

# 英 語

(解答番号  ~ )

第1問 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 16)

A 次の問い(問1・問2)において、下線部(a)・(b)の単語のアクセント(強勢)の位置が正しい組合せを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1

I find this chair quite (a)comfortable, even though Jimmy (b)complained about it.

- ① (a) cómfortable (b) cómplained
- ② (a) cómfortable (b) compláined
- ③ (a) comfórtable (b) cómplained
- ④ (a) comfórtable (b) compláined

問2

I was (a)embarrassed when my joke was taken as an (b)insult.

- ① (a) émbarrassed (b) insúlt
- ② (a) émbarrassed (b) ínsult
- ③ (a) embárrassed (b) insúlt
- ④ (a) embárrassed (b) ínsult

B 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のうちから、最も強調して発音されるものを一つずつ選べ。

《状況》 Maya は、日本に来てまもない留学生の Jeff と買い物に出かける。

Maya: Here comes our train. It's not too crowded.

Jeff: Do the trains (1)get any worse than this?

Maya: Oh, yes. During the morning rush hour (2)they're twice as bad.

Jeff: I can't imagine a train being more crowded than this. Where I'm from, (3)we can always get a seat.

Maya: You were lucky, but you'll have to get used to the crowds here. How do you get to school? Do you take a train?

Jeff: No, (4)I walk to school.

問 1

① get                      ② any                      ③ worse                      ④ than

問 2

① they're                      ② twice                      ③ as                      ④ bad

問 3

① we                      ② can                      ③ always                      ④ get

問 4

① I                      ② walk                      ③ to                      ④ school

**第2問** 次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。(配点 38)

A 次の問い(問1～10)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 Thank you, Hiromi. This book is exactly  I wanted.

- ① what            ② which            ③ of which            ④ that

問2 We have to find  to the world's environmental problems.

- ① results            ② causes            ③ solutions            ④ benefits

問3 The mechanics said that it would cost  700 dollars to fix my car.

- ① on me            ② me            ③ to me            ④ for me

問4 I can't  this math problem in my head. I need a calculator.

- ① come up            ② go on            ③ work out            ④ get on

問5 The game on the main court was  by a brief shower.

- ① interrupted            ② fallen            ③ refused            ④ missed



B 次の問い(問1～3)の会話の  ～  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 Andy: Would you mind lending me your car tonight?

Yutaka:

Andy: Great! Thank you. I'll bring it back to you tomorrow morning.

- ① Well, I guess not.
- ② Of course, I would.
- ③ Yes, I'd like to.
- ④ No, I don't think I can.

問2 Sonia: Do you think we'll be able to go to the mountains tomorrow?

Yoko: Why do you ask?

Sonia: No. I'm worried that it might rain, though.

- ① Will we be able to finish our homework?
- ② Will the weather be OK?
- ③ Don't you want to go?
- ④ Has there been any change of plan?

問3 Jim: Good morning, Hisako. How did your speech go?

Hisako: The audience received me warmly,

Jim: That's natural. Public speaking makes everyone uneasy.

- ① and I felt very comfortable.
- ② but I was still a little nervous.
- ③ but I look forward to the next chance.
- ④ and I managed to stay calm.

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  ～  に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。

問 1 I still   last week.

- ① the cold                      ② recovered from                      ③ I  
④ haven't                      ⑤ caught

問 2 Does having pictures on a menu    
 to order?

- ① to decide                      ② what                      ③ make  
④ easier                      ⑤ it

問 3 All the students   next  
week's meeting.

- ① studying abroad                      ② interested in                      ③ attend  
④ should                      ⑤ who are

第3問 次の問い(A～C)に答えよ。(配点 34)

- A 次の文章の  ・  に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Most Japanese houses still have traditional tatami mats in at least one of the rooms. At first, tatami mats could be folded or rolled like a carpet when they were not in use. From the 14th century on, , tatami mats have had an approximately six-centimeter thick straw base with a fine soft covering. This thicker type of mat spread throughout Japan in various sizes. Today, in the Kyoto area standard tatami mats measure 1.91 by 0.95 meters,  in the Nagoya and Tokyo areas they are a little smaller.

- ① however
- ② thus
- ③ in short
- ④ for this reason

- ① because
- ② while
- ③ so
- ④ unless

B 次の問い(問1・問2)において、文章の 28 ・ 29 に入れる三つの文が、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切な配列のものを、それぞれ下の①～⑥のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1

Did you know that things as small as leaves can delay trains? When leaves fall onto the tracks, they can cause wheels to slip and then the brakes may not work properly. 28 They claim that it could blast leaves away easily and quickly.

A. Some scientists suggest that a laser device fitted onto the front of a train might solve the problem.

B. In spite of such efforts, trains are sometimes delayed for long periods of time.

C. In some areas, those leaves have to be removed by an army of cleaners.

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

Have you ever thought about what skin does for us? Most of us are aware that skin protects us from liquid, heat, cold, dirt, and bacteria. But that is not its only job. For instance, the skin is where our bodies make the vitamin D that we need. 29 The wrong color — slightly gray or very pale — may be a sign of disease. Skin may reflect a person's mental state, too. Unusual sweating, for example, may be a sign that a person is nervous or under stress.

- A. Without that sense, we could not feel any difference between rough and smooth surfaces.
- B. Skin can even help us determine if someone is sick.
- C. Another function has to do with the sense of touch.

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 次の枠内に示された  ～  の各文を入れるのに最も適当な箇所を、下の文章中の①～⑥のうちからそれぞれ一つずつ選べ。ただし、一つの段落に一文ずつ入れよ。

These are just a few of the things you can do immediately, anywhere, and without any equipment.

This is perhaps because lifestyle changes are easier to stick with than exercise programs for which you must set aside time.

However, forget the common belief that you have to suffer in order to make progress.

These days many people are trying to lose weight. Dieting will help, but there is some evidence that cutting calories alone is not the best way to become, and stay, slimmer.

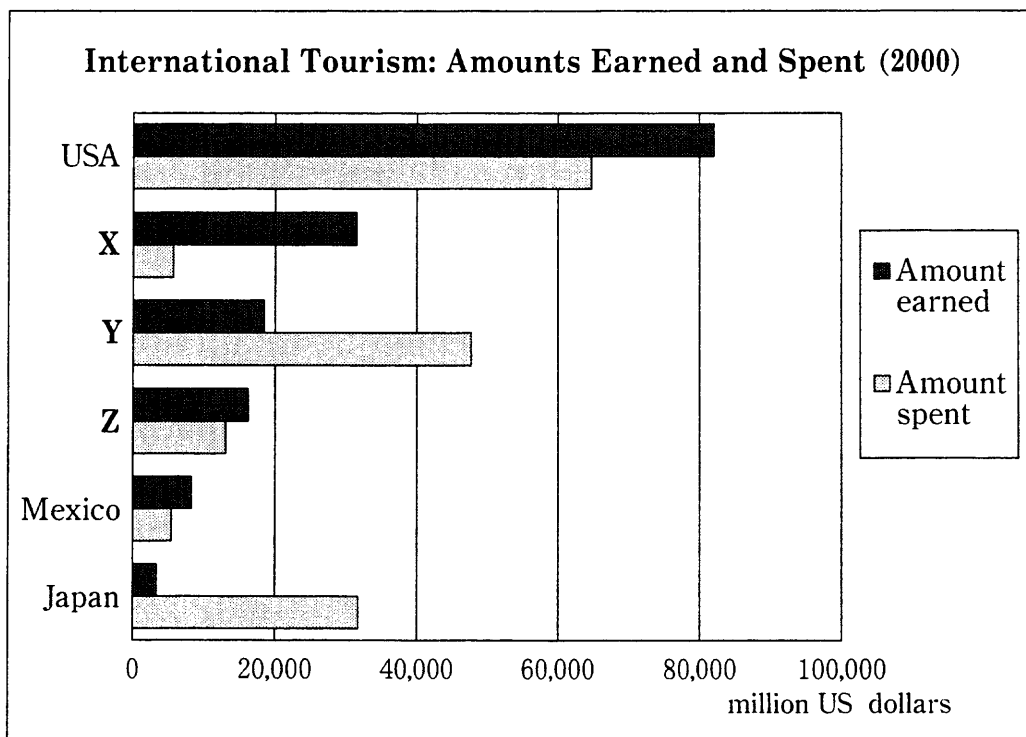
Studies show that a weight-loss program that relies only on dieting is less effective than a plan that includes physical exercise. One expert claims that people who cut 250 calories through dieting can double that number by combining it with exercise and other physical activities. ( ① ) Exercise need not be uncomfortable. For people who favor an aerobic program, cycling and swimming are good activities. Dancing can also slim you down. ( ② )

Some researchers have suggested that part of the added physical activity should be in the form of weight training. Their study involved two groups of women. Both were dieting, but one group also lifted weights while the other did not. The women in both groups lost 13 pounds on average, but the weight-training women lost *only* fat. The women who did not lift weights lost not only fat but also muscle. ( ③ ) Yet another study, however, found that overweight people on low-fat diets who increased or changed their regular daily activities — by choosing the stairs over the elevator, for example — were better able to maintain weight loss than those in a tough physical program. ( ④ )

How can you put these findings to use right now? There are a lot of ways to do so. Stand up, walk, stretch... . ( ⑤ ) So go for a walk during your coffee break! You'll feel better and be healthier as a result. ( ⑥ )

**第4問** 次の文章とグラフを読み、下の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 35)

Tourism is an important part of international trade today, and business activities connected with transportation, hotels, services, and entertainment for tourists are essential sources of income for many countries. The figure below shows the amounts of money earned from and spent on international travel in 2000 by six countries: China, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Spain, and the United States of America (USA).



(Data: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, *White Paper on Tourism*, 2003)

While the figure shows that the USA led other countries in both earning and spending, we can also see that nations receiving large sums of money from tourism do not always spend equally great amounts overseas. For example, the amount of money spent by Spanish travelers abroad was less than 20 percent of that earned from foreign travelers to Spain. China also earned more

from international tourism than it spent. The opposite pattern was shown by Germany and Japan, where the amounts spent abroad by their citizens, 47,785 million dollars and 31,886 million dollars, respectively, were far greater than the amounts earned, 18,483 million dollars and 3,373 million dollars.

According to the World Tourism Organization, there is a growing tendency for tourists to seek out places where they have never been. Europe, which received almost 60 percent of all international tourists in 2000, is expected to see its share fall to 46 percent by 2020. On the other hand, by that time the East Asia and Pacific region will have replaced North and South America as the second most popular tourist destination. Of course, tourists choose a destination not only on the basis of how fresh it is or whether an international event such as the Olympics is being held there, but also by the level of safety and the ease of getting around.

Many foreigners have the idea that Japan is too far away and too expensive, and its language and culture too hard to understand. However, distance and language alone cannot explain Japan's lack of appeal to tourists from North America and Europe: in 2000, China received more visitors from these areas than Japan did. Despite its negative image among some tourists, many who do make the trip to Japan are pleasantly surprised by the friendliness of its people and the efficiency of its public transportation. Moreover, not every foreign visitor finds Japan so expensive these days. With its safe society and excellent travel facilities— not to mention its history, culture, and natural beauty — there is no reason why Japan should not become one of Asia's major tourist destinations. The amount spent by foreigners in Japan may one day be more than that spent by Japanese overseas.

A グラフの X, Y, Z に対応する国名の組合せが, その順に示されている。正しいものを, 次の①～⑥のうちから一つ選べ。 33

- ① China ————— Germany ——— Spain
- ② China ————— Spain ————— Germany
- ③ Germany ——— China ————— Spain
- ④ Germany ——— Spain ————— China
- ⑤ Spain ————— China ————— Germany
- ⑥ Spain ————— Germany ——— China

B 次の問い(問 1～4)の 34 ～ 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。

問 1 Japanese travelers spent almost 34 times as much money abroad as Japan received from foreign travelers in 2000.

- ① four
- ② seven
- ③ ten
- ④ thirteen

問 2 In this analysis of tourism, opposite earning and spending patterns were found between 35 .

- ① Germany and Japan
- ② the USA and China
- ③ China and Mexico
- ④ Spain and Japan

問 3 The author mentions that in recent years tourists have been likely to choose a destination if .

- ① the language spoken there is fascinating
- ② the location is new to them
- ③ the people living there are rich
- ④ the culture is interesting

問 4 According to the passage, .

- ① Japan earned far less from international tourism than the USA, but more than Mexico
- ② Europe will still attract more tourists than any other area in 2020
- ③ China became a new destination for Europeans mainly because of its international events
- ④ Spanish travelers abroad spend 20 percent less than tourists from other countries

第5問 次の会話について、下の問い(A～D)に答えよ。(配点 32)

*Elementary school students are taking a Saturday morning tour of a TV station.*

Mr. Wright: Welcome, boys and girls, to WXP Channel 19. I'm Dan Wright. Today you'll tour the station to find out how we broadcast the programs you watch on TV.

Bobby: Mr. Wright, it's ten o'clock, and I'm usually watching the *Mailman Jack Show* right now. Is Mailman Jack here? Can we see him?

Mr. Wright: ( 1 ), Bobby, our studio is too small for us to do the show here. Instead, Mailman Jack makes a videotape of the show at a bigger studio in Peyton City and sends it to us. We're playing the tape right now, and that's how people can watch it at home. But while that tape is playing, we're getting ready for a live local weather report. Let's go into the studio to watch how we do it.

*The students go into the studio and see a woman in front of a blue screen.*

Mr. Wright: In 30 minutes, Ms. Cole here will be pointing to different parts of the blue screen behind her and talking about the weather. All you see now is that empty blue screen, but if you look at the TV screen over here, you see something else. Take a look.

Carla: Wow, it's a weather map, and Ms. Cole's standing in front of it!

Ms. Cole: ( 2 ), Carla. This is what people actually see on their TV at home. The map you see now is of our part of the state at eight this morning. Here we are in Jonestown. Here's Lake Axelrod south of us and the Blue Hills to the northwest. Peyton City is



northeast.

Carla: What is that letter in the circle next to Peyton City, and that line with black triangles between Jonestown and Peyton City?

Ms. Cole: The line is called a “cold front,” and the “R” in the circle stands for rain. It was raining in Peyton City this morning.

Carla: I see. Then a “C” in the circle would mean cloudy, right?

Ms. Cole: That’s a good guess, Carla, but no. I’ll get to that later.

Bobby: Is it going to rain here?

Ms. Cole: ( 3 ), because the wind is from the northeast, and it’s likely that the cold front will move past Lake Axelrod by this evening. Even if it doesn’t rain, it’s going to get cooler in Jonestown.

Bobby: What about that circle above Jonestown?

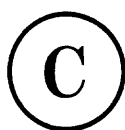
Ms. Cole: That’s a symbol for a sunny sky. When you came in this morning, the sky was clear, right? If it had been cloudy, Carla, the symbol would have been filled in and look like a big black ball. Now, that cold front is still moving toward us, and we can expect a cloudy sky — maybe even rain — in a few hours.

A 空欄( 1 )～( 3 )に入れる三つの表現が、順不同で次のA～Cに示されている。意味の通る会話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。 38

- A. Maybe
- B. That's right
- C. Actually

- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| ① A—B—C | ② A—C—B | ③ B—A—C |
| ④ B—C—A | ⑤ C—A—B | ⑥ C—B—A |

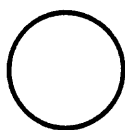
B WXPの天気予報番組で使われている「曇り」を表す記号はどれか。正しいものを、次の①～⑥のうちから一つ選べ。 39



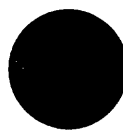
①



②



③



④

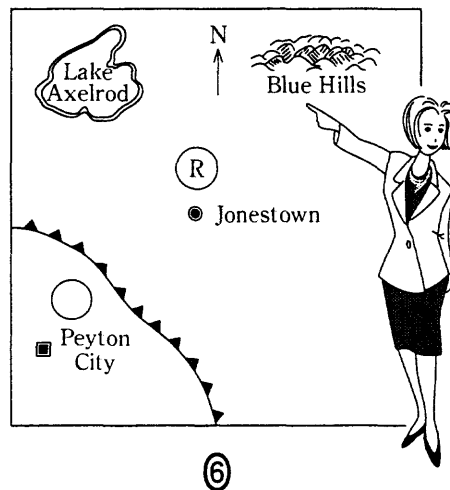
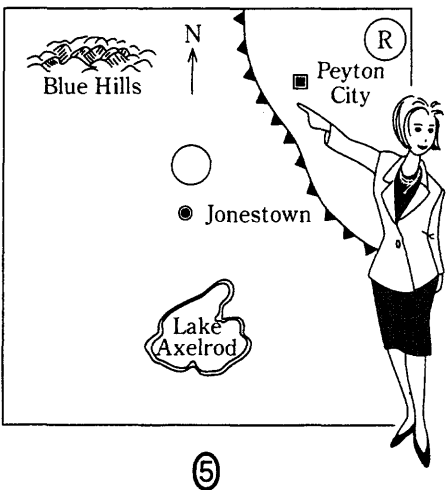
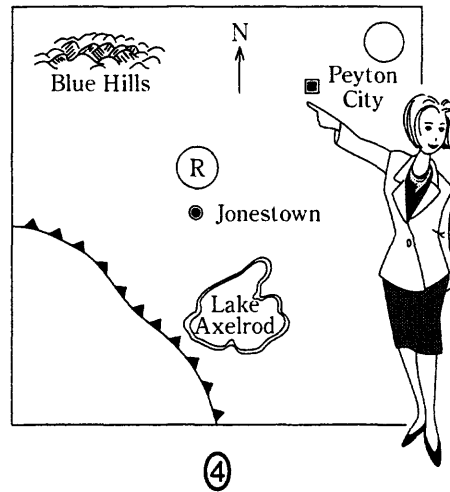
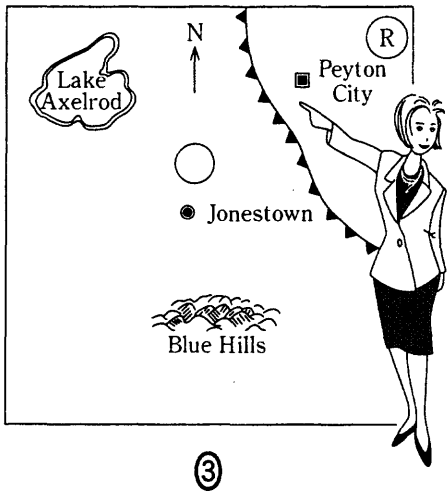
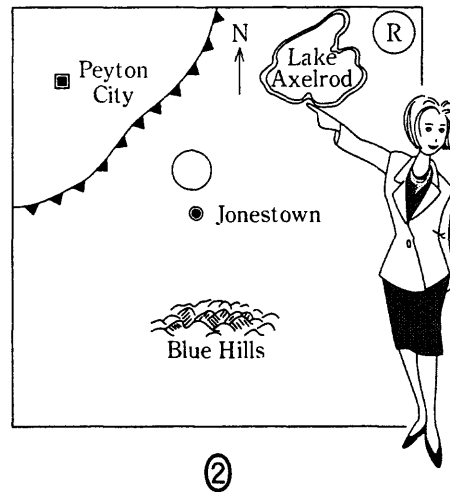
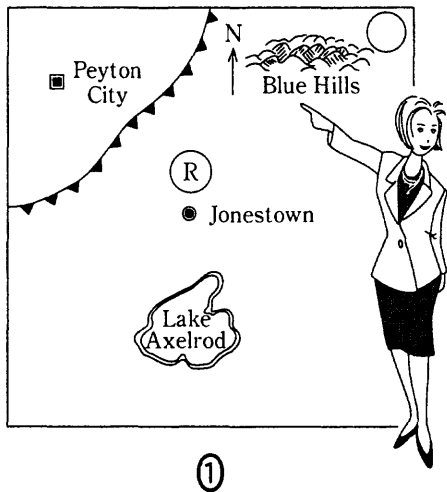


⑤



⑥

C Ms. Cole が説明している天気図はどれか。正しいものを、次の①～⑥のうちから一つ選べ。 40



D 会話の内容と合っているものを、次の①～⑥のうちから二つ選べ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。  ・

- ① When the students entered the station, they talked to Ms. Cole.
- ② Ms. Cole reports the local weather using the blue screen in the TV studio.
- ③ Channel 19 videotapes the local weather report in Peyton City.
- ④ Ms. Cole said that it would begin to rain in Jonestown in a few hours.
- ⑤ The weather in Jonestown was sunny at ten o'clock in the morning.
- ⑥ Bobby and Carla were shown into the studio to watch the *Mailman Jack Show*.

**第6問** 次の文章を読み、下の問い(A・B)に答えよ。(配点 45)

During my college days, I spent my summers as an assistant at a camp for junior high school students. It was work I looked forward to every year because it was a pleasure. Of my camp memories, there is one summer that stands out from the rest.

It was the first day of camp. About an hour after everyone had arrived, I noticed a small boy sitting alone under a tree. He was thin, pale and obviously uneasy. Only fifty feet away, all the other campers were playing, joking and enjoying getting to know each other, but he seemed to want to be anywhere other than where he was. He had a lost look, a look of deep loneliness. To be honest, I felt uncomfortable approaching him, but our senior staff members had instructed us to watch for campers who might feel left out, campers just like this boy. I knew it was my responsibility to talk with him even though I felt it would not be easy.

I walked up to him and said, “Hi, my name is Kevin, and I’m one of the assistants.” In a small, shaky voice he shyly answered, “Hi, I’m Tommy.”

“Welcome to camp, Tommy. How’s it going?”

“Okay, I guess,” he said quietly, not looking at me.

“Do you want to join the activities and meet some new kids, or do you want to just sit here under this tree?” I asked with a smile. He replied unwillingly, “I’m fine here. This camp is not really my thing.” It was clear that camp life was new to him, and I somehow knew it would not be right to push him to join the other campers. Instead, I sat down and talked with him for a while, and then took him to his cabin. I hoped he would make some friends there.

After lunch the next day, I led the two hundred campers in songs. I looked over the enthusiastic crowd and noticed Tommy, sitting alone, staring at the floor. I realized he was going to require some very special care. That

night at our staff meeting, I told everyone about him, and asked them to pay attention to him and spend time with him whenever possible. Tommy became our special project. We always helped him participate in the camp activities, and slowly he opened up.

Time passed quickly, and Tommy became more active every day. In no time camp was over. As the campers celebrated at a farewell party, I suddenly saw what would be one of the most vivid memories of my life. The boy who had once sat alone under the tree was now dancing. Towards the end of the party, he was dancing as if he owned the dance floor, and talking with people he had not even been able to look at a few weeks earlier. The changes in Tommy were dramatic. All of the camp staff saw him as the camp's greatest success.

About five years later, I got a letter from Tommy. I had not seen him since the night he was all over the dance floor, so it was a complete surprise to get a letter from him. And what the letter said was even more of a surprise.

In the letter, Tommy said, "I appreciate your help very much. On the first day of camp, you came up to me while I was sitting alone. After that, you always gave me special attention and encouraged me to join activities when I hesitated. As a result, I gradually got to know the other campers, and I even became 'the king of the dance floor' on the last night. Because of your help that summer, my life changed. I gained so much confidence that I went back to school as a new person. My grades improved. I became very active and made new friends. Today, I got a letter that said I have been given a scholarship for college next year. I am proud to have gotten it, but I know that if you had not helped me, I would not have. I just wanted to thank you for helping me become a different person."

I have kept that letter; it is special to me. I read it sometimes to remind myself that we never know how much our actions may affect someone.

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。  ～

問1 What happened on the first day of camp?

- ① Tommy felt a responsibility to talk with the lonely boy.
- ② Tommy left the camp to return to his house.
- ③ Tommy tried to get to know other campers.
- ④ Tommy did not feel at all comfortable.

問2 What did Kevin do to help Tommy?

- ① He taught him how to become a good dancer.
- ② He decided to stay with him in the same cabin.
- ③ He suggested that Tommy stay under the tree.
- ④ He asked the assistants to take care of him.

問3 What happened on the last night of camp?

- ① Kevin felt sorry about Tommy's big change.
- ② Tommy demonstrated his new confidence.
- ③ Tommy wanted some friends to talk with.
- ④ Kevin got a letter from Tommy.

問 4 How did the camp affect Tommy? 46

- ① He changed into a new person.
- ② He became a little more lonely and shy.
- ③ He lost the confidence to make friends.
- ④ He was happy with his high school scholarship.

問 5 What did Kevin gain from his experience with Tommy? 47

- ① He learned he was able to make a real difference in someone's life.
- ② He realized that he really enjoyed his work as a camp assistant.
- ③ He realized he should force campers to participate in activities.
- ④ He learned that he did not know how to be a helpful camp assistant.

B 本文の内容と合っているものを、次の①～⑧のうちから三つ選べ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。 48 ~ 50

- ① Kevin did not enjoy his summer job at camp because he did not like uneasy campers.
- ② At the beginning of camp life, Tommy looked as if he wished he were somewhere else.
- ③ Campers who did not join the activities were given special attention by the assistants.
- ④ Most of the children at the camp enjoyed participating in singing after lunch.
- ⑤ Kevin asked the other campers to help Tommy because he did not want to.
- ⑥ The camp staff found that Tommy was a failure on the final day of camp.
- ⑦ If Kevin had failed to help him, Tommy would not have remained lonely at the camp.
- ⑧ Tommy learned to make friends with others by hiding his true feelings.



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