

英 語

1 次の英文(1)~(9)の空欄を補うために、それぞれに最も適した単語を下の(ア)~(コ)の中から1つずつ選びなさい。ただし、各単語の使用は1回のみとする。

- (1) There are many () to join a variety of activities in college.
- (2) I'm in the () of something.
- (3) My mother bought the wrong size dress by ().
- (4) This new fashion brand sells () clothes for young people.
- (5) We are () because the Tokyo Olympics have been postponed.
- (6) Please show your () card such as a driver's license or a passport.
- (7) New York Fashion Week was () by about 250,000 people last year.
- (8) A healthy diet and regular exercise could () your life.
- (9) The latter () of the movie was filmed in England.

(ア) attended	(イ) choose	(ウ) identification	(エ) save
(オ) reasonable	(カ) half	(キ) opportunities	(ク) mistake
(ケ) disappointed	(コ) middle		

2 次の英文(1)~(8)の空欄を補うために、最も適した語句をそれぞれ(A)~(D)の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) When is the new staff () in?
(A) come (B) comes (C) came (D) coming
- (2) I'm afraid that the textbook is out of ().
(A) stock (B) order (C) money (D) supply
- (3) Mr. Thomas is a very () person.
(A) series (B) seriousness (C) seriously (D) serious
- (4) We can't accept his application () he turns in his high school grades.
(A) despite (B) nevertheless (C) wherever (D) unless
- (5) The vacation in Hawaii was wonderful! I wish we () longer.
(A) will stay (B) could have stayed
(C) stay (D) have stayed
- (6) June is the month () we have a lot of rain in Japan.
(A) where (B) whenever (C) in which (D) which
- (7) Thirteen years have passed () we saw her last.
(A) since (B) for (C) by (D) because
- (8) Matt will be in New York () seven o'clock tomorrow morning.
(A) to (B) by (C) on (D) for

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次の英文(1)~(9)において、誤りのある箇所をそれぞれ(A)~(D)の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) A number of children is going back home after the class is over.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (2) The score of the examination I took last week was not as better as I expected.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (3) Please be sure to confirming it is correct when you send your document.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (4) The concert hall has been filled with audiences exciting by every performance since its opening day.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (5) You should hand in your report on the recent marketing research to the president until this weekend.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (6) If you need further information, click on NEXT, where will allow you to access the database.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (7) Since quit school, he has worked in the fashion industry for more than 10 years.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (8) Many people in that country would have starved to death if it is not for global financial support.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (9) Our university starts a new course in modern architecture last year, and it is getting popular.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

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次の(1)~(5)のそれぞれの日本語の意味に合うように、()の中の語句を正しく並べ替えて、その順に番号を書きなさい。

- (1) 新しいソーシャルディスタンスの規則が4月2日に施行されます。

The new regulations on social distancing will (1. into 2. on 3. be 4. effect 5. put) the 2nd of April.

- (2) その子どもが泣き出したので、私は黙っているしかなかった。

I couldn't help (1. the child 2. be 3. since 4. silent 5. but) started to cry.

- (3) 今夜は、私は外食するよりも家にいる方がいいです。

I (1. staying 2. home 3. out 4. prefer 5. to eating) tonight.

- (4) もしご質問があれば、どうぞ遠慮なく私にご連絡ください。

Please (1. contact 2. don't 3. to 4. me 5. hesitate) if you have any questions.

- (5) 私はこのデパートで食品売り場の担当をしています。

I am (1. charge 2. the food 3. in 4. section 5. of) for this department store.

- 5 次の会話文を読み、空欄（ 1 ）～（ 8 ）に入る最も適した語句を、それぞれ (A)～(C)の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

Mizuki has just recently returned to Japan after having spent a year studying in the United States. She is talking to Jane, her former English instructor, at a coffee shop.

Jane: Hey, welcome (1) to Japan!

Mizuki: Yes, long time no see!

Jane: So, what's it like to be home after a year (2)?

Mizuki: I'm happy to be able to eat Japanese food again!

I really (3) it!

Jane: I bet!

Mizuki: And it's nice to speak Japanese (4).

Jane: I see your English has really (5).

Mizuki: Well, my speaking and listening skills are definitely better.

Jane: Yes, (6).

Mizuki: But I still need to work on my reading and writing (7) to graduate school.

Jane: Are you thinking of getting a master's degree? What field are you interested in?

Mizuki: I think I told you that I worked as a volunteer at a hospital in the States, right?

Jane: Yes.

Mizuki: So, that (8) about getting a degree in public health.

Jane: There's a huge demand for medical professionals. You should go for it!

- (1) (A) back (B) over (C) away
- (2) (A) far (B) abroad (C) out
- (3) (A) thought (B) lost (C) missed
- (4) (A) to give change (B) for a change (C) to make change
- (5) (A) skilled (B) improved (C) leveled
- (6) (A) for sure (B) for ages (C) for later
- (7) (A) to take a chance (B) for a hope (C) in order to go
- (8) (A) made a promise (B) got me thinking (C) found a way

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次の文章を読み、1～7の設問それぞれに最も適した答えを(A)～(C)の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

The Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra marked its 100th anniversary in 2011. The celebration was supposed to embark on an international tour, beginning with the orchestra's first ever visit to the United States. Tragically, that year a huge earthquake struck eastern Japan, so those plans had to be canceled. However, in March 2014, the Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra finally made its American debut. Lead by internationally renowned conductor Eiji Oue, the 100th year celebration was officially inaugurated, with an opening concert at New York's Lincoln Center. The evening also paid honor to the victims of the earthquake. It was the first performance of a six-country trip, which included the orchestra's fourth visit to Europe.

The Tokyo Philharmonic presently makes its home at the Tokyo Opera City, and routinely performs at other familiar venues in Tokyo, like the Suntory and Orchard Halls. However, the orchestra did not originate in Tokyo. It actually began in Nagoya, and its earliest concerts were held in a kimono shop. In those days, the orchestra was called "The Boys' Classical Music Ensemble." After twenty-five years of continuous performances in Nagoya, and occasional visits to other cities in Japan, the ensemble changed its name to the Nagoya Symphony Orchestra. However, a couple of years later, the newly named orchestra moved permanently to Tokyo. As a result, its name was changed to the Central Symphony Orchestra.

Shortly after it moved to Tokyo, the orchestra changed names again; it became the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra. Over the years, and especially since its relocation to Tokyo, the orchestra has made many significant contributions to Japan's musical culture. Perhaps, the greatest among these came in 1941.

In that year, the orchestra hired Manfred Gurlitt, who had just arrived in Tokyo, having fled from his native Germany, after the Nazis came to power. Gurlitt was assigned the difficult task of staging Japan's first full-length opera. Until then, authentic opera had been considered too costly and unmanageable. Unlike standard symphonies, operas require not only directing an orchestra, but also coordinating actors, singers, and moving scenery. For Gurlitt, the job was made all the more difficult because the opera he chose was Giuseppe Verdi's *Aida*, which requires live elephants to be in the cast. However, the performance was such a great success that operas became a permanent part of the orchestra's yearly schedule. In 1946, the orchestra officially became the Tokyo Philharmonic.

(注) ensemble 音楽アンサンブル

1. 下線部(1)～(5)の意味を最も適切に表しているものを、それぞれ(A)～(C)の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) (A) leave | (B) arrive | (C) stop |
| (2) (A) created | (B) started | (C) missed |
| (3) (A) sides | (B) stations | (C) locations |
| (4) (A) directed | (B) supported | (C) escaped |
| (5) (A) real | (B) special | (C) new |

2. According to the passage, the Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra . . .

- (A) has changed its home many times during its history.
- (B) has had a lot of name changes over the years.
- (C) has never traveled abroad.

3. According to the passage, the Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra . . .
- (A) was damaged by a great earthquake.
 - (B) always performs in America.
 - (C) had to delay its 100th anniversary celebration.
4. According to the passage, the Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra . . .
- (A) originated in Nagoya.
 - (B) has never performed opera.
 - (C) once started a kimono shop.
5. One difficulty producing opera NOT mentioned in the passage is that . . .
- (A) operas require a lot of stage coordinating.
 - (B) most operas are performed in German or Italian.
 - (C) operas are very expensive to make.
6. 第3パラグラフ下線部(a)の these は何を示していますか。最も適したものを次の(A)～(C)の中から1つ選びなさい。
- (A) contributions
 - (B) years
 - (C) names
7. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) The Great Manfred Gurlitt
 - (B) The Story of Japanese Opera
 - (C) The History of a Japanese Orchestra