

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) We cannot shake hands these days, so people use alternative ().
- (2) Please () yourself to those refreshments.
- (3) This newly released novel is worth () for high school students.
- (4) One goal of today's fashion industry is () trade.
- (5) The shuttle buses are running () to schedule.
- (6) I would like to make a () for a table for three people tonight, please.
- (7) Living in the city has many () such as convenient transportation.
- (8) Himeji Castle was chosen Japan's first world heritage () in 1993.
- (9) It is important to write comments on social media using common ().

(ア) manufacture	(イ) help	(ウ) reservation	(エ) according
(オ) sense	(カ) greetings	(キ) reading	(ク) site
(ケ) fair	(コ) advantages		

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) I have a friend () brother is a famous actor.
(A) whose (B) who (C) which (D) whom
- (2) We will contact you if we have () time to visit your office.
(A) few (B) enough (C) lack (D) many
- (3) I'm looking () a job opportunity in which I can travel abroad.
(A) in (B) on (C) for (D) by
- (4) The concert was () to be scheduled last December.
(A) supposes (B) supposed (C) suppose (D) supposing
- (5) You had better bring an umbrella () it rains suddenly.
(A) so that (B) in case (C) but if (D) that if
- (6) I () in Thailand for six years when I was a child, but I can't speak Thai at all.
(A) have lived (B) live (C) lived (D) living
- (7) I was late for the meeting () the heavy traffic.
(A) because (B) therefore (C) although (D) due to
- (8) You should avoid () too much salt if you would like to stay healthy.
(A) to use (B) to be used (C) being used (D) using

3

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) Our English teacher's advices helped us get a high score on the TOEIC test.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (2) The population of Tokyo is three times largest than that of our city.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (3) Paintings and sculptures are displayed on the art museum's second and third floors respective.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (4) The designer who graduated from this school is widely known for everyone in this town.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (5) Don't forget to telling your mother that you will be back home at 7:00 tomorrow evening.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (6) People annoying by the noise from the construction decided to report it to the police.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (7) As we have met only once before, I wonder what he invited me for dinner tonight.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (8) If you had finished your reading assignment, I will have asked you out for a cup of tea.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (9) We don't have anything to drink in the office because the coffee machine has been out of work for a couple of days.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

4

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) 私のコンピューターは、これらの新しく発売されたアプリをインストールするための適切なスペックがありません。

My computer doesn't (1. the right 2. install 3. specs 4. have 5. to) these newly released apps.

- (2) 学生だけではなく先生たちも、その集中英語講座には参加していたと聞きました。

I heard that (1. only 2. but 3. not 4. also 5. the students) the teachers were attending the intensive English seminar.

- (3) この区域では喫煙はつつしむべきです。

You (1. refrain 2. smoking 3. ought 4. from 5. to) in this area.

- (4) この春は一週間の休暇をもらったので、一緒にベトナムへ旅行しませんか？

Since we have a one-week holiday this spring, (1. go 2. why 3. on 4. we 5. don't) a trip to Vietnam together?

- (5) 途方に暮れて、私は彼に助けを求めました。

Being at a loss, (1. for 2. asked 3. him 4. help 5. I).

- 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。

Rei and Kelly are roommates.

Rei: Hey, Kelly.

Kelly: Hey! (1)?

Rei: Checking the fridge to see if I have everything I need to make curry.

Kelly: Curry! My favorite. Are you starting from scratch, with flour and curry powder, like my mom?

Rei: (2)! I'm using a curry mix.

Kelly: Good idea. Those things really (3).

Rei: Definitely.

Kelly: Do you need any help?

Rei: No, I'm fine. Oh, on (4), can you go to the store and get some more carrots and potatoes?

Kelly: Sure.

Rei: And while you're there, can you also (5) some eggs and milk for breakfast?

Kelly: (6)!

Rei: Just make sure that the vegetables are fresh.

Kelly: Don't worry. You can (7).

Rei: Oh, one more thing.

Kelly: Huh?

Rei: I think you're wearing your shirt (8).

- (1) (A) How are you doing (B) What are you up to
(C) Who are you looking at
- (2) (A) No way (B) That's great (C) You're in my way
- (3) (A) give a hand (B) come in handy (C) have a handful
- (4) (A) wishful thinking (B) second thought (C) my thoughts
- (5) (A) find out (B) get a taste of (C) pick up
- (6) (A) I got it (B) I did it (C) I felt it
- (7) (A) take care of me (B) trick me (C) count on me
- (8) (A) left to right (B) upside down (C) inside out

6

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。

Margaret Hilda Roberts, the future Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, was born in Grantham, a small village in central England. Maggie, as she was affectionately called, was an unusually talkative child. She spent much of her ⁽¹⁾ childhood working in her family's grocery store. Her father, Alfred Roberts, often told Maggie and her older sister, "Life is not to enjoy yourself by entertainment. Life is to work and do things." She not only enjoyed working with her parents, but also exhibited a natural passion for meeting and greeting ⁽²⁾ customers. Her father was also the town mayor and the preacher of the local church. So, politics and religion were often topics of conversation, around the shop as well as in the home. Maggie proved to be a child with firm ⁽³⁾ opinions, who was not afraid to speak her mind. Moreover, she also had a great desire to understand the world and enjoyed studying science. In high school, she earned another nickname, "the star scientist."

At the age of 18, Margaret Roberts became a student at Oxford University. It was the first experience away from home, for the small-town girl. She found immense ⁽⁴⁾ happiness studying chemistry under Dorothy Hodgkin, a future Nobel Prize winner. Hodgkin, who was only 15 years older than Margaret, was worldly and politically bright. ⁽⁵⁾ Margaret thought she was unlike most of her other female teachers. As a working professional, married with small children, Hodgkin would be a real-life model for Margaret's career in politics.

After graduating, Margaret spent her first several years as a research chemist. As always, she was never shy about her political thoughts. However, her views were not always welcomed by her fellow researchers, and at times they ^(a) interfered with her employment opportunities. In 1952, Margaret quit her

job as a research scientist, and became the youngest and the only woman candidate at the time to run for parliament. Though she failed to win, she happened to meet a successful businessman named Dennis Thatcher. The couple soon married, and Margaret gave birth to twins, a girl and a boy. The young mother studied to become a lawyer and reentered politics several years later. With her husband's support, Margaret Thatcher was elected as a member of the British Parliament in 1959. Twenty years later, she made history by being elected the first woman to be Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. However, Margaret often declared, she was happier being the first scientist to become prime minister.

(注) prime minister 首相 chemist 化学者 candidate 候補者
parliament 議会

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) roughly | (B) lovingly | (C) objectively |
| (2) (A) showed | (B) opened | (C) covered |
| (3) (A) weak | (B) perfect | (C) strong |
| (4) (A) great | (B) instant | (C) direct |
| (5) (A) happy | (B) powerful | (C) smart |

2. According to the passage, Margaret . . .

- (A) was an only child.
- (B) grew up in a large family.
- (C) was younger than her sister.

3. According to the passage, Margaret's father . . .
- (A) largely shaped her childhood.
 - (B) was hardworking but difficult.
 - (C) became a wealthy businessman.
4. According to the passage, Margaret . . .
- (A) was a shy and lonely science student.
 - (B) respected her university science teacher.
 - (C) wanted to study the science of stars.
5. One difficulty Margaret had NOT mentioned in the passage is that . . .
- (A) in those days few women worked in science research.
 - (B) some researchers didn't agree with her politics.
 - (C) her politics did not help her career as a research scientist.
6. 第3パラグラフ下線部(a)の they 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) her political views
 - (B) her first several years
 - (C) her employment opportunities
7. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) The First Woman to Become a Star Scientist
 - (B) The First Woman Scientist in the United Kingdom
 - (C) The First Scientist Prime Minister of the United Kingdom