

英 語

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**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 dis-tance      ② di-vidе      ③ in-sight      ④ pass-port     

問2 ① of-fend      ② pre-dict      ③ re-duce      ④ win-ner     

問3 ① hel-met      ② jus-tice      ③ ob-tain      ④ so-lar     

問4 ① his-tor-ic      ② in-ter-view      ③ of-fi-cial      ④ or-gan-ic     

問5 ① con-fu-sion      ② flex-i-ble      ③ fre-quen-cy      ④ per-fect-ly

**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 I remember the day ( ) I first met you.

- ① how                      ② what                      ③ when                      ④ where

問2 She is not in the ( ) an athlete.

- ① less                      ② least                      ③ more                      ④ most

問3 ( ) you want to succeed, you need to have clear goals.

- ① If                      ② Unless                      ③ However                      ④ But

問4 The number of people aged 65 and over ( ).

- ① expects to rise      ② expects rising      ③ is expected to rise      ④ is expected rising

問5 The girls insisted ( ) to the amusement park.

- ① going                      ② to go                      ③ for going                      ④ on going

問6 I'm surprised that you are ( ) a good pianist.

- ① so                      ② such                      ③ enough                      ④ very

問7 His speech must have moved the audience a lot as ( ) of them were in tears.

- ① many                      ② none                      ③ few                      ④ little

問8 I cannot ( ) up with noisy neighbors any more.

- ① bring                      ② put                      ③ take                      ④ come

問9 How ( ) do you have in your apartment?

- ① many furnitures                      ② much furnitures  
③ many pieces of furniture                      ④ much pieces of furniture

問10 I don't like this hat. Please show me ( ).

- ① another                      ② other                      ③ it                      ④ one

**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 : Can I speak to Tim?

B : \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ the moment.

- ① at                                      ② afraid                                      ③ I'm  
④ busy                                      ⑤ he's

問2 A : Did anybody help you?

B : No. I had \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① everything                                      ② to                                      ③ myself  
④ do                                      ⑤ by

問3 A : Do you plan to move out of Kobe?

B : No. I think Kobe \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① to                                      ② live                                      ③ the best  
④ is                                      ⑤ place

問4 A : \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ Colleen Hoover?

B : No. I don't think so. What kind of writer is she?

- ① have                                      ② a writer                                      ③ heard of  
④ called                                      ⑤ you

問5 A : Anna speaks French very well.

B : Does she? She told me \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① speak                                      ② she                                      ③ any other  
④ didn't                                      ⑤ languages

(問題は次ページに続く)

**第4問** 次の会話文を読み、後の問い(問1～問3)に答えなさい。

Noah : My homestay will come to an end soon. I have sure had a great time in Japan for the past year.

Ayumi : ( 1 ) I know you really like your host family. They have a boy your age, right?

Noah : Yes. So he and I did a lot of things together.

Ayumi : For example?

Noah : Well, we went to a professional baseball game in Hiroshima once. And another time we went on a ski trip. We went camping and fishing, too.

Ayumi : It sounds like the two of you have had a lot of fun together.

Noah : Yes. ( 2 ) So we always enjoy ourselves. My host mother is great, too. She took me to see kabuki once.

Ayumi : Really? I've never seen kabuki.

Noah : Come to think of it, there weren't many young people in the audience. I wonder why.

Ayumi : For one thing, tickets are expensive. The language used in the plays is hard to understand, too.

Noah : I read the plots beforehand. ( 3 ) Even if I couldn't understand everything, I loved seeing the sets and the actors' costumes. It was a great experience.

Ayumi : What did you enjoy the most during your stay?

Noah : You might be surprised to hear this, but the most enjoyable thing has been having dinner with my host family every evening. We sit around the table and talk about all sorts of things. I've learned a lot about Japanese culture and history from my host family.

Ayumi : That's great. I went on a homestay in Canada once, but my experience was completely different from yours. My host family was really busy, so we seldom had the chance to eat dinner together. In fact, I often ate dinner alone.

Noah : Really? That sounds terrible.

Ayumi : It wasn't so bad really. And studying abroad was a great experience because I learned a lot of practical English.

Noah : Another good thing about living abroad is getting to know people who have a different way of looking at things.

Ayumi : ( 4 ) I had a chance to think about lots of things from a different

perspective. Looking back, that was the best thing about my homestay.

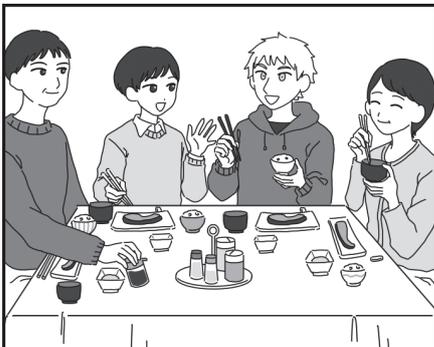
問1 空所( 1 )～( 4 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑨の中から一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、同じものを二度以上用いてはならない。

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

- ① I'm glad to hear that.
- ② I don't know what to do.
- ③ We couldn't agree.
- ④ That was really helpful.
- ⑤ Good point.
- ⑥ We get along great.
- ⑦ I wasn't prepared.
- ⑧ It seems strange.
- ⑨ That's not right.

問2 Noah がホームステイをして、一番印象に残っていることは何か、①～④のイラストから最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

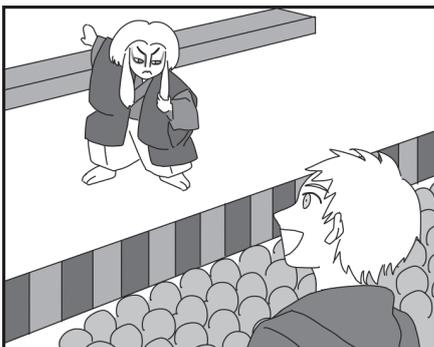
①



②



③



④



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. Noah has greatly enjoyed his one-year stay in Japan.   | 31 |
| B. Ayumi regularly attends performances of kabuki.        | 32 |
| C. Eating with his host family was educational for Noah.  | 33 |
| D. Ayumi was able to polish her English skills in Canada. | 34 |
| E. Noah and Ayumi disagree on the benefits of homestays.  | 35 |

**第5問** 次の英文を読み、後の問い(問1～問5)に答えなさい。

In 2001, Richard E. Nisbett and Takahiko Masuda, two social psychologists from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, took two groups—one from Japan and the other from the United States—and showed them video clips from underwater scenes. When asked to describe what they had seen, the Americans talked about the fish. They seemed able to <sup>(a)</sup>recall high levels of detail about the objects. They said things like: ‘Well, I saw three big fish swimming off to the left, they had white bellies, and pink dots.’ The Japanese, on the other hand, mainly talked about the circumstances rather than the objects; ‘I saw what looked like a stream, the water was green, there were rocks and shells and plants on the bottom...Oh, and there were three fish swimming off to the left.’

To the experimenters, it was as if the groups were seeing different scenes, shaped by differences in culture. America is a more individualistic society; Japanese culture is more mutually dependent. Americans tend to ( A ) on objects; Japanese on circumstances.

In the next stage of the experiment, the subjects were shown new underwater scenes, with some objects they had seen before and some they had not. When the <sup>(b)</sup>initial objects were placed in different circumstances, this confused the Japanese. They struggled to recognise the objects. It was as if the new circumstances \*diverted their attention. <sup>(1)</sup>The Americans, on the other hand, had the opposite problem. They were unable to see changes in the circumstances.

To the researchers, this was a very ( B ) result. For decades, a central principle of psychology was that humans understand the world in basically similar ways. This is called ‘universalism.’ As Nisbett put it: ‘I had been a lifelong universalist concerning the nature of human thought... Everyone has the same basic logical processes. Maori cattle farmers, African hunter-gatherers, and electronic business people all rely on the same tools for perception, memory, analysis of causes... etc.’

But the underwater experiment showed that even in our most direct communication with the world—the act of looking at it—there are logical differences shaped by culture. Nisbett’s paper has now been cited more than a thousand times and has inspired a thriving research programme. We might say, taking a step back, that Americans and Japanese operate with a different ‘\*frame of reference.’ The Americans —on average and acknowledging differences within the group—have a more individualistic frame. The Japanese, on the other hand, have a more circumstantial

frame. Each frame deals with useful information. Each frame finds important <sup>(c)</sup>features of the underwater scene. Each frame also contains weak points. The pictures are not complete.

But now suppose you were to combine a Japanese and an American in a ‘team.’ Alone, they might perceive only a partial picture. Alone, they each miss aspects of the scene. Together, however, they are able to tell both objects and circumstances in detail. By combining two partial frames of reference, the overall picture \*snaps into focus. They now have a more complete grasp of reality.

If two people have perspectives that are not complete, <sup>(2)</sup>joining them together can yield more insight, not less. They are both wrong, so to speak. They both miss something. But they are wrong in different <sup>(d)</sup>directions. This means that their shared picture is richer and more ( C ).

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注) \*divert 「～をそらす」

\*frame of reference 「(価値判断や行動などの) 枠組み」

\*snaps into focus 「ぴったりと焦点に入る」

問1 下線部(a)～(d)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 remember     | ② remind  | ③ explain  | ④ solve           | 36 |
| (b) | ① similar      | ② general | ③ first    | ④ special         | 37 |
| (c) | ① applications | ② data    | ③ meanings | ④ characteristics | 38 |
| (d) | ① orders       | ② ways    | ③ versions | ④ leaderships     | 39 |

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 manage     | ② accomplish | ③ carry    | ④ focus  | 40 |
| (B) | ① surprising | ② desired    | ③ expected | ④ false  | 41 |
| (C) | ① modern     | ② accurate   | ③ healthy  | ④ tragic | 42 |

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。 43

- ① On the contrary, the Americans had a hard time diverting their attention.
- ② On the contrary, the Americans found it easy to focus their attention.
- ③ In contrast, the Americans recognised the circumstances quite easily.
- ④ In contrast, the Americans hardly noticed any differences in the circumstances.

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。 44

- ① combining the two perspectives that are not complete can give them the chance to stop resisting
- ② bringing together the two people's perspectives that are not complete can generate an annoying result
- ③ they can get more awareness by combining the two perspectives that are not complete
- ④ they can control the circumstances by bringing together the two people's perspectives that are not complete

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。  45  46  47  48

- ① Nisbett and Masuda showed two groups, one Japanese and one American, video clips and asked them to describe what they had seen.
- ② After watching the video clips, both Americans and Japanese gave almost the same answers about what they had seen.
- ③ The two groups gave very different descriptions because of the cultural differences between the U.S. and Japan.
- ④ In the next experiment, the two groups were shown new underwater scenes, which were completely different from the first ones.
- ⑤ “Universalism” is the concept that all humans understand the world in quite different ways.
- ⑥ Nisbett had thought that Maori cattle farmers, African hunter-gatherers, and electronic business people had different logical processes for decades.
- ⑦ The underwater experiment indicated that there are logical differences formed by culture, even when we communicate with the world directly.
- ⑧ Unlike the Japanese, the Americans have a more individualistic frame of reference because they do not acknowledge differences within the group.
- ⑨ If a Japanese and an American are combined in a team, they will be able to understand reality more completely.
- ⑩ If two people are both wrong and miss something, they will not share the picture no matter how hard they try.

(英語の問題は終わり)