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① however ② whatever ③ so ④ how	① playing ② to play ③ to playing	
		(A) how
問 6 Where's Takashi? He said he here at exactly 6:30 p.m.		₹ IIOW
① is ② will be ③ will have been ④ would be	① is ② will be ③ will have been	④ would be
問7 I am sure that Joe is of the crime. ① harmless ② doubtful ③ innocent ④ suspicious	· · ·	(A) eucricious

HH O TT I I	1 777 1			
間8 We've been sittin			(1)	
① stretch 問 9 Would you blame	② lengthen	3 lay	4 stress	
1 you	② I	3 yourself	(4) myself	
問10 Her summer dre				
① cleaning	(2) folding	(3) hanging	(4) changing	
B 次の問い (間1~	- 3) の会話の	に入れるのに最も適	当なものを、それぞれ	
下の①~④のうちかり		=		
	you type this documen	t again?		
Secretary:				
		is on my desk by five		
		Sure, but can it wait un	ntil this afternoon?	
	tell me what's wrong will be a good idea	With it?		
④ Definitely. That will be a good idea. 問2 Ms. Kimura: So, this is your first visit to Japan?				
		to Japan:		
Mr. Park: Yes. Ms. Kimura:	That's right.			
<u></u>	it is similar to Korea e	veent for the food		
	s, Korean food is quite			
_	·	at do you think of Japan	ese food?	
③ How do you find it so far? ④ Do you find Korean and Japanese foods different? 問3 Natalie: I stayed up late last night. I had a test to study for.				
	nder you look so tired.			
Natalie: Soon,	during the first period	d. I hope I rememb	er everything because	
	ss this course.			
Tomoko: Good 1	_			
	e a test? 2 Whe	en do you have the test	?	
③ When do you usually study? ④ When will you learn? C 次の問い(間1~3)において、それぞれ下の①~⑤の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、				
文を完成させよ。たが	こし, 解合は	に入れるものの番号の		
間 1 What does ② with	3 to	4 eating bluebe	good eyesight?	
間2 Could you keep	3 10	4 eating bluebe	the children?	
1) those 2 of	3 needles	4 out of	(5) the reach	
間3 Concern about	<u> </u>	out of	in the mid-1990s.	
① arose ② of mobi	ile phones (3) having	ill effects (4) on healt		
① arose ② of mobile phones ③ having ill effects ④ on health ⑤ the possibility				
Ⅲ 次の問い (A~(C) に答えよ . (配点	34)		
	,	- ,		
A 次の文章の l	, 2 に入れるの	に最も適当な語句を,	それぞれ下の①~④の	
うちから1つずつ選々	Ÿ			
		lay race. An interestin		
is its length. The distant				
of relays the first ekiden				
it is a common practice				
members varies from race to race, 2 the average number is from five to ten. The distance each runner must cover depends on many factors such as age, gender, and weather				
	ist cover depends on n	nany tactors such as ag	e, gender, and weather	
conditions. 1 ① Meanwhile	② In conclusion	(2) Dognite that	4 Thus	
2 as	2 since	③ Despite that③ although	4 if	
-	- SIIICC	w uninough	· 11	

- **B** 次の問い (**間1**, **間2**) において、文章中の に入れるべき文が3つずつ、順不同で下の $A \sim C$ に示されている。論理的な文章にするのに最も適当な配列のものをそれぞれ下の $1 \sim 6$ のうちから1 つずつ選べ。
- 問 1 Some objects are supposed to bring good luck and others bad luck. The four-leaf clover is believed by people all over the world to be a sign of good fortune and happiness.

 Because the clover was a bit of greenery from the Garden of Eden, finding one came to be considered a sign of good luck.
- A. The story is that when Eve was sent away from Paradise, she took a four-leaf clover with her.
- B. It is such an old superstition that no one can say exactly how or where it began.
- C. But there is an old legend about it that explains its popularity.
 - ① A B C ② A C B ③ B A C ④ B C A ⑤ C A B ⑥ C B A
- 間2 A recent Canadian study claims that while reusing plastic bottles at home is good for the environment, it may be bad for your health. Luckily, many bottles today are made from PET, a kind of plastic tough enough to be regularly cleaned without this risk.
- A. These probably survived because the bottles had not been washed properly between uses.
- B. Around one-third of the reused water bottles studied were found to carry enough bacteria to cause illness.
- C. Another study, however, suggests that washing carefully enough to remove bacteria may release dangerous chemicals from the plastic.
 - ① A B C ② A C B ③ B A C ④ B C A ⑤ C A B ⑥ C B A
- \mathbf{C} 次の枠内に示された 1. \sim 3. の各文を入れるのに最も適当な箇所を、それぞれ下の文章中の① \sim ⑥のうちから1つずつ選べ、ただし、1つの段落に1文ずつ入れよ、
- 1. Evidence of the genetic change in the bite muscle is found in all humans but never in apes or monkeys.
- 2. The bite muscle's great size and force, scientists say, limited the growth of these species' skulls.
- 3. Larger skulls made room for larger brains, and by around a million years ago human ancestors had a brain size not very different from ours today.

The heads of all primates — monkeys, apes, and humans — have the same two major bones: the skull surrounds the brain, while the jaw contains the lower teeth. Nevertheless, human skulls contain brains around three times as large as those of even the most intelligent apes. Have you ever wondered why only humans have developed such large brains? A new study suggests that the cause may be a single genetic change that weakened our prehuman ancestor's jaw muscles about 2.4 million years ago.

(①) The change occurred in the muscle used for biting (the bite muscle), the biggest of the jaw muscles. In monkeys and apes this muscle almost surrounds the skull, just as it did in "ape-like" prehumans such as Australopithecus and Paranthropus. (②)

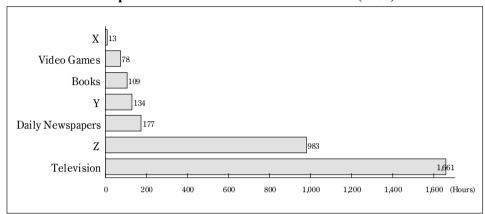
When the genetic change occurred in the bite muscle it became much weaker, and this made it possible for our ancestors' skulls to grow. (\Im) The smaller, weaker bite muscle may not have been a disadvantage for our early ancestors because they had begun to use tools; as a result, they may not have depended so much on their bite strength for cutting up food. (\Re)

Researchers have taken gene samples from people in many parts of the world and compared them with samples from monkeys and apes. (⑤) This is the first time that a genetic difference between humans and other primates has also been linked to fossil bones, and some scientists think that this single change may be the key to the development of the human brain and the remarkable rise of *Homo sapiens*. (⑥)

| IV | 次の文章とグラフを読み、下の問い (A, B) に答えよ. (配点 35)

What do you do with your free time? Do you explore the Internet? Play video games? Read books? Well, if you are an American, you probably spend it watching television.

Graph A: Hours Per Person Per Year (2001)

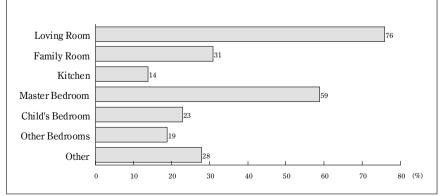


(Data: Television Bureau of Advertising Webページ, TV Basics)

For better or worse, Americans spend more time with the medium of television than they do with other types of media — radio, video games, and books, for example. In 2001, the average person in that country spent 1,661 hours in front of "the box," as it is sometimes known. As you can see from Graph A, television's older brother was the second most popular medium. The average American spent 983 hours tuning in to music, news, and talk-show gossip on it. The "new kid on the block," the Internet, used up a little less than a week's worth of time, and daily newspapers a little more. The least popular medium was the one for which you have to leave your house. It also requires a ticket. "If you want to play, you have to pay," as the saying goes. Perhaps that is why it is not so popular. Teachers will be happy to learn that books beat video games in this survey.

In the U.S., TV, then, is the king of media, and it is also the king in individual households. Actually, there is often more than one king per house, and it seems that more kings are being added every year. In 1950, for example, 1% of American homes had two or more TVs. Thirty years later that percentage went up to 50! And in 2003, the percentage hit a high of 75.2!

Graph B: Where TVs Are (2001)



(Data: Television Bureau of Advertising Webページ, TV Basics)

Every king must have a castle, of course. And, as is shown in Graph B, for many Americans this one usually "lives" in the living room. Fifty-nine percent of American households, though, have a television in the master bedroom, the place where Mom and Dad sleep, and 14% have one in the kitchen. Teachers may be slightly disappointed when they discover where 23% of American households have a television set.

TV may be the king, but some people are a little unhappy with his rule. The more time people spend watching television, the less time they may spend reading and exercising. Just think of how things might be if people spent well over a thousand hours a year reading good books or exercising at a gym.

A 前ページのグラフの X, Y, Z に対応するメディアの組合せがその順に示されている. 正しいものを, 次の①~⑥のうちから1つ選べ.

① Radio — Internet — Movies in Theaters ② Radio — Movies in Theaters — Internet

③ Internet — Movies in Theaters — Radio ④ Internet — Radio — Movies in Theaters

⑤ Movies in Theaters — Radio — Internet ⑥ Movies in Theaters — Internet — Radio B 次の問い (問1~4) の に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④ のうちから1つずつ選べ.

間 1 American people read books for about _____ a month.

① thirty minutes ② three hours ③ nine hours 間2 From this passage, it is safe to say that

① Americans spend more hours in movie theaters than in front of their TV sets

2 Americans owned 75% fewer TVs in 2003 than in 1950

③ TV is the most popular medium in the world

4 most Americans have more than one TV in their homes

間3 One finding in this survey that should please teachers is that

(1) 23% of American homes have a TV in the child's bedroom

2 books appear to be more popular than video games

3 children prefer reading newspapers to listening to the radio

4 TV is the king in individual American households

問4 According to the passage,

① TV is a very good medium and is especially useful in educating children

② some people would be happier if TV lovers shut their TVs off and did something useful

3 the Internet is called "the box," and it is the new kid in the neighborhood.

4) there are too many TVs in children's bedrooms

V 次の会話について,下の問い(**A~D**)に答えよ. (配点 32)

A small group of friends are at an amusement park on a sunny day.

Motoyuki: I loved that!

Missy: Yeah.

Motovuki: Let's go again since there's no line.

Missy: It was fun, but I'm really wet. That last splash was huge. You go ahead if you want to, but I'll skip it.

Motoyuki: Not without you. How about the roller coaster or the merry-go-round? It seems like we're the only ones here today, so we can go on all the rides.

Missy: Well, right now, I'm hungry for a hamburger. Why don't we call Heidi and Lou to meet for lunch?

Motoyuki: That sounds good. Could you get my phone out of my backpack? I'm too wet. Missy: [Opening Motoyuki's backpack] What's this? You've got four phones in here.

Motoyuki: Oh, we use the extra phones for my climbing club. Mine's black and folds in half.

Missy: They all look black to me. Is it all black or just part of it? Motoyuki: It's all black except around the screen.

Missy: This one has no strap attached. Does yours have a strap? Motoyuki: A strap? No. Well, this is crazy. Just show it to me.

Missy: O.K. This is it, right?

Motoyuki: Yes! That's it. Thanks. Why don't you go ahead and call them?

Missy: Sure. [Calling Heidi on Motoyuki's cellphone]

Heidi: Hello.

Missy: Hi, it's Missy. We're wet and hungry. (1)

Heidi: Ah, you took the boat ride, too. We're ready to eat as well, so where do you want to meet? The Happy Hamburger or the Cream Puff?

Missy: Well, we're in the mood for hamburgers, so how about the Happy Hamburger?

Heidi: O.K. Do you know how to get there from where you are?

Missy: I don't, but let me ask Motoyuki. [*Turning to Motoyuki*] Do you know where the Happy Hamburger is?

Motoyuki: Yeah, it's over by the big souvenir shop, isn't it?

Missy: Oh, right. [Back into the phone] It's over by the souvenir shop.

Heidi: You're thinking of the place near the boat ride, right?

Missy: Uh-huh.

4 fourteen hours

Heidi: Actually, that's the Cream Puff now. The Happy Hamburger used to be there, but they moved it. Now it's on the opposite side of the park, over the Castle.

Missy: Oh yeah, across from the candy store.

Heidi: No, not directly across but in that direction. Behind the Haunted House.

Missy: (2) See you soon.

Heidi: OK. Bve.

Missy: Good-bye.

The four friends meet outside the Happy Hamburger.

Lou: (3) You got much wetter than we did!

Missy: I know. Motoyuki wanted to ride in the *front* seat on the boat ride, and this is the result.

Lou: Well, I think we should use the restaurant's outdoor dining area. They probably wouldn't want the four of us inside, and it's a great day anyway.

A 空欄(1) \sim (3) に入れるべき 3つの文が、順不同で次のA \sim Cに

示されている。意味の通る会話にするのに最も適当な配列のものを、下の①~⑥のうちから1つ選べ。

A. I can't believe it.

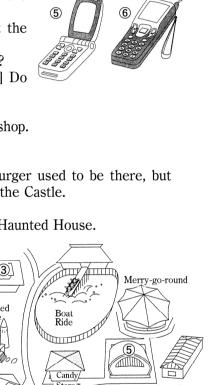
B. How about you guys?

C. I got it.

① A - B - C ② A - C - B ③ B - A - C ④ B - C - A ⑤ C - A - B ⑥ C - B - A

B Missy が探した携帯電話はどれか. 正しいものを, 上の①~⑥のうちから1つ選べ.

C 4人が昼食のために待ち合わせをした店はどれか、正しいものを、上の①~⑥のうちから1つ選べ、ただし、地図中の①~⑥は、食事ができる店を表している.



- **D** 会話の内容と合っているものを、次の ① \sim ⑥ のうちから2つ選べ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。
- ① Since there was no line at the restaurant, the friends decided to eat lunch.
- ② Missy called Heidi so they could meet for lunch at a hamburger shop.
- 3 Lou would rather eat his lunch inside the restaurant than outside.
- 4 It was quite crowded on the day the friends went to the amusement park.
- ⑤ All four of the friends rode the boat ride before they ate their lunch.
- 6 Motovuki knew the exact location of the Happy Hamburger.

| VI | 次の文章を読み、下の問い (A, B) に答えよ. (配点 45)

Fred and I once had a friendly argument over which makes a better pet, a dog or a cat. It all began when we were walking in my neighborhood and suddenly a dog started barking loudly at us. The dog was in a neighbor's yard with a fence around it, but it came as quite a surprise and scared me a little bit. I made some kind of rude remark like, "Shut up, you noisy little beast!"

Fred seemed amused by my angry words. "It's a watchdog, Ken. It's only doing what is natural. It may well be a loving pet to its owners. Let me tell you about one of the best dogs I've ever met," Fred said, and he began to tell his story.

The dog had belonged to Bill, one of his close friends in primary school. It was a poodle, but not a small "miniature" or "toy" poodle. This dog was what is called a "standard" poodle, which is a medium-sized dog, and it stood about as tall as Fred's chest at the time. One day Fred was at his friend's house, and he and Bill were having a wrestling match for fun. There was no anger; they were only playing.

Fred had gotten the better of his friend and had pinned his shoulders to the floor. He was on top of Bill and saying, "Give up?" when he felt a slight pressure on his left shoulder like that of the hand of an adult. He thought it might be his friend's father telling him that their game should end. But when Fred looked over his left shoulder, it wasn't his friend's father. No, it was his friend's poodle with its mouth around his shoulder! The dog wasn't biting him. It was just holding Fred's entire shoulder gently in its mouth and looking at Fred in such a way as to say, "Get off my master."

Fred, in amazement, let go of his friend's shoulders and the dog let go of Fred's shoulder. At no time after that, throughout the years that Fred, Bill, and Bill's dog played together, did the dog ever act strangely toward Fred. It was as if the dog knew that Fred was its master's friend.

"Now that was a real dog!" Fred concluded.

I had to agree. It made me think of the old saying: "A dog is a man's best friend." Still, I wasn't going to give up without telling Fred about the greatest cat I had ever known.

On her seventh birthday my parents bought my little sister a male kitten, which we named George, for her to play with. But soon she lost interest in it as it grew out of its "kitten" stage. The cat apparently decided that I, the big brother, would be a more dependable master than my sister. It began communicating this to me in the evenings by jumping up on my desk and sitting on top of whatever homework I happened to be doing. In the mornings it would jump up on my bed and chew on my fingertips until I got up to feed it. Over time, George made an impression on everyone. You could actually call out George's name, and our intelligent little friend would come running. George never killed small animals and brought them to us. But in the mornings, there was often some food from the supermarket trash waiting for us when we opened the front door. George was apparently a pretty good thief, if not a particularly strong hunter.

Soon George grew quite large and could enter every room in the house by twisting the doorknob and leaning against the door to open it. Our wonderful pet was really like a member of the family, but that may have led to a tragedy. When my baby brother was born, my parents wouldn't let George go into the room where the baby slept. Two days later, George disappeared. To this day, we think a broken heart may have made our cat run away in despair. I guess George really loved us.

"Hmm, I'm impressed," said my friend Fred. "A cat that comes to its master when called, and acts like a member of the family Sounds just like a dog to me." It seems neither of us could change the other's mind about which animal made a better pet. All we could agree upon was that pets can create a lasting impression on people.

A 次の問い (間 $1\sim5$) に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから1つずつ選べ。

- 問1 What did Ken and Fred have an argument about?
- ① About what a watchdog has to do.
- ② About whether or not dogs are easier to train than cats.
- ③ About whether pets should be faithful to their masters.
- 4 About their preferences in pets.
- 問2 How did Bill's dog protect its master?
 - ① It scared Fred by pulling him off its master.
 - ② It barked until Bill's father came to stop the wrestling match.
- ③ It bit Fred until he had to quit fighting with Bill.
- ④ It warned Fred to stop fighting by putting pressure on his shoulder.
- 間3 According to Fred, what was so admirable about Bill's dog?
 - ① It protected its master without being aggressive.
- 2 It barked at any strangers that came near its master.
- ③ It performed many tricks for its master's friends.
- ④ It stood as tall as its master when having a wrestling match.
- 問4 Why did Ken's parents buy a kitten?
 - ① Ken did not want to play with his sister.
 - ② Ken's sister was tired of doing her homework.
 - 3 They thought it would be a good companion for their daughter.
 - 4 They were happy that a new daughter was born.
- 間 5 Why did George begin to try to attract Ken's attention?
- ① The cat was being ignored by Ken's sister.
- ② Ken was jealous of his sister's pet.
- ③ The cat was curious about Ken's homework.
- (4) Ken loved baby animals such as kittens and puppies.
- **B** 本文の内容と合っているものを、次の ①~⑧ のうちから3つ選べ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。
 - ① When Ken and Fred were walking, a neighbor's dog started barking at them.
- ② One day Fred and his friend had a serious argument and began fighting.
- 3 Bill's father told Fred that he should stop fighting with his son.
- 4) After the dog bit his shoulder, Fred became afraid of dogs.
- ⑤ Ken's and Fred's preferences in pets came from their own experiences.
- 6 On his birthday, Ken's parents bought him a kitten named George.
- The Because Ken was the master, the cat brought him various animals killed during the night.
- ® After Ken' baby brother was born, the cat may have become jealous and left the house.

A 12 23 B 14 23 33 43

[2点×2] [3×4/計16点]

A 1 そのバンドはとても流行の先端をいっているので、ファンは彼らの音楽だけでなく、服装までも崇拝していた。fáshionable a. 流行の、 \leftarrow fáshion n. admíre v. 賞賛する、 \rightarrow admirátion n.

2 意見の不一致があって、監督は審判の判定に異議を唱えようとした。disagréement *n*. 不賛成. ← disagrée *v*. chállenge *n*.*v*. 挑戦(する). カタカナ語の発音に注意すること.

B「ジェーン、遼のためのカードに一言書いた?」

「カードって?いいえ、まだよ、彼の誕生日なの?」

「違うよ、今週の日曜日、テニスの大会で優勝したんだよ.」

「え、ほんと?それはすごいわ、カードってどこにあるの?」

「君の机に置いたけど?」

「え、私の机?見あたらないけど」」

「ない?じゃ隣の机捜してみて.」

「あった,ここに、何て書けばいいのかしら?もうみんなが殆ど言い尽くしてしまったから.」

「じゃ何か描いてみれば?君って絵がうまいじゃない」」

「うーん…でも、このカードにはもうあまり空白がないわよ、殆ど埋まってる」」

「カードの裏には何か書いてあるのかい?」

「それはいい考えだわ.」

1代名詞 it, his と BE動詞は原則通り弱い。名詞は原則強く, ②が正解。

2定冠詞,代名詞の one, it, 前置詞 to は原則弱い. check と next が候補であるが,「君の机でなく隣の机」という対比が働くので、**③** next を選ぶ.

3疑問(副)詞 how と動詞 draw は原則強く,前置詞_about,代名詞 something は弱い.

あとは write でなく draw という対比が働くため、③ drawing が強まる

4代名詞 anything, 前置詞 on, of, 定冠詞は原則弱く, 名詞の back と card は強い. しかし表でなく裏という対比を表すため, 3 back が強調される.

II B 12 23 32 C 105 235 324

[2点×10] [2点×3]

[4×3/計38点]

A1君と恵子さんとは、知り合ってからどのくらいになるの?

- A 1 $\boxed{1}$ 2 $\boxed{2}$ 3 $\boxed{3}$ 4 $\boxed{3}$ 5 $\boxed{1}$ 6 $\boxed{4}$ 7 $\boxed{3}$ 8 $\boxed{1}$ 9 $\boxed{3}$ 10 $\boxed{3}$

① each other [one another] は副詞ではなく代名詞. どういうことかと言うと, 動詞か前置詞の目的語としてしか使えない. know each other や talk with each other は正しい英語だが「お互い忙しい」「互いに苦しむ」などは each other で訳せないことに注意. 2 おじいちゃんは凧の作り方を説明してくれた.

explain O (to 人) であり、tell などのように第IV文型になることはない. **②** how to *do* 「如何に…すべきか」が目的語となる.

3彼らはかつて親友同士だったのだが、もはやそうではない.

no longer, no more を使うか, **3** not ... any longer [any more, anymore] となる. 4 昼休み, テニスをする代わりにトランプをするのはどう?

What do you say to 名/動名詞 ...? なので、 **3** to playing を選ぶ. look forward to 等と同様で、この to は不定詞のしるしでなく前置詞、後にくるのは名詞または動名詞. 5 どんなに文句を言おうとも、ジョーの言うことに耳を傾けてはいけない.

① however much か no matter how much となる筈.

 $\overline{6}$ 猛どこ?6時半ちょうどにここに来るって言ったんだけど。

時制の一致の基本問題. said が過去なので、 would be が過去からみた未来で正解. 他は何れも文法的にあり得ない形

7ジョーがその罪を犯していないことを、私は確信している.

3 be innocent of ~について無実である. ④ be suspicious of …を疑っている.

8もうずっと座りっぱなしだ、手足を伸ばす必要がある。

「ストレッチ」と言うので分かると思うが、①が正解。② lengthen は「長くする」。

9もし私の立場だったら、自分自身を責めますか?

blame の目的語が必要だが、主語と同じ目的語の場合、① you でなく、③ yourself が 正解となる

10彼女の夏のドレスは、アイロンをかけて、洋服箪笥にかけてあった。

③ were hanging が正しい. ②の fold は「畳む」.

 $B\overline{1}$ 「この書類をもう一度タイピングしてもらえます?」

『②ええ,でも午後まで待って戴けますか?』

「一一日の5時までに仕上げて私の机上に出してくれさえすれば結構よ」」

①勿論. 行く準備は殆どできている. ③はい, しかしどこが悪いのかを教えて下さい.

④勿論. いい考えです.

2「それでは、日本へは初めていらしたのですね?」

『ええ, その通り.』

「3今までのところ,ご感想は?」

『えーと、食べ物を除いては韓国と似ています』

「そうですね、韓国の食べ物は全然違いますね.」

①日本滞在はお楽しい戴けましたか?②日本食をどう思います?④韓国と日本の食品は 違うと思いますか?

3 「昨夜は遅くまで起きていた、試験勉強があったんだ、」

『疲れてるように見えるのも当然だ』②試験はいつ?』

「もうすぐ、1時間目なんだ。この科目は落とせないから、全部ちゃんと覚えていればいいんだけどね。」

『がんばって!』

①いつ試験があったの?③普通はいつ勉強するの?④いつになったら学習するの?

C 1 What does ④eating blueberries ①have ③to ⑤do ②with good eyesight? ブルーベリーを食べることは良い視力と関係があるのか?お馴染みの have ... to do with の形. 2 Could you keep ①those ③needles ④out of ⑤the reach ②of the children? これらの針が子供たちの手の届かないようにしておいて下さい.

3 Concern about ⑤the possibility ②of mobile phones ③having ill effects ④on health ①arose in the mid-1990s. 携帯電話が健康に悪影響を与える可能性についての懸念が1990年代中頃に生じた。arose は arise vi. 「起きる、生じる」の過去形。

A 1 4 2 3 B 1 4 2 3 C 1 5 2 2 3 3

[3点×2] [5点×2] [6×3/計34点]

A駅伝競技は、リレー競走の日本版のようなものだ、駅伝の面白い特徴は、長さにある、 距離は様々であるが、この厳しい競争は他の種類のリレーに比べて、遥かに長距離である 場合がある、1917年に行われた最初の駅伝は、遥か京都から東京まで走るものであった。

②そのため、1つのチームに5人以上の走者がいるのが普通のことである。平均的な数は5~10人③であるが、レースによってチームを構成する選手の数は異なる。各々の走者が走らねばならない距離は、年齢、性別、気象条件など、多くの要因により左右される。

1①その間. ②結論として. ③それにも拘わらず.

2①時, 理由, 様態, 比例など. ②理由. ④条件.

B1幸運を招くとされる物があれば、不幸を招くとされる物もある。四つ葉のクローバは世界中の人々により、幸運と幸せの印であると信じられている。B.余りに古い迷信なのでどのようにして、どこで始まったのか、正確には誰にも分からない。C.だが、その人気の理由を説明してくれる古い伝説が存在する。楽園から追放された時に、A.イヴが四つ葉のクローバを持って行ったというのがその物語なのである。クローバがエデンの園に生えていた植物の一つだったので、それを見つけることが幸運の印と考えられるようになった。

Cは逆接で始まるのでBの後. Cの an old legend をAで the story と言い換えている.

1,673

2最近カナダで行われた研究は、家庭でのプラスチック瓶の再利用が環境に良いことは確かだが、人の健康には良くないかもしれないと主張している。B.この研究で調べられた再利用された水容器のおよそ三分の一に、病気の原因となるのに十分な数の細菌がついていることが分かった。A.これらは多分、再利用の間に瓶が適切に洗浄されなかったことにより生き延びたものであろう。C.しかしながら、別の研究に拠れば、細菌を除去するほど徹底して洗浄をした場合、プラスチックから危険な化学物質が溶け出す虞があるらしい。幸いなことに、今の瓶の多くはPET(ポリエチレンテレフタレート)という合成樹脂の一種からできており、この危険を冒すことなく繰り返し洗浄が行えるほど丈夫なのである。

Aの these は bacteria を指すので、Bの後に来る。Cは however の挿入句を含み、別の研究の話をしているから、BAの後に続くと考えられる。そしてCの内容を、空所の後の文が this risk と承けているのである。なお「細菌」は bacterium、bacteria はその複数形である。

C猿, 類人猿, 人間を含む全ての霊長目の動物の頭は, 同じ2つの主な骨を有している. 頭蓋骨が脳を包んでいる一方, 顎は下側の歯を収めている. しかしながら, 人の頭蓋は, 最も知能の高い類人猿と比べても, 3倍ほども大きい脳を収めている. 人間だけがこれ程大きな脳を発達させた理由がなぜなのかを, 皆さんは考えたことがおありだろうか. ある新しい研究によると, 原因はおよそ2百4十万年前に起きた, 単一の遺伝的変異が人間となる前の人の先祖の顎の筋肉を弱めたことであるらしい

この変化は顎の筋肉の中で最大である、噛むために使われる筋肉(咬合筋)に起きた. 猿や類人猿の場合、この筋肉は頭蓋を殆ど覆ってしまっており、アウストラロピテクスやパラントロプスのような所謂「類人猿に似た」人間の先祖においてもこれは同様である。 2.科学者たちの説くところによると、このような咬合筋の非常な大きさと強さのために、これらの種の頭蓋の成長が制限されたのだという。

咬合筋にこの遺伝的変異が起きた時、咬合筋はとても弱まったため、人の先祖の頭蓋が大きくなることが可能となった。3.より大きな頭蓋骨がより大きな脳が入る余地を生み、百万年ほど前までに、人の先祖は今日の我々とさほど変わらない大きさの脳をもつようになった。人の遥か初期の先祖にとって咬合筋が小さく弱くなったことは、さほど不利とはならなかったのかもしれない。彼らは既に道具を使い始めており、その結果食べ物を切り分けるため噛む力にさほど依存しなかったかもしれないからである。

研究者らは世界の多くの地域で得られた遺伝子標本をとって、猿や類人猿から得られた標本と比較した. 1.この咬合筋の遺伝的変化は全ての人間に見つかっているのであるが、猿や類人猿には全く見つかっていない. 人と他の霊長類との遺伝的違いが化石の骨と結びつけられたのは、この時が初めてであった. 科学者たちの中には、この単一の変化こそが人の脳の発達と、ホモサピエンスの著しい興隆の鍵であったのかもしれないと考える者もいるのである.

1 は遺伝的変異が人間に起こり、猿や類人猿に起きなかったと述べているところから、 人間と猿・類人猿の遺伝子標本を比較したと書かれている、第4段落の最初の文の次に 来ることが分かる。そして**⑤**の次の文の this がこの発見を指す。

2は咬合筋が頭蓋骨の発達を阻害したと述べており、咬合筋が頭蓋を殆ど包んでいたと述べている第2段落の最後の文に続くと考えられ、②に入ることが分かる。

3は頭蓋が大きくなったことで脳が発達する余地ができたと述べている。よって、第3段落の最初の文で、頭蓋が大きくなることが可能となったとある直後の**②**に入ることが分かる。



 $[7 \times 5 = 35 点]$

Recorded

Out-of-Home 133

Videogames 76

Home Video ³ 62
Yellow Pages 13

Box Office 12

In-Flight Entertainment 1

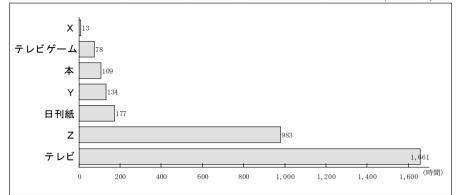
12

Pure-Play Mobile 2 121

108

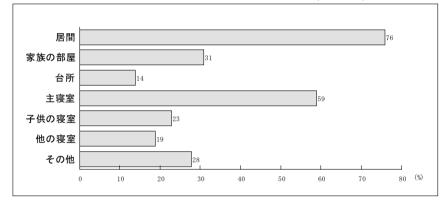
186

グラフA:年間一人当たり消費者メディア利用時間 (2001年)



(出典: Television Bureau of Advertising のWebページ, TV基礎データより)

グラフB:どこにテレビが置かれているか(2001年)





% of total household TV sets Living/front/sitting room, parlor 26 Family/rec./play room, den 37 15 Study, library, office computer room 3 22 Master bedroom 61 Child's bedroom 20 10 11 Other bedroom 24 Kitchen 16 6 Dining room 2 1 Basement 7 2

[最近のセンター試験問題に使われているデータは本物であることが多いのだが、今回についても http://www.tvb.org/nav/build_frameset.aspx にて最新版を見ることができる。↑] 余暇時間をどうお過ごしだろうか。インターネットを探索する?テレビゲームをする? 読書?まあ、米国人ならば、恐らくテレビをみて過ごすことだろう。

良かれ悪しかれ、米国人は他のタイプのメディアー例えばラジオ、テレビゲーム、本ーなどよりもテレビという媒体により多くの時間を費やす。2001年にその国の平均的国民は「箱」の前でーテレビは時にこの呼び名で知られることがあるが-1661時間を過ごした。グラフAから分かるようにテレビの兄貴分に当たるメディアは二番目に人気のある媒体であった。平均的米国人はその媒体の音楽やニュース、トーク番組の噂話に周波数を合わせ983時間を費やした。「街の新顔」とでも呼ぶべきインターネットは1週間分の時間よりも少し短いくらいの時間を占め、日刊紙の方がそれよりやや多かった。最も利用頻度の低い媒体は、自宅を離れなければいけないものだった。それはまた入場券を必要とする。諺にある通り、「遊びたければ金が要る」のだ。だからこそ今一つ人気がないのかもしれない。この調査で、本がテレビゲームに勝ったことを知って、先生方は喜ぶことだろう。

ということは米国では、テレビはメディアの王様なのであり、またそれは個々の世帯の王様ともなっている。と言うか実のところ、一家に複数の王様が存在することも多いし、毎年新たな王様が増えていっているようだ。例えば1950年に米国の世帯の1%が2台以上テレビをもっていた。三十年後その割合は50%に上がった。そして2003年には、この率は75.2%の最大値を記録した。

勿論「王様」と言うからにはそれぞれ王宮もある筈だ、そしてグラフBに示されているように、多くの米国人の場合テレビという名の王様は居間に「居ま」す。[※洒落なので洒落に訳した.] だが米国所帯の59%がテレビを主寝室、つまりママとパパが寝る場所に置いており、14%が台所に置いている。先生方は米国の所帯の23%がテレビを置いている場所を知れば、多少落胆なさることだろう。

テレビは確かに王様かもしれぬが、その支配に多少不満を覚える人もあるようである. テレビの視聴により多くの時間を費やすほど、読書や運動にかける時間が減る虞がある. もしも皆が優に千時間を超える時間を良い本を読んだり、ジムでの運動に費やすとしたら どのようになるのか、想像して戴きたいものである.

Aテレビの兄貴分,音楽やニュース,トーク番組のため tune in する (周波数を合わせる) ということは、Zがラジオである。Aンターネットが 1 週間分、 $7 \times 24 = 168$ 時間よりも 少し少ない 134 時間の Y. [New Kids On The Block という名の 5 人組がいましたね。] 最も少数派のメディアは、家を出て入場券を買わない。劇場での映画鑑賞がXとなる。

B 1 米国人は月に約 3 9 時間 本を読む 109÷12≒9.083

2本文より ②殆どの米国の所帯は複数のTVをもっている と言って差し支えない. 2003年で75.2%. ①米国人はテレビの前より映画館で多くの時間を過ごす. ②米国人が所有するテレビの台数は1950年と比べ,2003年には1/4に減った. ③テレビは世界で最も普及した媒体である.

3 この調査で判明した結果のうち教師を喜ばせる筈なのは ②本がテレビゲームよりも人気があるらしい ことだ. 第 2 段落の最後を見よ. なお beat の意味は「負かした」. ①アメリカの世帯の23%が子供の寝室にテレビを置いている. データは正しいが教師を喜ばせない. ③子供はラジオを聴くより新聞を読む方を好む. ④テレビは米国の個々の所帯の王様である.

4本文によると ②テレビ愛好家たちがテレビを消して何か役に立つことをしたならば喜ぶような人もいる。最終段落に一致。①テレビはとてもすぐれた媒体で、特に子供の教育に有益だ。③インターネットは「箱」と呼ばれ、近所に新しく越してきた子供だ。④子供たちの寝室にあるテレビの数は多すぎる。

V A 4 C 1 D 25

[6点] [7点×2] 「6×2/計32点]

(ある晴れた一日, 小人数の友人のグループが遊園地に来ている.)

元「面白かった!」

M「そうね」

元「待ちの列がないし、もう一度行こう」」

M「楽しかったけど、ほんとに濡れちゃった. 最後の水しぶきがとても大きかったから. 行きたいなら行っていいけど、私はパス.」

元「君がいなきゃ僕もやめとく、ジェットコースターか、メリーゴーランドはどう?今日 ここは貸し切り状態だから、乗物には何にだって乗れるよ」

M「でも、とりあえずは、おなかがすいてハンバーガー食べたい。ハイディ [これはアルプスの少女と同名] とルーを呼んで、一緒にお昼にしましょうよ。」

元「いいね、ちょっとリュックから携帯を出してくれない?僕は、濡れてしまって、」

M (元幸のリュックサックを開けて)「一体何なのよ. 4台も電話が入ってる.」

元「ああ、登山部で余分の携帯使うんだ、僕の個人用は黒で二つ折りになるやつ」」

M「全部黒に見えるけど?全体が黒、それとも一部だけ?」

元「画面の周り以外は全部黒」

M「これ紐がついてないけど. あなたのは, ストラップ付きじゃ?」

元「ストラップって?いいや. ああ、こいつは馬鹿げてる. ちょっと見せて.」

M「わかった. これよね?」

元「そう!それだ!ありがとう. ついでに、電話してくれる?」

M「いいわよ.」(元幸の携帯でハイディにかける)

元「もしもし.」

M「もしもし,ミシーよ.私たち水に濡れて,おなかがすいたの.B.そっちはどうなってるの?」

H「なるほど、あなたたちもボート乗りに行ったのね. 私たちも食事できるとこだけど、どこで待ち合わせる、 ハッピーハンバーガーか. それともクリームパフ?」

M「あの、私たちハンバーガーが食べたい気分なんですけど、ハッピーハンバーガーでどう?」

H「いいわよ、今いる所から行き方わかる?」

M「いいえ. でも, 元幸に訊いてみる. (元幸に向かって) ハッピーハンバーガーがどこかわかる?」

元「うん、大きな土産物店の横だろ」

M「ああ, そう. (携帯に戻って) 土産物屋の横だって.」 H「それって、ボート乗りの近くの方のことよね?」

M「ええ.」

H「それがねぇ,今ではクリームパフになってるのよ.前はハッピーハンバーガーがそこにあったんだけれど,引っ越したの.今は園の反対側で,お城の向こうよ.」

M「わかった、お菓子屋から道を渡って向こうね.」 H「いいえ、真向かいじゃないけど、そっちの方向よ

H「いいえ、真向かいじゃないけど、そっちの方向。 呪われた家の裏。」

M「C.了解. じゃもうすぐ会いましょう.」

H「じゃ. また.」

M「バイバイ.」

(4人の友人らはハッピーハンバーガーの外に集まる.)

L「A.うそみたい. 僕たちよりもずぶ濡れ じゃない!」

M「分かってるわ. 元幸がボート乗りで前の席に乗りたがったから, これがその成果よ.」

L「まあいいわ, レストランの屋外席を使いましょう. 店の人たちも, 私たち4人を中へ入れたくないだろうしし. ともかく素敵な一日よね」

A1ハイディが「あなた方もボートに乗ったのね」と答えることから、Bと判断できる. 2はハッピーハンバーガーの場所の説明を理解したことを表す科白. C「分かった」. 3はミシーと元幸の濡れ具合が信じられない、ということ. Aを選ぶ.

B画面周り以外全黒の二つ折り携帯、ストラップなし. 3が正解

C菓子屋から道を渡って向こう、同方向へ進んで、呪われた家の裏. 故に③ではなく**①**.

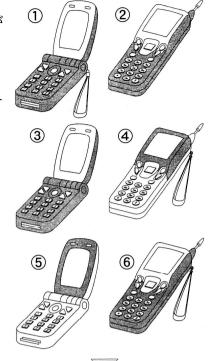
D①レストランに列はできていなかったので、四人は昼食をとることに決めた。主として ミシーのおなかがすいたから。

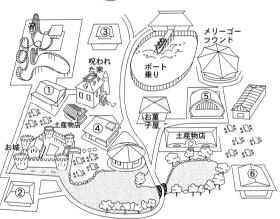
②ハンバーガー屋で昼食の待ち合わせをするため、ミシーはハイディに電話をかけた。③ルーは外よりもレストランの中で昼食を食べたがった。

④四人が遊園地へ行った日は、とても混み合っていた。がら空きで、乗り放題だったと言っている。

⑤友人たち四人は全員が昼食をとる前にボート乗りに乗った。皆ずぶぬれだったので、店内で食事をすることは憚られた。正解。

⑥元幸はハッピーハンバーガーの正確な所在地を知っていた.以前の場所しか知らず, 今の場所はハイディに教えてもらっている.





VI A 14 24 31 43 51 B (1)5(8)

[6点×5]

[5×3/計45点]

フレッドと私は以前、犬と猫のどちらがより良いペットとなるかについて、なごやかに 議論したことがある。二人がうちの近所を歩いていて、犬が急に僕たちに吠え始めた時が そもそもの始まりであった。犬は塀に囲まれたご近所の中庭にいたのだが、とても唐突で あったので、私は少し怯えた。「黙りやがれ、このうるせぇ獣め!」とか何とか品の良く ない科白を吐いた。

フレッドは私の怒った言葉を面白がった様子だった.「ケン,あいつは番犬だ. 当然のことをしたまでだよ. 飼い主にとっては多分,愛情豊かなペットだろう. では僕がこれ迄知り合った中で一番の犬のことを話してあげようか.」フレッドはこう言って,彼の話を始めた.

その犬は、彼の小学校時代の親友の一人であるビルの犬だった。プードルだったけれど小さな「ミニチュア」プードルとか、「トイ」プードルではなかった。いわゆる「標準」プードルと呼ばれる中型犬で、立つと当時はフレッドの胸くらいの高さがあった。ある日フレッドは友人の家にいて、彼とビルはふざけてプロレスごっこをしていた。怒っていたわけではなく、ただ遊んでいただけだった。

フレッドの方が友人より優勢で、相手を動けなくし両肩を床につけていた。フレッドは ビルに馬乗りになり「ギブアップか」と訊いていると、左肩にちょうど大人の手の感触の ような、軽い圧迫感があった。友人の父親が、そろそろその遊びは止めたがいいと自分に 言ってるのかもしれないと考えた。だが、左肩越しに振り返ってみると、友人の父親では なかった。そう、それは彼の方を咥えた友人のプードルだったのだ。別に噛みついている 訳ではなかった。フレッドの方全体をやさしく口に咥えて、「私のご主人から離れろ」と 言うかのようにフレッドを見ていた

フレッドが驚いて友人の方を放すと、犬の方もフレッドの肩を口から放した。それ以後 フレッドとビルそれにビルの犬が一緒に遊んだ年月を通じ、犬がフレッドに対して奇妙な 振る舞いをすることは一度もなかった。犬は、フレッドがご主人の友人だと分かっている かのようだった。

「それこそ犬の鑑だよ!」とフレッドは締めくくった.

私は賛成するほかなかった.「犬こそ人の一番の友」という古い諺を思い出した. だが お返しに僕が知っている中で一番すばらしい猫の話をせず, 彼に負けを認める気にはなら なかった

妹の7つの誕生日に両親は、遊び相手として雄の子猫を買ってくれ、僕たちはその猫をジョージと名づけた.しかし猫が大きくなり「子猫」の段階を過ぎるにつれ、妹はすぐに興味をなくしてしまった.猫は明らかに、妹よりも兄の僕の方が主人として頼りになると判断したようだった。夕方になると僕の机に飛び上がり、何であれその時僕がやっている宿題の上に乗ることで、猫はそのことを僕に伝え始めた。朝になると、僕のベッドに飛び乗り、僕が起きて餌を与えるまで、指先を噛み続けるのだった。やがてジョージは誰にもすごい猫だと思われるようになった。実際、ジョージの名を大きな声で呼ぶと、私たちの賢い小さな友人は走ってやって来るのだった。ジョージは小動物を決して殺すことなく、私たちの所へ運んできた。しかし朝になって、私たちが家の玄関のドアを開けてみると、スーパーのごみから取り出した食べ物が待っているというようなことが、よく起こった。どう考えてもジョージは最強の狩人ではないにせよ、こそ泥としての腕はまあまあのようだった。

やがてジョージは体がとても大きくなって、ドアノブを回し扉に体重をかけて開ければ うちのどの部屋にも自由には言えるようになった。我が家の素晴らしきペットは、本当に 家族の一員だったけれど、それが悲劇につながったのかもしれない。弟が生まれたとき、 両親はジョージが赤ん坊が寝ている部屋に入ることを許さなかった。二日後、ジョージは 姿を消した。今でもうちの家族は、傷心のあまりうちの猫は絶望して家出したのだろうと 思っている。ジョージは本当に私たちのことが好きだったのだと思う。 「なるほど、感心したよ」と、友人のフレッドは言った。「呼ばれれば主の許へやって来て、家族の一人のように振る舞うなんて…。僕にはまるで犬みたいに思えるよ。」結局どちらも、犬と猫のどちらがより良いペットとなるのかについて、相手の考え方を変えることはできなかったようだ。二人の意見が一致したのは、ペットというものが、人の心に決して忘れることのない強い感銘を残すことができるということだけであった。

- A1ケンとフレッドはどんな話題について議論したのか?
- ①番犬が何をすべきかについて.
- ②猫より犬の方が訓練しやすいか否かについて.
- ③ペットが主人に対し忠実であるべきか否かについて.
- ④彼らのペットの好みについて。一番漠然として選択肢だが、猫と犬ではどちらがより良いペットとなるかの言い換えとして、これが正解となる。
- 2ビルの犬はどうやって主の身を護ったのか?
- ①フレッドを自分の主人から引き離すことでフレッドを脅した.
- ②ビルの父親がレスリングの試合を止めさせるためやって来るまでずっと吠えた.
- ③ビルとの喧嘩を止めるまでずっとフレッドを噛み続けた.
- ④フレッドの肩に圧力を加えることにより、喧嘩を止めると彼に警告した。噛まないで 圧力をかけたと書かれており、これが正解。
- 3フレッドによれば、ビルの犬について素晴らしいのはどのような点か?
- ●攻撃的になることなく、主人を護ったこと.
- ②主人に近づく見知らぬ人間には、誰であろうと吠えた。
- ③主の友人たちのために色んな芸をして見せた.
- ④レスリングの試合をした時,立つと主人と同じ背丈だった.
- 4ケンの両親が子猫を買ったのはなぜか?
- ①ケンが妹と遊びたがらなかったから.
- ②ケンの妹が宿題をやるのに飽きたから.
- ③娘の良い遊び相手になるだろうと考えたから.正解. [但し本当は猫にとって子供は迷惑.大きくなって,のうのうとしてこそ猫ですよ…私見.(あ)]
- ④新しく娘が生まれたことが嬉しかったから. 7歳の誕生日にかってやったのであり、明らかに誤り.
- 5ジョージがケンの気を引こうと始めた理由は?
- ①猫が、ケンの妹に無視されていたから、正解、なお was -ing + be 過去分詞であり、過去進行形+受身となっている。[猫の場合、人が猫を選ぶのでなく、猫が人を選ぶ.]②ケンが妹のペットに嫉妬したから。
- ③猫がケンの宿題に興味をもったから.
- ④ケンは子猫や子犬のような、動物の子供が好きだったから、
- B①ケンとフレッドが歩いていたとき、近所の犬が彼らに向かって吠え始めた。正しい。 ②ある日フレッドと彼の友人とは深刻な議論になって、取っ組み合いの喧嘩を始めた。 friendly argument と書かれている。
- ③ビルの父親はフレッドに、息子との喧嘩を止めるように言った。父親が止めたのかと思ったが、実は犬だった。
- ④犬が肩を噛んだ後、フレッドは犬が怖くなった。くわえただけであり、噛みついてはいない。
- **⑤**ケンとフレッドのペットに対する好みは、それぞれ自分の経験から生まれたものだ。 厳密に言うと正しいという保証はない気がするのだが、まあ常識的には正解だろう。
- ⑥誕生日にケンの両親は、彼にジョージという名の子猫を買い与えた。妹への誕生日のプレゼントだった。
- ⑦ケンが主人だったので、猫は夜の間に殺した色々な動物を運んできた。殺してない。 [確かに猫はヤモリ、蛇、雀、蝉、蝙蝠…と色んなものを持って来て、迷惑である.]
- ③ケンの弟が生まれた後、猫は嫉妬して、家を出たのかもしれない。最後から2番目のパラグラフに、今日に至るまでケンの家族はそう思っていると書かれている。正解. ■