen for the survey in the following way: 36 .
① The first 600 people in the telephone book were invited
② The researchers called the people in three groups
③ The researchers selected them depending on chance
④ Those with the five hairstyles were chosen

問 3 The period in which hair was cut the shortest was 37 .
① the 1950s ② the early 1960s
③ the late 1960s ④ the late 1970s

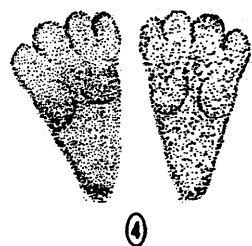
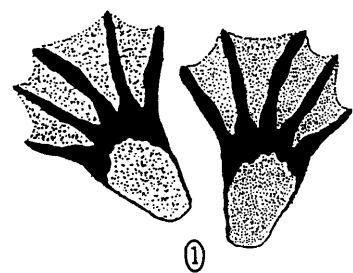
C 本文またはグラフの内容と合っているものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選べ。 38

① Hairstyle preferences remain the same in different generations.

② People in the oldest age group have the strongest preferences.

③ People in their late teens show a clear preference for a particular hairstyle.

④ People in their thirties and those in their fifties show similar preferences.



C 会話の内容と最もよく合っているものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ
選べ。

42

- ① Ann learned about the footprints of wild animals on her own.
- ② Ann’s uncle lives on the safe side of the woods.
- ③ The number of claws is important in identifying a wolf’s footprints.
- ④ Young wolves are called wolverines.

43

- ① Ann picked up the tracks of a duck outside her uncle’s house.
- ② Ann’s uncle patrols the woods to protect his mushrooms from wild animals.
- ③ On their way, Eri and Ann found tracks of three different animals.
- ④ People wear snowshoes in winter to keep their feet warm.

【6】

次の文章を読み、下の問い(A・B)に答えよ。

(配点 45)

Going to the shore on the first morning of the vacation, Jerry stopped and looked at a wild and rocky bay, and then over to the crowded beach he knew so well from other years. His mother looked back at him.

“Are you tired of the usual beach, Jerry?”

“Oh, no!” he said quickly, but then said, “I’d like to look at those rocks down there.”

“Of course, if you like.”

Jerry watched his mother go, then ran straight into the water and began swimming. He was a good swimmer. He swam out over the gleaming sand and then he was in the real sea.

He saw some older, local boys — men, to him — sitting on the rocks. One smiled and waved. It was enough to make him feel welcome. In a minute, he had swum over and was on the rocks beside them. Then, as he watched, the biggest of the boys dived into the water, and did not come up. Jerry gave a cry of alarm, but after a long time the boy came up on the other side of a big dark rock, letting out a shout of victory. Immediately the rest of them dived and Jerry was alone. He counted the seconds they were under water: one, two, three... fifty... one hundred. At one hundred and sixty, one, then another, of the boys came up on the far side of the rock and Jerry understood that they had swum through some gap or hole in it. He knew then that he wanted to be like them. He watched as they swam away and then swam to shore himself.

Next day he swam back to the rocks. There was nobody else there. He looked at the great rock the boys had swum through. He could see no gap in it. He dived down to its base, again and again. It took a long time, but finally, while he was holding on to the base of the rock, he shot his feet out forward and they met no obstacle. He had found the hole.

In the days that followed, Jerry hurried to the rocks every morning and exercised his lungs as if everything, the whole of his life, depended on it. He counted how long he could hold his breath. Each day he improved his time. Even back at home he timed himself by the clock, and was proud to find he could hold his breath for two minutes. The authority of the clock brought close the adventure that was so important to him.

The day after tomorrow, his mother reminded him casually one morning, they must go home. He swam straight out to the rock and looked down into the water. This was the moment when he would try. If he did not do it now, he never would. He filled his lungs, started to count, and dived to the bottom.

He was soon inside the dark, narrow hole. The water pushed him up against the roof. The roof was sharp and hurt his back. He pulled himself along with his hands — fast, fast. His head knocked against something; a sharp pain dizzyed him. He counted: one hundred... one hundred and fifteen. The hole had widened! He gave himself a kick forward and swam as fast as he could. He lost track of time and said one hundred and fifteen to himself again. Then he saw light. Victory filled him. His hands, reaching forward, met nothing; and his feet propelled him out into the open sea. He floated to the surface, pulled himself up onto the rock and lay face down, catching his breath. After a time he felt better and sat up. Then he swam to shore and climbed slowly up the path to the house.

His mother came to meet him, smiling.

“Have a nice time?” she asked.

“Oh, yes, thank you,” he said.

“How did you cut your head?”

“Oh, I just cut it.”

They sat down to lunch together.

“Mom,” he said, “I can hold my breath for two minutes — three minutes.”

“Can you, darling?” she said. “Well, you shouldn’t overdo it. You look a bit pale. I don’t think you ought to swim any more today.”

She was ready for a battle of wills, but he gave in at once. It was no longer of the least importance to go to the bay.

A 次の問い(問 1 ～ 5)に対する答えとして最も適当なものを, それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。 44 ～ 48

問 1 Why did Jerry want to go to the rocky bay? 44

- ① He wanted to make friends with the local boys.
- ② He was tired and wanted to rest on the rock.
- ③ His mother suggested that it would be fun to go there.
- ④ The beach appeared less attractive than before.

問 2 What was in Jerry’s mind while the local boys were under water? 45

- ① He wanted to give the alarm to the people on the shore.
- ② He wanted to know how deep the water was.
- ③ He was impressed at how long they stayed down.
- ④ He was planning to compete against them.

問 3 What made Jerry decide to carry out his plan when he did? 46

- ① He could count to one hundred and fifteen.
- ② He had permission from the local authority.
- ③ He thought he might not try if he put it off.
- ④ He wanted his mother to be proud of him.

問 4 Why did Jerry lose track of time for a moment at one hundred and fifteen? 47

- ① He became confused when he saw light at the end of the hole.
- ② He forgot the time when he hit his head against the rock.
- ③ He was excited because he thought he was near the end of the hole.
- ④ He was surprised at counting to one hundred and fifteen, which he had never done before.

問 5 What made Jerry give in so easily when his mother told him not to go swimming?

48

- ① He had achieved his goal already.
- ② He was too tired to argue any more.
- ③ It is too dangerous to swim after lunch.
- ④ It was important to obey his mother.

B 本文の内容と合っているものを，次の①～⑩のうちから三つ選べ。ただし，解答の順序は問わない。

49

51

- ① Jerry had spent summer vacations at different beaches for the last few years.
- ② Jerry's mother encouraged him to dive into the deep ocean.
- ③ It became very important for Jerry to do what older local boys could do.
- ④ Jerry found a hole near the top of the big rock.
- ⑤ The clock gave Jerry the confidence to carry out his plan.
- ⑥ On the last day of the vacation, Jerry succeeded in his adventure.
- ⑦ The pressure in the hole made Jerry dizzy for a while.
- ⑧ Jerry needed to go to the bay to improve his diving time until the last day of his vacation.
- ⑨ Jerry's mother asked him to give up diving.
- ⑩ At the end, Jerry's mother expected him to oppose her suggestion.