

英 語

〔注 意 事 項〕

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は19ページ、解答用紙はマーク・シート 1 枚です。監督者の指示に従って確認してください。
3. 問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
4. マークは、マーク・シートに記載してある「記入上の注意」をよく読んだうえで、正しくマークしなさい。
5. 受験番号及び氏名は、マーク・シートの所定欄に正確に記入し、また受験番号欄の番号を正しくマークしなさい。
6. 監督者の指示があつてから、マーク・シートの左上部にある「科目欄」に受験する科目名を記入しなさい。
7. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

英 語

(60分 100点)

解答番号(1)~(40)

第1問 次の(1)~(5)の話しかけに対する受け答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。(10点)

(1) Do you think it suits me?

- ① Frankly, it's not convenient for me.
- ② I guess it will. It seems to be the correct size.
- ③ I don't own a suit.
- ④ Totally! You look great in that color!

(2) I've heard a lot about you.

- ① About how often?
- ② But I think we need a lot with so many guests coming.
- ③ I haven't heard yet.
- ④ Tom often talks about you, too.

(3) How did you two meet?

- ① I've arranged to wait for her outside the station.
- ② Just that one time, actually.
- ③ No, we didn't. There were three of us.
- ④ We were both in the brass band at our university.

(4) Make sure you go on the guided tour.

- ① I made it myself. Do you like it?
- ② I'm not sure I'd be a good guide.
- ③ Oh? So, it's really good then?
- ④ Yeah. I'm sure you can go.

(5) Can you help me to finish this assignment?

- ① I'm afraid it is too difficult for me.
- ② I will help it to finish you.
- ③ I wish you would be helpful.
- ④ No, this won't help.

第2問 次の(6)~(10)の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させるために、それぞれの空欄 []に入る最も適切な語句を①~④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

(10点)

(6) われわれは前回のキャンペーンでの損失を補うための、よい計画を思いついた。

We came up [] a successful plan to cover our losses in the last campaign.

- ① for ② in ③ to ④ with

(7) 明日はとても暑くなりそうだ。

It is [] to be very hot tomorrow.

- ① likely ② possibly ③ probably ④ surely

(8) 私は郵便配達人にニューヨークからの荷物がいつ届くか尋ねたが、彼にはわからなかった。

I asked the mail carrier when the package from New York would [], but he didn't know.

- ① arrive ② come to ③ get to ④ reach

(9) 時に日本における近代美術の父と呼ばれる彼は、日本に西欧美術を紹介するのに大きな役割を果たした。

Sometimes [] the father of modern art in Japan, he made a great contribution to introducing European art into Japan.

- ① being calling ② called ③ calling ④ having called

(10) 最近, バターは5年前の2倍の値段だ。

Butter nowadays costs you [] as it did five years ago.

① as twice much

② more than twice

③ twice as much

④ twice more

第3問 次の(11)～(15)の日本語の意味を表す英文において、下線を引いた語句に誤りがあるものを①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。(10点)

- (11) むかしむかし、森の中の大きな川のほとりに、太った猟師のおじいさんが住んでいました。彼は弓の達人でした。

Once upon a time, on a big river in a forest, there lived the fat old hunter, who was a great master of the bow.

- (12) 人は、現実的な目標を設定したり、趣味を楽しんだり、家族や友人と良い関係を維持したりすることでストレスをコントロールできるようになる。

A person can learn controlling stress by setting realistic goals, by enjoying a hobby, and by maintaining a good relationship with family and friends.

- (13) ジョージはあまりにも好奇心旺盛^{おう}だったので、してはいけないと言われていたにもかかわらず、妻の部屋をのぞかずにはいられなかった。

George was too curious that he couldn't help looking into his wife's room, although he had been told not to.

- (14) 穀物の価格は、いくつかの国がバイオ燃料の開発を推進し始めてから、ずっと上昇し続けている。

The prices of grains have been rising steady since some countries started to promote the development of biofuel technology.

- (15) 多くの親が、万一の場合に備えて子どもに携帯電話を持たせているが、実際には子どもと連絡を取ることはめったになく、子供が何をしているか知らない。

Many parents allow their children to have cell phones in case^①
anything bad happens, but in fact, they seldom contact with their children^②
and they don't know what their children are doing.^③
^④

第4問 次の(16)～(20)の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させるために、それぞれ①～⑤を並べかえて空欄を補い、3番目の空欄に入る語の番号をマークしなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で記されている。(10点)

(16) 彼にその話を持ち出すとすぐに乗ってきた。

_____ _____ (16) _____ _____ the matter up than he jumped at the chance.

① bring ② did ③ I ④ no ⑤ sooner

(17) 彼はこの種の仕事に慣れていない。

He's _____ _____ (17) _____ _____ job.

① kind ② new ③ of ④ this ⑤ to

(18) ウィリアムはクラスで抜群に頭のいい生徒だ。

William is _____ _____ (18) _____ _____ student in this class.

① by ② far ③ intelligent ④ most ⑤ the

(19) その命令はただちに実行されなければならない。

The orders are _____ _____ (19) _____ _____ delay.

① be ② carried ③ out ④ to ⑤ without

(20) 何の問題も生じないと思う。

I don't _____ _____ (20) _____ _____ any problem at all.

① be ② going ③ there's ④ think ⑤ to

第5問 次の文章を読み、後の設問⁽²¹⁾～⁽³⁵⁾に対する解答として最も適切なものをそれぞれの選択肢から1つ選びなさい。なお、設問の都合上、本文を[A]～[G]の部分に分けてある。また、本文中の下線部および空欄の番号は、設問の番号と一致している。(45点)

[A] In the decades after the Civil War, the United States changed from a country in which most people lived and worked on farms to a nation in which more and more people worked in industry. Many Americans left the farms and began working in factories. New railroads helped industries to grow faster. Transportation, agriculture and manufacturing became more efficient as people began to use oil and gasoline as fuel. Gold and silver from western mines brought new wealth. Throughout this period, the government took a ⁽²¹⁾“laissez-faire” attitude toward business. In other words, they let industries grow at their own pace, instead of making regulations to control growth.

[B] The writer Mark Twain called this period the Gilded Age, meaning that on the surface it shone like gold, while underneath lay cheap metal. Someone with a less (22a) view of human nature might have pointed to many (22b) changes. During this period ⁽²³⁾ the country grew more prosperous, secure, and confident of itself. Inventions like the light bulb, the telephone, and the phonograph (a machine for playing music, which later developed into our modern CD players) improved the quality of life. Mass production of goods allowed millions to buy things they could not previously have afforded, and rail transportation allowed workers to move to a new area for higher-paying jobs. On the other hand, ⁽²⁴⁾ many people wanted more than their fair share of the new-found wealth and dishonesty was widespread. The new wealth was not enjoyed by all. The growth of America as an industrial power produced disturbing differences between levels of society, including a widening gap between the rich and the poor.

[C] The most striking gap was between those who (25) and those

who owned the industries. The owners were called capitalists: *capital* means money, and capitalists were those who had enough money to fund the development of businesses and industries in the hope of making more money — profits — from what they produced and sold.

[D] Although the gap between rich and poor was often vast, there was a core belief that those who started at the bottom of the economic ladder could climb to the top, if they just kept trying. The idea of making one's way up from "rags to riches," from laborer to factory owner, made dull jobs more appealing. No one captured this American ideal better than the writer Horatio Alger, Jr. His novels featured young men who began by working hard as newspaper boys or shoeshine boys and eventually achieved success.

[E] Along with advancements in industry came new inventions, which in turn did their part to make industry more efficient. Between 1860 and 1900, the U.S. Patent Office issued patents for more than half a million different inventions. A patent is a special right granted to an inventor who can show that this invention is both (30). Once a patent is granted, no one may use, make or sell the invention without the inventor's permission. An inventor who holds a patent may become rich if enough people are willing to pay for the privilege of using the invention.

[F] Perhaps the best example of "the spirit of invention" was Thomas Edison (1847-1931). Edison invented over 1,000 devices and processes. He is most famous for three of his inventions: the phonograph, the electric lamp and the motion picture (or movie). Actually, Edison was not the first to invent an electric lamp. But he did what inventors often do: he solved problems and improved upon the ideas of others. Before Edison, no one had invented a system that would make electric light cheap enough for ordinary people to afford. Edison and his team of researchers developed a better electric light and a system for making electricity cheaply. Thanks to Edison, cities soon replaced their dim gaslights with bright electric streetlights. Today, almost

every home has electric lights.

[G] Sometimes accidents lead to new inventions. Such was the case with the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922).⁽³³⁾ Bell was working on a new type of telegraph. One day while he was experimenting, his machine accidentally made a familiar sound — the sound of human speech! With the help of an electrical engineer named Thomas Watson, Bell developed his chance discovery into the first working telephone. On March 10, 1876, Bell spoke (34) sentence ever sent by telephone: “Mr. Watson, come here; I want you.” Soon Bell’s invention had people everywhere talking on the telephone.

[設問]

(21) 下線部 “laissez-faire” の内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から 1 つ選びマークしなさい。⁽²¹⁾

- ① 規制せずに放任すること
- ② 成長する早さを規制すること
- ③ 成長のための指針を示すこと
- ④ 特定の産業を奨励すること

(22) 空欄(22a), (22b)に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から 1 つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① complicated — simple
- ② negative — positive
- ③ positive — negative
- ④ simple — complicated

(23) 下線部 this period に起こった出来事として述べられていないものを、次の①～④の中から 1 つ選びマークしなさい。⁽²³⁾

- ① さまざまな発明のお陰で生活の質が向上した
- ② 大量生産が可能となり、多くの人が物を自由に購入できるようになった
- ③ 鉄道が発達し、より高収入な仕事を求めて移動することが可能となった
- ④ 人々の生活が安定し、治安がよくなった

(24) 下線部 On the other hand 以下に述べられている内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① 疫病が広まった
- ② 金の値段が不当につり上げられた
- ③ 貧困への不満が暴動を引き起こした
- ④ 不正が横行した

(25) 空欄(25)に入る表現として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① developed inventions
- ② produced wealth
- ③ tried to find gold
- ④ worked in the industries

(26) 下線部 capitalists の説明として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① 株の売買で大きな儲け^{もう}を出した人々
- ② 吸収合併を繰り返して事業を成功させた人々
- ③ 事業を拡大していけるだけの資金がある人々
- ④ 自分が始めた会社の株を上場させた人々

(27) 下線部 made dull jobs more appealing の理由として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① 成功した人は、必ず社会にその一部を還元するという習わしがあったから
- ② つらい仕事を続けていけば、きっと報われるという宗教的教えが根づいていたから
- ③ 努力すれば、成功の階段を上り詰めることができると信じられていたから
- ④ 日々の単調な仕事の中から、一儲けするチャンスを見つけ出した人がいたから

(28) [D]において Horatio Alger, Jr. が行ったこととして述べられているものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① 多くの若い男性作家を育てた
- ② 新聞売りや靴磨きという仕事を世に広めた
- ③ 人々の理想をたくみに描いた作品を書いた
- ④ 自らの成功体験が、人々に希望を与えた

(29) 下線部 Along with advancements in industry came new inventions, which in turn did their part to make industry more efficient の内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① ある発明品によって衰退する産業もあったが、効率化が進む産業もあった
- ② 産業の発展に伴って発明品が生まれたが、その発明品がさらなる産業の発展へとつながった
- ③ 産業の発展を促進する発明品が次々に登場し、新たなビジネスを生み出した
- ④ 衰退していく産業の中には、新しい発明品のお陰で復活する産業もあった

(30) 空欄(30)に入る語句として最も適切なものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① common and familiar
- ② different and tough
- ③ new and useful
- ④ rich and famous

(31) [F]において Thomas Edison が発明したものとして述べられているものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① 映画, 蓄音機, 電灯
- ② 映写機, 電灯, 電報
- ③ 映写機, 電灯, ラジオ
- ④ 蓄音機, 電報, 電灯

(32) [F]において Thomas Edison が行ったこととして述べられているものを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① ガス灯を世の中に普及させた
- ② 他の発明家の発明品を改良した
- ③ 電灯の修理方法を確立させた
- ④ 発明品を安く販売する経路を確立した

(33) 下線部 Sometimes accidents lead to new inventions の例として述べられていることがらを、次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① 技師の手伝いをしている最中に、電話が発明された
- ② 失敗作だと思い放置していた機器から電信機が発明された
- ③ 新型の電信機を開発している際に電話が発明された
- ④ 親友の声を久しぶりに聞いたことで、電話が発明された

(34) 空欄(34)に入る語句として最も適切なものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① the famous
- ② the first
- ③ the last
- ④ the strange

(35) この文章の表題として最も適切なものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① Industry and New Inventions: Advances and Problems
- ② The Causes of the Civil War
- ③ The Gap between the Rich and the Poor
- ④ The U.S. After the Gilded Age

第6問 次の会話文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。(15点)

Paul: What are you doing this weekend? Do you have any plans?

Masa: Yeah, I do, actually. I'm going back to my hometown.

Paul: (36) What are you going to do there?

Masa: I'm meeting some old friends from high school. We're going out for dinner together, and then to a karaoke bar.

Paul: (37) I know how much you like to sing!

Masa: Yeah, and then on Sunday, I'll probably just hang around my parents' home all day.

Paul: Very relaxing!

Masa: How about you? What are you planning to do?

Paul: Actually, I'm going to have a party at my new apartment. I was hoping you could come.

Masa: I wish I could. I'd like to see your new place.

Paul: Yeah, I want you to see it, too. It's too bad you'll be out of town. ... By the way, I was wondering if you'd mind lending me a few things for the party.

Masa: Sure. (38)

Paul: Well, I'd like to play some music, so could I borrow your "Cool Fool" CDs? They're great for dancing!

Masa: Of course. I'll bring them with me to the university tomorrow.

Paul: And could I borrow your CD player, too?

Masa: (39) I mean, the CDs won't do you any good if you don't have anything to play them on.

Paul: And just in case some of my friends don't feel like dancing, could I borrow your video games?

Masa: My video games? I'm sorry but I'm taking them with me to my parents' house. My younger brother and I like to play together.

Paul: I see... Well, how about lending me your DVD player and some DVDs in that case? And maybe your TV?

Masa: What? (40)

Paul: Not yet. I just moved in, you see. That's one reason I'm having a party. I'm hoping for some nice housewarming gifts.

[設問]

(36) 空欄(36)に入る表現として最も適切なものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① Bye! See you later!
- ② That sounds like fun.
- ③ When did you get home?
- ④ You should have been there.

(37) 空欄(37)に入る表現として最も適切なものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① Dinner was fun.
- ② I won't have any bars.
- ③ Oh, would you?
- ④ You'll enjoy that.

(38) 空欄(38)に入る表現として最も適切なものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① I've been to a few parties.
- ② What do you need?
- ③ Where are you going after class?
- ④ You can lend them to me.

(39) 空欄(39)に入る表現として最も適切なものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① I suppose so.
- ② I'm sorry, but I can't.
- ③ Let's play later, shall we?
- ④ You will?

(40) 空欄(40)に入る表現として最も適切なものを，次の①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① Are you going to watch TV at the party?
- ② Did you watch TV last night?
- ③ Haven't you already got stuff like that at home?
- ④ When are you moving in?