

英 語

(1～11 ページ)

注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答用紙に受験番号・氏名を記入しなさい。
 受験番号は、下記の「受験番号欄記入例」に従って正確にマークしなさい。
3. 解答用紙にはマーク式解答欄の番号が **1** ～ **50** までありますが、使用しない解答欄も含まれています。
4. 試験時間は **60分** です。
5. 試験開始後、問題用紙に不備(ページのふぞろい・印刷不鮮明など)があったら申し出なさい。
6. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じられません。
7. 中途退場は認めません。試験終了後、この問題用紙は持ち帰りなさい。

受験番号欄記入例

受 験 番 号 欄				
Y	8	1	5	0
●	○	○	○	●
	①	●	①	①
	②	②	②	②
	③	③	③	③
	④	④	④	④
	⑤	⑤	●	⑤
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
	●	⑧	⑧	⑧
	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨

数字の位置に注意してマークしなさい

アルファベットを除く4ケタの数字を記入しマークしなさい

マーク式解答欄記入上の注意

1. 解答は、HBの黒鉛筆を使用して丁寧にマークしなさい。
 《マーク例》
 良い例 ●
 悪い例 ⊕ ⊙ ⊗ ⊚ ○
2. 訂正する場合は、プラスチック消しゴムで、きれいにマークを消し取りなさい。
3. 所定の記入欄以外には、何も記入してはいけません。
4. 解答用紙を汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。

Ⅰ 次の英文(1)～(8)の空所〔1〕～〔8〕を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) The number of participants (〔1〕) greater last year than this year.
 ① are ② have been ③ is ④ was
- (2) I wonder (〔2〕) he is in such a bad mood today.
 ① what ② when ③ who ④ why
- (3) They are here to provide a service (〔3〕) the public.
 ① at ② by ③ for ④ with
- (4) (〔4〕) happens, you should not lose hope.
 ① Whatever ② What it ③ Wherever ④ Where is
- (5) I've gained weight. I shouldn't (〔5〕) so much over the last few weeks.
 ① ate ② eat ③ have eaten ④ to eat
- (6) We have three children but (〔6〕) of them lives nearby now.
 ① no ② not ③ neither ④ none
- (7) (〔7〕), the weaker your memory becomes.
 ① The old you grow more ② The more you grow older
 ③ The older you grow ④ You grow more older
- (8) Can you imagine what (〔8〕) when it's finished?
 ① the building will look like ② the building look like will
 ③ will look like the building ④ will the building look like

II 次の英文 (1) ~ (8) の空所 [9] ~ [16] を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①~④から1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) ([9]) its faults, many travelers come back to this city.
① As for ② As long as ③ Because ④ For all
- (2) A fire ([10]) in my neighborhood last night.
① broke out ② brought up ③ came from ④ disposed of
- (3) The coach made a public apology ([11]).
① for his remarks ② of him remarks
③ that he remarks ④ with remarks of him
- (4) My son is 19 years old and will ([12]) of age next year.
① arrive ② begin ③ come ④ reach
- (5) Have you ([13]) some money for your vacation?
① cut out ② given by ③ made with ④ set aside
- (6) Please refrain ([14]) in this building.
① your smoking ② from smoking ③ you smoke ④ to smoke
- (7) We shouldn't ([15]) conclusions about the cause of the problems.
① become of ② get by ③ jump to ④ result from
- (8) All things ([16]) equal, this job should be given to a more senior staff member.
① are to ② being ③ for ④ will

Ⅲ 次の英文(1)～(5)の下線語の第一強勢(アクセント)のある母音と、第一強勢の母音が同一である単語を、それぞれ□17～□21の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) The data can be interpreted in several different ways.

- 17 ① chemistry ② consider ③ purpose ④ relation

(2) Resources on the earth are finite.

- 18 ① delicate ② estimate ③ indicate ④ lively

(3) They are experiencing severe drought this year.

- 19 ① audience ② power ③ rough ④ through

(4) Many people have donated artifacts to this museum.

- 20 ① energy ② heart ③ artificial ④ attractive

(5) She speaks fluent English.

- 21 ① bamboo ② couple ③ curtain ④ flower

IV 次の対話文を完成させるように、～を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

Sage: Hey Brian, what's up? How are your classes going?

Brian: No matter how much I try, I just can't seem to get anything done.

Sage: Sounds like you have some stuff happening. Do you have any idea what's up?

Brian: No. I'm just really confused about what I need to know for class and I can't seem to get going. I can't stay focused. I'm really tired and sometimes I even .

Sage: Why don't you take a break now and I'll try to calm you down a little. I know some stress relief methods.

Brian: That sounds great, if you don't mind helping me out.

Sage: No problem. Let's start with a few questions. Do you think ?

Brian: Not really. I have to work and study, so I probably only get about four or five hours if I'm lucky.

Sage: What about exercise? You should try to exercise at least three days a week.

Brian: The only exercise I get is .

Sage: I bet you're eating a lot of junk food, too, right?

Brian: Yeah, I am, but I don't have the time to sit down and eat regular food.

Sage: What about your friends? I know it helps me out a lot, when I'm feeling lousy, to talk to my friends. It really cheers me up.

Brian: Well, I used to talk to my friends all the time, but ever since I got into this slump I've sort of lost touch with them.

Sage: Is something worrying you? Something that makes it ?

Brian: I guess I'm worried about grades, work, and especially letting my parents down. The more I think about this stuff, the worse it gets and the less I get done.

Sage: It really sounds like a vicious cycle, and what we need to work on is breaking that cycle so you can start focusing on your work again.

Brian: That sounds great, Sage, but how do I get started?

Sage: Actually, you've already started. You see, what you just did is called an awareness check. You found out that you're not getting enough sleep and your eating habits need to change. You need more exercise to stop your body from tiring out, and you need to keep in touch with your friends who support you and keep you . You have something to work with there.

Brian: Wow, I didn't realize that all those things could be connected to how I feel.

出典：“Stress Issues,” *iStudy for Success!*

22

- ① enjoy traveling overseas
- ② fall asleep in class
- ③ get full marks in exams
- ④ set up my own business

23

- ① I should change my major
- ② you must answer all the questions
- ③ we all need to go to college
- ④ you get enough sleep at night

24

- ① going to the gym every day
- ② fighting against prejudice
- ③ missing all the appointments
- ④ walking back and forth to class

25

- ① hard to concentrate
- ② important to remember the detail
- ③ impossible to make a mistake
- ④ necessary to buy new stuff

26

- ① as depressed as you are now
- ② away from success
- ③ in a positive frame of mind
- ④ low in spirit all the time

V 次の英文を読み、空所 [27] ~ [32] を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①~④から1つずつ選びなさい。*の付いた語には [Notes] があります。

Many Americans are extremely fat, and their numbers are growing. It is estimated that within fifteen years, half of all adults in America will be obese*. And obesity brings with it many health problems. Now, there is an effort underway to fight obesity and help prevent related health problems. The idea is to use exercise as part of a program of medicine to prevent illness.

Health problems related to obesity include heart disease, high blood pressure, brain damage, and cancer. And, of course, obesity can [27] a person's quality of life. The extra weight puts stress on the body and makes people unhappy about their looks.

In the past, doctors usually only treated the health problems caused by obesity. Now, many doctors are working with patients to treat obesity [28] like a disease. Of course, the obvious first step in fighting obesity is eating healthy foods. Eating properly can go a long way toward ending obesity. But weight loss alone is not enough to help prevent disease. Doctors know that exercise is also a key factor.

Every year, more than 600 thousand people in the US die of heart disease. Many of those deaths could be prevented through exercise. Studies have shown that even some small amount of exercise every day can help prevent heart disease. A hundred years ago, people's jobs kept them [29]. But now things are different. Machines do much of our work for us. Now, we don't have to be active; we have to choose to be active. And this is why health-care givers have begun to play an important role.

Recent studies have shown that obese patients tend to become more active with a doctor's support. Doctors need to help obese patients choose the proper exercise. They also need to help patients [30] so they can see their progress. And proper exercises targeting preventing illness don't need to be so difficult. If they are, then patients are likely to give up. Just 150 minutes of some kind of physical activity a week can make an important difference in a person's health. Doctors also need to record the progress of patients and discuss positive results with them to keep them [31] exercising.

But doctors can only do so much. Obese people — in fact, all people — need to realize the health dangers caused by obesity. And everyone needs to remember that [32] may very well mean staying alive.

出典：Paul Nation and Casey Malarcher, *Timed Reading for Fluency 4*

[Notes]

obese 「肥満の」

[27] ① affect ② demand ③ exclude ④ maintain

[28] ① it's ② itself ③ they ④ who

- 29 ① historically important
③ mostly essential

- ② more expensive
④ physically active

- 30 ① depend on them
③ set goals

- ② eat more
④ stay up late

- 31 ① discouraged from
③ interested in

- ② guilty about
④ superior to

- 32 ① feeling dull
③ doing nothing

- ② staying active
④ gaining weight

VI 次の [33] ~ [37] の英文を完成させるように、 [] 内の①~⑤を並べかえ、その5つの中で4番目にくる語句の番号を選びなさい。

Driving is dangerous. Every year, in almost every country in the world, people die in car accidents. In 2013, more than one million people worldwide [33] [①accidents ②because ③of ④car ⑤died]. That means one person every 25 seconds, or six or seven deaths by the time you finish reading this page. How can we find an answer to this problem? Many people think that the answer will be computer-controlled self-driving cars.

In the United States, 81 percent of road deaths [34] [①are ②making ③by ④caused ⑤humans] mistakes. Self-driving cars, however, don't make mistakes. They are not careless, they don't get tired, and they never need to stop. They always follow the rules of the road, and they decide what to do [35] [①faster ②of ③times ④than ⑤thousands] even the best human driver. These computer-controlled cars can talk to the internet and talk with other cars around them in real time, so they always know where they are and how long it will take to get to where they're going.

However, self-driving cars are not perfect — not yet. For example, tests show that the cars sometimes have trouble when driving at night or in bad weather. Also, although computers don't make mistakes, they cannot think either. Human drivers, when [36] [①situation ②unexpected ③an ④with ⑤faced], can usually think of something to do. A computer, on the other hand, may not be able to decide what to do and may do nothing.

Self-driving technology is getting better and better every day. The question is no longer *if* self-driving cars will take over, but *when*. People now believe that in a few more years most cars on the road will be self-driving. Soon after that, all cars will be self-driving. At that point, driving will [37] [①enjoyed ②become ③be ④something ⑤to] only on special roads, like horse riding is today.

出典 : Paul Nation, et al., *Reading for Speed and Fluency 3* (2nd edition)

VII 次の英文を読み、～の問いの答として最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。*の付いた語句には[Notes]があります。

Headaches are a big problem. Each year, millions of people suffer from severe headaches that affect their enjoyment of life, not to mention their productivity at work. In fact, according to one estimate, headaches cost individuals and businesses more than \$50 billion each year! This is one of the reasons research into headaches has become a worldwide effort.

Although he did not know much about how headaches work, Hippocrates* was the first doctor to find a way to treat them. By 400 BCE, Hippocrates had discovered that the bark from willow trees* was useful in treating pain. He made a white powder from the tree's bark and gave it to his patients.

Hippocrates did not know it, but he was actually prescribing a natural chemical in willow bark called salicin*. When a person eats salicin, the chemical is changed inside his or her body into salicylic acid*. It turns out that salicylic acid is good for stopping pain, including headache pain, but it is bad for a person's stomach. In the 1800s, a chemist in Germany slightly changed the acid's form to make it easier for people to take. This new form of the chemical was called acetylsalicylic acid*, now commonly known as aspirin.

Aspirin was used throughout most of the 1900s to treat headaches, but doctors had little idea about what really caused headaches. When doctors can diagnose the cause of a disease, they can find better ways to treat it. Therefore, as medical technology developed, doctors began to use it to learn more about the human brain and about headaches.

Currently, doctors classify headaches into two general types: primary and secondary. A primary headache is a condition suffered as only the headache itself. On the other hand, a secondary headache is one caused by another physiological condition, such as an infection or a tumor.

For primary headaches, doctors have determined three possible causes. One kind of primary headache is caused by stress. Doctors usually call these tension headaches, and they are characteristically felt on both sides of the head as a dull, steady pain.

Another kind of primary headache is the migraine headache. Exactly what causes these headaches is not well understood, but many experts believe it could be abnormal brain activity causing changes in the brain's chemistry and blood flow. For many people, migraines are triggered by certain stimuli, such as poor sleep or particular foods or smells. A sufferer usually feels intense pain on one side of the head and becomes sensitive to light and noise. If the migraine is severe, the sufferer may vomit repeatedly.

The third kind of primary headache is known as the cluster headache. Cluster headaches typically occur around the same time each day for weeks or months at a time. The person suffering from this kind of headache usually feels pain on one side of her or his head, and the pain is centered around one of the eyes. Doctors do not know much at present about cluster headaches, but they seem to be more common among men and could be related to alcohol or other things that affect a person's blood flow.

Using computers and more advanced medical equipment, doctors continue to learn more about

what happens in the brain before and during headaches. Especially in the case of migraines, some doctors believe they have found the part of the brain that sets off the reaction for severe attacks. With these insights into brain processes, doctors hope new ways will be discovered to stop headaches before they begin.

出典：Casey Malarcher, et al., *Reading for the Real World 1*

[Notes]

Hippocrates 「ヒポクラテス (古代ギリシアの医者)」

willow tree 「柳の木」

salicin 「サリシン (化学物質)」

salicylic acid 「サリチル酸」

acetylsalicylic acid 「アセチルサリチル酸」

38 One reason why research into headaches has become a worldwide effort is that

- ① more than \$50 billion is spent on headache research each year.
- ② the cost of research has been increasing year by year due to headaches.
- ③ people and companies lose a huge amount of money because of headaches.
- ④ millions of people have been cured of headaches thanks to research into headaches.

39 Hippocrates

- ① made headache sufferers grow willow trees as a treatment.
- ② first discovered how headaches work from a medical point of view.
- ③ was the first medical doctor who prescribed salicin to his patients.
- ④ developed a kind of medication for people who suffered from headaches.

40 What is now known as aspirin

- ① was already known by 400 BCE.
- ② was first created by a German chemist.
- ③ changes into salicylic acid in the patients' body.
- ④ was first used to protect a patient's stomach.

41 The difference between a primary headache and a secondary headache is that

- ① a secondary headache often leads to an infection or a tumor.
- ② a primary headache is caused by a single physiological condition.
- ③ a secondary headache is a pain that accompanies another illness.
- ④ a primary headache is far more serious than a secondary headache.

42 Tension headaches

- ① are caused by stress.
- ② are felt on only one side of the head.
- ③ usually cause very sharp pain in the head.
- ④ are the most common secondary headaches.

43 People suffering from a migraine headache

- ① typically feel a dull, steady pain.
- ② are easily affected by noise and light.
- ③ usually sleep very well despite the pain.
- ④ know that abnormal brain activity causes stress.

44 Cluster headaches

- ① often cause pain around the sufferer's eye.
- ② seldom continue for more than a day or two.
- ③ are usually felt at the back of a sufferer's head.
- ④ have often been referred to as "women's headaches."