

I 以下の(1)～(8)について空欄に入る最も適切な単語または語句を、選択肢①～④の中から一つ選び、それぞれマークシートの1～8にマークしなさい。

(1) I stepped () for the visitor to enter the room.

- ① beside ② aside ③ by side ④ to side

(2) The king seemed to take it for () that he could go his own way.

- ① granted ② grant ③ granting ④ being granted

(3) What were you two () when I came into the room?

- ① speaking ② chatting ③ discussing ④ telling

(4) I know him () but I have never actually spoken to him.

- ① by sight ② in sight ③ in face ④ of face

(5) He is the kind of man that tries to () advantage of the weaknesses of others.

- ① make ② give ③ look ④ take

(6) Slow and steady () the race.

- ① makes ② gets ③ wins ④ bites

(7) No () person than you would put up with such a naughty boy.

- ① one ② other ③ others ④ another

(8) The air here feels ().

- ① refresh ② refreshed ③ refreshingly ④ refreshing

II 以下の会話文の空欄(9)～(13)に入る最も適切な語または語句を、選択肢①～④の中から一つ選び、それぞれマークシートの 9～13 にマークしなさい。

Keidai Chiba has been living with an American friend in Portland for a few weeks. He is at a bank talking to a teller.

<Conversation>

Keidai: Good morning. My family sent me a check from the Bank of Chiba in Japan and I'd like to cash it.

Teller: Is it in yen or dollars?

Keidai: It's for 2,000 dollars.

Teller: Do you have an account with us?

Keidai: An account? No, I don't. Should I have?

Teller: Well, I can only cash checks for our customers.

Keidai: Are all banks like that?

Teller: Yes, I think so. It's pretty much standard policy. Why don't you open an account with us?

Keidai: That's a good idea. I don't know why I hadn't thought of it. Is it very complicated?

Teller: Oh no. I can do it for you right now if you have some identification. It'll only take a few minutes.

Keidai: I have my passport right here.

Teller: That's fine. Do you want a checking account, or savings account, or both?

Keidai: I'm (9) I don't understand the difference.

Teller: Well, here in America almost everybody has a checking account. We pay our bills, do our shopping and so on with checks. Have you been here long?

Keidai: Only a few weeks. I've been staying with a friend. But now I'm moving into an apartment of my own.

Teller: You'd (10) get some checks then. It's pretty hard to get along without them. For paying the rent, utilities, that sort of thing. And it's an easy way to keep track of how you spend your money.

Keidai: Good, because I'm not very (11) at managing money. Will they take checks

everywhere?

Teller: Almost. (12) you have the proper ID. Why don't you open up a joint checking and savings account? You can keep some money in your savings account where it will earn interest. And some in your checking account for everyday use.

Keidai: Thanks, that sounds fine. So, what do I do?

Teller: Just fill out this form, pick out the kind of checks you want from this sample catalogue, sign your family's check on the back. And let me see your passport.

Keidai: These checks with the picture of the mountain on them are nice. I'll take these. Do I get them today?

Teller: No, it takes about a week to print them up with your name and address on them. But I can give you some temporary ones. And you get a cash card, too, which you can use at any ATM 24 hours a day. Your PIN number will be sent to you shortly.

Keidai: Thanks. I'm beginning to feel more and more (13) independent all the time.

(9)	① scared	② nervous	③ afraid	④ upset
(10)	① make	② work	③ worse	④ better
(11)	① good	② help	③ well	④ bad
(12)	① As many as	② As much as	③ As little as	④ As long as
(13)	① politically	② financially	③ environmentally	④ ethically

Ⅲ 次の文中の(14)～(18)の空欄に入る表現を、それぞれの番号に与えられている 1～5 の単語または語句を文意にそうように並べ替えて作りなさい。そして 2 番目と 4 番目にくる最も適切な組み合わせを選択肢①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークシートの 14～18 にマークしなさい。なお 2/3 とは、2 番目が 2 で、4 番目が 3 という意味です。

Japanese and Western Employment Systems

Owing to the prolonged recession* and the trend towards economic globalization,

Japanese companies are being forced to reconsider their traditional employment system. Many Japanese companies are adopting the Western system. Just how different are these two systems?

With a Japanese company, (14). This is called the “seniority system*.” It means that employees work at a low salary when they are young, and get paid progressively* more later on in their career. This system discourages employees from quitting the company before they reach retirement age. In contrast, (15), but employees cannot expect their salaries to rise later.

The attitudes of employees towards their companies are different, too. In Japan, you are expected to be loyal to one company throughout your life. Otherwise (16). Employees (17). In return the company will guarantee you a job for life. On the other hand, (18) for better employment conditions and a higher salary, but neither can nor does he expect the company to guarantee him a job for life.

Which system is better? The trend is increasingly towards the Western system. The question is, will the Japanese system survive into the next generation?

* prolonged recession 長い景気後退 seniority system 年功序列制 progressively 段々と

- (14) 1. you stay, 2. salary 3. the longer 4. you can earn
5. the higher

① 3/2 ② 1/2 ③ 2/4 ④ 3/5

- (15) 1. from the start 2. a Western company 3. you earn right
4. what 5. pays you

① 2/3 ② 1/2 ③ 3/2 ④ 5/3

- (16) 1. you will 2. a drop-out 3. regarded 4. be 5. as

① 4/5 ② 3/1 ③ 4/2 ④ 2/3

- (17) 1. more time 2. with their families 3. will probably spend
4. than 5. with their colleagues

- ① 5/2 ② 3/4 ③ 1/4 ④ 2/4

- (18) 1. to another company 2. quite common 3. to move 4. it is
5. for a Western employee

- ① 4/5 ② 5/3 ③ 1/2 ④ 2/3

Ⅳ 次の英文の(19)～(23)の空欄に入る最も適切な表現を選択肢①～④の中から一つ選び、それぞれマークシートの 19～23 にマークしなさい。

Google's origins (19) two Stanford PhD students—Larry Page and Sergey Brin—in the mid-1990s. The young (20) were very skilled and highly educated. Between them, they held degrees in mathematics, engineering, and computer science. In 1996, Page and Brin started working together on a project called “BackRub.” For that, they created an Internet search engine, (21) was made available to the public. It (22) gained popularity because of its accurate results. The next year, the search engine was (23) “Google.”

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| (19) | ① involve | ② get | ③ hold | ④ need |
| (20) | ① residents | ② pupils | ③ takers | ④ scholars |
| (21) | ① where | ② which | ③ what | ④ when |
| (22) | ① quickly | ② efficient | ③ directly | ④ effective |
| (23) | ① revised | ② redirected | ③ renamed | ④ resumed |

V 次の英文を読み、(24)～(28)の空欄に入る最も適切な語や語句を選択肢①～④の中から一つ選び、それぞれマークシートの24～28にマークしなさい。

Welcome to college. Your first semester here might be a little difficult and stressful because of the many adjustments you will have to make. But it will also be a time filled with great expectations and wonderful discoveries. Let me tell you a little about what lies ahead and how you can be sure to have a successful college career.

In class, active participation is critical. You don't want to be a passive learner who just sits and listens to the teacher. Instead, you should actively express your opinions, ask questions, and explain your ideas.

You also need to learn to take care of things on your own. You will have a lot more freedom to make your own choices and decisions than when you were in high school. But be careful, because such an increase in independence also means an increase in responsibility.

You should develop good study habits and make it a top priority to attend all your classes. This will enable you to concentrate on what you are studying and to do everything expected of you. At the same time, you should also take part in school events—concerts, contests, meetings, festivals, and so on. This will give you the opportunity to make friends with other students, and it can also be a form of relaxation.

To sum up, college is indeed the time of life when you can enjoy many different things. But it's also a period of preparation for your future dreams. Always keep in mind that your main task is to study hard. Good luck!

(24) This message is most likely given by a ().

- ① high school principal
- ② college president
- ③ student's parent
- ④ club manager

(25) The word *career* in line 4 means ().

- ① carriage

- ② friends
- ③ life
- ④ future

(26) College students are expected to deal with things ().

- ① without complaining
- ② with their new friends
- ③ for themselves
- ④ against their will

(27) An increase in independence should come with an increase in ().

- ① responsibility
- ② freedom
- ③ friendship
- ④ wealth

(28) College is a place where students should study hard to () their dreams for the future.

- ① give up
- ② spoil
- ③ realize
- ④ remember

Ⅵ 次の文章の内容をふまえて、(29)～(33)の質問に対する最も適切な答えを選択肢①～④の中から一つ選び、それぞれマークシートの 29～33 にマークしなさい。

Architects of large public buildings must consider the safety aspects very carefully. In particular, the architect must ensure that sufficient exits are provided. Unfortunately, we

know very little about how such exits should be designed. Scientists have tried to construct computer models of the way people behave when they try to get out of a building in a panic situation. One research group recently conducted an experiment with mice to see how they behaved in a crisis. The results of this experiment could help researchers understand how humans might react in similar situations.

In the experiment, a research group at the University of the Philippines used mice to test the results predicted by computer models of humans in emergencies. A special chamber was built that consisted of a pool of water with several exits leading to dry, safe platforms. The mice were placed in the pool, and a video recorder was used to observe how they found their way onto the platforms under different conditions. The scientists altered the number of mice placed in the chamber, as well as the width of the exits and the distance between them. They then analyzed the video tapes in order to determine the rate at which the mice were able to escape from the pool.

The scientists found that the behavior of the mice corresponded quite closely to the predictions made by their computer models. Surprisingly, the most efficient escape patterns were observed when narrow exits were used, since the mice automatically formed orderly queues in order to get out. When the exits were wide enough to allow two or more mice to pass through at the same time, the mice got in each other's way and thus escaped at a slower pace. Also, the experiment results showed that escape would be less efficient if the exits were placed too close together.

The need for a better understanding of how people react in panic situations is clear. In a recent example, more than 120 people were killed at a football stadium in Ghana in 2001 when the police's response to vandalism* caused spectators to panic. The experiment shown above might help us find ways to prevent such disasters in the future.

* vandalism (特に公共物への) 器物損壊

(29) What should architects consider when they design large public buildings?

- ① The buildings have sufficient exits.
- ② The buildings are constructed safely.
- ③ The buildings prevent damage by mice.

④ The buildings are designed by computer models.

(30) What did the research group want to learn from the experiment conducted with mice?

- ① how mice get out of a building
- ② how humans prevent the crisis
- ③ how people behave in panic situations
- ④ how scientists construct computer models

(31) What did the special chamber consist of?

- ① wet platforms
- ② dry, safe platforms
- ③ exits and platforms
- ④ a water pool and exits

(32) In which situation was escape most successful?

- ① when the exits were very close together
- ② when the exits were narrow
- ③ when the exits were wide
- ④ when there were few exits

(33) In which situation did the panic in the football stadium in Ghana occur?

- ① when the police committed vandalism
- ② when the spectators committed vandalism
- ③ when the spectators attacked the football players
- ④ when the police attacked the spectators doing vandalism

1	2
2	1
3	3
4	1
5	4
6	3
7	2
8	4
9	3
10	4
11	1
12	4
13	2
14	2
15	4
16	1
17	3
18	4
19	1
20	4
21	2
22	1
23	3
24	2
25	3
26	3
27	1

28	3
29	1
30	3
31	4
32	2
33	4