

英語

I. 次の会話の意味が通るように、もっとも適切なものをa～dの中から選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

問1 A : Did you hear the news about Sally?

B : No, I didn't hear anything. ()

A : She got a job as a manager at that new hotel in Atami.

a. When is it?

b. How did it happen?

c. Yes, he is new.

d. What happened?

問2 A : How did you do in the boat race yesterday?

B : ()

A : That's great! Congratulations!

B : Thanks. Second place is good, but I hope we can win first place next year.

a. We won first place.

b. We came in second.

c. I'm sure we will do better next year.

d. It was the second boat race yesterday.

問3 A : Is there anything wrong, sir?

B : I cannot find my ticket.

A : ()

B : That's a good idea. Where is the station manager's office?

a. You should try to lose it.

b. Don't let that happen again.

c. You should talk to the station manager.

d. Here, you can have mine.

問4 A : Does this dress match these shoes?

B : Let me see. No, plain black shoes would look better with that dress.

A : I think so, too. ()

B : No problem, you can borrow my black shoes.

a. However, I don't have any black shoes.

b. So, I will wear those new shoes.

c. I can wear the black shoes I bought yesterday.

d. Okay, but I don't have a black dress.

問5 A : What would you like for your birthday?

B : You don't have to buy me anything.

A : It's your birthday next week and I want to get you something special.

B : Okay, but don't spend a lot of money.

A : ()

B : Something small like that would be nice.

a. How about a new birthday suit?

b. I would like a small gift for my birthday.

c. I'm thinking of buying you a new car.

d. How about a little plant you can put on your desk?

II. 次の文章の意味が通るように、もっとも適切なものをa～dの中から選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

問1 In most places on Earth, the weather () from season to season and even from day to day. Despite changes in weather, the typical climate seems similar every year. However, some weather researchers believe that the Earth's average temperature is changing slowly.

- a. happens b. forecasts c. occurs d. varies

問2 Social scientists believe that large urban areas have negative effects on people; for example, residents of large cities tend to be more nervous than people in () environments.

- a. rural b. ruin c. royal d. rough

問3 There are several places in the world that are famous for having citizens who live a very long time. Such places are usually far away from modern cities. Even so, doctors and scientists often travel to those regions seeking to () the mystery of a long, healthy life.

- a. solve b. save c. sink d. serve

問4 Martin Luther King Jr. was a man of great (). Even today, almost fifty years after he was killed, he is known for his work in fighting for freedom and equality of all people.

- a. monument b. leisure c. luxury d. dignity

問5 Tennis is a very popular sport these days. Players use different tennis strategies to enhance their own strengths and exploit their () weaknesses in order to gain the advantage and win more points.

- a. offender's b. opponent's c. operator's d. defender's

Ⅲ. 次の文章を読み、それぞれの質問の答としてもっとも適切なものを a～d の中から選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

False Memory and Eyewitness Testimony*

People are generally quite confident in the accuracy of their memories, believing that past experiences happened just as they remember ⁽¹⁾ them. However, a great deal of psychological research on memory has shown that people often make systematic mistakes in remembering the past.

In one kind of false memory experiment, participants are presented with a number of words, (A) *bed, rest, awake, pajamas, tired, blanket, and yawn**, which are all related to the word *sleep*. When asked to recall the words that they had been shown, the participants would frequently make a mistake in misremembering* *sleep* as one of the presented words. The effect is ⁽²⁾ so strong that participants will make this kind of false memory mistake even when warned about the related nature of the words.

Naturally, such evidence that our memories may not be totally accurate has important implications for situations in which people are asked to provide eyewitness testimony, such as when someone sees a crime or accident happen and is later asked to tell what happened. In 1974, Elizabeth Loftus and John Palmer conducted a famous experiment, where two groups of participants watched a film showing a traffic accident. After watching the film, the participants were asked a number of questions about what they had seen, but one question was different between the two groups. One group was asked, "About how fast were the cars going when they hit each other?" The second group was asked, "About how fast were the cars going when they smashed into each other?" Because the word "smash" implies a more powerful crash compared to "hit", the average estimate from the "hit" group was 34 miles per hour, but increased to 41 miles per hour for the "smash" group. Moreover, the different questions not only influenced the immediate estimates of speed, but they also led to the creation of false memories for the traffic accident. Even though no broken glass was involved, the participants were asked one week later whether they had seen any broken glass in the film. Again, there was a marked contrast between the two groups, because although 14% of the "hit" group answered incorrectly*, 32% of the "smash" group misremembered the accident scene as having contained broken glass.

Such studies of false memory and eyewitness testimony provide clear evidence that human memory is not as reliable as people generally believe.

(注) eyewitness testimony: 目撃者の証言 yawn: あくび misremember: 誤って記憶する
incorrectly: 不正確に

問1 第1段落の下線部(1)が指すものを下から選びなさい。

- a. people
- b. their accuracy
- c. past experiences
- d. systematic mistakes

問2 第2段落の空欄 (A) に入るもっとも適切な語句を、下から選びなさい。

- a. in spite of
- b. in the middle of
- c. such as
- d. so as to

問3 第2段落の下線部(2)の言い換えとしてもっとも適切なものを下から選びなさい。

- a. too strong for participants to make
- b. strong enough to cause participants to make
- c. so that participants will strongly make
- d. how strongly participants will make

問4 1974年にElizabeth LoftusとJohn Palmerによって行われた実験において、two groups of participants

が自ら実験に行ったものはどれか、下から選びなさい。

- a. caused a traffic accident
- b. asked many questions
- c. watched a film
- d. broke glass

問5 次のうち、本文の内容と一致するものを下から選びなさい。

- a. From studies of false memory and eyewitness testimony, clear evidence that human memory is rather reliable has been provided.
- b. In the questions to the participants, either "smash" or "hit" was used to describe the traffic accident.
- c. In the experiment conducted by Elizabeth Loftus and John Palmer, one of the groups saw some broken glass in the film.
- d. "Hit" sounds stronger by far than "smash".

Ⅳ. 次の文章を読み、それぞれの質問の答としてa～dの中から選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

The Day the Music Died

In 1959, a group of musicians from several bands set out to play the “Winter Dance Party” tour and planned to travel through several states in the Midwest*. The headliners* for the tour were Buddy Holly and the Rock ‘n’ Roll legend, J. P. Richardson; more famously known as “The Big Bopper”. Also on the tour was the up and coming star, seventeen-year-old Ritchie Valens. The tour began in Milwaukee, but the long distances and winter weather proved challenging for the musicians. ⁽¹⁾ To make matters worse, the heating system on the tour bus broke down. One of the drummers had to go to the hospital for severe frostbite* while several other musicians became sick with the flu*.

Eventually, they were able to replace the bus and continue their tour. On February 2, the tour arrived in Clear Lake, Iowa. Although the town was not on the tour schedule, the promoters wanted to fill an open date so they set up an extra show for that night. By the time Buddy Holly arrived to play the concert, he was disappointed with the tour bus, and decided to rent a small plane to take him and a few others to Fargo, North Dakota for the next show.

Ritchie Valens was sick with the flu and did not want to take the bus. Despite his fear of flying, Ritchie asked Tommy Allsup for his seat on the plane. The two agreed to toss a coin to decide who would fly. Valens won the coin toss for the seat on the flight. Richardson also had the flu so he asked Waylon Jennings for his seat on the plane. Jennings agreed to take the bus instead of flying. The plane took off just before 1:00 am. According to a witness, it was only in the air a few minutes before the plane’s light began to descend and then disappear. The plane crashed in a cornfield killing the passengers and pilot.

⁽²⁾ February 3, 1959 was surely a sad day in music history. Rock ‘n’ Roll fans still listen to the hit songs of Buddy Holly, “The Big Bopper” and Ritchie Valens, but we always wonder how many more songs they might have written if they had not decided to get on that plane. Among the movies that immortalize* the musicians are “The Buddy Holly Story” and “La Bamba”. The latter is named after Ritchie Valens’ hit song.

(注) the Midwest: アメリカ合衆国中西部 headliner: 主役 frostbite: 凍傷 flu: インフルエンザ
immortalize: 名を後世に伝える

問1 第1段落の下線部(1)にもっとも近い意味を持つものを下から選びなさい。

- a. Moreover
- b. Thus
- c. Otherwise
- d. Fortunately

問2 グループが追加公演を行うことになった場所はどこか、下から選びなさい。

- a. Fargo
- b. Clear Lake
- c. a cornfield
- d. Milwaukee

問3 Fargoまでの移動の際、飛行機に乗らなかったのは誰か、下から選びなさい。

- a. Buddy Holly
- b. J. P. Richardson
- c. Ritchie Valens
- d. Waylon Jennings

問4 第4段落の下線部(2)の理由としてもっともふさわしいものを下から選びなさい。

- a. Some of the musicians became sick with the flu.
- b. Some of the musicians did not want to get on the plane.
- c. Some of the musicians died from being sick.
- d. Some of the musicians were in the plane crash.

問5 次のうち、本文の内容と一致するものを下から選びなさい。

- a. There were no famous musicians in the group who played the “Winter Dance Party” tour.
- b. It is believed that, if the musicians had not got on the plane, they might have written more songs.
- c. The tour bus broke down in Milwaukee and the musicians couldn’t continue the tour.
- d. The “Winter Dance Party” tour was not so hard for the musicians thanks to the mild weather.

V. 次の () に入るべきもつとも適切な語を a ~ d から選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- 問1 My brother looks like our father, and so () I.
a. am b. do c. too d. on
- 問2 This building () in 1997.
a. was built b. has been built c. built d. has built
- 問3 () I say, he will not listen to me.
a. Whatever b. No matter c. However d. Nevertheless
- 問4 Nobody has ever heard John () English.
a. speak b. to speak c. spoken d. to be spoken
- 問5 The economic situation is getting () better now.
a. more b. lots of c. much d. most
- 問6 The village was too far for a 5-year-old girl () travel alone.
a. away b. about c. to d. for
- 問7 If I gave you ten million yen in cash, what () you buy?
a. did b. will c. can d. would
- 問8 The line was so long that many people had to keep () for hours.
a. waiting b. to wait c. wait d. waited

問9 My parents always tell me () too much TV.

- a. not watch b. not to watch c. watch not d. not watching

問10 It is easy for me to arrange the travel plans because I have a friend () brother works for a travel agent.

- a. when b. whose c. of d. which

VI. それぞれの日本語の意味に合うように () 内の語を並べ替え、2番目と4番目に来る語の番号として正しい組み合わせを選んで、解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、() 内の語は、文の最初に来る場合も小文字で書かれているので心得ておくこと。

問1 私が昨日会った女性は両親の知人でした。

The (1. yesterday 2. knows 3. met 4. whom 5. woman 6. I) my parents.

- a. 6-3 b. 3-2 c. 5-2 d. 4-3

問2 朝食にコーヒーを好む人々もいれば、紅茶を好む人々もいる。

Some (1. at 2. coffee 3. like 4. breakfast, 5. others 6. but) prefer tea.

- a. 2-3 b. 2-4 c. 4-2 d. 5-3

問3 日本には、富士山ほど高い山は無い。

No other (1. in 2. Japan 3. is 4. high 5. as 6. mountain) as Mt. Fuji.

- a. 1-3 b. 2-3 c. 5-2 d. 6-1

問4 この課題を終えるのはどのくらいかかりますか？

How (1. it 2. you 3. to 4. will 5. long 6. take) finish this assignment?

- a. 1-4 b. 2-6 c. 4-6 d. 5-6

問5 家に帰る途中、テッドはデイジーにばったり会いました。

On (1. Ted 2. across 3. came 4. home, 5. his 6. way) Daisy.

- a. 1-4 b. 4-1 c. 6-1 d. 6-4