

英語

1 次の問1～7の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④のうちから1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

問1

I'm hungry. Can we stop () dinner at that nice restaurant in town?

- ① have ② having ③ to have ④ to having

問2

Too bad he gave up studying Spanish. If he had kept on learning, he () fluent by now.

- ① would be ② will be ③ was ④ is

問3

Melissa's a great person. I really () up to her.

- ① speak ② stand ③ show ④ look

問4

Don't miss that bus, () you'll have to wait for the next one for half an hour.

- ① and ② but ③ so ④ or

問5

Early morning is the only time of day () I can be all by myself and enjoy peace and quiet.

- ① which ② where ③ when ④ how

問6

() the issue has been settled, you no longer have to worry about it.

- ① So that ② Except that ③ The fact that ④ Now that

問7

Visiting that new science museum is a lot of ()! You really should take your kids there.

- ① fun ② luck ③ sense ④ time

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次の会話を読んで、空所 ① ~ ⑤ に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の
①~⑥のうちから1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

Takeshi is visiting his friend Chris, who lives in London.

Takeshi : Oh, no! It's raining cats and dogs. We can't do anything today.

Chris : Don't worry, Takeshi. ①

Takeshi : So, what do you suggest we do today ?

Chris : Well, we haven't been to any of London's famous museums yet.

Takeshi : That's true. But today is Sunday. ②

Chris : No. The good news is that almost all museums are open seven days a week.

Takeshi : ③ That's wonderful.

Chris : And the even better news is that most of them are free.

Takeshi : You're kidding.

Chris : ④

Takeshi : Unbelievable ! Londoners are so lucky.

Chris : ⑤ Now I think we should go to the British Museum first, and then to the Tate
Modern* if we have enough energy left.

Takeshi : Sounds good. Let's go!

(注) the Tate Modern テイト・モダン (国立の近現代美術館)

- ① Is that right ?
- ② No, I'm not.
- ③ They'll be closed.
- ④ What time is it ?
- ⑤ I agree.
- ⑥ There's a lot to do in London even on rainy days.

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次の問1～4について、それぞれの日本語と合うように（ ）内の語を並べかえた場合、[]内で3番目に来るものを選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

問1 6歳未満の子どもは、親の付き添いがなければこの行事に参加できません。

Children [1] cannot participate in this event without a parent.

(① the ② six ③ under ④ age ⑤ of)

問2 エアコンから変な音がしていました。

I [2] the air conditioner.

(① sounds ② from ③ strange ④ coming ⑤ heard)

問3 彼女は本社に転勤になるとは思いもしなかった。

It [3] she would be transferred to the head office.

(① that ② never ③ to ④ occurred ⑤ her)

問4 ノルウェーは世界で最も美しい国の一つだと信じられています。

Norway [4] the most beautiful countries in the world.

(① to ② is ③ be ④ believed ⑤ among)

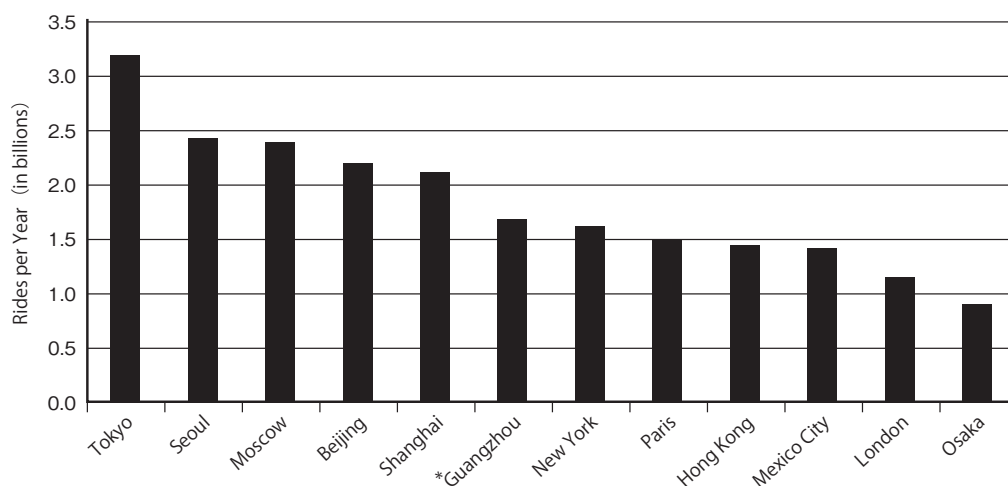
4

下のグラフを参照しながら、次の英文を読んで、それぞれの問いの答えとして最も適切なものを選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

In the early twentieth century, the U.S. government began to build big roads between major cities. All these roads encouraged more people to buy cars. Cities like Los Angeles had public transportation, but people preferred to drive their own cars. People with cars moved to homes far outside of the cities. The public transportation system did not reach these homes, so people needed cars to go everywhere. Because more people chose to drive, public transportation systems in cities like Los Angeles began to lose money. Today, these cities still have public transportation systems, but on the whole, they are not very successful. All over the country, public transportation systems began to decline.

Public transportation systems in other parts of the world, especially subways, have been very successful. Moscow and Tokyo, for example, have very large subway systems, which they have had for a long time. China has greatly expanded its use of subways in recent years. Now, four of the twelve largest subway systems in the world are in China. Millions of people use them. In many countries, the governments spend a lot of money on public transportation. They understand that it is more efficient than cars. Public transportation also uses less energy, and it produces less pollution.

Top Twelve Subway Systems Rides per Year (in billions) 2011



Source: Wikipedia

(注) Guangzhou : 広州 (中国広東省の省都)

(出典 Making Connections Level 1 by Jessica Williams, (c) Cambridge University Press 2013. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PL Sclear.)

問1 What is true about the subway system in Moscow?

- ① It has started operating quite recently.
- ② It will start operating very soon.
- ③ It has been in operation for quite a long time.
- ④ It has been out of operation for long.

問2 Which of the following cities has a subway system with more than two billion rides per year?

- ① New York
- ② Beijing
- ③ London
- ④ Osaka

問3 In which of the following areas are subways used most in the world?

- ① In Asia
- ② In Europe
- ③ In North America
- ④ In Australia

問4 Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Public transportation systems in American cities are generally not very successful.
- ② In the United States, many people prefer driving their own cars to using public transportation.
- ③ The subway in Tokyo has by far the biggest number of rides per year.
- ④ When you compare the subway systems of Paris and London, Paris has twice the number of rides of London.

5

次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

If you were asked what meal is very popular in both British and Japanese homes, what would you say? A hamburger with French fries, maybe? Something with sausages? Actually, the answer is curry. As everyone knows, this is a dish with roots in ⁽¹⁾ancient India. But a long time ago, it found a home in both Britain and Japan and has since become hugely popular.

So what is curry? The name probably came from the Tamil* word “kari.” In that language, it refers to a sauce made with spices and eaten with meat or vegetables. British traders in India heard the word and ⁽²⁾no doubt tried the food. They then took both the word and the food back home, and by the year 1750, curry recipes were already ⁽³⁾circulating in Britain. It was appreciated for its spicy flavor — so different from the duller flavors common in Britain at the time! — and became particularly popular in the Victorian era.

The idea of curry found its way to Japan somewhat later, in the Meiji period. It was probably British traders who brought it, which is why ⁽⁴⁾it was seen as a Western dish. It was ⁽⁵⁾adapted to suit the taste of Japanese people, who were not as ⁽⁶⁾used to hot spices as Indian tongues were, and the result was a dish that became uniquely Japanese. It was adopted as a favored meal by the Japanese army and navy, and ⁽⁷⁾that helped to spread the dish to all parts of the country. Even today, Japanese warships* each have their own original recipe that is used on special occasions.

It’s interesting to think that in the early Showa period, an Indian rebel* against British ⁽⁸⁾rule escaped to Japan, married the daughter of a well-known bakery owner, and set up a curry house that became extremely popular. His famous curry dish became known as “the taste of love and revolution.” That dish — known in Japan today as *karee-raisu* — is now ⁽⁹⁾regarded by many in Japan as the country’s favorite food!

(出典 Pleasure in Reading Aloud and Retelling 金星堂)

(注) Tamil : タミル語 (インドの公用語の一つ) warship : 軍艦
rebel : 反逆者

問1 下線部(1)の語と下線を引いた部分の発音が異なるものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 1

ancient ① trader ② flavor ③ marry ④ navy

問2 下線部(2)を言い換えてほぼ同じ意味になるものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① most likely ② never before ③ very quickly ④ constantly

問3 下線部(3)の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① getting changed ② getting around ③ getting lost ④ getting better

問4 下線部(4)の理由として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 外国のものはすべて洋風であると思われていたから。
② 西洋風のお皿で食べたから。
③ イギリス人商人が日本に持ち込んだから。
④ インドは西洋の一部と考えられていたから。

問5 下線部(5)の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① changed ② checked ③ accepted ④ studied

問6 下線部(6)の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① accustomed to ② dependent on ③ excited about ④ fond of

問7 下線部(7)の that が指示する内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 調理が簡単だったこと
② 軍隊がメニューとして採用したこと
③ 日本人の味覚に合っていたこと
④ 辛さが新鮮だったこと

問8 下線部(8)の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

問9 下線部(9)の語と最も強く発音する音節の位置が異なるものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

re-gard ① be-come ② re-sult ③ com-mon ④ es-cape

問10 本文の内容と合致しないものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- ① Curry came to Japan long before it was introduced to Britain.
- ② British people liked the spicy flavor of curry because it was different from what they normally ate.
- ③ It was in the Victorian era that curry became particularly popular in Britain.
- ④ A curry house which an Indian set up in the early Showa period made karee-raisu popular.