

英 語

(1～10 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. 中途退出は認めません。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				
H	5	7	0	9
(A)	0	0	●	0
(B)	1	1	1	1
(C)	2	2	2	2
(D)	3	3	3	3
(E)	4	4	4	4
(F)	●	5	5	5
(G)	6	6	6	6
●	7	●	7	7
(J)	8	8	8	8
(K)	9	9	9	●
(L)				
(M)				
(N)				
(P)				
(R)				

アルファベットと数字の位置に注意してマークしなさい
(アルファベットのI・O・Qはありません)

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 次の英文を読み、その文意にそって ～ の英文を完成させ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。*の付いた語には [Notes] があります。

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In the early part of the twentieth century, an American woman named Emily Post wrote a book on etiquette. This book explained the proper behavior Americans should follow in many different social situations, from birthday parties to funerals. This book, *The Emily Post Book of Etiquette*, continues to sell well today, although some of the rules Ms. Post gave needed to be updated by the publishers over the years. But in modern society, it is not enough to simply know the proper rules for behavior in your own country. International travel for work and pleasure now makes it necessary for people to understand the rules of etiquette in other cultures as well.

Take, for example, the etiquette required in giving and receiving gifts. As a business traveler, it might be necessary from time to time to give a gift to a client or co-worker from another culture. Or, as a visitor in another country, a person might receive a gift of welcome or of thanks from members of the host culture. In both giving and receiving gifts, one should not assume that the rules of etiquette are the same or even similar to the rules in one's own culture.

Cultural differences may appear even in such simple processes as giving or receiving a gift. In Western cultures, a gift can be handed over to the receiver with relatively little ceremony. When a gift is offered, the receiver typically takes the gift while expressing his or her thanks. However, in some Asian cultures, the act of giving is an important aspect of gift-giving, and this process may appear confusing or frustrating to Westerners. In Chinese culture, a receiver will typically refuse to accept the gift at first, with the understanding between the giver and receiver that after being turned down two or three times, the gift will finally be accepted. In addition, to show respect for the receiver, it is customary in several Asian cultures to use two hands when offering a gift to another person.

After receiving a gift, tradition may demand that the person open the gift right away or, alternatively, wait before opening the gift. In many Western cultures, etiquette requires the receiver to open the gift immediately and show appreciation for the thoughtfulness of the giver. In Asian cultures, on the other hand, the gift may be accepted with appreciation and then set aside to be opened later. The gift will then be opened in private to avoid appearing greedy or impatient.

Another tip for cross-cultural gift-giving relates to wrapping presents, especially in choosing the color of paper used to wrap a gift. In Japan, for example, white or very bright colors are traditionally not good choices for wrapping a gift. In Japanese culture, white is the color associated with mourning* and bright colors may be considered by some people to be vulgar* because they are too flashy. Plain white and black are also to be avoided when wrapping presents in China because of the relation of these colors to funerals. Joyful colors such as red, yellow, and pink are preferred in Chinese culture. In contrast, Europeans seem to prefer more subdued* colors for wrapping presents. A good rule of thumb for wrapping gifts, especially for business travelers, is to travel with unwrapped gifts, and then wrap the gift with paper bought in the country where the gift will be given.

Finally, when choosing the appropriate gift to give, a good rule to bear in mind is the following:

“Never give vodka to Russians, chocolate to Belgians, or beer to Germans.” It is better to travel with quality gifts from one’s own region or culture. These are much more likely to be appreciated in other cultures because of their unique nature.

出典：Casey Malarcher, *Reading Advantage 4* (3rd Edition)

[Notes]

mourning 「服喪」

vulgar 「下品な」

subdued 「控えめな」

1 A book titled *The Emily Post Book of Etiquette*

- ① was written for an American girl named Emily.
- ② was published about one hundred years ago.
- ③ has not been revised since it was first published.
- ④ deals mainly with good manners in the workplace.

2 According to the passage, in modern society,

- ① rules of etiquette are getting more and more similar all over the world.
- ② there are no proper rules for behavior for international travel.
- ③ basic rules of etiquette have radically changed over the century.
- ④ you should learn about the rules of etiquette in other cultures.

3 If you do business abroad,

- ① you should be careful when you are giving a gift.
- ② gift giving is hardly ever required in most countries.
- ③ clients often exchange gifts with their co-workers.
- ④ it is not always necessary to follow the international rules.

4 According to the third paragraph, in Chinese culture,

- ① the process of giving and receiving a gift should be kept simple.
- ② it is considered impolite to turn down a gift even once.
- ③ the receiver of a gift must express thanks before opening it.
- ④ people normally refuse a gift a few times at first.

5 According to the fourth paragraph, in many Western cultures,

- ① you are supposed to use both hands when offering a gift to someone.
- ② a receiver opens the gift right away to thank the giver.
- ③ a gift won’t be accepted once it is turned down.
- ④ some gifts are supposed to be set aside to be opened in private.

6 It would be wise of business travelers to

- ① choose wrapping paper of bright colors in order to express delight.
- ② remember that joyful colors are avoided in Asian countries.
- ③ buy wrapping paper in the country in which they will be giving the present.
- ④ wrap a locally sold gift with the paper you brought from your own country.

7 A good rule of giving gifts is that

- ① you should give people what they love, like giving vodka to Russians.
- ② inexpensive gifts are always more suitable than expensive ones.
- ③ a good gift you bought in your own country will make a good gift in other countries.
- ④ sweets such as chocolate are welcome in any country in the world.

8 The most suitable title for this passage is

- ① Tips on Gift Giving across Cultures.
- ② Misunderstanding Other Cultures.
- ③ The Importance of Gift Wrapping.
- ④ The Universal Nature of Gift Giving.

II 次の英文 (1) ~ (6) の空所 [9] ~ [14] 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) Let's think about a present for grandmother and see what we can ([9]).
 ① be equal to ② come up with ③ give rise to ④ make up for
- (2) This month's car sales ([10]) the company's expectations.
 ① went out of ② came down with
 ③ was sold on ④ fell short of
- (3) Good quality clothes will save you money in the long ([11]).
 ① expense ② history ③ shape ④ run
- (4) The interviewer's question ([12]) the politician on the spot.
 ① began ② counted ③ put ④ took
- (5) I'm going to ([13]) early tonight because I have to get up early tomorrow.
 ① keep off ② turn in ③ make up ④ take away
- (6) My father is a police officer who appears strict, but looks completely different when he is ([14]).
 ① off duty ② on charge ③ above target ④ out of print

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。

Bianca: Hugo, you look tired. Didn't you get enough sleep?

Hugo: I'm afraid not. In fact, I pulled an all-nighter last night.

Bianca: An all-nighter? You mean ()?

Hugo: Yes. I know very well that I shouldn't wait until the last minute to study for an exam, but that's what happens every time.

Bianca: The other day I watched a TV program on the importance of a good night's sleep. It said cramming all of your studying into a very short period of time is counterproductive. It actually doesn't help.

Hugo: So that means that I would do better if I had gotten some sleep instead of studying?

Bianca: Exactly. Students who stay up all night don't remember as much about what they read or studied. In the program they showed evidence that they even suffer temporary drops in their IQ!

Hugo: A temporary drop in my IQ? I never want that to happen. ()

Bianca: A researcher suggested studying until about two a.m., sleeping for four hours, and then reviewing the material again early in the morning. Four hours is not enough sleep, but is far better than no sleep at all.

Hugo: But there's so much to memorize I can't even spare four hours to sleep.

Bianca: It's your choice, but you should () to let your IQ drop even for a second.

Hugo: Maybe I should follow your advice.

Bianca: The reporter said daytime sleepiness and irregular sleep schedules are common among college students all over the country. She also mentioned a couple of things that you should remember to get better sleep.

Hugo: What are they?

Bianca: First, you should go to bed at the same time each night and wake up at the same time in the morning. It's important () .

Hugo: Okay, I'll try.

Bianca: Next, make sure your bedroom is a quiet, relaxing environment. She even suggested () TVs, computers, and telephones from your bedroom. And finally, you must avoid large meals before bedtime.

Hugo: Sounds like being in prison! I'm not sure if I can maintain such discipline.

- ① I should have gone to bed much earlier last night
- ② you stayed awake all night to prepare for today's test
- ③ you had to work a night shift all last week
- ④ we went to watch a night baseball game together

22

- ① Why did your IQ drop?
- ② What should I do then?
- ③ When did that happen?
- ④ What does IQ stand for?

23

- ① try your best
- ② tell me how
- ③ inform your teacher
- ④ know better than

24

- ① to keep regular hours
- ② that you have someone to talk to
- ③ that everybody stay in their room
- ④ to make up for the loss at night

25

- ① purchasing
- ② upgrading
- ③ removing
- ④ installing

V 次の [26] ~ [30] の英文を完成させるように、[] 内の①~⑦を並べかえ、その7つの中で4番目にくる語句の番号を選びなさい。*の付いた語には [Notes] があります。

Quick and correct action in a medical emergency can save lives. However, most people do not have medical training, and the assistance [26] [①is called ②is limited ③can ④give ⑤they ⑥to ⑦what] first aid. This consists of five stages: Safety, Response, Airway*, Breathing, and Circulation.

The three aims of first aid are to preserve life, prevent further injury and promote recovery. As soon as an emergency occurs, the safety of others must be ensured. Also, the scene of the accident must be surveyed for anything dangerous. This may include oncoming traffic, fire, exposed power lines, or unstable structures. It is a general rule that casualties* [27] [①unless ②it ③not ④moved ⑤be ⑥should ⑦is] absolutely essential. Moving an injured person can cause even greater injury than the initial accident caused.

After ensuring the safety of the situation, it is important to find out as much as possible about the casualty's condition by asking him or her simple questions about how he or she feels, and by looking for signs of injury. These may be external bleeding, broken limbs, or other physical indications. This information will determine the next step and [28] [①be ②to ③on ④the ⑤passed ⑥should ⑦appropriate] emergency service.

Treatment of the casualty must await the arrival of the professional medical team, but in the meantime, the casualty must have clear airways* in order to breathe properly. We can also [29] [①casualty ②a ③whether ④the ⑤check ⑥heartbeat ⑦has] by feeling for the pulse. If there is no circulation, then resuscitation* should be attempted by using our hands to compress the chest.

The basic first aid techniques are easy to learn and apply. People can [30] [①lives ②help ③what ④save ⑤learning ⑥by ⑦to] do in most accident situations and common medical emergencies such as heart attacks and choking.

出典：Ken Methold, *Short Articles for Reading Comprehension 3*

[Notes]

airway 「気道」

casualty 「負傷者」

resuscitation 「蘇生(術)」

VII 次の英文(1)～(6)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 ～ の選択肢①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) He won a scholarship to study at an American university.

- ① bond ② global ③ formal ④ son

(2) You need to have more respect for living creatures.

- ① feather ② feature ③ primary ④ relation

(3) Too much sun can cause damage to your skin.

- ① career ② engage ③ marriage ④ particle

(4) Hundreds of volunteers have come forward to offer their help.

- ① culture ② beard ③ reindeer ④ teenager

(5) There are large numbers of public protests against the new law.

- ① appropriate ② complete ③ perception ④ property

(6) If nobody objects, we'll postpone the meeting till next week.

- ① document ② excitement ③ investment ④ punishment

英語の問題はここまでです