

I 和文の意味を表わすように、( ) に入る最も適切な1語を [ ] 内のイ～ヲよりそれぞれ選び、その記号を書きなさい。ただし、各選択肢は1回しか使えない。

- (1) その仕事はもうすぐ終わる。  
It won't be long before I am ( ) with the work.
- (2) 彼については少ししか知らなかったが、良い人だと思っていた。  
From ( ) little I knew about him, I always thought he was a good man.
- (3) 私は靴下を履いていないことに、はたと気付いた。  
It suddenly ( ) to me that I was not wearing socks.
- (4) 4時半に顧客が来ることを忘れないようにと彼に言っている。  
I've ( ) him that the clients are going to be here at 4:30.
- (5) それをきっかけにあの会社と取引の関係ができた。  
That's ( ) we started doing business with them.
- (6) 誰かがドアを閉め忘れたに違いない。  
Someone must have ( ) the door open.

イ aware	ロ closed	ハ how	ニ left
ホ noticed	ヘ occurred	ト reminded	チ said
リ through	ヌ toward	ル what	ヲ which

II 英語による記述が指す1語となるように、破線部を補充する際に [ ] に入る2文字を [ ] 内のイ～カよりそれぞれ選び、その記号を書きなさい。(破線の数は文字数を表わす) 各選択肢は2回以上使ってよい。

- (1) A child of someone's uncle or aunt: \_ [ ] \_ \_ n.
- (2) A very large gray animal with four legs and a trunk that can be used to pick things up: \_ \_ [ ] \_ \_ \_ t.
- (3) A food that is made from cacao beans and that is eaten as candy or used as a flavoring ingredient in other sweet foods: \_ \_ \_ \_ [ ] \_ te.
- (4) Someone whose job is to protect a place or person: \_ [ ] \_ d.
- (5) Related to someone's body rather than their mind or emotions: \_ [ ] \_ i \_ al.
- (6) Very important and needing immediate attention: [ ] \_ \_ \_ \_ t.

イ ar	ロ as	ハ ef	ニ ep
ホ er	ヘ hi	ト hy	チ ol
リ or	ヌ os	ル ou	ヲ ua
ワ uo	カ ur		

III (1)～(5)の文章においてそれぞれ下線部分が入るべき最適な位置をイ～トより選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(1) much

Orangutan means “(イ) man of the (ロ) woods” in (ハ) the Malay (ニ) language, because these (ホ) apes look (ヘ) like (ト) people and live in the forest.

(2) fours

A young orangutan will stay (イ) with its mother for at least three years (ロ). During that (ハ) time, it will learn how to find and eat fruit among the trees and (ニ) on the jungle floor. On the (ホ) ground, it walks on all (ヘ), and moves (ト) very clumsily.

(3) with

Badminton came from (イ) a child’s game called battledore and shuttlecock, in which (ロ) two players hit (ハ) a feathered shuttlecock (ニ) back and forth (ホ) tiny rackets. Some form of the sport was played (ヘ) long ago in ancient Greece and Egypt (ト).

(4) remained

Newton’s experiments (イ) with light showed that white light passed through a (ロ) prism broke up into a wide color band, called a spectrum. Passed through another prism, the color band became (ハ) white light again. Next he (ニ) passed a single color through a prism, and it (ホ) unchanged. From this he concluded (ヘ) that white light is (ト) a mixture of pure colors.

(5) to last

In 1889, Louis and Regina Borgenicht boarded an ocean liner (イ) in Hamburg bound for America. Louis was from Galacia, in what (ロ) was then Poland. Regina was from a small town in Hungary. They had been married only a few years and had one small child and a second on the way (ハ). For the thirteen-day journey, they slept on straw mattresses (ニ) on a deck above the engine room, hanging tight to their bunk beds as (ホ) the ship pitched and rolled. They knew one (ヘ) person in New York: Borgenicht’s sister, Sallie, who had immigrated ten years before. They had enough money (ト) a few weeks, at best. Like so many other immigrants to America in those years, theirs was a leap of faith.

IV 和文の意味を表わすように、( )内の語を並べ換え、英文を完成しなさい。ただし、選択肢には**余分な1語が含まれている**。

(1) 彼の能力が高いかどうか確かではない。

I am not ( a / ability / certain / he / height / is / man / of / whether ) or not.

(2) 私たちはそこへ早く着いたが、車を駐車する場所がなかなか見つからなかった。

Though we arrived there early, ( a / a / finding / had / hard / it / place / time / we ) to park our car.

(3) 詳細な製品説明は、弊社のホームページをご覧ください。

More ( be / can / descriptions / detailed / found / look / on / product ) our website.

V 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

I grew up in South Africa, where it snows once every 20 years, so moving to Winnipeg, one of the coldest cities in the world, took some getting used to. Lisa, whom I went to high school ( a ), thinks I'm utterly crazy for running in extreme temperatures ( b ) will frost your eyelashes in the blink of an eye. However, it's entirely possible provided you take certain precautions such as waiting until it warms up a bit when it's colder than minus 40°C. I use a spreadsheet to track what to wear for ( c ) temperatures and wind chills. The key is to wear layers, ( d ) a fitted Merino base layer. I'm also very careful with what I wear on my head. When I first started running in winter I asked my husband Kent, who's lived in Winnipeg all his life, ( e ) it was cold enough for a beanie, and he said no. When I got home and had a hot shower I screamed ( f ) pain. My ears were fat, red and stiff. Kent then informed me that they would, in all ( g ), turn black and fall off! Mercifully he was only teasing and they eventually got better and peeled, as if sunburnt. Now I always wear a hat and, if there's a wind chill warning, a neoprene facemask with a hood over the nose and mouth holes. I also cover any ( h ) skin on my face in Vaseline. Other ( i ) that, I just wear my summer shoes with wool socks.

There's a real sense of accomplishment at the end of a winter run and a heightened ( j ) for a warm room and a hot drink. Running in extreme conditions has both an absurdity and levity to it — it makes you feel both adventurous and invincible.

- (注) beanie: ビーニー帽 (頭にぴったりした丸い小型の帽子)  
 Vaseline: 《商標》ワセリン  
 levity: 軽率さ  
 invincible: 無敵の

(出典 Lisa Jackson. Your Pace or Mine?: What Running Taught me about Life, Laughter and Coming Last. Chichester: Summersdale; 2016 一部改変)

問 1. ( a ) ~ ( j ) に入る最も適当な 1 語をイ ~ 又より選び、その記号を書きなさい。ただし、それぞれの語は 1 回しか使えない。

- |                |             |               |        |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------|
| イ appreciation | ロ different | ハ exposed     | ニ if   |
| ホ in           | へ including | ト probability | チ than |
| リ that         | 又 with      |               |        |

問 2. a ~ c の記述のうち、本文の内容に合うものを正、合わないものを誤とする時に得られる組合せをイ ~ チより選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- According to the author, taking appropriate measures in advance enables running in very cold temperatures.
- One day the author ran in cold weather in spite of her husband's warning and lost her ears.
- Now the author pays good attention to how she covers her head and face when she runs in winter in Winnipeg.

- |         |       |       |
|---------|-------|-------|
| イ a — 正 | b — 正 | c — 正 |
| ロ a — 正 | b — 正 | c — 誤 |
| ハ a — 正 | b — 誤 | c — 正 |
| ニ a — 正 | b — 誤 | c — 誤 |
| ホ a — 誤 | b — 正 | c — 正 |
| へ a — 誤 | b — 正 | c — 誤 |
| ト a — 誤 | b — 誤 | c — 正 |
| チ a — 誤 | b — 誤 | c — 誤 |

VI 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

In my view, one of the most profound culture clashes in the modern world is between those who think hard work in itself is a virtue and those who don't. I fall into the latter category and Japan (on the whole) lives firmly in the former.

In Japan, I very rarely hear anyone say they like their work and yet people seem to take a sort of perverse pride in being subject to long hours. Beneath the complaints I detect a sense that people see it as some sort of endurance test they are passing, or perhaps a proof that they are needed. In Britain, you are far more likely to hear people say they love their jobs, just wish they had shorter hours.

Some of my most jarring moments of culture shock in Japan came when discussing working hours. In my first year in Japan I met a young man who had been given the "honour" of being assistant/secretary to his company president. But his fiancée had broken off their engagement after months of having barely seen him. He apparently returned home after midnight every night and was constantly called to work on weekends. "So quit," I and my English friends advised. "Definitely quit!" we argued when we heard that he wasn't paid overtime, or a salary significantly higher than colleagues his ( a ).

Years later, there was a national debate over whether to move certain national holidays to the nearest Monday, to create three-day weekends. I found it hard to believe there was even a debate: What could be the possible argument against the chance of a proper ( b )? And yet I remember being told by a provincial employee (1) that he was opposed. "It's nice to have two days off but after three days you get out of the routine of work," he said.

I was even more stunned when I heard that the argument for the three-day weekend was not so much "you get time off in a nice chunk" but rather "people might spend more money, thereby stimulating the economy if we do it this way". In other words, it couldn't be presented as a chance to relax a bit.

I remembered that during my studies of the Japanese language I came across an interesting passage about a mysterious Japanese illness called "gogatsu-byō". This illness, apparently, is caused when Japanese people are allowed several days off in ( c ) during Golden Week.

We also learned to use the phrase "wake ni ikanai" which appeared in the sentence "yasumu wake ni ikanai", which a man with a nasty cold said to his wife. We understood the sentence construction but had to have it (2) a sick man / explained / felt / go / pressured / to / why to work — so as not to inconvenience colleagues.

My experience was the exact opposite: I once formed a strong ( d ) of a colleague who kept coming into work with a deep wracking cough. "Totally irresponsible. What if we all catch it off him? Really distracting... He would have been better weeks ago if he had just taken a few days off when he first got it."

When I was a student "energy drinks" were not particularly popular in Britain. So I was curious about these expensive little potions when I saw them advertised in Japan. I distrusted them as they seemed to be, essentially, industrial strength caffeine with a few other things thrown in. But it was explained to me that people used them in extremis, to enable them to stay awake at the desk and survive work crises.

By the mid-90s these had arrived in the UK. It took me a little while to (3) put my finger on what the difference was: In Britain, they are used primarily by party goers who don't want to conk out at a wild dance party at 3 am. People wanted energy to party, rather than ( e ).

- (注) perverse: 屈折した  
in extremis: 極限状態で  
conk out: (疲労・深酒で) 眠る

(出典 Colin Joyce. Now How to Japan: Fresh Discoveries, Further Reflections. Tokyo: Sankensha; 2016 一部改変)

問1. ( a ) ~ ( e ) に入る最も適当な1語をイ～へより選び、その記号を書きなさい。ただし、**それぞれの語は1回しか使えない。**

イ age      ロ break      ハ dislike      ニ preference      ホ succession      ヘ work

問2. 下線部(1)の that と文法的に同じ用法の that を含む文をイ～ホより選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- イ He is the student that I gave the book to.
- ロ I want to know about that situation a little more.
- ハ I don't think that he would take such a decision.
- ニ It was such a wonderful movie that I saw it five times.
- ホ The population of Tokyo is larger than that of New York.

問3. 下線部(2)の語(句)を意味が通るように、並べ換えなさい。

問4. 下線部(3)に最も近い意味の1語をイ～ホより選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- イ deny      ロ prevent      ハ start      ニ touch      ホ understand

問5. a～cの記述のうち、本文の内容に合うものを正、合わないものを誤とする時に得られる組合せをイ～チより選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- a. The author sees himself in opposition to most Japanese people because he thinks hard work is good on its own.
- b. The young man who proudly worked for his company president had to quit his job because his fiancée threatened to break up with him.
- c. The author was very surprised at Japanese people discussing the merit of long weekends from an economical point of view.

- |   |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| イ | a — 正 | b — 正 | c — 正 |
| ロ | a — 正 | b — 正 | c — 誤 |
| ハ | a — 正 | b — 誤 | c — 正 |
| ニ | a — 正 | b — 誤 | c — 誤 |
| ホ | a — 誤 | b — 正 | c — 正 |
| へ | a — 誤 | b — 正 | c — 誤 |
| ト | a — 誤 | b — 誤 | c — 正 |
| チ | a — 誤 | b — 誤 | c — 誤 |