

英 語

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第1問

A. 次の問い(問1～問3)において、下線部の発音がほかの三つの場合と異なるものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

問1 ① lady ② male ③ practice ④ state 1

問2 ① abroad ② approach ③ goal ④ soap 2

問3 ① faith ② gain ③ paid ④ said 3

B. 次の問い(問4, 問5)において、第一アクセント(強勢)の位置がほかの三つの場合と異なるものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

問4 ① ar-gue ② dis-tinct ③ po-lite ④ re-mote 4

問5 ① en-er-gy ② hu-mor-ous ③ mu-si-cian ④ op-po-site 5

第2問 次の英文(問1～問15)において、空所に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

問1 Food blogs () a lot of people who are interested in recipes, healthy eating, and fine dining. 6

- ① attract ② abandon ③ suggest ④ supply

問2 Tim and his brother look exactly alike () that Tim is a little taller. 7

- ① against ② before ③ except ④ without

問3 The country has been in a poor () state since the end of the war. 8

- ① artificial ② economic ③ effective ④ broad

問4 When she was asked to write her (), she wrote “software programmer.”

9

- ① mechanism ② occupation ③ signature ④ pronunciation

問5 She worked very hard and () a lot in a short time. 10

- ① achieved ② annoyed ③ grazed ④ failed

問6 The engineering instructors work at their () offices to improve their skills.

11

- ① each ② every ③ total ④ respective

問7 Please send your message after () the contents. 12

- ① confirmed ② confirming ③ to confirm ④ you will confirm

問8 Different communities and cultures have different () standards. 13

- ① moral ② thick ③ hasty ④ straight

問9 The man retired from the police force and joined a () company last year.

14

- ① private ② guilty ③ vacant ④ scarce

問10 This election may be important to them, but it doesn't () to me. 15

- ① identify ② donate ③ matter ④ insist

問11 This robot runs on a battery. When its battery (), it stops moving. 16

- ① cuts ② loses ③ vanishes ④ dies

問12 I'm truly grateful to everyone who has encouraged and helped me to write this book, () my parents, friends, and teachers. 17

- ① discussing ② including ③ devising ④ consisting

問13 The mayor wants to preserve the town's () character while improving tourism. 18

- ① frequent ② immediate ③ unique ④ rapid

問14 The traditional system was designed in the 20th century before the Internet and smartphones, so we are () a new system. 19

- ① invading ② inventing ③ inviting ④ involving

問15 We took a shortcut to () for lost time. 20

- ① make up ② put off ③ take in ④ watch out

第3問 次の英文(問1～問5)において、下線部とほぼ同じ意味の語を、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

問1 Her book was released in English a few years ago and became a best-seller.

21

- ① published ② translated ③ determined ④ stimulated

問2 There is a distinct improvement in the actor's performance. 22

- ① incredible ② significant ③ helpful ④ similar

問3 It was unfortunate that the negotiations did not yield any results. 23

- ① add ② produce ③ organize ④ influence

問4 They reached an agreement as to how they would solve the problem. 24

- ① relief ② comparison ③ reduction ④ consensus

問5 I'm going to give him a wine of exceptional quality. 25

- ① certain ② delicious ③ extraordinary ④ perfect

第4問 次の問い(問1～問5)において、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語(句)を並べかえて下線部を
補い、AとBの会話を完成しなさい。ただし、解答はそれぞれ2番目と4番目の□
に入るものの番号のみを記入しなさい。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字で示してあります。

問1 A : How are you doing?

B : _____ 26 _____ 27 _____ at the moment.

- ① working ② I'm ③ on a
④ really busy ⑤ new project

問2 A : What did your doctor say about your shoulder?

B : She said _____ 28 _____ 29 _____.

- ① didn't ② serious ③ find ④ she ⑤ anything

問3 A : My college tuition is going up this fall. I don't know how I'm going to manage.

B : _____ 30 _____ 31 _____ job.

- ① started ② it's ③ about time ④ a part-time ⑤ you

問4 A : How can I go to the restaurant *Piatto*?

B : _____ 32 _____ 33 _____ the tenth floor.

- ① the elevator ② take ③ up to ④ on the left ⑤ please

問5 A : Kaori is going on a trip to Mexico next month.

B : Really? She _____ 34 _____ 35 _____.

- ① excited ② going there ③ must ④ about ⑤ be

(問題は次ページに続く)

第5問 次の会話文を読み、後の問い(問1、問2)に答えなさい。後にJaneが作った表があります。

Manager : What's happening with that order for new office chairs, Jane? Have you contacted some suppliers?

Jane : Yes, I've decided to buy the chairs from King Furniture. Their quality is very good, and the company has a great reputation for service, too.

Manager : I agree. (1) It is always a pleasure to do business with them. So, which chairs are you considering?

Jane : Here's their price chart. I'd like to get the armless task chairs. I think it's the best chair for our needs. But, as you can see, King Furniture only has five in stock. Their sales representative said that if we can wait a month, they'll have more of those chairs in stock and we can get 10 of them.

Manager : Hmm. The office renovation project is almost finished. (2) Have you considered some of their other chairs?

Jane : Well, the basic armless task chair was really my first choice. It doesn't have casters. I don't think we need casters on any of the chairs. So I suggest getting chairs without casters for the other five chairs as well.

Manager : That seems like a good alternative.

Jane : (3) And I think the sales representative felt bad about the lack of stock. She said that if we ordered five other chairs, she would give us a 20-percent discount on them and wouldn't charge us for shipping.

Manager : How much does shipping usually cost?

Jane : It's usually \$5 per chair.

Manager : (4) I'd like to take advantage of it. So if we get five other chairs, we don't have to pay shipping for those five chairs, right?

Jane : Yes. That's what I was told.

Manager : OK. Then how about getting five of the armless task chairs and five of the armless leather executive office chairs?

Jane : Great. (5) If it's OK with you, I'll call the sales representative and place the order today.

Manager : Thanks. And be sure to let me know when the chairs arrive. I'm looking forward to having a new, more comfortable chair.

King Furniture	
Item	Price
Armless task chair (Black)	\$100.00 Only 5 left in stock. Order soon.
Armless leather executive office chair (Black)	\$125.00
Armless task chair on casters (Black)	\$150.00
Armless office chair on casters (Black)	\$60.00

問1 空所(1)～(5)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑨の中から一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、同じものを二度以上用いてはならない。

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

- ① You've gone too far.
- ② Are they new?
- ③ I thought you'd approve.
- ④ That's the best solution.
- ⑤ Try to find an old model.
- ⑥ We can't wait that long.
- ⑦ I will finish it tomorrow.
- ⑧ That's a generous offer.
- ⑨ It's a good company.

問2 What will be the total cost of the chairs including shipping?

- ① \$1,025.00
- ② \$1,050.00
- ③ \$1,125.00
- ④ \$1,150.00

第6問 次の英文を読み、後の問い(問1～問5)に答えなさい。

People tend to think of focus as having tunnel vision. They believe it's the ability to ignore everything around them and direct all their attention toward the task sitting in front of them.

But focus and attention management are far more ^(a)complicated than that. In reality, we manage different types of attention throughout each day. These different types dictate what we notice and don't notice, and what we ignore and (A) not to ignore. They also have different uses and impose different challenges.

Confused? Don't worry. Everything will become clear. Let's start by discussing voluntary versus involuntary attention.

These are the two main types of attention. Voluntary attention is what you use to consciously focus on something. For example, suppose you're reading a book in the same room in which your family is watching television. You may struggle to concentrate on the text. ⁽¹⁾You have to consciously block out the noise around you in order to focus on your book.

That's voluntary attention. You control it. You decide what catches your notice and what doesn't.

Voluntary attention is like a muscle. Unfortunately, it's a muscle that has become very difficult for most of us to use. The good news is that voluntary attention can be strengthened through application. Like any muscle, it grows (B) with exercise. That means you can overcome *distractions and develop the ability to concentrate on demand as long as you're willing to put in the work.

Involuntary attention is the opposite of voluntary attention. You have no control over it. A gunshot will grab your attention regardless of how focused you are. Also, a frightening scream will break your concentration, even if you're working in a *flow state.

Involuntary attention has great value when our safety is at risk. Imagine our ancestors hunting for food. They would've been at risk of attacks from wild animals as well as from members of neighboring, aggressive tribes. Involuntary attention kept them alert, and thus kept them safe (most of the time).

We're seldom in situations today that threaten our lives. We live in relative safety. We go about our days unconcerned that our lives might be put at risk at any given moment.

The problem is, our involuntary attention, an important part of our genetic

makeup, is still there. It continues to work hard, drawing our attention to changes in our environment that might warrant our notice. But instead of wild animals and warring tribe members, it sounds the alarm over things that are ^(b)trivial by comparison.

For example, your phone beeps, chirps, or vibrates, immediately drawing your attention and forcing you to check the reason. Or you notice that you've received a new email and immediately check to see who sent it. Or you notice a friend's Facebook updates and are unable to resist the temptation to read them.

That's your involuntary attention at work. ⁽²⁾It has less use today since our lives aren't under constant threat (most of us, anyway). But it continues to work in the background, trying to interrupt our thoughts. Unfortunately, it only succeeds in (C) an endless stream of distractions.

The point is that voluntary attention and involuntary attention are different mechanisms. You control the former, but have little to no control over the latter. Note that you decrease the influence of involuntary attention by ^(c)exercising more control over voluntary attention.

出典 [Zahariades, Damon. *Fast Focus*. 2017] 〈改〉

注) *distractions 「気が散ってしまうこと」

*flow state 「集中力の高まっている状態」

問1 空所(A)～(C)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|----|
| (A) ① pretend | ② refuse | ③ choose | ④ stop | 42 |
| (B) ① smaller | ② stronger | ③ emptier | ④ cleverer | 43 |
| (C) ① creating | ② decreasing | ③ eliminating | ④ escaping | 44 |

問2 下線部(a)～(c)の語の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|----|
| (a) ① complex | ② interesting | ③ important | ④ realistic | 45 |
| (b) ① major | ② serious | ③ unimportant | ④ easy | 46 |
| (c) ① following | ② making | ③ moving | ④ using | 47 |

問3 下線部(1)の内容として最も適切なものを、①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。 48

- ① You have to pay attention to what your family is watching on television
- ② You have to be aware of the fact that you should stop watching television
- ③ You have to persuade your family not to watch television in some way
- ④ You have to make an effort to stop yourself from thinking about television

問4 下線部(2)の内容として最も適切なものを、①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。 49

- ① People never use involuntary attention today
- ② People need little involuntary attention today
- ③ People do not use so much voluntary attention today
- ④ People need little voluntary attention today

問5 本文の内容と一致しているものを、①～⑥の中から二つ選びなさい。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。 50 51

- ① People are likely to regard focus as directing their attention to one thing while ignoring everything around them.
- ② However hard you may try, you will not be able to concentrate on reading a book if your family is watching television in the same room.
- ③ If you want to focus on something, you have to use involuntary attention consciously.
- ④ Our ancestors knew how to control involuntary attention, so they kept alert and lived in safety.
- ⑤ When you have noticed a friend's Facebook updates, you are unable to stop yourself from reading them.
- ⑥ You can control involuntary attention but you cannot control voluntary attention.

(英語の問題は終わり)