

英 語

英語

第1問 次の問い(問1～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1 ① de-stroy ② ef-fort ③ ma-jor ④ stom-ach

問2 ① ad-vice ② an-noy ③ ex-ist ④ u-nion

問3 ① am-bi-tious ② con-cen-trate ③ del-i-cate ④ sat-is-fy

問4 ① ad-van-tage ② en-cour-age ③ pol-i-tics ④ sur-viv-al

問5 ① ad-di-tion-al ② ar-ti-fi-cial ③ his-tor-i-cal ④ in-dus-tri-al

第2問 次の英文(問1～問10)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 Our company has set up an English website for the () of sharing various kinds of information.

- ① cause ② point ③ purpose ④ result

問2 The professor is looked () as an expert in the field of biology.

- ① on ② for ③ by ④ with

問3 This hot spring has some positive effects, such as keeping your body warm and making your skin ().

- ① eager ② humble ③ sharp ④ smooth

問4 This book says that this man-made bridge () back to sometime in the third century.

- ① comes ② dates ③ makes ④ turns

問5 They agreed not () anyone else about their secret.

- ① to say ② saying ③ to tell ④ speaking

問6 Over 30,000 people have visited the special () so far.

- ① exhibition ② contract ③ consumption ④ tax

問7 People started () up in front of the store hours before it opened.

- ① forming ② making ③ lining ④ working

問8 The Galapagos Islands are located in the eastern Pacific Ocean () less than 1,000 kilometers west of Ecuador.

- ① politely ② repeatedly ③ excellently ④ slightly

問9 Sales of the book rapidly increased after it was taken up by the ().

- ① property ② media ③ depression ④ freedom

問10 Some people think that if you build a website, the visitors will () automatically.

- ① bring about ② carry out ③ show up ④ take in

第3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 : What do you think of this office space?

B : The location is good, but it's 16 17 looking for.

- ① larger ② we were ③ what
④ a little ⑤ than

問2 A : I 18 19 .

B : Why did it take so long?

- ① whole days ② preparing ③ spent
④ nearly three ⑤ my tax returns

問3 A : 20 21 . Have they all gone home?

B : Yes. I allowed my employees to go home. They all looked tired.

- ① there's ② one ③ no
④ in the office ⑤ left

問4 A : I don't want to tell my boss that I'm not capable of finishing this project.

B : Maybe you 22 23 .

- ① for help ② ask ③ should
④ else ⑤ someone

問5 A : Have you seen the three-month economic forecast?

B : Yes. 24 25 .

- ① is ② one percentage point ③ predicted
④ unemployment ⑤ to drop by

(問題は次ページに続く)

第4問 次の会話文と表を読み、後の問い(問1～問3)に答えなさい。

Misa : Hi, Ken! What are you reading?

Ken : It's an article on paying without cash. According to this, cashless payments are becoming more common all over the world.

Misa : Now that you mention it, last month a friend of mine took a trip to Sweden. She said she was surprised to find that many shops wouldn't accept cash. That's unimaginable in Japan.

Ken : As a matter of fact, Sweden is among the world's top 10 cashless countries. There's a chart in this magazine. Take a look.

Misa : After what my friend said, I'm surprised that Sweden isn't number one.

Ken : (1) It came in second behind Canada. Two Asian countries made the list too: China and Japan.

Misa : Wow! This says cashless payments in China have increased 100 percent in the past five years. I'm not surprised. I've read that many people in China no longer even carry any cash.

Ken : Here's another interesting fact. The proportion of cards in issue with contactless functionality is the same in Canada, Germany, and Japan at 26 percent.

Misa : (2) I have no idea.

Ken : With a contactless payment system there's a chip and antenna in the card. So you just have to wave it over a card reader.

Misa : Technology is advancing so rapidly! (3) There are so many new developments!

Ken : According to the chart, Japan has the highest rate of debit cards per person, but overall it ranked second from the bottom. Cash is still king here.

Misa : I imagine Japanese people worry about overspending if they make cashless payments. Plus I think a lot of people just feel cash is safer.

Ken : Personally, I like the idea of cashless payments. I'd be happy to get rid of my wallet.

Misa : (4) I pay for almost everything with cash. Actually, there are a lot of advantages to paying with cash.

Ken : Like what?

Misa : Research shows that people who pay cash value their purchases more. They save money too because they don't buy things they don't need. And they keep better track of their expenses.

Ken : Hmm. It's not the global trend, but maybe I should keep using cash.

The World's Most Cashless Countries

Overall ranking	Country	Proportion of cards in issue with contactless functionality (%)	Debit cards per capita	Credit cards per capita	Proportion of consumer transactions using non-cash methods (%)	Growth of cashless payments over past five years (%)
1	Canada	26	0.7	2.16	57	16
2	()	25	0.98	1.04	59	13
3	UK	41	1.48	0.88	52	15
4	France	39	0.65	0.1	59	14
5	USA	23	0.94	2.9	45	12
6	()	56	3.28	0.33	10	100
7	Australia	39	1.75	1	35	10
8	()	26	1.25	0.06	33	10
9	()	26	3.3	0.67	14	12
10	Russia	18	1.35	0.22	4	22

(Source: Forex Bonuses)

問1 空所(1)～(4)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)

- ① I can't keep up.
- ② Let's not discuss it.
- ③ It's almost on top.
- ④ It doesn't fit.
- ⑤ One payment is enough.
- ⑥ Not me.
- ⑦ Will that work?
- ⑧ What's that all about?
- ⑨ Got it.

問2 Which chart shows the correct rankings?

①

2	China
6	Sweden
8	Germany
9	Japan

②

2	China
6	Germany
8	Japan
9	Sweden

③

2	Sweden
6	China
8	Germany
9	Japan

④

2	Sweden
6	Japan
8	Germany
9	China

問3 次のそれぞれの文が会話文の内容に合っていれば①を、合っていなければ②を記入しなさい。

- A. Cashless payments are made less frequently than before.
- B. Misa's friend had no difficulty paying with cash in Sweden.
- C. Misa thought that Sweden was the most cashless country.
- D. Ken disagrees with Misa about cashless payments.
- E. People who pay with cash tend to buy useless things.

第5問 次の英文を読み、後の問い(問1～問5)に答えなさい。

I was born in 1949 and grew up in a middle-class Long Island neighborhood, the only son of a professional jazz musician and a stay-at-home mom. I was an ^(a)ordinary kid in an ordinary house and a worse-than-ordinary student. I loved playing around with my pals—touch football in the streets and baseball in a neighbor’s backyard when I was young, and chasing girls when I got older.

Our DNA gives us our *innate strengths and weaknesses. My most obvious weakness was my bad *rote memory. I couldn’t, and still can’t, (A) facts that don’t have reasons for being what they are (like phone numbers), and I don’t like following instructions. At the same time, I was very curious and loved to figure things out for myself, though that was less obvious at the time.

I didn’t like school, not just because it ^(b)required a lot of memorization, but because I wasn’t interested in most of the things my teachers thought were important. I never understood what doing well in school would get me other than my mother’s approval.

My mother loved me and worried about my (B) grades. Up until middle school, she would make me go to my room and study for a couple of hours before going out to play, but ⁽¹⁾I couldn’t bring myself to do it. She was always there for me. She folded and rubber-banded the newspapers I delivered and baked cookies for the two of us to eat while we watched horror movies together on Saturday nights. She died when I was nineteen. At the time, I couldn’t imagine ever laughing again. Now when I think of her I smile.

My dad worked very late hours as a musician—until about three in the morning—so he slept late on weekends. As a result, we didn’t have much of a relationship when I was young other than him constantly asking me to take care of tasks like mowing the lawn and cutting the small trees, which I hated. He was a responsible man dealing with an irresponsible kid. Memories of how we interacted seem funny to me today. For example, one time he told me to cut the grass and I decided to do just the front yard and ^(c)postpone doing the back, but then it rained for a couple of days and the backyard grass became so high I had to cut it with a *sickle. That took so long that by the time I was finished, the front yard was too high to mow, and so on.

After my mother died, my dad and I became very close, especially when I started my own family. I both liked and loved him. He had a casual, fun way about him the way musicians tend to, and I ^(d)admired his strong character, which I assume came from living through *the Great Depression and fighting in both World War II and the

Korean War. I have memories of him from when he was in his seventies, not (C) to drive through big snowstorms, shoveling himself out whenever he *got stuck like it was no big deal. After playing in clubs and cutting records for most of his life, he began a second career in his mid-sixties, teaching music in high school and at a local community college, which he continued until he had a heart attack at eighty-one. (2) He lived another decade after that, as sharp as ever mentally.

出典 [Dalio, Ray. *Principles*. Simon & Schuster, 2017] 〈改〉

- 注) *innate 「生まれつきの」 *rote memory 「丸暗記」
 *sickle 「鎌」 *the Great Depression 「大恐慌」
 *got stuck 「立ち往生した」

問1 下線部(a)~(d)の単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 common ② desirable ③ fair ④ gentle
- (b)
- ① abolished ② needed ③ esteemed ④ obtained
- (c)
- ① call on ② make out ③ take in ④ put off
- (d)
- ① hated ② envied ③ respected ④ noticed

問2 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 confess ② remember ③ found ④ believe
- (B)
- ① poor ② high ③ different ④ heavy
- (C)
- ① preventing ② introducing ③ losing ④ hesitating

問3 下線部(1)の内容に最も近いものを, ①~④の中から一つ選びなさい。

- ① I didn't feel like studying for a couple of hours before going out to play
- ② I didn't want to go out to play after studying for a couple of hours
- ③ I didn't stop studying for a couple of hours to go out to play
- ④ I didn't enjoy going out to play after studying for a couple of hours

問4 下線部(2)の内容に最も近いものを, ①~④の中から一つ選びなさい。

- ① He lived one more year, and he was able to walk with someone's help
- ② He lived ten more years, and he was unable to walk without anyone's help
- ③ He lived to be ninety-one years old, and he was still able to understand clearly
- ④ He lived to be one hundred years old, when he was unable to understand people

問5 本文の内容と一致しているものを, ①~⑩の中から四つ選びなさい。ただし, 解答の順序は問わない。

- ① The author was bad at rote memory but he was interested in things and eager to learn them by himself.
- ② Thanks to his DNA, the author was good at memorizing numbers, such as telephone numbers.
- ③ The author did not like studying, but he listened to what his mother and teachers said.
- ④ The author and his parents baked cookies and watched horror movies together on Saturday nights.
- ⑤ When the author's mother died, he did not think he would be able to laugh again.
- ⑥ Although the author's father worked very late hours, he never failed to get up early on weekends to talk with the author.
- ⑦ The author liked mowing the lawn and cutting the small trees, which his father hated.
- ⑧ After the author's mother died, he developed a deeper relationship with his father.
- ⑨ The author thinks his father was strong because he had experienced the Great Depression, World War II, and the Korean War.
- ⑩ The author's father retired from teaching music in high school and at a local community college in his sixties.

(英語の問題は終わり)