

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 のの中から選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

問1 A : Hello, I would like to make an appointment to see the dentist.

B : Certainly. ()

A : No, I was just calling to arrange for a regular check-up.

B : I see. In that case, how about next Monday afternoon?

A : Yes, that would be fine.

a. Is there something wrong with your eye?

b. Are your teeth hurting you at the moment?

c. The doctor can see you now.

d. If you could just wait over there, I'll see you in a moment.

問2 A : Will you be able to pick me up from the station this evening?

B : Yes, I think so. At what time?

A : I should be able to catch the usual express, which gets in at six-thirty.

B : ()

a. The bus stop is on the other side of the road.

b. I don't know the train timetable.

c. The express train does not stop at this station.

d. OK, then I'll be waiting for you in the South Exit car park.

問3 A : I am looking for some books about global warming for my course report.

B : Have you checked with the library's online search system?

A : ()

B : Then, I will first show you how and then I'll take you to the right shelves to help you find some books.

a. No, I am not sure how to do that.

b. I have been searching in the classroom.

c. Yes, I always start looking for books using the online system.

d. When does the library close today?

問4 A : It sure is hot today!

B : You can say that again.

A : ()

B : That's a great idea. What time do you want to go?

A : The pool opens at 10 o'clock, so let's get ready and go.

a. It sure is hot today.

b. Yes, let's do it again.

c. We should go swimming.

d. We should go to the beach.

問5 A : I heard you are looking for a new apartment.

B : That's right. I have a new job in Yokohama and I want to find a place closer to work.

A : My sister lives in Yokohama. ()

B : Yes, I have heard other people say that, too. I am looking forward to living there.

a. He says Yokohama is a nice place to live.

b. She says she loves living there.

c. He says he is looking forward to seeing you.

d. She says she can't wait to move away.

II. 次の文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 One of the most important steps that we can take to help prevent the spread of viruses to others and to avoid becoming ill ourselves is to carefully () our hands with soap often during the day.

- a. watch b. wash c. grip d. shower

問2 If you want to do well at some activity, practice is very important. However, a study of () has found that, although intense and focused practice improves basic abilities, long-term performance levels benefit from engaging in a range of sports.

- a. actors b. musicians c. chiefs d. athletes

問3 During the meeting with company officials and union representatives, the union representatives made no () on the issues of workers' health care and increased wages.

- a. consequences b. concessions c. consensus d. consent

問4 Teachers and psychologists are concerned about the () that spending hours every day looking at smartphone screens and tablets will have on children as they grow older.

- a. indication b. illusion c. shock d. impact

問5 One reason some children in poor rural areas do not go to school is that their parents cannot () to send them to schools located far away in urban areas.

- a. afford b. earn c. purchase d. finance

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。

A Problematic Kind of Cherry* Picking

During harvest* times around the world, many people go to orchards* to pick fruit, either as a job or as a (A) activity. For families with children in particular, picking fresh fruit at an orchard can be both a fun and valuable learning experience. In Japan, for example, cherries are a summer fruit and the best time to pick them is during June. (B) the expression 'cherry picking' has come to have another, more negative, meaning because it is also commonly used to refer to when someone only picks examples or cases that support what they believe. When picking real cherries from a tree, it is natural to only pick the red cherries that are ripe*, but if later someone else were to only see the picked red cherries, they might not realize that there are still many unripe cherries remaining on the tree.

Cherry-picking for particular examples is a serious issue as it can lead to the spread of misinformation within societies. For example, if a researcher tests a new drug and finds that it is effective in nine out of ten cases, it would be cherry-picking to claim that the drug is useless by focusing on the single case where the drug did not work. This kind of cherry picking is somewhat similar to another psychological tendency known as confirmation bias*, where someone accepts evidence that appears to confirm what they believe but ignores challenging evidence. The two concepts do, however, differ to the extent that cherry-picking tends to refer to situations where someone is deliberately selecting certain examples, whereas confirmation bias tends to operate without conscious awareness of the conflicts between pieces of evidence. Confirmation bias can influence our social relationships with others. (C), an individual, who is already concerned about their friendship with someone else, might regard any delays in receiving a text reply from that person as confirming their worries rather than correctly realizing that the other person is probably busy at the moment.

Although one might imagine that the greater access to information within our (1) contemporary societies could help to overcome such biases, in reality, social media may actually work to increase them. To the extent that friends on social media share similar likes and interests, they tend to agree with friend posts and share on to others, too. While it can be difficult to accept that, despite different backgrounds and experiences, all humans share similar biases, it can help us to better understand ourselves and others.

(注) cherry : さくらんぼ harvest : 収穫 orchards : 果樹園 ripe : 熟れた
confirmation bias : 確認バイアス

問1 第1段落の空欄 (A) に入るもつとも適切な語を下から選びなさい。

- a. operational
- b. leisure
- c. professional
- d. occupation

問2 第1段落の空欄 (B) と第2段落空欄 (C) に入るもつとも適切な語の組み合わせを下から選びなさい。

- a. (B) For example (C) However
- b. (B) However (C) Therefore
- c. (B) Therefore (C) In fact
- d. (B) However (C) For example

問3 本文中の cherry picking がなぜ重大な問題なのか、その理由として適当なものを下から記号で選びなさい。

- a. Cherry picking can cause a loss of jobs in the fruit industry.
- b. Cherry picking is very different from confirmation bias.
- c. Cherry picking can result in people believing false information.
- d. Cherry picking can influence our social relationships.

問4 第3段落の下線部 (1) 'contemporary' ともつとも近い意味の語を下から選びなさい。

- a. happening
- b. existing
- c. fresh
- d. modern

問5 本文の内容と一致する文を下から一つ選びなさい。

- a. Acknowledging our common biases is easy.
- b. Research studies are designed to utilize our psychological tendencies.
- c. Cherry-picking can refer to the intentional misuse of evidence.
- d. True friends should worry about not receiving text replies.

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

Origins of Surfing

Surfing, in various forms, has been around for quite a long time. Bodysurfing is the oldest form of catching waves and probably has been around since humans first began swimming in the ocean. (A), standing up on a board while surfing is a relatively recent innovation developed by the Polynesians*. Although some evidence suggests that about 5,000 years ago people in South America began riding waves using vessels made from reeds*, most historians agree that modern surfing has its roots in Western Polynesia over 3,000 years ago. In Polynesian culture, surfing was an important activity. Fishermen would catch waves to make it easier to carry their heavy catch of fish back to the shore.

The first historical records of surfing did not appear until the late 1700s when British explorer*, Captain James Cook, detailed in writing how a Tahitian native caught waves with his canoe* just for the fun of it. However, modern surfing as we know it today is thought to have originated* from the Polynesians who settled in the Hawaiian Islands. They brought many of their customs with (1) them including playing in the surf on paipo boards. A paipo board is a small board measuring between one and two meters in length, 40 centimeters wide and 1.3 centimeters thick. These boards were fine for lying on and riding waves, but they were too small to support a person standing. However, as paipo boards evolved into wider and longer "alaia" and "olo" boards, it was in Hawaii that the art of standing and surfing on boards began.

Surfing eventually made its way to the California Coast. In 1907, a rich landowner* named Henry Huntington attempted to make the ancient art of surfing popular along the California coast. While on vacation in Waikiki, Huntington had seen Hawaiian boys surfing the island waves. Looking for a way to attract visitors to the area of Redondo Beach, where he had heavily invested in real estate, he hired a young Hawaiian, George Freeth, to ride surfboards. To the (2) delight of visitors, Freeth exhibited his surfing skills twice a day in front of the Hotel Redondo. Another native Hawaiian, Olympic swimmer Duke Kahanamoku, helped to make surfing more well-known in both the U.S. and Australia. Between Olympic competitions, Kahanamoku traveled internationally to display the swimming talents that won him Olympic gold medals in 1912 and 1920. During the exhibitions he would also ride waves to impress audiences; thus, helping to promote the sport of surfing. When (B) his 1912 medal for swimming, he said his dream was to see surfing become an Olympic sport. However, it was not until August 3, 2016 that the International Olympic Committee approved surfing to be an official event for the first time for the Tokyo 2020 Olympics.

- (注) Polynesians: ポリネシア人 reeds: アシ(植物) explorer: 探検家 canoe: カヌー
originated: 発祥した landowner: 地主

問1 第1段落の (A) に入る最も適切なものを下から選びなさい。

- a. As a result
- b. In the same way
- c. Because of that
- d. In comparison

問2 第2段落の下線部(1) 'them' が指すものを下から選びなさい。

- a. the Polynesians
- b. British explorers
- c. the Hawaii Islands
- d. Paipo boards

問3 第3段落の下線部(2) 'delight' と最も意味の近いものを下から選びなさい。

- a. purpose
- b. pleasure
- c. security
- d. solution

問4 第3段落の (B) に入る最も適切なものを下から選びなさい。

- a. receiving
- b. received
- c. was receiving
- d. has received

問5 次のうち、本文の内容と一致しないものを下から選びなさい。

- a. Captain James Cook wrote a book about the first modern surfers.
- b. Duke Kahanamoku won Olympic gold medals in swimming.
- c. George Freeth was hired by Henry Huntington.
- d. Duke Kahanamoku's dream came true in the 2020 Olympics.

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

問1 The man talked as if he () the chair of the committee.

- a. were
- b. has been
- c. is
- d. will be

問2 These songs () by a lot of singers for decades.

- a. were singing
- b. have sung
- c. has been singing
- d. have been sung

問3 () calls me, I don't want to be disturbed tomorrow.

- a. Even though
- b. Anyone
- c. However
- d. No matter who

問4 I passed two repair shops on my way home, but () of them was open.

- a. neither
- b. nothing
- c. both
- d. either

問5 You had enough time to buy a present for your wife, ()?

- a. didn't you
- b. hadn't you
- c. did you
- d. had you

問6 I think it would be better () nothing about this issue to others.

- a. to saying
- b. to say
- c. say
- d. not saying

問7 My father is a good cook, () he always cooks far too much.

- a. though
- b. otherwise
- c. instead
- d. when

問8 He has a reputation for being what is often () a "social climber".

- a. to call
- b. calling
- c. called
- d. call

問9 This is () time I have spoken to you.
 a. the three b. a third c. a three d. the third

問10 She is as () artist as ever lived.
 a. great an b. great c. a great d. the great

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 その語の意味が正確に分からなければ使うべきではない。
 If you do not understand the (1. should 2. meaning, 3. use 4. you 5. not 6. proper) those words.

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

問2 彼女が日本語を話すのを聞けば、君は彼女が日本人だと分かるだろう。
 (1. Japanese 2. to 3. her 4. you 5. speak 6. hear) would take her for a Japanese.

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

問3 私は彼らに1日に何時間テレビを観るのかを聞いた。
 I asked (1. many 2. spend 3. they 4. hours 5. how 6. them) watching TV every day.

- a. 5-3 b. 1-3 c. 5-4 d. 1-2

問4 この会社の未来は、我々が新製品を開発できるかどうかにかかっている。
 The future of this company (1. develop 2. on 3. can 4. whether 5. depends 6. we) new products.

- a. 2-3 b. 2-6 c. 4-5 d. 4-1

問5 彼女は私のクラスで最も英語を話すのがうまい。
 She (1. of 2. best 3. the 4. is 5. speaker 6. English) in my class.

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