

英 語

(1～8 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・氏名を記入してください。
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てください。
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）があったら申し出てください。
6. 中途退出は認めません。試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰ってください。

解答用紙の受験番号欄記入例

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
H	● 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てください
(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てください。
《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ってください。
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) ~ (10) の空所 [1] ~ [10] を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、下の①~④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) He ([1]) to babysit for his wife when she worked nights.
 ① is about ② ought ③ used ④ was used
- (2) If I spoke to her directly, I ([2]) able to persuade her.
 ① might be ② would have been ③ can be ④ was being
- (3) Finding a time ([3]) suits everyone is always difficult.
 ① when ② what ③ that ④ whether
- (4) Have you heard about the diamond ring ([4]) in broad daylight?
 ① steal ② stole ③ stealing ④ stolen
- (5) Basically, airbags ([5]) to protect average-sized adult males.
 ① designs ② are designed ③ designed ④ are designing
- (6) My mother seldom, ([6]), drinks coffee.
 ① at ease ② in time ③ for ever ④ if ever
- (7) The teacher corrected the mistakes ([7]) a red pencil.
 ① by ② on ③ with ④ for
- (8) I have ([8]) important information about the exams, so please pay attention.
 ① an ② some ③ many ④ those
- (9) I will only buy the motorcycle if my father ([9]).
 ① approved ② approves ③ is approved ④ approval
- (10) ([10]) at the map showed that we were on the right road.
 ① A quick glance ② Quickly glance
 ③ To glance quickly ④ A glance of quickness

Ⅱ 次の英文 (1) ~ (10) の空所 [11] ~ [20] を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、下の①~④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) The ([11]) of Mount Everest, according to the most recent and reliable data, is 29,035 feet.
① climate ② distance ③ height ④ prospect
- (2) This is the chance of a lifetime. An opportunity like this may never ([12]) again.
① raise ② engage ③ apply ④ occur
- (3) This is an interesting book with a lot of ([13]) into human nature.
① opponents ② insights ③ physics ④ synonyms
- (4) I smiled at the girl but she just ([14]) me.
① committed ② displayed ③ composed ④ ignored
- (5) Do you think this is an ([15]) occasion to discuss politics?
① appropriate ② eventual ③ infinite ④ objective
- (6) During the panel discussion, a heated ([16]) arose between the two economists.
① dispute ② consequence ③ quantity ④ temperature
- (7) In order to save the boy, the rescue team had to ([17]) a rope across a swollen river.
① exceed ② extend ③ exhaust ④ expire
- (8) I'm a little surprised that your opinion is ([18]) the same as mine.
① steadily ② gradually ③ virtually ④ randomly
- (9) A large part of the water that falls on the land as rain ([19]) deep into the ground, and is stored in the spaces between rocks.
① associates ② corresponds ③ penetrates ④ introduces
- (10) It took Alice months to ([20]) the shock of her dog's death.
① take off ② get over ③ put in ④ pass by

Ⅲ 次の対話文を完成させるように、空所〔21〕～〔25〕を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、下の①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。*の付いた語(句)には [Notes] があります。

Natsumi: I bought a new pair of glasses. How do I look?

Alex: They look good on you. One thing that surprised me when I came to Japan was how so many people wore glasses. I used to believe that was a stereotype but it's a fact!

Natsumi: There's nothing wrong with wearing glasses. You should consider it part of Japanese fashion.

Alex: But basically you wear glasses out of necessity, don't you? In other words, (〔21〕).

Natsumi: I think you're right. I started wearing glasses when I was in junior high school. At first I hated it. My friends said I became weak sighted because (〔22〕).

Alex: Come to think of it, almost all of my Japanese friends are great book lovers. But I read somewhere that one of the causes of poor eyesight is genetic.

Natsumi: Do you mean we inherit poor eyesight from our parents? It can't be true because (〔23〕). Unlike me, they still have *20/20 vision.

Alex: Well, I agree that poor eyesight is more an acquired characteristic than a natural tendency. Now I've remembered another theory I read in a magazine. The vertical style of Japanese writing may have something to do with your vision.

Natsumi: That's another unbelievable explanation. What does reading up-and-down or side-to-side have to do with your eyesight?

Alex: I think the author said something like, our eyes are placed side by side in our heads, and our eyelids open as horizontal slits, and so horizontal writing is more natural and vertical writing (〔24〕).

Natsumi: I don't agree. It's true our eyelids are horizontal, but our *pupils are round and they come to focus at one central point when you read. As a matter of fact, my vision got worse (〔25〕)!

Alex: You study too hard. In a sense you improved your English at the cost of your eyesight.

Natsumi: I can see things perfectly. It's just that I need good glasses, and I love this new pair. This brings us back to the beginning of our conversation!

[Notes]

*20/20 vision 「正常な視力」

*pupil 「ひとみ, 瞳孔」

21

- ① glasses are cheaper in Japan than in America
- ② you don't want to wear stylish glasses
- ③ contact lenses are mostly disposable today
- ④ most of you have poor eyesight

22

- ① you refused to wear glasses in class
- ② we weren't allowed to read comics
- ③ I was really fond of reading
- ④ they praised the glasses I was wearing

23

- ① all my brothers and sisters wear glasses
- ② neither of my parents wears glasses
- ③ I didn't study genetics in high school
- ④ my father and mother are as blind as bats

24

- ① is even better than horizontal writing
- ② has a harmful effect on eyesight
- ③ has been adopted in Western countries
- ④ will enable you to read much faster

25

- ① after I started to study English
- ② although I've never worn any sunglasses
- ③ simply because wearing glasses is fashionable
- ④ even when I was playing with friends

IV 次の英文を読み、空所 [26] ~ [30] を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、下の①~④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。*の付いた語には [Notes] があります。

I am regularly *intrigued by little differences in language. I knew that Americans say “in back of” instead of “behind”, but only recently did I hear that some Americans [26] to use this because they think “behind” is a bit rude (it’s another word for *“bum”, but actually a *euphemism).

An English friend and I mail each other whenever we come across amusing pronunciations. He started it when he spotted how Americans say “yurru” to mean Europe, and the word “warrior” is pronounced “woyyer”, to [27] with “lawyer”.

The first time I heard an American pronounce the name “Graham” I made her repeat it because she said “Gramm”, rather than “Gray-am” as we English do. There is a popular brand of crackers called Graham, and I lived near to Graham Avenue station for a while, so I heard this word a surprising amount.

My favourite odd pronunciation is the word “buoy”. We pronounce it the same as “boy” but for Americans it is “boo-ee”. I try to create [28] in which they have to say this word for me, when I am near the waterfront, [29]. “Is that a man swimming out there?” I ask. “No, I think it’s just a boo-ee,” they say.

Americans are themselves amused by these little differences. A friend told me how his [30] at the Chicago office would say, “Hey we haven’t seen you for over a fortnight,” and then laugh. It confused him because they would say it whether it had been a month or six months since his last visit. One day he realised that Americans don’t have the word “fortnight” (it means two weeks) and had been tickled by it.

出典：Colin Joyce, *An Englishman in N.Y.* (2011)

[Notes]

*intrigued 「好奇心をそそられる」

*bum 「お尻」

*euphemism 「遠回しの言い方」

[26]

- ① fail ② prefer ③ stop ④ afford

[27]

- ① compare ② deal ③ rhyme ④ provide

[28]

- ① situations ② functions ③ insurances ④ immigrants

[29]

- ① as a result ② in the past ③ to be honest ④ for example

[30]

- ① spectators ② expenses ③ resources ④ colleagues

V 次の英文を読み、～の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、下の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。

In 1892 in Argentina, a police officer named Juan Vucetich was investigating the murder of two people. At the *scene of the crime, he saw a mark on a door. It was a fingerprint! He compared this to the prints of two suspects in the murder. One of the fingerprints matched, and Vucetich solved the crime. What was so unusual about this? It was the first time a fingerprint was used to solve a murder.

In ancient times, people used fingerprints to identify people. They also used them as signatures in business. However, no one used fingerprints in crime work until the late 1880s. Three men, working in three different areas of the world, made this possible.

The first man who collected a large number of fingerprints was William Herschel. He worked for the British government in India. He took fingerprints when people signed official papers. For many years, he collected the same people's fingerprints several times. He made an important discovery. Fingerprints do not change over time.

At about the same time, a Scottish doctor in Japan began to study fingerprints. Henry Faulds was looking at ancient Japanese *pottery one day when he noticed small lines on the pots. It occurred to him that the lines were 2,000-year-old fingerprints. Faulds wondered, "Are fingerprints unique to each person?" He began to take fingerprints of all his friends, co-workers, and students at his medical school. Each print was unique. He also wondered, "Can you change your fingerprints?" He shaved the fingerprints off his fingers with a razor to find out. Would they grow back the same? They did.

One day, there was a theft in Faulds's medical school. Some alcohol was missing. Faulds found fingerprints on the bottle. He compared the fingerprints to the ones in his records, and he found a match. The thief was one of his medical students. By examining fingerprints, Faulds solved the crime.

Both Herschel and Faulds collected fingerprints, but there was a problem. It was very difficult to use their collections to identify a specific fingerprint. Francis Galton in England made it easier. He noticed common patterns in fingerprints. He used these to help classify fingerprints. These features, called "Galton details," made it easier for police to search through fingerprint records. The system is still in use today. When police find a fingerprint, they look at the Galton details. Then they search for other fingerprints with similar features.

Like Faulds, Galton believed that each person had a unique fingerprint. According to Galton, the chance of two people with the same fingerprint was 1 in 64 billion. Even the fingerprints of identical twins are different. Fingerprints were the perfect tool to identify criminals.

For more than 100 years, no one found two people with the same prints. Then, in 2004, terrorists committed a crime in Madrid, Spain. Police in Madrid found a fingerprint. They used computers to search databases of fingerprint records all over the world. Three fingerprint experts agreed that a man on the West Coast of the United States was one of the criminals. Police arrested him, but the experts were wrong. The man was innocent. Another man was guilty. Amazingly, the two men who were 6,000 miles away from each other had fingerprints that were almost exactly identical.

After the mistake made by the experts in the Madrid case, the police have to be very careful. Today, millions and millions of fingerprints are in databases. Many of them are almost identical. However, unless

they are exactly identical, each one is still unique!

出典：Daphne Mackey and Alice Savage, *Read This! 2* (2012)

[Notes]

*scene of the crime 「犯行現場」

*pottery 「陶器」

31 Which of the following is true about Juan Vucetich?

- ① He found out that fingerprints had been used in Argentina for decades.
- ② He realized that the two fingerprints of two crime suspects were unusually similar.
- ③ He was the first police officer to solve a crime by using fingerprints as evidence.
- ④ He was one of three men who established the scientific investigation of crime.

32 Which of the following is true about William Herschel?

- ① He found that the British and Indians had different types of fingerprints.
- ② He used fingerprints as criminal records when people signed official papers.
- ③ He was a British doctor who collected large numbers of his patients' fingerprints.
- ④ He discovered that the fingerprints of a person remain the same throughout his life.

33 Which of the following is true about Henry Faulds?

- ① He collected a lot of fingerprints to find out if there were any identical ones.
- ② He was an expert on ancient Japanese artifacts.
- ③ He realized that all fingerprints were unique when he discovered 2,000-year-old fingerprints.
- ④ He knew that in order to wipe off fingerprints, alcohol was quite effective.

34 Which of the following is true about Francis Galton?

- ① He found some patterns that were useful in classifying fingerprints.
- ② He suggested that it is possible that identical twins may have identical fingerprints.
- ③ He introduced "Galton details" to identify two identical fingerprints.
- ④ He disagreed with Henry Faulds as to the uniqueness of each person's fingerprints.

35 According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Fingerprints began to be used in crime investigation in the 18th century.
- ② The police still make use of a fingerprint classification that was first developed in England.
- ③ A Scottish doctor found out that if you shaved the fingerprints off your fingers, they wouldn't grow back the same.
- ④ Spanish police found that two men who were 6,000 miles away from each other had exactly the same fingerprints.

VI 次の [36] ~ [45] の英訳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。

[36] もしできれば2人だけでお話をしたいのですが。

If you don't mind, I (① in ② would ③ private ④ to ⑤ speak to ⑥ like ⑦ you).

[37] 昨年、私たちは幸運続きの1年だった。

We had (① luck ② another ③ stroke ④ last ⑤ of ⑥ one ⑦ after) year.

[38] 新しい市庁舎を建てる計画が進行中である。

Plans to (① a ② are ③ hall ④ city ⑤ new ⑥ build ⑦ under) way.

[39] この問題にどう対処していいか見当がつかない。

I (① no ② to ③ with ④ idea ⑤ have ⑥ how ⑦ cope) this problem.

[40] 私は何日も推理小説に読みふけってしまうことがある。

Sometimes I go on (① on ② a ③ days ④ story ⑤ reading ⑥ detective ⑦ for) end.

[41] ケンが入院しているんだ。励ましにお見舞いに行かないか。

Ken is in hospital now. Why (① go ② cheer ③ we ④ him ⑤ and ⑥ up ⑦ don't)?

[42] 電車が動いていなかったのだから、私たちはバスで登校するほかなかった。

Since the trains weren't operating, we (① no ② but ③ had ④ to go ⑤ by ⑥ choice ⑦ to school) bus.

[43] 彼女は机の引き出しを片付けているときに、偶然古い写真を何枚か見つけた。

When she was cleaning her desk drawers, she (① some ② to ③ across ④ run ⑤ pictures ⑥ happened ⑦ old).

[44] 彼らは言葉がよく通じないにもかかわらず、すぐに仲良くなった。

They soon (① of ② language ③ became ④ in ⑤ the ⑥ friends ⑦ spite) difficulty.

[45] コンピューターの世界に遅れずについていくのは大変だと思っている人が大勢いる。

Many people (① keep ② find ③ hard ④ pace ⑤ it ⑥ to ⑦ with) the computer world.

英語の問題はここまでです