

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。

- (1) Paddington Bear is named () a train station in London.
- (2) The company has grown over the () ten years.
- (3) Kyoto is among the most popular () for tourists.
- (4) She was () from school yesterday because she was suffering from a cold.
- (5) I saw a man () looks exactly like my uncle.
- (6) My brother needs a new () for his house.
- (7) It is just a 10 minute () from the station to Yokohama Stadium.
- (8) Having a good diet is the () to success in losing weight properly.
- (9) He had a very high fever when I checked his () .

(ア) walk	(イ) after	(ウ) carpet	(エ) key
(オ) destinations	(カ) absent	(キ) past	(ク) during
(ケ) who	(コ) temperature		

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 just () the brakes checked on my car.
(A) has (B) had (C) been having (D) having
- (2) There is something () with my washing machine.
(A) wrong (B) ill (C) problem (D) issue
- (3) Soy latte is a drink () has recently become popular in Australia.
(A) where (B) those (C) that (D) one
- (4) I could not () the website because I had no internet service last night.
(A) look (B) cause (C) access (D) lift
- (5) Have you made a hotel () yet?
(A) book (B) room (C) register (D) reservation
- (6) One of his students () going to work for an IT company after graduation.
(A) is (B) are (C) be (D) were
- (7) I won't be able to attend the meeting () I can rearrange my schedule.
(A) despite (B) unless (C) whatever (D) during
- (8) He left the company () saying good bye to his co-workers.
(A) but (B) until (C) no (D) without

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) When I go on vacation in Europe, I like to go to shopping in every city I visit.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (2) My mom is really good of cooking, so my family always enjoy every meal she makes.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (3) A man in the park asked me helping him find his glasses which he had just lost.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (4) Not much people came to the opening ceremony of the new town hall.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (5) I've just read an interested book by a famous gardener in Britain.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (6) If I get a new personal computer, would you show me how buying it online?
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (7) All of the information in this class are very important for writing the essay.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (8) My father finishes eating breakfast until 8:00 every morning, and then he goes for a walk.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (9) He must have forget to lock the door because he left home in a hurry.
(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) この国では、人々はかつて伝統的な衣装を着ていました。
In this country, people (1. traditional 2. used 3. clothes 4. wear 5. to).
- (2) コミュニケーションは、人間関係においてよく重要な役割をはたします。
Communication (1. plays 2. in human 3. an important 4. often 5. role) relationships.
- (3) 今週は、大雪のためバスの運行は取りやめになっています。
This week, bus services have been (1. due 2. heavy 3. canceled 4. to 5. snow).
- (4) ここは、図書館の中で学生が談話できる唯一の場所です。
This is the only (1. can 2. students 3. where 4. place 5. talk) in the library.
- (5) この問題を解決するためには、あなたの知識の全てを必要とするかもしれません。
It might (1. the knowledge 2. have 3. all 4. you 5. take) to solve this problem.

- 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。

Martha is an American exchange student visiting Tokyo. She is talking with Noriko, who works at a museum information desk.

Martha: Excuse me. Hi, do you (1) English?

Noriko : Oh, hello. Yes, what can I (2) you?

Martha: I'd like to ask you a few quick questions about the museum.

Noriko : Sure, have you visited this museum (3)?

Martha: No, this is my first time.

Noriko : Well, thank you for coming, and (4) I help you?

Martha: Um, how late is the museum open today?

Noriko : We are open until 5:00 p.m. (5), so the museum will be closing in just about an hour.

Martha: How long (6) to see the whole museum?

Noriko : Well, there are six galleries, and you'll probably (7) thirty minutes in each one. So, if you want to see everything, you'll need at least three hours.

Martha: I see. Well, I'm really interested in Japanese history, so maybe I should come back tomorrow. I want to take my time and learn (8) I can.

Noriko : That might be a good idea.

- (1) (A) say (B) speak (C) talk
- (2) (A) do for (B) ask of (C) give to
- (3) (A) someday (B) today (C) before
- (4) (A) when shall (B) what could (C) how can
- (5) (A) on weekdays (B) in time (C) for long
- (6) (A) have you got (B) is the time (C) does it take
- (7) (A) spend about (B) do almost (C) waste around
- (8) (A) as much as (B) more or less (C) over 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。

Today, thanks to the popularity of anime and manga, Japanese storytellers have audiences around the world. Although many visitors to Japan learn that summer is the season of fireworks and festivals, few people outside of Japan know that summer is also the season of storytelling. This custom⁽¹⁾ began long ago with people listening to scary stories on hot summer evenings. The stories, called *kaidan* or strange tales, often made the listeners shiver⁽²⁾ with fear, which helped them feel cool in the summer heat.

The origins of *kaidan* are closely related to early Buddhist stories that taught about good and evil. During the Edo period, however, storytelling became a popular form of entertainment. Edo was a time of great economic growth, and people began to travel more frequently. Travelers to distant lands often brought back mysterious tales of ghosts and evil spirits. One of the earliest *kaidan* was a Buddhist story that came to Japan from China in the 17th century. *Botanodoro* (The Peony Lantern) is the tale of a young samurai who falls in love with a ghost. Although it was first told by the prominent⁽³⁾ Buddhist priest Ryoji Asai, he used it for entertainment, not Buddhist education.

Later in the Edo period, samurai began to play a *kaidan* storytelling game called *Hyakumonogatari*. They sat in a circle with a hundred candles. Each time someone told a story, they blew out one candle. It was believed that when all the candles were blown out and the room was completely dark, ghosts and evil spirits would appear. For samurai, *Hyakumonogatari* was not only a game but also a test of courage. By the end of the Edo period, *kaidan* had become a very popular pastime⁽⁴⁾ for common people. In towns and villages throughout Japan, listening to ghost stories and other strange tales became an enjoyable way to spend a hot summer night.

Until the Meiji period, there was little understanding of Japanese

storytelling outside of Japan. In 1904, the British-American storyteller Lafcadio Hearn first introduced *kaidan* to Western audiences in his book *Kwaidan*. Written in English, it is a collection of twenty *kaidan* stories that Hearn translated from Japanese with the help of his wife, Setsuko. A short time later, Hearn's stories were published in Japanese under his Japanese name, Yakumo Koizumi. It quickly became a major work of Japanese literature. The title of the book, "*Kwaidan*," is not a spelling mistake, but rather the result of Setsuko's Izumo dialect, as she grew up in Matsue. In 1964, the director Masaki Kobayashi released a popular movie based on Hearn's collection of *kaidan*. He used the same spelling for the title of his movie, *Kwaidan*.

(注) tales 物語 *Hyakumonogatari* 百物語 dialect 方言

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) business | (B) trade | (C) practice |
| (2) (A) shake | (B) break | (C) crash |
| (3) (A) obvious | (B) famous | (C) envious |
| (4) (A) delay | (B) amusement | (C) collaboration |
| (5) (A) important | (B) simple | (C) secret |

2. According to the passage, summer is the time for ...

- (A) visiting Japan.
- (B) enjoying fireworks and festivals.
- (C) watching anime and reading manga.

3. According to the passage, *Hyakumonogatari* was a game created . . .
- (A) as entertainment for priests.
 - (B) to test the courage of Ryoji Asai.
 - (C) by samurai during the Edo period.
4. According to the passage, *kaidan* storytelling . . .
- (A) began with its origins in Buddhist teachings.
 - (B) was introduced to the distant lands of China.
 - (C) brought economic growth to towns and villages throughout Japan.
5. One fact about Lafcadio Hearn NOT mentioned in the passage is that he . . .
- (A) became a teacher in Matsue.
 - (B) was also named Yakumo Koizumi.
 - (C) wrote the first *kaidan* for Western audiences.
6. In the fourth paragraph, the author suggests that Hearn's wife . . .
- (A) was a British-American storyteller.
 - (B) became good friends with Masaki Kobayashi.
 - (C) had something to do with the spelling of "*Kwaidan*."
7. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) The Botandoro Candle Game
 - (B) Strange Tales Made in Japan
 - (C) Lafcadio Hearn Comes to Matsue