

I 日本語の意味を表わすように英文を完成させる時、(あ) および (い) に入る最適なものの組み合わせを①～⑨よりそれぞれ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

1 A: 最近、テニスをやっていますか?
B: ぎっくり腰になってしまって、ここのところ、やれてないんです。
A: Have you been playing tennis (あ)?
B: These days I can't play tennis. I've (い) a strained back.

- | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| ① あ lately | い become | ② あ lately | い developed | ③ あ lately | い turned |
| ④ あ later | い become | ⑤ あ later | い developed | ⑥ あ later | い turned |
| ⑦ あ latest | い become | ⑧ あ latest | い developed | ⑨ あ latest | い turned |

2 A: おばあちゃんがウクレレを習い始めたよ。
B: 新しいことを習うのに年齢は関係ないさ。
A: My grandmother just (あ) into playing the ukulele.
B: Age doesn't (い) when learning a new thing.

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|----------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| ① あ got | い associate | ② あ got | い matter | ③ あ got | い question |
| ④ あ put | い associate | ⑤ あ put | い matter | ⑥ あ put | い question |
| ⑦ あ took | い associate | ⑧ あ took | い matter | ⑨ あ took | い question |

3 A: 心配そうだけど、どうしたの?
B: また、息子のことなの。最近、とても落ち込んでいるのよ。
A: 話してみた?
B: そう、じっくり話もしたけど、何か隠していることがあるような気がするの。
A: You look worried. What's happened?
B: Oh, it's my son again. He's so (あ) these days.
A: Have you talked to him?
B: Yes, we've had some good talks, but I feel like he's holding something (い).

- | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|------|------------|--------|
| ① あ deep | い back | ② あ deep | い on | ③ あ deep | い over |
| ④ あ down | い back | ⑤ あ down | い on | ⑥ あ down | い over |
| ⑦ あ fallen | い back | ⑧ あ fallen | い on | ⑨ あ fallen | い over |

4 A: 家がすごく散らかってる。
B: 分担して掃除しましょ。
A: 子供たちにもやらせるべきだ。

A: Our house looks really messy.
B: Let's (あ) up the house cleaning.
A: We should get the kids (い), too.

- | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| ① あ blow | い involved | ② あ blow | い shared | ③ あ blow | い worked |
| ④ あ divide | い involved | ⑤ あ divide | い shared | ⑥ あ divide | い worked |
| ⑦ あ roll | い involved | ⑧ あ roll | い shared | ⑨ あ roll | い worked |

5 A: 青いブレザーを貸してくれるって言ったわよね。
B: 勘弁してよ。あなた、いつも私の服を借りてばかりでしょ。それで気が付くとその服があなたの部屋の床にほうってあるんだもの。
A: そんなこと言わないで。今夜、太郎とデートした後、ちゃんと返すって約束するから。恰好よく見せたいのよ。
B: あなたには参ったわ。仕方がないわ。いいことにしましょう。

A: I thought you said I could borrow your blue blazer.
B: Give me a (あ). You're always borrowing my clothes, and the next thing I know, they're in a heap on your floor.
A: Oh, come on. I promise I'll give it back nicely tonight after my date with Taro. I've got to look nice.
B: You really put me on the spot. Oh, I suppose so, for heaven's (い).

- | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| ① あ break | い sake | ② あ break | い sign | ③ あ break | い star |
| ④ あ choice | い sake | ⑤ あ choice | い sign | ⑥ あ choice | い star |
| ⑦ あ hand | い sake | ⑧ あ hand | い sign | ⑨ あ hand | い star |

6 A: ちょっといいですか？
B: もちろん、お入りなさい。
A: 今度受ける試験のことで緊張してるんです。最後のアドバイスをいただきたいと思って。
B: あなたは最善の準備をしたのですから、あなたの努力はきっと報われますよ。あとやるべきことはただ一つ。試験前日は早く寝て、たっぷり睡眠をとることです。

A: May I bother you for a minute?
B: Sure, come right on in.
A: Well, I'm nervous about the upcoming exam. And I was hoping you'd give me some last-minute advice.
B: You've done the best you can in (あ) of preparation. Your hard work will (い) off. Now there's only one thing left to do. Go to bed early the night before the exam and get a good night's sleep.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|
| ① あ case | い get | ② あ case | い pay | ③ あ case | い show |
| ④ あ place | い get | ⑤ あ place | い pay | ⑥ あ place | い show |
| ⑦ あ terms | い get | ⑧ あ terms | い pay | ⑨ あ terms | い show |

II (1) 英語による記述が指す1語となるように、破線部（破線の数は文字数を表わす）を補充する際に に入る2文字を①～⑩よりそれぞれ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。各選択肢は2回以上使ってよい。

7 A person who is trained for traveling in space: as _____

8 Move along on your hands and knees with your body close to the ground: c _____

9 A system of vehicles, for example buses, trains, and aircraft, for getting from one place to another:
t _____ tion

① ar ② au ③ aw ④ eu ⑤ ew ⑥ or ⑦ ou ⑧ ow ⑨ ur ⑩ uw

(2) 英語による記述が指す1語となるように、破線部（破線の数は文字数を表わす）を補充する際に に入る2文字を①～⑩よりそれぞれ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。各選択肢は2回以上使ってよい。

10 A person who buys goods or services: co _____

11 Safe from and protected against damage or attack: se _____

12 The art and science of designing and making buildings, or the style of a building: ar _____

① ar ② ch ③ ct ④ hu ⑤ or ⑥ re ⑦ sh ⑧ su ⑨ tu ⑩ ur

III 英文が日本語の意味を表わすように [] 内の語(句)を並べ換える時、(あ)(い)(う)に入るものの組み合わせを①～⑩よりそれぞれ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし [] には余分なものが1つ含まれている。(なお、文頭に来る語も小文字で示されている)

13 これらの薬を飲めば恐らく合併症なく1年から3年過ごせます。

() (あ) () (い) () () (う) () () without complications.

in likely medications one result take these three to years

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|-----------------|---------|----------|
| ① あ in | い medications | う to | ② あ in | い to | う take |
| ③ あ in | い years | う result | ④ あ medications | い in | う result |
| ⑤ あ medications | い result | う to | ⑥ あ medications | い take | う in |
| ⑦ あ take | い medications | う in | ⑧ あ take | い these | う to |
| ⑨ あ to | い these | う in | ⑩ あ to | い years | う these |

14 このセミナーを逃したら後悔しますよ。

This (あ) () () (い) () (う) () () .

a be sorry have missed if is seminar to will you

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| ① あ is | い a | う if | ② あ is | い have missed | う seminar |
| ③ あ is | い seminar | う have missed | ④ あ is | い to | う if |
| ⑤ あ is | い you | う be sorry | ⑥ あ seminar | い be sorry | う you |
| ⑦ あ seminar | い have missed | う you | ⑧ あ seminar | い is | う you |
| ⑨ あ seminar | い to | う if | ⑩ あ seminar | い you | う be sorry |

15 他人と口論を避ける程度が異なる2人の人間のことを考えてみよう。

Let's consider two people who differ (あ) () (い) () (う) () () with other people.

avoid from in quarreling the degree they to which

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|--------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| ① あ from | い in | う to | ② あ from | い which | う avoid |
| ③ あ from | い which | う to | ④ あ in | い they | う avoid |
| ⑤ あ in | い they | う quarreling | ⑥ あ in | い to | う they |
| ⑦ あ the degree | い they | う quarreling | ⑧ あ the degree | い which | う they |
| ⑨ あ to | い from | う they | ⑩ あ to | い which | う avoid |

IV 次の各文章において下線部分が入るべき最適な位置を①～⑥または①～⑧よりそれぞれ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

16 limited

School and society make us feel our abilities are limited and rob us of our ① creative confidence. Although we are born ② with incredible imagination, ③ intuition, and intelligence, many ④ people are trained not to use these ⑤ powers, and as a result they wither. Our schools, families, and friends project a ⑥ view of our abilities onto us.

17 under

Nature is critical to our survival: nature provides us with our oxygen, regulates ① our weather patterns, pollinates our crops, produces our food, feed, and fiber. But it is ② increasing stress. Human activity has altered ③ almost 75 per cent of the earth's surface, squeezing ④ wildlife and nature into an ever-smaller corner of the planet. Around 1 million animal and plant species are threatened with extinction—⑤ many within decades—according to the 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service. The report called for transformative changes to restore and protect ⑥ nature.

18 to full fitness

If it hadn't been for his friends, Sergei Rachmaninov, a famous Russian composer, would have given up early in his career. His powerful Symphony No. 1 was hated ① by both critics and the public when it was first performed ②, and was immediately deemed a failure ③. The experience had a terrible effect on the young composer ④, utterly destroying his confidence ⑤. Rachmaninov completely lost the urge to compose ⑥ and wrote nothing for the next three years. His friends set about nursing his fragile confidence back ⑦; they loved his work and wanted to hear more ⑧.

19 that it is

Most people who live for many years away from countries ① where their native language is spoken as the majority language find that their native language is affected ② in one way or another. The most obvious consequence is ③ difficult to remember words in your native language. You may find that words of your second language ④ pop up when you are speaking or writing in your native language. If you associate with other speakers of your native language ⑤ who like yourself have lived for years ⑥ with the second language, you may find yourselves ⑦ throwing in words of the majority language when they seem ⑧ particularly apt or just because they come to mind first.

20 when humans are surpassed by or merge with AI

Since Deep Blue beat world champion Garry Kasparov at chess in 1996, AI has made great leaps forward ①. We now have driverless cars, systems to understand speech and talk back, and real-time computerized translation ②. These advances are due to deep neural networks—self-learning systems that mimic the human brain ③. Instead of being heavily programmed, AI systems are given basic learning algorithms (sets of rules for calculation) and then fed with enormous datasets and feedback loops, which make them self-learning ④. Given the rapid rate of advances in AI, some futurists predict that this might even trigger the moment ⑤. Predictions are not necessarily reliable, however ⑥. Alan Turing, an English mathematician and computer scientist, predicted that by the year 2000 ⑦, an intelligent machine would be able to convince a human questioner that it was human. However, no computer has yet come close to passing the Turing Test ⑧.

V 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Whether you are awake or asleep, the ceaseless, tireless action of your subconscious mind controls all the vital functions of your body without any [21] for your conscious mind to intervene. While you are asleep, your heart continues to beat rhythmically. Your chest and diaphragm muscles pump air in and out of your lungs. There the carbon dioxide that is the byproduct of the activity of your body's cells is exchanged for the fresh oxygen you need to go on functioning. Your subconscious controls your digestive processes and glandular secretions, as well as all the other wondrously complex [22] of your body. All this happens whether you are awake or asleep.

If you were forced to operate your body's functions with your conscious mind, you would certainly [23]. You would probably die a very quick death. The processes are too complicated, too intertwined. The "heart-lung" machine that is used during open-heart surgery is one of the [24] of modern medical technology, but what it does is infinitely simpler than what your subconscious mind does twenty-four hours a day, year in, year out.

Suppose you were crossing the ocean in a supersonic jetliner and you wandered into the cockpit. You certainly would not know how to fly the plane, but you would not find it difficult to [25] the pilot and cause a problem. In the same way, your conscious mind cannot operate your body, but it can get in the way of proper operation.

Worry, anxiety, fear, and depression interfere with the normal functioning of the heart, lungs, stomach, and intestines. The medical community is just beginning to [26] how serious so-called "stress-related" diseases are. The reason is that these [27] of thought interfere with the harmonious functioning of your subconscious mind.

When you feel physically and mentally disturbed, the best thing you can do is to let go, relax, and [28] the wheels of your thought processes. Speak to your subconscious mind. Tell it to take over in peace, harmony, and divine order. You will find that all the functions of your body will become normal again. Be sure to speak to your subconscious mind with authority and conviction. It will respond by carrying out your [29].

(注) diaphragm: 横隔膜 glandular secretion: 腺分泌 intestine: 腸

(出典 Joseph Murphy, The Power of Your Subconscious Mind. New York, NY: Reward Books; 2000)

[21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] に入る最適なものを①～⑨よりそれぞれ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、各選択肢は1回しか使えない。

- ① appreciate ② command ③ distract ④ fail ⑤ need
⑥ operations ⑦ patterns ⑧ still ⑨ wonders

a～cの記述について、本文の内容に合致するものを正、しないものを誤とする時に得られる組み合わせを①～⑧より選び、その番号を [30] にマークしなさい。

- a. What the subconscious mind does all the time is not less simple than what the "heart-lung" machine does during surgery.
b. The conscious mind can prevent the body from working properly, not knowing how to operate it.
c. During physical and mental disturbance, peace and harmony may be overtaken by speaking to the subconscious mind.

- ① a—正 b—正 c—正 ② a—正 b—正 c—誤
③ a—正 b—誤 c—正 ④ a—正 b—誤 c—誤
⑤ a—誤 b—正 c—正 ⑥ a—誤 b—正 c—誤
⑦ a—誤 b—誤 c—正 ⑧ a—誤 b—誤 c—誤

VI 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

“If it’s not contagious, then why did you evacuate your children and wife?” asked the mayor of Nacala, eyeing me from a safe distance behind his desk. Out the window, a breathtaking sun was setting over Nacala district and its population of hundreds of thousands of extremely poor people, served by just one doctor—me.

Earlier that day I had arrived back in the city from a poor coastal area in the north named Memba. There I had spent two days using my hands to diagnose hundreds of patients with a terrible, unexplained disease that had completely paralyzed their legs within minutes of onset and, in severe cases, made them blind. And the mayor was right; I wasn’t 100 percent sure it was not contagious. I hadn’t slept the previous night but had stayed up, poring over my medical textbook, [31] I had finally concluded that the symptoms I was seeing had not been described before. I’d guessed this was some kind of poison rather than anything infectious, but I couldn’t be sure, and I had asked my wife to take our young children and leave the district.

[32] I could figure out what to say, the mayor said, “If you think it could be contagious, I must do something. To avoid a catastrophe, I must stop the disease from reaching the city.”

The worst-case scenario had already unfolded in the mayor’s mind, and immediately spread to mine.

The mayor was a man of action. He stood up and said, “Should I tell the military to set up a roadblock and stop the buses from the north?”

“Yes,” I said. “I think it’s a good idea. You have to do something.”

The mayor disappeared to make some calls.

When the sun rose over Memba the next morning, some 20 women and their youngest children were already up, waiting for the morning bus to take them to the market in Nacala to sell their goods. [33] they learned the bus had been canceled, they walked down to the beach and asked the fishermen to take them by the sea route instead. The fishermen made room for everyone in their small boats, probably happy to be making the easiest money of their lives as they sailed south [34] the coast.

Nobody could swim and when the boats overturned in the waves, all the mothers and children and fishermen drowned.

That afternoon I headed north again, past the roadblock, to continue to investigate the strange disease. As I drove through Memba I came [35] a group of people lining up on the roadside dead bodies they had pulled out of the sea. I ran down to the beach but it was too late. I asked a man carrying the body of a young boy, “Why were all these children and mothers out in those fragile boats?”

“There was no bus this morning,” he said. Several minutes later I could still barely understand what I had done. Still today I can’t forgive myself. Why did I have to say to the mayor, “You must do something”?

I couldn’t blame these tragic deaths [36] the fishermen. Desperate people who need to get to market of course take the boat when the city authorities for some reason block their road.

I have no way to tell you how I carried on with the work I had to do that day and in the days afterward. And I didn’t talk about this to anyone else for 35 years.

But I did carry on with my work and eventually I discovered the cause of the paralytic disease: as I suspected, the people had been poisoned. The surprise ハ()(あ)()(い)()(う). The cassava that formed the basis for the local diet had to be processed for three days to make it edible. Everyone had always known that, so no one had ever even heard of anyone who had been poisoned or seen these symptoms. But this year, there had been a terrible harvest across the whole country and the government had been buying processed cassava [37] the highest price ever. The poor farmers were suddenly able to make that extra money they needed to escape poverty and were selling everything they had. After a successful day of selling, though, they were coming home hungry. So hungry that they couldn’t resist eating the unprocessed cassava roots straight from the fields. At 8 p.m. on August 21, 1981, this discovery transformed me from being a district doctor to being a researcher, and I spent the next ten years of my life investigating the interplay among economies, societies, toxins and [二].

(注) contagious: 感染性の diagnose: 診断する paralyze: 麻痺させる onset: 発症 cassava: カッサバ芋

(出典 Hans Rosling, Factfulness: Ten Reasons We’re Wrong About the World and Why Things are Better than You Think. London: Sceptre; 2019 一部改変)

[31], [32], [33] に入る最適なもの①～④よりそれぞれ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、各選択肢は1回しか使えない。(なお、文頭に来る語も小文字で示されている)

- ① before ② until ③ though ④ when

34, 35, 36, 37 に入る最適なものを①～⑥よりそれぞれ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、各選択肢は1回しか使えない。

- ① across ② along ③ at ④ into ⑤ on ⑥ to

イ evacuate your children and wife の意味に最も近いものを①～⑤より選び、その番号を 38 にマークしなさい。

- ① have your children and wife search a safe area
 ② have your children and wife separated from each other
 ③ have your children and wife see a doctor for precaution
 ④ have your children and wife escape from a dangerous area
 ⑤ have your children and wife stop working with poor people

ロ mine の指すものを①～⑤より選び、その番号を 39 にマークしなさい。

- ① my case ② my family ③ my leg ④ my mind ⑤ my scenario

ハ () (あ) () () (い) () () (う) に、文脈に合うように 内の語を並べ換える時、(あ) (い) (う) に入るものの組み合わせを①～⑩より選び、その番号を 40 にマークしなさい。

anything eaten had new not that they was

- ① あ anything い that う eaten ② あ new い had う anything
 ③ あ new い they う eaten ④ あ not い new う had
 ⑤ あ not い that う had ⑥ あ not い they う new
 ⑦ あ that い eaten う anything ⑧ あ that い not う new
 ⑨ あ that い they う eaten ⑩ あ they い eaten う new

ニ に入る最適なものを①～⑤より選び、その番号を 41 にマークしなさい。

- ① children ② doctor shortage ③ food ④ infection ⑤ water accidents

a～cの記述について、本文の内容に合致するものを**正**、しないものを**誤**とする時に得られる組み合わせを①～⑧より選び、その番号を にマークしなさい。

- a. At first, the doctor was unable to determine that the symptoms shown in many people in Memba were not caused by an infectious disease.
- b. The doctor could not discuss the tragic deaths at sea with anyone for a long time because he had no communication tools to talk about his work.
- c. With no processed cassava left for them to eat, the poor farmers in Memba ate fresh cassava roots without processing them.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|
| ① | a—正 | b—正 | c—正 | ② | a—正 | b—正 | c—誤 |
| ③ | a—正 | b—誤 | c—正 | ④ | a—正 | b—誤 | c—誤 |
| ⑤ | a—誤 | b—正 | c—正 | ⑥ | a—誤 | b—正 | c—誤 |
| ⑦ | a—誤 | b—誤 | c—正 | ⑧ | a—誤 | b—誤 | c—誤 |

VII 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

A few years ago, a university professor tried a little experiment. He sent Christmas cards to a sample of perfect strangers. Although he expected some reaction, the response he received was amazing—holiday cards addressed to him came pouring back from the people who had never met nor heard of him. The great majority of those who returned a card never inquired into the of the unknown professor. They received his holiday greeting card and they automatically sent one in return. While small in scope, this study nicely shows the action of one of the most potent of the weapons of influence around us—the rule for reciprocation. The rule says that we should try to repay, in kind, what another person has provided us. If a woman does us a favor, we should do her one in return; if a man sends us a birthday present, we should remember his birthday with a gift of our own; if a couple invites us to a party, we should be sure to invite them to one of ours. By of the reciprocity rule, then, we are *obligated* to the future repayment of favors, gifts, invitations, and the like. So typical is it for indebtedness to accompany the receipt of such things that a term like “much obliged” has become a synonym for “thank you,” not only in the English language but in others as well.

The impressive aspect of and that goes with it is in human culture. It is so widespread that after intensive study, sociologists such as Alvin Gouldner can report that there is no human society that does not subscribe to the rule. And within each society it seems pervasive also; it permeates exchanges of every kind. Indeed, it may well be that a developed of indebtedness flowing from the rule for reciprocation is a unique property of human culture. The noted archaeologist Richard Leakey ascribes the essence of what makes us human to the reciprocity system: “We are human because our ancestors learned to share their food and their skills in an honored network of obligation,” he says. Cultural anthropologists Lionel Tiger and Robin Fox view this “web of indebtedness” as a unique adaptive mechanism of human beings, allowing for the of labor, the exchange of diverse forms of goods, the exchange of different services (making it possible for experts to develop), and the creation of that bind individuals together into highly efficient units.

(注) pervasive: existing everywhere permeate: spread throughout archaeologist: 考古学者 ascribe: attribute
cultural anthropologist: 文化人類学者

(出典 Robert B. Cialdini. *Influence: The Psychology of Persuasion*. New York, NY: HarperCollins; 2007 一部改変)

, , , に入る最適なものを①～⑤よりそれぞれ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、各選択肢は1回しか使えない。

- ① division ② identity ③ relief ④ system ⑤ virtue

, , それぞれに入る最適なものの組み合わせを①～⑥より選び、その番号を にマークしなさい。

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ① イ its pervasiveness | ロ the rule for reciprocation | ハ the sense of obligation |
| ② イ its pervasiveness | ロ the sense of obligation | ハ the rule for reciprocation |
| ③ イ the rule for reciprocation | ロ its pervasiveness | ハ the sense of obligation |
| ④ イ the rule for reciprocation | ロ the sense of obligation | ハ its pervasiveness |
| ⑤ イ the sense of obligation | ロ its pervasiveness | ハ the rule for reciprocation |
| ⑥ イ the sense of obligation | ロ the rule for reciprocation | ハ its pervasiveness |

二 に入る最適なものを①～⑤より選び、その番号を 48 にマークしなさい。

- ① a lack of applications
- ② a variety of resources
- ③ a majority of sufferings
- ④ a settlement of differences
- ⑤ a cluster of interdependencies

この文章の冒頭には、本文の内容を示唆するような、有名な人の言葉からの引用が置かれている。この文章の冒頭に置くのに最適なものを①～⑥より選び、その番号を 49 にマークしなさい。

- ① Follow an expert.
- ② Pay every debt, as if God wrote the bill.
- ③ Every day in every way, I'm getting better.
- ④ It is easier to resist at the beginning than at the end.
- ⑤ The way to love anything is to realize that it might be lost.
- ⑥ Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler.