

I 以下の(1)～(8)について空欄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1～8にマークしなさい。

(1) The meeting has been () till Friday.

- ① put out ② put away ③ put through ④ put off

(2) The grapes were () to the taste, though a little sour.

- ① a pleasure ② pleased ③ pleasing ④ to please

(3) The watch repair shop is () on this street.

- ① somewhat ② anywhere ③ somewhere ④ any place

(4) The shepherd trained the dogs to look after his () of sheep.

- ① flock ② pack ③ group ④ crowd

(5) I admire artists, although I am () but an artistic person myself.

- ① all ② anything ③ nobody ④ whatever

(6) I saw a wet dog shaking itself ().

- ① drying ② dried ③ for dry ④ dry

(7) As is often said, little learning can be a () thing.

- ① dangerous ② stupid ③ foolish ④ useless

(8) The doctor told her that her son's injury was a minor one, and that there was no need for her to be so ().

- ① disappointing ② upset ③ noisy ④ surprising

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, who is travelling around the United Kingdom in a rented car, stops in at a medical center in London to see a doctor. The receptionist shows him into the examination room.

Receptionist: You can wait in here, Mr. Chiba. The doctor will be with you in a moment.

Doctor: (*a few minutes later*) What seems to be the problem today, Mr. Chiba?

Keidai: I have this cold that I can't (9) rid of. It just won't go away. I've taken some medicine, but they don't seem to help.

Doctor: How long have you had this cold?

Keidai: Going on two weeks already.

Doctor: Why don't you pull up your shirt so I can listen to your lungs?

Keidai: Actually, I have been having trouble breathing lately.

Doctor: Any other symptoms? Cough? Fever?

Keidai: Quite a bit of coughing. And my ears feel plugged up. And I have felt a little feverish from time to time, but I haven't taken my temperature.

Doctor: Let me be frank with you. I don't like the sound of your lungs. Very congested. If you don't spend a few days in bed, you're going to be a very sick person. We wouldn't want that now, (10) we?

Keidai: (11).

Doctor: I'm going to give you a prescription for some antibiotics. There's a drugstore right down the street. Then I want you to go to the supermarket next door and get a good supply of juice—apple, orange, anything—and then check into a hotel and go straight to bed. Rest is vital. Without it, your cold could develop into pneumonia*. Do you understand me?

Keidai: Okay. I'll do exactly (12) you say. I suppose a few days off won't hurt me.

Doctor: It will be very (13) for you. Here's your prescription.

Keidai: Thanks a lot, Doctor.

* pneumonia 肺炎

(9)	① make	② help	③ get	④ want
(10)	① could	② can	③ will	④ would
(11)	① Yes, that's for sure ② Yes, that's not for sure ③ No, that's for sure ④ No, that's not for sure			
(12)	① that	② as	③ which	④ since
(13)	① good	② well	③ fine	④ happy

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。ただし 1～5 の単語や語句については文頭に来る語も小文字で示してあります。

“Hunger Hormone*”

Science may have some good news for people who want to lose weight. Researchers
(14). This hormone is being called “ghrelin*.”

The following experiment proved the function of this hormone. (15). The first group were given a dose of ghrelin, and the second group were given a placebo*. (16).

The results were as follows: people who were given ghrelin consumed (17).

This experiment showed that ghrelin stimulates the appetite. (18), people's appetites would be curbed and they would be able to diet much more easily.

* hormone ホルモン ghrelin グレリン(ホルモンの一種) placebo 偽薬

- (14) 1. a “hunger hormone” in the body 2. which 3. people's appetite
4. have found 5. stimulates
① 5/2 ② 1/5 ③ 3/4 ④ 4/5

- (15) 1. divided 2. two groups 3. into 4. volunteers
5. were
① 5/3 ② 3/1 ③ 3/4 ④ 2/4

- (16) 1. as much as 2. both groups 3. they wanted to
4. were told 5. to eat
① 3/5 ② 4/1 ③ 2/1 ④ 5/1

- (17) 1. more calories 2. than those 3. approximately 30%
4. were given a placebo 5. who
① 2/4 ② 2/1 ③ 3/5 ④ 1/5

- (18) 1. this hormone 2. if a way 3. were found 4. from the body
5. to remove
① 5/3 ② 5/1 ③ 3/1 ④ 4/2

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。

Frequent daily departures include a (19) trip ferry ticket to the Statue of Liberty, tickets to the (20) deck of one of the gorgeous buildings of the world, the Empire State Building, the Downtown Loop, the Uptown Loop, Brooklyn and a one hour night tour. Stop at more than 50 places. (21) hop-on, hop off! Passengers on the sightseeing buses can listen to (22) in various languages through earphones. You will also get a discount (23) for a famous department store in Manhattan! We've got the perfect tour for you.

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| (19) | ① triangle | ② round | ③ couple | ④ turn |
| (20) | ① observed | ② observe | ③ observation | ④ observable |
| (21) | ① Unlimited | ② Additional | ③ Add | ④ Premium |
| (22) | ① direction | ② route | ③ analysis | ④ guidance |
| (23) | ① check | ② bill | ③ coupon | ④ note |

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

The fastest way to travel is by plane. If time is a major issue, flying is your best bet. When your destination is far away, airplanes are often more comfortable and convenient than any other mode of transportation. Air travel's only weak point is the price of tickets.

One promising step toward solving the price problem is the entry of low-cost carriers into the aviation industry. Their ticket prices are considerably reduced. How do they manage to stay in business with such low fares? How do they make up for the loss of profit from tickets? They do so mainly by reducing operating costs, cutting labor costs, simplifying in-flight service, and controlling ticket-selling costs.

Some features of low-cost carriers are:

- Charging additional fees for food, drinks, check-in baggage, etc.
- Dropping in-flight entertainment such as music and video.
- Using secondary airports to take advantage of lower landing fees.
- Having employees perform multiple roles such as having flight attendants clean the aircraft or work as gate agents.
- Unifying the economy class seats and not offering reserved seating.
- Conducting direct ticket sales over the Internet, eliminating commissions.

Low-cost airlines are becoming more prevalent all over the world. Low-cost carriers allow the budget-conscious traveler to get to his or her destination without “breaking the bank*.”

Low-cost carriers also help increase the number of foreign visitors to any country, stimulating tourism and the entire economy.

* breaking the bank 破産する

(24) This passage's main focus is on () of low-cost carriers.

- ① the history
- ② the features
- ③ the prices
- ④ the problems

(25) Airplanes are most comfortable and convenient when the place that you're () is far away.

- ① going to
- ② staying at
- ③ starting from
- ④ returning to

(26) Low-cost carriers () additional fees for food, drinks, and check-in baggage.

- ① pay
- ② refuse
- ③ neglect
- ④ charge

(27) Flight attendants perform () roles such as cleaning the aircraft or working as gate agents.

- ① various
- ② professional
- ③ important
- ④ unimportant

(28) The word *stimulating* in line 20 means ().

- ① delivering
- ② detecting
- ③ developing
- ④ designing

VI

 次の文章の内容をふまえて、(29)～(33)について最も適切な答えを選択肢①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークシート 29～33 にマークしなさい。

When dust is whipped up by the wind from the African savannahs, it forms large clouds. These “dust clouds” are carried across the Atlantic to the Caribbean and beyond. For a long time, many scientists believed that the microbes* in the clouds would be destroyed by the ultraviolet (UV) rays* in sunlight on the way, so they could not travel that far. But then Eugene Shinn, a scientist with the US Geological Survey in St. Petersburg, Florida, published his thoughts on the link between African dust and the decline of Caribbean corals. Since then, much scientific research shows that the microbes actually are carried in dust clouds and do affect the Caribbean.

In 1996, Caribbean sea fans* were dying of a disease called aspergillosis*, which is caused by the aspergillus fungus*. Tests on airborne dust samples collected in the Caribbean showed they contained infectious spores* of the fungus. Scientists suspect that the spores were carried on the wind from Africa, landed on the ocean surface and then sank to infect the sea fans.

Meanwhile, Kim Ritchie at the Mote Marine Laboratory in Sarasota, Florida, has shown that the bacteria in diseased sea urchins* matches those carried by African dust clouds.

In 2004, scientists blamed a case of septicaemia* in a loggerhead turtle* found off the

Canary Islands on staphylococcus xylosus*, a bacterium found in dust samples from the west African country of Mali.

More recently, Michell Monteil, a doctor in St. Augustine, Trinidad, discovered that more children than normal were admitted to hospital with asthma* immediately after a dust cloud had passed. Perhaps, she says, infectious agents in the dust irritate the children's lungs, which could help to explain why the Caribbean has some of the highest rates of asthma in the world.

With so much evidence implicating* dust clouds as a health threat, microbiologist Chris Kellogg and her colleagues conducted further research. Kellogg says that many microbes survive such lengthy trips because they are shaded from the sun's UV rays by the dust particles above them.

* microbes 微生物 ultraviolet rays 紫外線 sea fans ウミウチワ
aspergillosis アスペルギルス症 aspergillus fungus アスペルギルス菌 spores 孢子
sea urchins ウニ septicaemia 敗血症 loggerhead turtle アカウミガメ
staphylococcus xylosus ブドウ球菌の一種 asthma ぜんそく implicating 関与を示す

(29) What are large clouds born in African savannahs called?

- ① Microbes
- ② Dust clouds
- ③ Sun's UV rays
- ④ Aspergillus fungus

(30) Where are the clouds carried to?

- ① Around the world
- ② Beyond the earth
- ③ The Caribbean
- ④ Japan

(31) What did many scientists believe would kill the microbes in the clouds?

- ① Microbes

- ② Dust clouds
- ③ Sun's UV rays
- ④ Aspergillus fungus

(32) What does Dr. Kellogg believe helps microbes survive in the clouds?

- ① Dust particles
- ② Sun's UV rays
- ③ Infectious spores
- ④ Aspergillus fungus

(33) Which phenomenon is NOT caused by the clouds?

- ① Caribbean corals were declining.
- ② Loggerhead turtles were found off the Canary Islands.
- ③ Caribbean sea fans were dying of a disease called aspergillosis.
- ④ More children than normal were admitted to hospital with asthma.

模範解答は以下のとおり

1	4
2	3
3	3
4	1
5	2
6	4
7	1
8	2
9	3
10	4
11	3
12	2
13	1
14	2
15	1
16	2
17	4
18	3
19	2
20	3
21	1
22	4
23	3
24	2 か 3
25	1
26	4
27	1
28	3

29	2
30	3
31	3
32	1
33	2