英語

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 chance ② character ③ cheat ④ chill 1
問2 ① earn ② earth ③ gear ④ search 2
問3 ① cow ② coward ③ crowd ④ flow 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 ca-reer ② oc-cur ③ pref-ace ④ sur-vive 4
問5 ① con-grat-u-late ② di-am-e-ter ③ en-er-get-ic ④ phe-nom-e-non 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 They have lived near the airport for so long that they are ( ) to the noise of the airplanes.
① equal  ② familiar  ③ used  ④ anxious

問2 ( ) taking the regular tests, we have to write final papers.
① Above all  ② In terms of  ③ As long as  ④ In addition to

問3 The heavy rainfall ( ) vegetable prices to rise daily for three months.
① became  ② caused  ③ made  ④ occurred

問4 Susan speaks so fast! I've never heard English ( ) so quickly.
① speak  ② speaking  ③ spoken  ④ to speak

問5 For those who live in mountainous areas or on ( ) islands, delivery may not be completed by the end of the day.
① remote  ② vague  ③ sensible  ④ eager

問6 These engineers ( ) on solving the big problems in computer science today.
① encourage  ② desire  ③ focus  ④ appeal

問7 The actress was unable to attend the presentation of the award but expressed her ( ) in a video message.
① habit  ② prejudice  ③ knowledge  ④ gratitude

問8 When she passed the entrance examination, she was overcome with ( ) and burst into tears.
① product  ② intention  ③ compromise  ④ emotion
問9  There was a (   ) connection in the plug, so the vacuum cleaner did not work.

① possible  ② productive  ③ loose  ④ violent

問10  He (   ) that he did not worry about his failure, but I knew he did.

① canceled  ② connected  ③ pretended  ④ escaped

問11  Make (   ) of the content before you post something on social network services.

① main  ② sure  ③ fair  ④ correct

問12  The pianist shows that the music can (   ) a sense of joy or sorrow.

① convey  ② remain  ③ purchase  ④ recommend

問13  He has written (   ) for several economic magazines for many years.

① critics  ② goods  ③ articles  ④ demands

問14  Customer reviews of products are significantly more trusted than descriptions that come from (   ).

① trainers  ② operators  ③ passengers  ④ manufacturers

問15  Emily was (   ) when she left her office after entering vast amounts of data all day long.

① applied  ② exhausted  ③ installed  ④ submitted
第3問 次の問い（問1～問7）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の会話を作成しなさい。ただし、解答はそれぞれ2番目と4番目の□に入れ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：I'd like to reserve a table for six people for tomorrow evening.
B：We're fully booked. You need to ________ 21 ________ 22 ________ to come.
① one week ② at least ③ before ④ you want ⑤ call

問2 A：How do you plan to lose weight?
B：I'm thinking of ________ 23 ________ 24 ________ driving.
① to ② instead of ③ work ④ my bike ⑤ riding

問3 A：Your dog is so cute! Is he friendly?
B：Well, he ________ 25 ________ 26 ________ around.
① a lot ② are ③ when ④ often barks ⑤ strangers

問4 A：Are you going to eat lunch in the college dining hall today?
B：No. I went there yesterday, ________ 27 ________ 28 ________.
① to sit ② I couldn’t ③ but ④ a place ⑤ find

問5 A：_______ 29 ________ 30 ________ is still for rent?
B：I've heard there are some vacant rooms.
① know if ② do you ③ to ④ the apartment ⑤ happen

問6 A：No matter how much I try, I can’t please my boss.
B：Don’t give up. I’m ________ 31 ________ 32 ________ in the long run.
① pay off ② all your ③ will ④ efforts ⑤ sure

問7 A：Did the thief get away?
B：Yes. No one ________ 33 ________ 34 ________ run away.
① what was ② the thief was ③ realized ④ able to ⑤ happening, and
第4問 次の会話文を読み、後の問い（問1，問2）に答えなさい。あとにCathyが作ったリストがあります。

Manager：Good morning, Cathy. I heard that our company van broke down again last weekend. We need to buy a new van as soon as possible. How is your research going? Have you come up with some good candidates?

Cathy：Yes. I've studied a lot of different models. I've made a list of vans that are within our budget. (1)

Manager：Hmm. Reliability is my biggest concern. As you know, we use the van for all of our deliveries, so it has to be reliable.

Cathy：All of these cars have gotten good reviews in every area, including their reliability. So from that standpoint, any one of them would be fine. What about the engine? I think it would be a good idea to consider a more environmentally-friendly car this time.

Manager：(2)

Cathy：I think we should purchase a hybrid. The prices shown in my chart are for the hybrid models. They pollute much less, and we'd save a lot of money on gasoline, too.

Manager：(3) Let's get a hybrid.

Cathy：OK. Good. Have you thought about the color? Should we get another blue van? Or would you like to try another color?

Manager：I think our customers associate our brand with blue, so we should stick with that color.

Cathy：OK. Shall we have the same company paint our logo and phone number on the sides?

Manager：Yes, that would be fine. They did a great job on the current van. Now, let's get back to your list. I see two of the cars on your list are imports.

Cathy：Yes. The Proeco is made in Germany, and the Veripeak is made in Japan.

Manager：(4) If an imported van has a mechanical problem, can we get it repaired right away?

Cathy：I talked to the local dealers for both cars. Parts generally have to be ordered from the country where the car was manufactured, so repairs might take a little longer than they would for domestic models.

Manager：In that case, I think we should get the least expensive, domestically-manufactured van.

Cathy：OK. That sounds good. I'll contact the dealership and place an order.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicles</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vanessa</td>
<td>$32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proeco (import)</td>
<td>$38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedro Max</td>
<td>$39,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veripeak (import)</td>
<td>$43,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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) [35] (2) [36] (3) [37] (4) [38]

① I'll call you.
② Shall we look at one more?
③ That won't fit.
④ What about parts?
⑤ One is enough.
⑥ Take a look.
⑦ It's really too bad.
⑧ What did you have in mind?
⑨ That's a sensible suggestion.

問2 Which car will the company probably buy? [39]

① Vanessa
② Proeco
③ Pedro Max
④ Veripeak
A decade ago, the government of Spain took a step that seemed distinctly un-Spanish: It officially eliminated the *siesta. For centuries, Spaniards had (A) an afternoon break, often returning home to eat a meal with their family and even get a quick sleep. But Spain, its economy slow-moving, was determined to (b) reckon with twenty-first-century realities. With two parents working, and globalization tightening competition worldwide, this lovely practice was preventing Spanish prosperity. (1) Americans applauded the move. Spain was finally treating work with sufficient, and sufficiently severe, seriousness. At last, Old Europe was becoming modern.

But what if this now-eliminated practice was actually *a stroke of genius, less an old-fashioned social custom than a productivity-increasing innovation?

We’ve seen that breaks matter—that (2) even little ones can make a big difference. Rest breaks prevent deadly mistakes. Relaxing breaks enhance performance. Lunches and naps help us avoid sleepiness and get more and better work done in the afternoon. A growing body of science makes it clear: Breaks are not a sign of laziness but a sign of (B).

So instead of celebrating the death of the siesta, perhaps we should consider starting it again—though in a form more appropriate for contemporary work life. “Siesta” derives from the Latin *hora sexta*, which means “sixth hour.” It was during the sixth hour after dawn that these breaks usually began. In ancient times, when most people worked outside and indoor air-conditioning was still a few thousand years away, escaping the midday sun was physically essential. Today, escaping the midafternoon exhaustion is psychologically essential.

Likewise, the Koran, which a thousand years ago identified sleep stages that fit with modern science, also (c) calls for a midday break. It “is a deeply established practice in the Muslim culture, and it has a religious aspect (Sunnah) for some Muslims,” says one scholar.

Maybe breaks can become a deeply established organizational practice with a scientific and a non-religious aspect.

A modern siesta does not mean giving everyone two or three hours off in the middle of the day. That’s not realistic. But it does mean treating breaks as an essential component of an organization’s architecture—understanding breaks not as a kind-hearted benefit, but as a smart business solution. It means discouraging sad desk lunches and encouraging people to go outside for forty-five minutes. It means protecting
and (C) recess for schoolchildren rather than eliminating it. It might even mean following the lead of many famous companies, all of which have created napping spaces for employees in their offices.

Most of all, it means changing the way we think about what we do and how we can do it effectively. Until about ten years ago, we admired those who could survive on only four hours of sleep and those hard-working employees who labored through the night. They were heroes, people whose fierce devotion and commitment revealed everyone else’s uselessness and weakness. Then, as sleep science reached the mainstream, we began to change our attitude. That sleepless guy wasn’t a hero. He was a fool. He was likely doing unsatisfactory work and maybe hurting the rest of us because of his (D) choices.

 Breaks are now where sleep was then. Skipping lunch was once a badge of honor and taking a nap a mark of shame. No more. The science of timing now asserts what the Old World already understood: We should give ourselves a break.

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注)*siesta  「スペインなどの昼食後にする昼寝」
*a stroke of genius 「天才的なひらめき」
問1 下線部(a)～(d)の語句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 clearly  ② cleverly  ③ partly  ④ generally
(b) ① construct  ② convince  ③ consider  ④ control
(c) ① postpones  ② demands  ③ prohibits  ④ skips
(d) ① disclosed  ② appealed  ③ covered  ④ required

問2 空所(A)～(D)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 delayed  ② ignored  ③ amused  ④ enjoyed
(B) ① fault  ② weakness  ③ shortage  ④ strength
(C) ① cutting  ② undergoing  ③ extending  ④ removing
(D) ① good  ② poor  ③ difficult  ④ precious

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。
① Americans expressed strong approval of the Spaniards’ decision to get rid of the siesta.
② Americans hit their hands together repeatedly to show their view of the siesta to Spaniards.
③ Americans were dissatisfied with the Spaniards’ determination to compete with the world and live in prosperity.
④ Americans agreed with the Spaniards’ plan to tighten competition without preventing Spanish prosperity.

問4 下線部(2)の内容として最も適切な内容を、①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。
① little breaks are not enough to have an important effect on people
② little breaks can have a significant effect on people
③ taking little breaks can prevent people from causing a change
④ taking little breaks is necessary for a change

問5 下線部(3)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。
① doing the same thing that many famous companies have done
② giving up imitating what many famous companies have done
③ asking many famous companies for help concerning napping spaces
④ watching closely how many famous companies have taken the lead
問6 下線部(4)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。

① an expression of good health
② an expression of regret
③ a mark of contempt
④ a mark of pride

問7 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。

① Ten years ago, the Spanish government publicly got rid of the siesta, which had continued for hundreds of years.
② According to scientists, relaxing breaks, lunches, and naps have nothing to do with enhancing performance.
③ “Siesta” comes from the Latin hora sexta, which means a thing that happens six times an hour.
④ In the Muslim culture, taking a midday break has been banned for religious reasons for a thousand years.
⑤ Until a decade ago, we looked down on those who got only four hours of sleep or worked through the night.
⑥ The science of timing now shows that people in the Old World knew the fact that a break played an important part in their lives.

（英語の問題は終わり）