

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) The hotel we booked had () of the bay.

① a view really nice ② a really nice view ③ really a nice view ④ a nice really view

(2) Ms. Chiba, please make a reservation for me on () Narita. I would also like a window seat.

① the 8 p.m. flight to ② the flight 8 p.m. to ③ flight 8 p.m. to the ④ to the 8 p.m. flight

(3) Hardly () writing the report when her supervisor gave her another one to do.

① she is ② she had finished ③ she finished ④ had she finished

(4) I have been in the faculty of economics for four years, and () Mr. Nishi and Ms. Chiba.

① also has ② too are ③ so have ④ both

(5) Who do you think ()?

① he is ② is he ③ him ④ he be

(6) Nintendo Ltd. made a lot of money last year, but still they are not () a new video game console.

① enough stable to have ② having enough stable ③ stable enough to have

④ to have enough stable

(7) I have flown so many times this year that I have gotten enough bonus miles () two free trips.

① to ② for ③ sufficient for ④ for to

(8) Excuse me, can you tell me () the Museum of Regional Economy at Chiba Keizai University?

① where can I find ② where to find me ③ where finding ④ where I can find

Ⅱ 次の(9)~(13)の英文にそれぞれ与えられている 1~5 の単語または語句を並び替えて()に入る部分を完成させなさい。そして 2 番目と 4 番目にくる最も適切な組み合わせを①~④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークシートの 9~13 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。

(9) The door () morning.

1 was 2 us 3 opened 4 yesterday 5 by

① 2/1 ② 4/2 ③ 1/5 ④ 3/2

(10) () last year.

1 Susan 2 haven't 3 since 4 seen 5 I

① 2/1 ② 5/2 ③ 3/4 ④ 3/2

(11) Many people ().

1 that 2 she 3 a playwright 4 is 5 know

① 2/3 ② 1/4 ③ 3/4 ④ 5/2

(12) If I () reading that book.

1 could 2 enough time, 3 had 4 I 5 finish

① 2/1 ② 2/4 ③ 3/5 ④ 5/1

(13) I am looking for () into Japanese.

1 who 2 can 3 a person 4 English 5 translate

① 3/1 ② 2/4 ③ 1/5 ④ 5/2

Ⅲ 次の会話の空欄(14)～(18)に入る最も適切な表現はどれですか。それぞれの番号で与えられた選択肢①～④の中から一つ選び、それぞれマークシートの14～18にマークしなさい。

Clerk: Are you looking (14) any particular model?

Yumiko: Can you show me some notebook PCs?

Clerk: Certainly. All these models here (15) easily to the Internet.

Yumiko: Which model do you recommend?

Clerk: Personally, I like this one. In fact, I have one myself.

Yumiko: How much is it?

Clerk: It's 2,000 dollars. It's a good (16) for the price.

Yumiko: OK. I'll take it. Do you (17) credit cards?

Clerk: Yes, we take all major credit cards.

Yumiko: Good. I'd also like to see some (18) printers.

- | | | | | |
|------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| (14) | ① at | ② for | ③ in | ④ forward |
| (15) | ① connect | ② contact | ③ touch | ④ apply |
| (16) | ① money | ② salary | ③ buy | ④ safety |
| (17) | ① catch | ② use | ③ put | ④ accept |
| (18) | ① match | ② similar | ③ compatible | ④ equal |

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、問題(19)～(23)の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれの選択肢①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答はマークシートの19～23にマークしなさい。

Artificial Intelligence

Intelligent machines are a part of our daily lives. They handle Internet searches, talk to us on the phone, and plan schedules for companies. These machines all use some kind of Artificial Intelligence (AI).

AI is the power of machines to carry out intelligent jobs. The term was first used in 1956 by scientists at Dartmouth University. They were interested in programming computers to think like people.

That's easier said than done. In movies like *I, Robot*, we often see thinking machines. They're very smart and can do almost anything people can. Of course, the real world is quite different. It isn't possible yet to build computers with brains like ours.

However, we can program machines to be good at certain skills. For example, in 1997, a supercomputer beat the world's best chess player. Eight years later, several robot cars finished a race across a desert. Also, many computer games have built-in AI to make them more exciting.

And that's just the beginning. In the future, computers with AI will handle many more jobs. They'll help out at banks, stores, and police departments. We can also expect to see more robots (like SONY's AIBO) that use AI. All these changes will make the world a very different, yet very fascinating place.

(19) What does the article suggest about intelligent machines?

- ① They are smarter than most people.
- ② Many of them are made at Dartmouth University.
- ③ Only scientists are interested in them.
- ④ We have worked on them for more than 60 years.

(20) How are thinking machines often shown in movies?

- ① They are unlike real-world robots.
- ② They sometimes have more than one brain.
- ③ They are not as smart as today's machines.
- ④ They usually fight against people.

(21) What are computers or robots still unable to do?

- ① Drive cars across a desert
- ② Beat excellent chess players
- ③ Think the same way as people
- ④ Use artificial intelligence

(22) What does the word *term* in line 4 mean?

- ① word
- ② length
- ③ period
- ④ rule

(23) What does the article suggest about the future?

- ① The world will be a very dangerous place.
- ② Robots will help people in many fields.
- ③ Computers will handle all of our work.
- ④ SONY's AIBO will be a best-selling item.

Ⅴ 次の英文を読み、問題(24)～(28)の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれの選択肢①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答はマークシートの 24～28 にマークしなさい。

Why Koalas Don't Go Looking for Water

Why don't Koalas need to look for water? The answer lies far back in Australia's Aboriginal days. In fact, it all started with a lazy boy named Koala. Australia can get very hot and dry in the summertime, and water was, therefore, very important to the people of Koala's village. They had to walk long distances to search for water. Water is very heavy to carry, and so Koala wanted no part of carrying it. He preferred to stay at home and sleep all day on the branch of a cool tree.

One summer, it was unusually dry and Koala began to get very thirsty. He asked the people in the village for water, but they refused because Koala was so lazy. He waited until they left their homes to look for water, and then Koala stole water from the houses of his neighbors. He drank and drank until he couldn't drink any more, and he carried the rest of the water up into a tall tree to hide it.

When the villagers returned home, they soon noticed that all their water was gone. They immediately suspected Koala and went looking for him. They found him high up in the tree and shouted for him to come down. They shook their fists at Koala and threatened to punish him, but he just thumbed his nose at them and refused to come down. Several of the men attempted to climb up after him but he pushed them down with his feet. He felt safe and even went so far as to throw water onto the heads of the villagers.

The gods were very angry at Koala for stealing and wasting water and decided to punish him. While he was laughing, Koala was shocked to find his skin slowly turning to fur, and his nose becoming small and black. He had been transformed into an animal!

This happened long ago, but still, to this day, koalas refuse to go looking for water. They prefer, instead, to satisfy their thirst by chewing on the leaves of eucalyptus trees. And just as the lazy boy did so long ago, koalas still sleep most of the day high up in trees.

(24) When did this story take place?

- ① Before Aboriginals came to Australia.
- ② When Aboriginals were the only people in Australia.
- ③ When there were no people in Australia.
- ④ Shortly after Westerners came to Australia.

(25) What kind of person was Koala?

- ① He was lazy and greedy.
- ② He was lazy but generous.
- ③ He was hard-working but greedy.
- ④ He was hard-working and generous.

(26) How was Koala punished by the gods for stealing water?

- ① He was shot by the villagers.
- ② He had to carry water for the villagers.
- ③ He was not allowed to drink any water for the rest of his life.
- ④ He was turned into an animal.

(27) How do koalas get their water?

- ① By drinking it out of lakes and ponds
- ② By getting it from people
- ③ By eating eucalyptus leaves
- ④ By eating fruit

(28) What is the moral of this story?

- ① Don't be bad or you'll be punished.
- ② Be honest and you will be rewarded.
- ③ There's little water in Australia.
- ④ Don't drink too much water or you'll get sick.

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。

Born in 1982 in Mie Prefecture, Saori Yoshida, a wrestler in the women's 53-kilogram-weight division, is one of Japan's finest athletes. Winning the gold medal at the 2012 London Olympics raised the total of her consecutive titles to 13, an unprecedented record. In fact, since her debut in 2002 Yoshida has won nearly every international tournament and Olympic Games she has entered. In 2012, in recognition of her incredible record, Yoshida was awarded the National Prize of Honor, being cited for breaking new frontiers in women's sports and for "bringing hope and courage to society."

Yoshida took up wrestling when she was just three years old by practicing at the wrestling school run by her father. She was only five when she took part in her first wrestling match. She was defeated, which caused her great disappointment, and she wept bitterly. But on that day she learned an important lesson from her father: people who win medals, he told her, are those who put everything they can into the effort.

Yoshida was also the flag bearer for Japan at both the opening and closing ceremonies at the 2012 London Olympics. Encouraged by the impressive victories of teammates Hitomi Obara and Kaori Icho, Yoshida strengthened her resolve to capture three consecutive Olympic gold medals. She achieved her goal, becoming only the second Japanese woman to win three wrestling gold medals.

After her triumph in London, Yoshida was invited to a tea party hosted by the Emperor and Empress. "When the Empress asked to touch my gold medal and shook hands with me, I was greatly honored," Yoshida said after the event. In 2014, a newly built sports facility in Yoshida's hometown, Tsu City in Mie Prefecture, was named "Saorina" in her honor.

Yoshida, who served as an Olympic bid ambassador, expressed great pleasure at the announcement that Tokyo will host the 2020 Olympics, calling the selection "a credit to the efforts of entire nation." She also said that she will continue to compete until the Tokyo Olympics.

When she steps onto the canvas before a competition, Yoshida is absolutely determined to win. She is always keen on studying ways to keep ahead of her competitors. "I hope that the younger generation has a dream and a goal," she has said, adding, "Any effort one makes to realize a dream will not be in vain."

(29) What makes Yoshida unique in the world of women's wrestling?

- ① She is the oldest woman to win an Olympic gold medal.
- ② She began her athletic career as a child.
- ③ The record of titles she has won has never been matched.
- ④ She was the first Japanese woman to win a wrestling award.

(30) What did Yoshida learn from an early defeat as a child?

- ① She resolved never to lose again.
- ② She learned that she needed more training.
- ③ She understood that spirit is important.
- ④ She learned that great effort was necessary to win.

(31) What did Yoshida achieve at the 2012 London Olympics?

- ① She won her third consecutive Olympic gold medal.
- ② Although she was a flag bearer for Japan, she did not compete.
- ③ She was honored by the Emperor and Empress.
- ④ She defeated two of her teammates.

(32) Which statement is NOT true?

- ① She was invited to meet the Emperor and Empress.
- ② She was honored by her hometown.
- ③ She received a prestigious national prize of honor.
- ④ She became the first Japanese woman to win three wrestling gold medals.

(33) What does Yoshida advise young people?

- ① To always support Japan in the Olympics
- ② To try hard to make their dreams come true
- ③ To begin training at as young an age as possible
- ④ To learn that defeat is necessary for success

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2	1	4	3	1	3	2	4	4	1
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
2	1	3	2	1	3	4	3	4	1
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
3	1	2	2	1	4	3	1	3	4
(31)	(32)	(33)							
1	4	2							