

I. 以下の各文の（ ）内から、最も適切な語句をそれぞれ1つずつ選び、解答欄に記号で記しなさい。

1. I tried and tried to call you but couldn't reach you. Where (A. had you been B. had you C. have you been D. were you) at three o'clock?
2. I was having trouble with the music system in my house because (A. equipment was B. equipments were C. the equipment was D. the equipments were) faulty.
3. I finally arrived at class 30 minutes late, but (A. by the time B. by then C. since then D. until then), the test had started and it was too late for me to take it.
4. It was the most amazing experience of our trip. There we stood on a single bridge (A. connected three countries B. connecting three countries C. three countries are connected D. three countries are connecting) while the river flowed beneath us.
5. If you (A. found B. got to C. made out D. picked) a wallet on the sidewalk while walking along the street, what would you do with it?
6. "Did you see Kao at the party when you got there?" "No, she (A. had already gone B. had been going C. was going D. was ready to go) home by the time I arrived.
7. "Will you be getting home late tonight?" "I'm afraid (A. it is B. that C. that is D. so). Please leave a light on for me."
8. If you need to talk to Peter, now might be a good time because he is not doing anything (A. aside B. except C. other D. rather) than reading a book.
9. If these handbags (A. are to be B. had been C. have been D. were) sold in Ginza, the quality of stitching will have to be improved.
10. My favorite excursion in Tokyo was to Skytree. Kazu and I took the elevator to the top (A. from that B. from where C. from which D. where from) we got a beautiful view of Tokyo.
11. I know I was the one who suggested it, but I wish we hadn't (A. gone to B. looked to C. seen to D. taken in by) the movie after all. It was terrible.
12. The road is under construction until next month because the new water system (A. are installing B. is being installed C. is installing D. was to be installed).

13. I think Jean did well on the interview. As she left the room she looked very (A. pleased to her B. pleased with her C. pleased with herself D. pleasing to herself).
14. The room was a total mess since Ken had left his papers and books (A. across all B. all over C. thoroughly D. throughout) the floor.
15. He's working on a research project the success (A. by which B. from which C. of which D. which) could change the way we travel in the future.
16. We both know that Lisa is very busy with tests and things, but given her general reliability, I (A. expect B. get C. hope D. wait for) a reply to the email in the next few days.
17. I'm shocked at the poor construction. The new building (A. has been open B. was opened C. was opening D. was to be open) only a year, and already there are cracks in the walls.
18. I can't wait for the school term to start because I'm really eager to brush up my knowledge (A. by B. for C. in D. of) English.
19. What with me living in Japan, and Keiko living in Australia, it (A. has been ages since I saw B. is ages that I didn't see C. was ages since I saw D. was ages that I haven't seen) her, though I can't wait to get back in touch.
20. How long (A. are you wearing B. have you been wearing C. had you worn D. were you wearing) glasses? I've never seen you in glasses before and I quite like the look.

Ⅱ. 下記文中の空欄（１）～（１０）に入れるのに最適な語または句を，選択肢の中からそれぞれ１つずつ選び，解答欄に記号で記しなさい。

It is almost impossible for most of us to imagine (1) without language — which develops in our minds so effortlessly (2) early childhood and plays such a central role in defining us (3) human and allowing us to participate in culture. Nevertheless, being (4) of language occasionally happens. In recent centuries children (5) living in the wild, said to have been raised by wolves or (6) animals and without human contact. It is hard to know the real stories (7) these cases, but they are all strikingly similar with respect to language. The pattern is that only those rescued early in childhood developed (8) to speak. Those found after they were about nine years old learned only (9) words, or failed to learn language (10).

【出典】Curtiss, S. (2012). “What happens if you are raised without language?” in Rickerson, E. M., & Hilton, B. (eds). *The 5-minute linguist: Bite-sized essays on language and languages*. 2nd ed. pp. 110-113. Equinox: Sheffield, U.K.

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|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. advancing | B. aging | C. growing up | D. raised to |
| 2. A. along | B. by | C. in | D. with |
| 3. A. as | B. by | C. like | D. with |
| 4. A. deprived | B. removed | C. stripped | D. withheld |
| 5. A. are finding | B. have been found | C. have found | D. were being found |
| 6. A. any | B. each | C. other | D. some |
| 7. A. behind | B. beside | C. beyond | D. under |
| 8. A. a capability | B. a competence | C. a skill | D. an ability |
| 9. A. a few | B. few | C. fewer | D. the few |
| 10. A. at all | B. ever | C. never | D. to a degree |

Ⅲ. 次の枠内に示された 1～4 の各文を入れるのに最も適した箇所を、下記文中の空欄 A ～ F から 1 つずつ選び、解答欄に記号で記しなさい。ただし 1 つの空欄には 1 文しか入らない。

1. The heat entered the atmosphere directly above cities, scientists said.
2. They concluded that climate scientists should incorporate the effects of urban areas.
3. They found that activities from urban areas can warm the air as far as 1,500 kilometers away.
4. This, unexpectedly, has at times resulted in cooler air in some parts of the world, including certain parts of Europe.

You don't have to live in a city—or even near one—for urban activities to affect your weather, according to a new study. A Researchers used a computer model of the atmosphere and climate data from the United Nations and various published reports of energy consumption per capita. B In some areas, that warming was as much as 1 degree Celsius.

The temperature changes were caused by human behavior in cities, like heating buildings and powering vehicles, rather than the natural heat that was captured by paved surfaces. C It was then dispersed by the natural movements of the global jet stream. D At the same time, the warmth from urban centers has affected the movement of air in the atmosphere. E

The rise in temperatures may explain why some areas are experiencing more winter warming than climate computer models had projected, the researchers said. F Then they could better represent the effects of global warming.

【出典】Quenqua, D. (2013). Warming effect of urban activities felt widely. *The New York Times*. February 11.

IV. 下記文中の枠内に 1～4 の文が入る場合、文意から考えてどの順で並べると最も適切か。下記の各問の答えを解答欄に記号で記しなさい。

最初の段落 A friend of mine used to pay his young children \$1 each time they wrote a thank-you note. (I could usually tell by reading the notes that they were written under duress*.) This policy may not work in the long run.

1. In this case, the habit won't take, and they will stop writing such notes once they are no longer paid.
2. It might turn out that, by writing enough thank-you notes, the children will eventually learn the real point of them and continue to express gratitude for gifts, even when they are no longer paid to do so.
3. It's also possible that they will absorb the wrong lesson, and regard thank-you notes as piecework**, a burden to be performed for pay.
4. Worse, the bribes may corrupt their moral education and make it harder for them to learn the virtue of gratitude.

最後の段落 Even if it increases production in the short run, the bribe for thank-you notes will have failed, by inculcating*** the wrong way of valuing the good in question.

注

*under duress = 強要されて

**piecework = 出来高払いの仕事

***inculcating = 植えつける

【出典】Sandel, M. J. (2012). *What money can't buy: The moral limits of markets*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux: NY.

設問

1. 最初の段落の後にすぐ続く文

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

2. 文1の後にすぐ続く文または段落

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 最後の段落

3. 文2の後にすぐ続く文または段落

A. 1

B. 3

C. 4

D. 最後の段落

4. 文3の後にすぐ続く文または段落

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. 最後の段落

5. 文4の後にすぐ続く文または段落

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 最後の段落

V. 以下は “Pursuit of happiness” と題する、6 段落で構成される文章である。次の最初の段落に段落 1 ～ 4 を続ける場合、全体の論旨の展開から考えてどの順で並べると最も適切か。下記の各問の答えを解答欄に記号で記しなさい。

最初の段落 Politics and economics have historically been dominated by the idea of income and consumption being linked to happiness, especially in the West. The more an individual earns, the more content and secure he or she is supposed to feel, and the same principle works with countries too.

1. Add to this the fact that many people will no longer have the promise of a job for life, and perhaps more individuals will feel anxious about expensive long-term financial commitments. As a result, they'll be forced to question what it is that they need and whether they actually have to own or acquire certain items.
2. As individuals get richer, their spending will shift from ostentatious* goods to more discreet** services. A shift will also occur from spending on goods that are externally directed (cars, clothes and so on) to items that are less visible to the outside world. Initially people will want to show off, but eventually this will wear off.
3. But things are changing. In developing regions, rapidly rising income are creating an era of manic materialism***, but this will eventually slow down, especially when people see that additional income does not necessarily equate to additional happiness.
4. It wasn't so long ago that individuals were in large part defined by their job, car, home and their various material possessions, with the accumulation of the most consumer goods during our lifetime seen as somehow implying status or success. It was certainly supposed to make us all happy.

最後の段落 Money will still feature in the future, but it may not be quite as important as it is now, especially if more of us start to question the fundamentals of ownership.

注

*ostentatious = これ見よがしの

**discreet = 目立たない

***manic materialism = 熱狂的な唯物主義

【出典】 Watson, R. (2012). *50 future ideas you really need to know*. Quercus: London.

設問

1. 最初の段落の後にすぐ続く文

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

2. 段落 1 の後にすぐ続く段落

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 最後の段落

3. 段落 2 の後にすぐ続く段落

A. 1

B. 3

C. 4

D. 最後の段落

4. 段落 3 の後にすぐ続く段落

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. 最後の段落

5. 段落 4 の後にすぐ続く段落

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 最後の段落

VI. 以下はストリートミュージシャンの男性が偶然拾った猫のBobとの生活について述べた文章である。この文章を読み、下記の各問に答えなさい。

Going out that day really brought home to me the difference Bob had made to my life. With him on my shoulder or walking on the lead in front of me, I turned heads everywhere. On my own I was invisible again. By now we were all known enough to the locals for a few people to express concern.

"Where's the cat today?" one local stall-owner said as he passed me by that evening.

"He's having a day off," I said.

"Oh, good, I was worried something had happened to the little fella," he smiled, giving me the thumbs up.

A couple of other people stopped and asked the same question. As soon as I'd told them Bob was fine they moved on. No one was quite as interested in stopping for a talk as they did when Bob was around. I may not have liked it, but I accepted it. That's the way it was.

On the pavement at James Street, the sound of coins landing in the hat had become music to my ears; I couldn't deny that. But without Bob I couldn't help noticing that ⁽¹⁾the music slowed down significantly. As I played I was conscious that I wasn't making anywhere near as much money. It took me a few more hours to earn about half the cash I had made on a good day with Bob. It was back to the old days before Bob, but that was OK.

It was as I walked back that evening that something began to ⁽²⁾sink in. It wasn't all about making money. I wasn't going to starve. And my life was much richer for having Bob in it.

It was such a pleasure to have such great company, such a great companion. But somehow it felt like I'd been given a chance to get back on track.

It's not easy when you are working on the streets. People don't want to give you a chance. Before I had Bob, if I would try to approach people in the pubs with my guitar strap on, people would go "no, sorry" before I'd even had a chance to say hello.

I could have been asking someone for the time, but they'd say to me, "no change, sorry" before I opened my mouth. That happened all the time. They wouldn't even give me the opportunity.

People don't want to listen. ⁽³⁾ All they see is someone they think is trying to get a free ride. They don't understand I'm working, I'm not begging. I was actually trying to make a living. Just because I wasn't wearing a suit and a tie and carrying a briefcase or a computer, it didn't mean that I was freeloading.

Having Bob there gave me a chance to interact with people. They would ask about Bob and I would get a chance to explain my situation at the same time. They would ask where he came from and I'd then be able to explain how we got together and how we were making money to pay our rent, food, electricity and gas bills. People would give me more of a fair hearing.

Psychologically, people also began to see me in a different light. Cats are notoriously picky about who they like. And if a cat doesn't like its owner it will go and find another one. Cats do that all the time. They go and live with somebody else. ⁽⁴⁾ Seeing me with my cat softened me in their eyes. It humanized me. Especially after I'd been so dehumanized. In some way it was giving me back my identity.

【出典】 Bowen, J. (2012). *A street cat named Bob*. Hodder & Stoughton: London.

設問

1. 下線部（1）の内容を、わかりやすく30字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
2. 下線部（2）の説明として最も適切な文を以下から選び、解答欄に記号で記しなさい。
 - A. 傾倒する
 - B. 失望する
 - C. 肝に銘じる
 - D. 腑に落ちる
3. 下線部（3）を和訳しなさい。

4. 下線部（4）の意味に最も近い英文を以下から選び、解答欄に記号で記しなさい。
- A. Even in the eyes of cats, I came across as a gentle person.
 - B. Other cats started seeing me as a cat lover just because I had one.
 - C. People saw me as a nicer person when I was with Bob.
 - D. They realized that my cat did not go and find another owner.
5. この文章の最後に加えるのに最も適切な文を以下から選び、解答欄に記号で記しなさい。
- A. After all, Bob liked me enough to stay with me for many years.
 - B. I gradually got used to people seeing me as a cat owner.
 - C. I had been a non-person; I was becoming a person again.
 - D. I started gaining more recognition as a musician.

VII. 以下の設問に答えなさい。

In 100 to 150 words in English, write a short essay in response to the following question.

What do you talk about at dinner with your family or friends?