

PART I

[A] 空所に入れるのにもっともふさわしい語を、与えられた選択肢から選び、解答欄に番号(1, 2…など)で記しなさい。

On the streets of New York or Denver or San Diego this summer, it seems the small cap of a water bottle is sticking out of every other shoulder bag. Americans are increasingly (1) for what is advertised as the healthiest, and often most expensive, water on the grocery (2). But this country has some of the best public water supplies in the world. Instead of consuming four billion gallons of water a year in individual-sized bottles, we need to start (3) about what all those bottles are doing to the planet's health.

Here are the hard, dry facts: yes, drinking water is a good thing, (4) better than buying soft drinks, or liquid candy, as experts like to call it. And almost all public drinking water in America is so good (5) nobody needs to import a single bottle from Italy or France. Meanwhile, if you choose to get your recommended eight glasses a day from (6) water, you could spend up to \$1,400 annually. The same amount of tap water would (7) about 49 cents.

Next, there's the environment. Water bottles, like other (8), are made from natural gas and petroleum. It is said to take about 1.5 million barrels of oil to make the water bottles Americans use each year. That could fuel 100,000 cars a year (9). And, only about 23 percent of those bottles are recycled, in (10) because water bottles are often not included in local repayment plans that accept beer and soda cans. Add in the substantial amount of fuel used in transporting water, which is extremely heavy, and the impact (11) the environment is anything but refreshing.

Tap water may now be the equal of bottled water, but that could change. The (12) the wealthy opt out of drinking tap water, the less political support there will be for investing (13) maintaining America's public water supply. That would be a serious loss. Access to cheap, clean water is basic (14) the nation's health.

The real change will come when millions of ordinary (15) realize that they can save money, and save the planet, if they stop using bottled water and start using tap water.

選択肢

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | 1 desiring | 2 drying | 3 thirsty | 4 wanting |
| 2. | 1 market | 2 shelf | 3 store | 4 window |
| 3. | 1 considering | 2 discussing | 3 speaking | 4 thinking |
| 4. | 1 enough | 2 far | 3 too | 4 very |
| 5. | 1 because | 2 but | 3 if | 4 that |
| 6. | 1 bottled | 2 cold | 3 drinking | 4 running |
| 7. | 1 account | 2 cost | 3 pay | 4 spend |
| 8. | 1 boxes | 2 containers | 3 cups | 4 trays |
| 9. | 1 also | 2 either | 3 instead | 4 too |
| 10. | 1 almost | 2 all | 3 part | 4 that |
| 11. | 1 at | 2 in | 3 on | 4 to |
| 12. | 1 almost | 2 more | 3 most | 4 much |
| 13. | 1 for | 2 in | 3 on | 4 to |
| 14. | 1 for | 2 from | 3 of | 4 to |
| 15. | 1 business | 2 consumers | 3 life | 4 way |

[B] 与えられた語句から最もふさわしいものを選び、解答欄に番号 (1, 2 …など) で記しなさい。

16. I can see that you are about halfway through that novel. Could I borrow your book (1 as soon 2 since 3 when 4 while) you are finished with it?
17. The teacher asked us when (1 a telephone 2 telephone 3 telephones 4 the telephone) was invented, and I knew that the answer was 1876.
18. It will be great to see you later this month when you get a little (1 least busy 2 least busyness 3 less busily 4 less busy). We will be in touch and check on this in a week or two.
19. I'm worried about Nana, it sounded (1 as 2 if 3 like 4 though) she had a cold.

20. Studying until late at night only seems to (1 become 2 cause 3 have 4 make) my test scores worse!
21. I know the meeting yesterday was important and I (1 can 2 may 3 should 4 will) have gone to it, but I had too much homework to do.
22. My parents have been going to the same soba shop for 20 years but they have never seen such (1 any prices 2 high price 3 high prices 4 some price).
23. The book was not nearly as good as I had expected. In fact, it was quite (1 disappoint 2 disappointed 3 disappointing 4 disappointment).
24. I mailed the letter on Monday, so you should receive it (1 at 2 by 3 for 4 until) Thursday at the latest.
25. After my pet cat died, I (1 became 2 coming 3 caused 4 started) to think more seriously about the meaning of life.
26. When I was (1 asked 2 said 3 spoke 4 told) that I had passed the class, I was overjoyed.
27. I met my friends last night. First we had Chinese food for dinner and then we sang (1 any song 2 any songs 3 some song 4 some songs). It was great fun.
28. The bus was late and since there was no announcement, no one knew the reason (1 by 2 for 3 in 4 of) the delay.
29. I don't want people to (1 consider on 2 reflect on 3 think of 4 understand by) me as being too serious, so I sometimes wear comic T-shirts.
30. If I (1 could know 2 knew 3 had known 4 would have known) Jun was in the hospital, I most certainly would have gone to visit him and brought him some flowers or fruit.
31. The interview was very difficult. They asked me a lot of questions, most of (1 that 2 them 3 which 4 whom) I couldn't answer.

32. There was a man at the bus stop that I thought was Jiro, but when he (1 backed up 2 came back 3 got over 4 turned around) I saw that I was mistaken.
33. Sometimes the man (1 what 2 which 3 who 4 whom) lives in the next-door apartment helps me with my homework.
34. Oh dear. It's already five o'clock and I'm late. I (1 could 2 had better 3 ought 4 should to) leave now.
35. My sister told me about a class at her university, (1 she's enjoying that 2 she's to enjoy it 3 that she's to enjoy 4 which she's enjoying) very much.

[C] 下線をつけた箇所から不適切な表現を選び、解答欄に番号 (1, 2 …など) で記しなさい。

36. It was very noisy 1) in the next apartment as my neighbors 2) are having a party. 3) So I asked them to 4) hold it down.
37. 1) Only five minutes 2) after Mari left on her lunch break, her phone rang and I 3) had to tell the caller that she 4) was just gone out.
38. I am a little hungry and I can't decide 1) whether I want 2) apple or banana 3) for a snack. Which do you think 4) would be better?
39. There was a question 1) on the first aid test 2) that I couldn't answer, "What would you do 3) when you were bitten by a snake?" Do you 4) know the answer?
40. I think 1) movies are wonderful, so I am 2) interesting in 3) studying film direction and acting when I 4) am admitted to college.
41. Shinji and Pete are 1) great friends. They 2) have know each other 3) since they were in junior high school 4) together.

42. 1) Many of the local people he met 2) told to him, "Peter, you 3) speak such lovely Japanese. Where did you 4) learn it?"
43. A 1) friend of me is going to Australia 2) for her spring vacation. I really 3) wish that I 4) could go with her.
44. During 1) the winter break, I did 2) some cross-country skiing 3) with my friends. At one point, we had to ski 4) careful along the top of a narrow snow ridge.
45. 1) Since I promised my mother that I 2) would be on time and 3) arrive at the station by 3:00, I 4) don't be late.
46. When I 1) realized that Ayumi 2) didn't have her train pass 3) with her, I offered 4) her to drive to her home.
47. "Ken, I 1) know that you really like films. 2) How often do you go to the movies?" "Well, let me think. I'd 3) guess I go about once 4) month."
48. It was 11:30 1) in night 2) when I got the telephone call 3) from my friend in New York telling me 4) all about her new boyfriend.
49. 1) After my grandmother 2) took one look at Ken's jeans, she suggested 3) him to buy 4) some new clothes.
50. I tried 1) hardly to get tickets 2) to the concert but had no luck—they were 3) completely sold out by the time 4) that I got to the sales window.

PART II

[A] 次の文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

(A) A large number of people depend directly or indirectly on the tobacco business. Small shops receive a large part of their income from the sale of cigarettes, and may be forced to close if cigarettes are made illegal. There are also many others who depend on this market. Tobacco is largely grown in warm countries, with undeveloped economies. A complete ban on cigarettes would force farmers to change the crops that they grow, and ¹⁾ this is not something that can be carried out quickly. Poor farmers may not be able to feed their families without the income from tobacco.

(B) In conclusion, while I firmly believe that anyone smoking should try to stop for their own health and the health of their immediate family members and friends, I do not believe that prohibiting smoking would have enough benefits *to outweigh* the many problems that it would cause.

(C) In addition, I firmly believe that there may be more social problems in our own society as a result of a complete ban. It is not easy to give up *an addiction* like smoking. When the airline companies in my country introduced a ban on smoking, the number of violent incidents during flights rose dramatically. ²⁾ There may well be a similar increase in violence if people were forced to give up smoking everywhere. Cigarettes would, undoubtedly, still be traded in society in much the same way that other illegal drugs such as heroin are still traded, with an inevitable rise in organized crime.

(D) The links between smoking and major illnesses such as lung cancer and respiratory* disease have been well known for several decades. ³⁾ The laws governing the sale of cigarettes and the places where people are allowed to smoke have become stronger in response to people's growing fears. I believe that these more gradual changes in the law are preferable to a complete ban.

(E) Finally, many experts are rightly concerned about the effects on personal freedom. Eating junk food, not taking exercise, air pollution and long working hours all have a bad effect on people, but I would not want the

government to tell me what to eat or how often I can drive my car. ⁴⁾ By the same token, I do not think they should tell me that I cannot smoke in my own home or car.

1. 上のそれぞれの段落 (paragraphs) を, 論旨の展開を考えてもっともふさわしい順番に並べかえると, 次のどれとなりますか。番号 (1, 2 … など) で解答欄に記しなさい。

- 1 (A)—(D)—(C)—(B)—(E)
- 2 (D)—(A)—(C)—(E)—(B)
- 3 (B)—(A)—(D)—(C)—(E)
- 4 (C)—(D)—(A)—(E)—(B)

2. (B) (C) それぞれの段落の内容から判断し, 次の各語の意味に最も近い選択肢を選びなさい。番号で解答欄に記しなさい。

- (i) *to outweigh*
 - 1 to overcome
 - 2 to be less crucial than
 - 3 to be more important or valuable than
- (ii) *an addiction*
 - 1 an ordinary practice
 - 2 a common habit
 - 3 drug dependence

3. 下線部 1) を this の指すものがわかるようにして, 和訳しなさい。

4. 下線部 2) を和訳しなさい。

5. 下線部 3) を和訳しなさい。

6. 下線部 4) を和訳しなさい。

Note:

respiratory*: relating to breathing

Based on Stephen Bullon *et al* (2006) *Longman Exams Dictionary* WH12 Pearson Education Limited

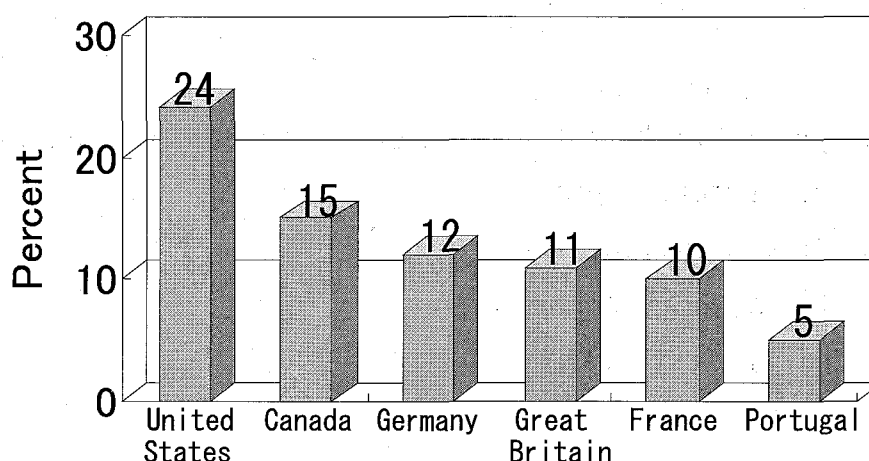
[B] 文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Education is a cultural universal. It occurs in every society and is an important part of the lifelong process of learning the attitudes, values, and behaviors appropriate to individuals as members of a particular society. Learning takes place in many ways—with parents, with friends, through the media, and, importantly through schools. In modern societies, like the United States, the duties of formal education belong to schools.

In the period between 1960 and 2001 an increasing proportion of people in the United States have obtained high school diplomas, college degrees, and advanced professional degrees. For example, the proportion of people 25 years of age or over with a high school diploma increased from 41 percent in 1960 to more than 82 percent in 1995. Similarly, the proportion of people 25 years of age or over with a college degree rose from 8 percent in 1960 to more than 24 percent in 1995, as the chart indicates. According to projections, by the turn of the century some 68 million people will attend public or private schools—about a quarter of the nation's population.

As a result, education has become a major industry in the United States. Thus education is increasingly important in the life of Americans. This is true both for the skills that schools teach explicitly (about history and math, for example) and for the cultural values that they teach implicitly (about how to behave and how to think).

Percentage of Adults 25 to 64 Who Have Completed Higher Education in 6 Countries



1. Based on the chart, a lower proportion of adults have completed college in Canada than in _____.
 - 1 France
 - 2 Germany
 - 3 Great Britain
 - 4 The United States

2. Based on the chart, the three countries that have the nearest rate of adults who have completed college education are _____.
 - 1 Canada, Germany, and Great Britain
 - 2 Canada, Great Britain, and Portugal
 - 3 France, Germany, and Great Britain
 - 4 France, Great Britain, and Portugal

3. The best title for this passage would be “_____.”
 - 1 College education in six countries
 - 2 Education in the United States
 - 3 The growing importance of education in the US
 - 4 The role of explicit and implicit education

4. The writer thinks that the rate of college education in the US will grow to _____.
 - 1 24 percent
 - 2 25 percent
 - 3 41 percent
 - 4 82 percent

5. “Projection” in the last sentence of the second paragraph means _____.
 - 1 calculating a figure
 - 2 looking into the future
 - 3 reproducing the image
 - 4 saying very clearly

6. “As a result” in the first sentence of the last paragraph refers to _____.
1 the comparative rate of college education in the US and Canada
2 the growth of college education in the US
3 the percentage of adults who have completed higher education.
4 the 68 million people who will attend college in the US

Based on Richard T. Schaefer & Robert P. Lamm (1998) *Sociology* (6th edition). MacGraw-Hill.
Pp. 429-.

[C] 以下の設問に答えなさい。

In 100–150 words in English, write a short essay in response to the following statement. Be specific and include examples and/or reasons to support your answer.

“Pets should be treated like family members.”

(下書き用)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....