

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。各単語の使用は1回のみとする。ただし、文頭にくる文字も小文字になっています。

- (1) Mary walks home from work twice a ().
- (2) This set of dishes is made () wood.
- (3) Priority seats are reserved for passengers with special ().
- (4) “() Z” is an expression meaning people born somewhere between 1996 and 2012.
- (5) The second season of this medical drama is as interesting as the first ().
- (6) This () design is unique for a café.
- (7) The K-pop idol group’s live concert will start on ().
- (8) My aunt decided to get a () cat after she moved back to Japan.
- (9) It is important to choose an () dress for the occasion.

(ア) interior	(イ) to	(ウ) one	(エ) time
(オ) female	(カ) appropriate	(キ) needs	(ク) generation
(ケ) of	(コ) week		

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) Let’s leave now, () we will be late for the movie.
(A) and (B) nor (C) after (D) or
- (2) Our English teacher () the class into several groups.
(A) accepted (B) injured (C) divided (D) recorded
- (3) Let’s use your new camera because it is much better than ().
(A) their (B) mine (C) your (D) my
- (4) Are you still looking for someone () can use computers well?
(A) who (B) whom (C) which (D) what
- (5) The luxury suites are some of () rooms in our hotel.
(A) nicer (B) more nice (C) the nicest (D) nice
- (6) My brother and I () the video games for three hours.
(A) being play (B) was playing (C) plays (D) had been playing
- (7) We can all () that texting while walking can be very dangerous.
(A) agreed (B) agrees (C) agreeing (D) agree
- (8) That antique shop around the corner opens every day () Sunday.
(A) except (B) for (C) with (D) on

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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) My sister says that she always puts a honey in her tea after dinner.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (2) The store owner found it difficulty to talk to the customer on the phone.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (3) A bird flew into the room through the window leave open.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (4) Some students couldn't completed their projects because of the limited time.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (5) My flowers need a few water every morning to grow in the tiny pot.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (6) Thank you very much for invite me to your birthday party.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (7) The teacher told me staying in the classroom after the final test.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (8) I want to buy a house with a garden when my family can enjoy summer BBQ parties.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (9) If you had arrive at the station earlier, you could have caught the express train.
(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) リスクを冒したくない人は、ビジネスでは成功しないでしょう。

Those (1. risks 2. to 3. who 4. refuse 5. take) will not succeed in business.

(2) ニューヨークで洋服店を開きたいなら、あなたはファッションをもっと一生懸命勉強しなさい。

If you want to open a clothing store in New York, you (1. better 2. fashion 3. study 4. harder 5. had).

(3) 私の父は、猫がドアの外で鳴いているのを聞きました。

My father (1. outside 2. the door 3. heard 4. crying 5. a cat).

(4) このハチが私から離れてくれればいいのに。

I (1. would 2. wish 3. away 4. get 5. this bee) from me.

(5) あなたはどうしてサッカー部に入りたくなったのですか？

What (1. to 2. want 3. you 4. join 5. made) a soccer club?

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。

Mari is asking her friend Lisa about her recent trip to China.

Mari: Hey Lisa, how was your trip to China?

Lisa : It was great. What do you (1) this picture of me walking on the Great Wall?

Mari: Wow! That's (2). What a wonderful experience!

Lisa : Yeah, it (3) a very exciting trip. I learned a lot of interesting things about the Great Wall.

Mari: Is it really more than 1,000 years old?

Lisa : I think it's (4) 2,300 years old.

Mari: I read that some researchers believe that the Great Wall was originally about 20,000 kilometers (5), which would go halfway around the world.

Lisa : Yes, but actually, it's not one single wall, but it's made of many separate walls.

Mari: Oh, really? Why did they need all those walls (6)?

Lisa : They were built to protect China against attacks from the north.

Mari: I wonder how (7) people worked to build all those walls.

Lisa : The tour guide said, at times there were (8) a million people building them.

Mari: I really want to go to China someday.

(注) The Great Wall 万里の長城

- (1) (A) look for (B) see of (C) think about
- (2) (A) engaging (B) amazing (C) heartbreaking
- (3) (A) really was (B) happened as (C) had been
- (4) (A) part of (B) closer to (C) nearly all
- (5) (A) high (B) distant (C) long
- (6) (A) besides (B) anyway (C) nonetheless
- (7) (A) often (B) far (C) many
- (8) (A) as many as (B) again and again (C) up and over

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。

Hot springs can be discovered⁽¹⁾ in many countries around the world. However, no country has more hot springs than Japan. Hot springs appear naturally when water deep in the earth is heated by volcanic activity and rises or springs up to the surface. Not surprisingly, Japan has more volcanoes than any other country in the world except the United States. However, with nearly 30,000 sites, Japan is the absolute world leader in hot springs. By comparison, the United States has fewer than 1,200 such sites.

In Japan, hot springs, or *onsen*, are popular tourist spots⁽²⁾. It is very common for families or groups of friends to take weekend trips to distant *onsen*. There are about 3,000 such areas, called *onsen* towns, throughout Japan. They usually have bathhouses, hotels and traditional Japanese inns, or *ryokan*, built around a hot spring. In recent years, *onsen* culture has become an important segment⁽³⁾ of the economy in many small towns. In addition, soaking in a hot spring is considered one of the best ways for people to relax, take their minds off the stresses of everyday life, and refresh themselves. What makes *onsen* culture so special is that it is a bathing tradition that goes far back into Japan's past.

It is not entirely clear how bathing became a social activity unique to Japan. *Onsen* culture, as a form of group bathing, probably originated in rural societies thousands of years ago. It was a way for villagers not only to wash themselves, but also socialize with the local community. Bathing together helped people to form bonds⁽⁴⁾ with other residents of their community. Farmers often celebrated the end of the rice harvest by gathering at a hot spring near their village. A visit to a hot spring offered healing after a year of hard work

in the rice fields. In the 6th century, when Buddhism was introduced to Japan, the culture of bathing increased greatly. In Buddhism, bathing was considered a good way to avoid illness and stay healthy. However, until recently, because of the cost of travel, visiting *onsen* was an activity that only rich people could afford.

With the introduction of modern methods of transportation, ordinary people began to visit *onsen* much more frequently. Today, however, many foreign tourists, as well as Japanese, feel uncomfortable being naked in front of strangers, friends, or even family members. For this reason, many people who come to Japan for the first time often avoid visiting *onsen*. Hopefully, such attitudes will change in the future as *onsen* visits play a more important role ⁽⁵⁾ in Japan's tourism industry.

(注) soak つかる rural societies 農村社会

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) exposed | (B) disclosed | (C) found |
| (2) (A) locations | (B) dots | (C) positions |
| (3) (A) difference | (B) gap | (C) part |
| (4) (A) experiences | (B) friendships | (C) promises |
| (5) (A) views | (B) brands | (C) kinds |

2. According to the passage, Japan . . .

- (A) is the absolute world leader in volcanoes.
- (B) has more hot springs than any other country in the world.
- (C) has fewer hot springs than any country except the United States.

3. According to the passage, hot springs are . . .
- (A) nothing special for naked people.
 - (B) important to the economy of many small towns.
 - (C) built around the stresses of everyday life.
4. According to the passage, Buddhism . . .
- (A) helped farmers escape from the hard work in the rice fields.
 - (B) used to be an activity only rich people could afford.
 - (C) was introduced to Japan in the 6th century.
5. One fact about *onsen* culture NOT mentioned in the passage is that . . .
- (A) *ryokan* are often located near *onsen*.
 - (B) *onsen* usually do not welcome people with tattoos.
 - (C) hot springs help people get away from the stresses of everyday life.
6. The third paragraph tells us that *onsen* culture is a . . .
- (A) hope for a good rice harvest.
 - (B) social activity with a long history in Japan.
 - (C) way for rich people to wash themselves in groups.
7. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) Japan's Unique Onsen Culture
 - (B) Recent Trends in Japan's Hot Springs
 - (C) How Buddhism Introduced Onsen Culture to Japan