

## 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) On long flights, pull down the window shade while your fellow ( ) are asleep.
- (2) Her handwriting was so bad that I could not make it ( ).
- (3) She is old ( ) to understand the rules of the game.
- (4) Queen Elizabeth II was ( ) “Lilibet” by people around her when she was young.
- (5) If I were you, I ( ) not say that.
- (6) She ( ) to watch a lot of TV, but now she prefers reading.
- (7) I have to go to work ( ) 10 a.m. tomorrow.
- (8) This is the place ( ) most people would love to work.
- (9) I am very pleased ( ) the test results.

(ア) would	(イ) out	(ウ) enough	(エ) with
(オ) passengers	(カ) called	(キ) where	(ク) used
(ケ) interview	(コ) around		

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。ただし文頭にくる文字も小文字になっています。

- (1) I don't mind ( ) more time to solve these technical problems.  
(A) spend (B) spent (C) spending (D) to spend
- (2) ( ) I have been on a diet for two weeks, I have not been able to lose any weight.  
(A) during (B) despite (C) however (D) although
- (3) I advise you to ( ) up the words that you find unfamiliar.  
(A) meet (B) look (C) listen (D) cheer
- (4) I decided to ( ) off my doctor's appointment until next week.  
(A) put (B) take (C) go (D) make
- (5) ( ) single and double rooms are available at the moment.  
(A) either (B) both (C) neither (D) none
- (6) I must have ( ) my phone because I cannot find it anywhere.  
(A) loose (B) losing (C) lost (D) been lost
- (7) We have all been informed when the second semester ( ).  
(A) to begin (B) beginning (C) begins (D) begin
- (8) In fact, it was just last week ( ) he bought a new car.  
(A) where (B) that (C) whenever (D) therefore

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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) I need to reservation a table at my wife's favorite restaurant for her birthday.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (2) Our English teacher got mad at us for not answer his questions.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (3) The more you watch TV programs in English, the more your English improve.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (4) Many people have visited the hillside hotel where has a beautiful view of Mt. Fuji.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (5) I'm so exciting about visiting Hawaii on vacation next summer.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (6) Let's go out for dinner as soon as you came home.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (7) One of my friends are interested in oil paintings by French artists.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (8) Tom has three times as many baseball cards than I do.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (9) I've just seen Jack passing through the school gates, so I guess he has not attending his history class now.  
(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) 誰かがドアをノックしたとき、私は家を出ようとしたところでした。

I (1. about 2. leave 3. to 4. home 5. was) when someone knocked on the door.

(2) 学生食堂は、キャンパスの真ん中に位置しています。

The student (1. located 2. cafeteria 3. the center 4. is 5. in) of campus.

(3) この写真は、アメリカへ卒業旅行に行ったことを私に思い出させます。

This photo (1. of 2. my 3. reminds 4. graduation trip 5. me) to the U.S.A.

(4) 私の姉は、子どもの世話をするのに慣れてしています。

My sister (1. after 2. looking 3. used 4. is 5. to) children.

(5) まりこは、英語だけでなくフランス語とスペイン語も話せます。

Mariko can speak (1. only 2. but 3. English 4. also 5. not) French and Spanish.

- 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。

*Yuriko and Naomi are two students who are shopping for new clothes. Yuriko sees a dress she likes and asks Naomi's opinion.*

Yuriko: Naomi what do you ( 1 ) this dress?

Naomi: Oh, yeah, I like it!

Yuriko: Really? You like it?

Naomi: Yes, it's a very ( 2 ) color.

Yuriko: And, it would ( 3 ) with some shoes I have.

Naomi: Actually, I have a handbag that matches that.

Yuriko: Do you think I would ( 4 ) this dress?

Naomi: I'm sure you would, and it's certainly stylish.

Yuriko: Right!

Naomi: But is it your size?

Yuriko: I believe ( 5 ). Why? You don't think it'll fit?

Naomi: Well, it might be a bit ( 6 ).

Yuriko: I guess you never know until you ( 7 ).

Naomi: That's ( 8 ). You don't want to buy something that doesn't fit.

Yuriko: Hmm. Maybe I should go over to the fitting room and find out.

- (1) (A) think about                      (B) see of                      (C) look at
- (2) (A) bright                      (B) lucky                      (C) pleased
- (3) (A) stand nicely                      (B) go well                      (C) agree more
- (4) (A) be nice to                      (B) seem cute for                      (C) look good in
- (5) (A) you                      (B) so                      (C) it
- (6) (A) comfortable                      (B) ugly                      (C) big
- (7) (A) try it on                      (B) dress it up                      (C) wear it out
- (8) (A) so cool                      (B) for sure                      (C) going on

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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。

During the Meiji period, many foreign teachers were invited to Japan to introduce Western culture. At the same time, the Meiji government selected many talented Japanese scholars to study abroad and bring knowledge of Western education back to Japan. Among the first to be sent overseas was a young English teacher named Soseki Natsume. Today, it is often said that Soseki is one of the greatest novelists of modern Japan. He is known for his many famous books, including *Wagahai wa neko de aru*, *Botchan*, and *Kokoro*. However, most of Soseki's readers do not know that his real first name is Kinnosuke which he was given at birth.

Kinnosuke (Soseki) was born into a family that did not want him. He was the last of eight children of his parents Naokatsu and Chie Natsume, who felt they were too old to raise another child. Furthermore, the family had lost most of their land and money in the year Kinnosuke was born, making it difficult to provide for him. When Kinnosuke was only one year old, his parents gave him away and he was adopted by a young couple, Shonosuke and Yasu Shiobara. His name was changed to Kinnosuke Shiobara, and his new parents raised him as their own child until they divorced when he was nine years old. After that, Kinnosuke returned to the home of Naokatsu and Chie Natsume, who he thought were his grandparents, but were actually his parents. Unfortunately, the Natsume family was still poor and did not welcome Kinnosuke home warmly. Shonosuke Shiobara continued to pay for most of his adopted son's expenses, and Kinnosuke continued to use the name Shiobara while living with the Natsume family.

There was often tension between the two families. Whether Kinnosuke lived with the Shiobara family or the Natsume family, he always felt like an unwanted stranger. Despite this, he was a very good student and enjoyed

reading and writing from an early age, especially Chinese literature. However, the lies he had been told about his name and parents caused Kinnosuke to have an identity crisis later in life. When he first entered university, he planned to become an architect. He began to study English because he thought it might be useful for his career. A friend changed his mind and he decided to study both English and Japanese literature. While at university, he also changed his name from Kinnosuke Shiobara to Soseki Natsume. After graduating from university, he became an English teacher. A few years later, he was asked to go abroad to London, where he studied for two years.

(注) adopted 養子になった      divorced 離婚した  
architect 建築家

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) leaders     | (B) students    | (C) supporters   |
| (2) (A) writers     | (B) socialists  | (C) specialists  |
| (3) (A) make use of | (B) put up with | (C) take care of |
| (4) (A) directly    | (B) really      | (C) especially   |
| (5) (A) stress      | (B) argument    | (C) exchange     |

2. According to the passage, the Meiji government . . .

- (A) invited Soseki Natsume to Japan.
- (B) believed Western education was important.
- (C) chose Soseki as the greatest novelist of modern Japan.

3. According to the passage, before studying abroad, Soseki . . .
- (A) was an English teacher.
  - (B) brought Western knowledge to Japan.
  - (C) wrote a book called *Wagahai wa neko de aru*.
4. According to the passage, when Soseki was a child, he . . .
- (A) lived in a rich and happy family.
  - (B) especially enjoyed Western culture.
  - (C) believed that his parents were his grandparents.
5. One fact about Soseki NOT mentioned in the passage is that he . . .
- (A) studied abroad in London for two years.
  - (B) liked reading Chinese literature when he was young.
  - (C) learned to write *haiku* from his close friend Shiki Masaoka.
6. In the third paragraph, the author suggests that Soseki had an “identity crisis” because he . . .
- (A) could not read or write very well.
  - (B) never knew the truth about his two families.
  - (C) was an English teacher, but thought he was an architect.
7. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) Soseki's Unknown Life
  - (B) Government of the Meiji Period
  - (C) The Greatest Architect of Modern Japan