

■入試英文 速読・即解 — Level 4

Level 4までの単語※で読めて解ける「大学入試問題」を収録しました。

※大半の問題は、Level 0～4の単語でカバー率が100%ですが、問題番号に「*」がついているものは未習語（Level 4 以上の語）を2～3語含みます（カバー率 99%以上）。

知らない単語について前後の意味から類推するというのも読解力のひとつです。そのような練習のつもりで解いてください。

英文をいちいち日本語に訳す必要はありません。だいたいの意味がわかり、設問に正しく答えられたら、どんどん先に進みましょう。これがベストの速読力訓練法です。

◎1 速読・即解（会話文）—適語句・適文選択

○1

各文に続く質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1)

Woman: Excuse me, sir. Is this your bag?

Man: No, it isn't. I noticed it here when I was checking in.

Woman: Maybe we should contact security.

Man: That's a good idea. There's a guard over there by the information counter.

Where does this conversation most likely take place?

- ① At a bank.
- ② At a school.
- ③ At an airport.
- ④ At a taxi stand.

(2)

Lucy: Can I go out to play now?

Mary: Have you finished your school work?

Lucy: No, but I can finish it tomorrow?

Mary: No. The rules are no play until you finish your homework!

Who is this conversation most likely between?

- ① A parent and a child.
- ② A mother and a teacher.
- ③ A boss and the secretary.
- ④ A teacher and a student.

(3)

Julie: Where on earth have you been?

Michelle: Don't ask. We went camping, but it poured all night.

Julie: You had better get cleaned up and change those clothes, or you will catch a cold.

What does Julie think?

- ① Michelle shouldn't go camping.
- ② Michelle should take a wash.
- ③ Michelle doesn't like camping.
- ④ Michelle needs new clothes.

(4)

Man: I can't believe it's already August 1st.

Woman: How soon are you leaving for Canada?

Man: Soon. I have to finish packing by tomorrow. I'll leave for the city the day after tomorrow, and my flight is on the following day.

When will the man fly to Canada?

- ① August 2nd.
- ② August 3rd.
- ③ August 4th.
- ④ August 5th.

〈桜美林大学〉

○2

(A man is waiting for the waitress to come and take his order.)

Waitress: Good afternoon. Are you (1)?

Man: Yes. I'll have Today's Lunch Special.

Waitress: Would you like coffee or tea?

Man: Can I get an orange juice instead?

Waitress: (2) you can't. You'll have to (3).

Man: Oh, (4) that. Please give me an orange juice.

Waitress: Is that all, sir?

Man: (5) give me a glass of water right away? I'm really thirsty.

- ① aren't you
- ② I don't mind
- ③ I'm sorry
- ④ pay extra
- ⑤ ready to order
- ⑥ very tired
- ⑦ could you

〈中部大学〉

○3*

- A: Hello. Queensroad 443661. Paul speaking.
 B: Hi, Paul. It's me, Cindy. (1)
 A: Oh, hi, Cindy. Why all the excitement?
 B: Well, can you remember that competition I entered, just for fun, a few weeks ago?
 A: Yes, I can. I remember you doing it in the coffee shop. It was the one in the Sunday Express, wasn't it? Didn't you have to name lots of capital cities?
 B: (2) I won it! I came in first!
 A: You can't have! I don't believe it! What's the prize?
 B: A trip to Boston.
 A: (3) That's brilliant. For how long?
 B: Just three days.

(1)

- ① I really do.
- ② I've got to talk to you.
- ③ Let me out.
- ④ You shouldn't have.

(2)

- ① No, I did.
- ② No, I don't think so.
- ③ Yes, I didn't.
- ④ Yes, that's it.

(3)

- ① I've never heard of it!
- ② Shame on you!
- ③ We've made it!
- ④ You must be kidding!

〈近畿大学〉

○4

- In the university library.
- Ken: Hey Asuka, are you looking for a book?
 Asuka: Hi, Ken. Well, I've got to write a report on British culture, but I have no idea what I should write about. (1)
 K: Of course. There are so many interesting topics. What about the British having the first industrial revolution?
 A: Hmm. (2)
 K: Then, what about British food? Fish and chips, and so on.

- A: I ate fish and chips once. I really didn't like it. (3)
 K: Oh, I know! Why don't you talk about British pop music? There's The Beatles, The Rolling Stones ...
 A: Yes, that's a great idea. (4)
 K: The books about pop music should be somewhere up there on your left.
 A: OK, I'll look for them. Thanks for your help!
- ① Can you suggest anything else?
 ② Do you think you can help me?
 ③ I'm very interested in rock music.
 ④ I'm not really interested in history.

〈大谷大学〉

○5*

In a museum

- A: Excuse me. Where's the Australian art section?
 B: Do you mean traditional Australian art?
 A: (1)
 B: That section is located on the fifth floor. Please use one of the elevators.
 A: Thanks. (2)
 B: OK. You can find them near the main entrance.
 A: Thanks. I saw them when I came into the building.
 B: Is there anything else I can help you with?
 A: (3)
 B: What is it?
 A: What time does the museum close today?
 B: (4)
 A: I see. Thanks very much for your help.
 B: I hope you enjoy the art.

- ① The lobby is very modern.
 ② Yes, I have one more question.
 ③ Is the museum open every day?
 ④ What exactly are you looking for?
 ⑤ The museum is closed on Wednesday.
 ⑥ Visitors must leave in exactly one hour.
 ⑦ The museum shop is closed at the moment.
 ⑧ I think I'll use the stairs to get some exercise.
 ⑨ Actually, I'm especially interested in modern art.
 ⑩ The museum used to have a lot of traditional architecture. 〈立命館大学〉

○6

Tim: I really can't wait for the semester to end! What are your plans for the vacation?

Annie: Well, Professor Smith has got me a job as an assistant on an environmental research ship in Canada. We're going to be testing the water for pollution levels.

Tim: That sounds great! I'm really happy for you. I wish I could go, too. However, unlike you, I get seasick. All I'm going to do is wait tables at a restaurant in my hometown.

Annie: I can't believe how lucky I am. Last summer, as soon as I finished taking my last exam, I worked for Professor Smith in his office here on campus. And this time, I'm going to take hundreds of photographs and record everything.

(1) What does Annie most likely do?

- ① She's a police officer.
- ② She's a waitress.
- ③ She's a professor.
- ④ She's a student.

(2) What does Tim think will happen to Annie at her summer job?

- ① She will have an exciting summer.
- ② She will hate her restaurant job.
- ③ She will get seasick.
- ④ She will pass a test.

〈東海大学〉

○7

Sarah: I'm thinking about studying abroad.

Marco: Really? Where are you thinking of going?

Sarah: Well, (1)?

Marco: I've always wanted to go to Hawaii. The weather is great, and there is so much to do.

Sarah: Marco, hang on. I want to study, not just have a good time. I want to improve my English, learn about other cultures and become a global citizen.

Marco: Sarah, you (2). I'd talk to Prof. Chang. He's (3) international studies.

Sarah: As a matter of fact, I have an appointment with him at 2 o'clock sharp this afternoon.

Marco: That's right after his International Culture class. You'd better get that rescheduled.

Sarah: What do you mean?

Marco: Don't you know? He's always in a bad (4) after that class.

Sarah: I wonder why?

Marco: I sit in the front row and give him a (5) with all these strange questions.

Sarah: Well, can you take it easy on him today?

[1] 下の①～⑩の中から、空欄に入れるのに最も適切と思われるものをひとつ選びなさい。

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| ① mind | ② any suggestions |
| ③ hard time | ④ joking |
| ⑤ mood | ⑥ in charge of |
| ⑦ good idea | ⑧ any problem |
| ⑨ sound serious | ⑩ not up on |

[2] 次の文で、会話文の内容と一致するものを2つ選びなさい。

- ① Sarah wants to study in a foreign country.
- ② Marco enjoyed the weather when he was in Hawaii.
- ③ Sarah asks Marco for some advice.
- ④ Sarah is meeting Prof. Chang before his International Culture class.
- ⑤ Neither Sarah nor Marco is in Prof. Chang's class.

〈青山学院大学〉

○8*

Steve meets Bob in front of the elevator at their company:

Steve: Hey, Bob, why do you have a suitcase? Are you going on a trip?

Bob: Hi, Steve. Yes, I've got to leave the office early and catch a plane this afternoon.

Steve: (1)?

Bob: I've got to fly to Tokyo, and then to Shanghai.

Steve: Really? With just that one small suitcase?

Bob: Well, I like to travel light. If you have a big suitcase, you've got to check it in at the airport and then wait for it to come out when you arrive. That (2).

Steve: I see. So you just carry your small suitcase onto the plane?

Bob: Right.

Steve: I usually bring two suitcases. (3) that I might forget something that I need, so I bring a lot of things "just in case."

Bob: Well, these days you can buy almost anything that you forget. All you really need for traveling these days is your passport, your plane ticket and a credit card.

Steve: (4). I'll try to pack less the next time I travel, too.

(1)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| ① Where to | ② Going today |
| ③ How do you go | ④ What must you do |

(2)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| ① can be seen | ② wastes time |
| ③ is convenient | ④ is with a big one |

(3)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| ① It seems | ② They say |
| ③ I don't think | ④ I'm always afraid |

(4)

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| ① You are great | ② I have one, too |
| ③ I see your point | ④ You are believable |

○9*

Mary: You're not really serious about being a pilot, (1)?

Helen: Well, yes, I am. Working in an office from 9 to 5 every day isn't exactly my idea of an exciting life.

Mary: But flying is so different from working in an office! What other things do you like doing?

Helen: Well, (2) wanting to fly a plane, I've always loved the idea of acting and anything to (3) with the theater. But it's really (4) to earn a living as an actor.

Mary: That's true, but it's less dangerous.

Helen: I know it probably sounds silly, but flying airplanes really has always been a dream of (5). My cousin is a pilot, and he's always going somewhere new and exciting. I love traveling and pilots can earn a lot of money.

Mary: Wow, you're really serious, (6)?

Helen: Yes, I am. I only have one life. I want to follow my dream. Does that (7) crazy to you?

Mary: No, not at all. But it seems really hard. It would mean going to flight school and training for many years.

Helen: That really doesn't scare me.

Mary: Well, how about calling one of the airlines? I'm sure they can tell you (8) to start.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------|
| ① tough | ② what | ③ I |
| ④ cheap | ⑤ besides | ⑥ does |
| ⑦ are you | ⑧ aren't you | ⑨ sound |
| ⑩ my | ⑪ do | ⑫ go |
| ⑬ don't you | ⑭ beside | ⑮ mine |
| ⑯ where | | |

（昭和女子大学）

○10*

Read the following conversation, and for each of the numbered spaces (1) – (5), choose the most suitable sentence from those given below. Use each number only one time.

Richard: This one's full. There's another restaurant across the street.

Bart: Do they take credit cards? (1)

Richard: Most places in this area accept credit cards. However, some only take cash. In any case, I have enough cash with me and I'm hungry.

Bart: (2)

Richard: OK. There's the waitress. It looks like she's waving at us.

Bart: She's pointing to the table by the window.

Richard: I guess she means we're supposed to sit there.

Bart: It works for me. She also left menus on the table for us. It's a good thing there are pictures on the menu. (3)

Richard: Neither do I. Shall we try to order?

Bart: Waitress, I'll have the fish dish and hot tea.

Richard: She doesn't understand you. Try pointing to the picture on the menu.

Bart: (4)

Richard: Yes, she seems to understand. (5) I'll point to the picture of the salad. It worked! She's nodding her head and smiling.

Bart: Ordering food in this country wasn't as difficult as I imagined.

- ① Good idea.
- ② I don't read German.
- ③ I only have a little cash on me.
- ④ I think I'll try the same thing.
- ⑤ I think we'd better skip lunch today.
- ⑥ If you are hungry, the food is good.
- ⑦ Let's go in and ask for a table.
- ⑧ Local restaurants can be fearful places.

〈日本大学〉

○11

Paul: Recently I saw a commercial for the new three R's. Do you know what the three R's are?

Mari: Yes. It's a new government campaign to save the environment and help reduce global warming.

Paul: So how can the three R's help the environment?

Mari: They stand (1) reduce, reuse, and recycle.

Paul: I have a great idea for using the three R's in my university life.

Mari: What do you (2)?

Paul: Well, I can reduce the (3) of time I study, if I reuse my friend's notes. Then I can recycle that time for more sleep! What do you think?

Mari: So (4) does that help the environment?

Paul: If I don't study so late, I can use (5) electricity and save energy. If I reuse my friend's notes, I can save on paper and save resources.

Mari: What about recycling time and getting more sleep? I don't think we can recycle time. And how is that related to saving the earth anyway?

Paul: It (6) not help with global warming but it will give me more time and energy to spend on going places and having more fun with my friends and you.

Mari: Oh, but I forgot to tell you (7) the fourth R.

Paul: You mean there is (8) one?

Mari: Yes, it's (9) to bring your own bag when shopping. It is "refuse". So I think I'll also use this word in my university life and refuse to spend (10) with such a silly and lazy person like you!

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|---------|
| ① for | ② connected | ③ might |
| ④ how | ⑤ about | ⑥ mean |
| ⑦ amount | ⑧ another | ⑨ time |
| ⑩ less | | |

〈成蹊大学〉

○12*

Outside the concert hall:

Jane: What could have happened to Alan? This is not like him. He's always so punctual!

Vanessa: He might have got (1). It's very bad at this time of the evening. Why don't you call him?

Jane: That's a good idea. Oh, no! My battery's dead. Is your phone working?

Vanessa: Yes, but I don't have his number. (2)

Jane: Yes, I have it written down in my diary. Let's see... it's 090-4697-2023.

Vanessa: Oh, dear. It's switched on to the answer service.

Jane: Of course! If he's driving, he's probably switched it off.

Vanessa: So what shall we do? The concert starts in five minutes.

Jane: (3) we could leave his ticket at the ticket office with his name on it.

Vanessa: Do you think he'll go there to ask about it?

Jane: I've got no idea, but I don't see what else we can do if we don't want to miss the start of the performance.

Vanessa: I guess you're right. (4)... isn't that Alan over there talking to those journalists?

Jane: Why, so it is! He must have been here all along. Well, that's a relief. Let's go give him his ticket and find our seats quickly.

(1)

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| ① lost | ② a cold |
| ③ the bus | ④ stuck in traffic |

(2)

- | |
|--------------------------|
| ① What is it? |
| ② Do you know it? |
| ③ Where is it written? |
| ④ How about your number? |

(3)

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| ① Let's | ② I suppose |
| ③ Why don't | ④ How about |

(4)

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| ① I know | ② Anyway |
| ③ By the way | ④ Hold on a minute |

○13*

Tom: Hi, Mari, how are you?

Mari: Not bad, thanks. Oh, I didn't know you rode a bike to school.

Tom: Oh, I come (1) bike every day.

Mari: You do? Don't you live in Nerima? How long does it take you to get here riding a bike?

Tom: Just about thirty minutes, if the road is not (2).

Mari: That's surprising. I also live in Nerima. I didn't know riding a bike is almost twice (18) riding a train. But isn't traffic too heavy for riding?

Tom: It's really not a (3). I leave home a little earlier to avoid traffic jams. Besides, I have found small streets and shortcuts by now. (4), I don't like riding on a crowded train during rush hours. I would much (5) ride a bike.

Mari: Well, I understand what you mean.

Tom: At home bike riding is popular these days. The government encourages people to use bikes more.

Mari: In a country like yours, (6) people have two or three cars at home?

Tom: That's right. Bikes are economical, good for your health and kind to the environment, (7)?

Mari: Yes, I do, but don't you also think we need safer parking spaces for bikes?

Tom: Absolutely. I had (8) at the supermarket a while ago. Look! I have three security locks.

Mari: That's a good idea. Anyway, have a safe (9) home.

Tom: Thanks. See you tomorrow, Mari.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| ① as early as | ② more | ③ problem |
| ④ by | ⑤ as fast as | ⑥ on |
| ⑦ stolen my bike | ⑧ where | ⑨ my bicycle stolen |
| ⑩ actually | ⑪ ride | ⑫ don't you think |
| ⑬ congested | ⑭ rather | ⑮ I |

（昭和女子大学）

○14

Teacher: Everyone, I want to introduce to you our guest in today's class. This is Rosa Perez. Rosa, this is the Economics "C" Class. As all of you know, Rosa is from San Diego, California, in the US. Last week, I told everybody to have at least two questions ready to ask Rosa. We are going to interview her together. Who's first?

Rieko: Rosa, what part of San Diego are you from?

Rosa: I'm from La Jolla. That's north of downtown.

Tomoko: What's your favorite part of your city?

Rosa: I like the beaches. There are quite a few, but I like Pacific Beach the best. People call it PB for short. Ocean Beach is another, so people just call it OB. You might say, for example, "I'm going to OB today. See you later."

Hideki: What kind of food is popular in San Diego?

Rosa: Well, there are all kinds — Japanese, Chinese, Italian, whatever. But Mexican food is especially popular, San Diego being so close to Mexico.

Satoshi: What Mexican dishes do you like, for example?

Rosa: I like tacos, quesadillas, enchiladas, almost any Mexican food. Hey, I'm getting hungry talking about it!

(1) One student asks Rosa about the part of her city (1).

- ① that she likes the best
- ② where Mexican food is most popular
- ③ where she wants to live
- ④ where the beaches are

(2) One student asks Rosa about the kinds of food that (2).

- ① Japanese, Chinese, and Italians cook
- ② many people in San Diego enjoy eating
- ③ match well with tacos, quesadillas, and enchiladas
- ④ she knows how to make

〈北星学園大学〉

○15*

Stella: Listen to this. It says in this article (1) U.S. presidents that Lincoln was elected in 1860, and Kennedy in 1960.

Helena: Mmm.

Stella: You're not (2). Both were presidents who were shot dead.

Helena: Okay.

Stella: It doesn't stop there. Do you want me to go (3)?

Helena: If you like.

Stella: It says both names have seven letters: L-I-N-C-O-L-N and K-E-N-N-E-D-Y.

Helena: Oh, come (4).

Stella: Both were shot on a Friday, and both were shot in the (5) of their wives.

Helena: Nothing very odd about any of that.

Stella: But listen to this. Both of them were followed by presidents called Johnson.

Helena: That is (6).

Stella: One was called Andrew Johnson, and the other was called Lyndon Johnson. Andrew Johnson was born in 1808, and Lyndon Johnson was born in 1908. Each name has thirteen letters ...

Helena: Oh, no!

Stella: All right, see what you think about this. Each of these presidents had a secretary who (7) him not to go to the place where he was shot. Lincoln's secretary was called Kennedy, and Kennedy's secretary was called Lincoln.

Helena: Okay, I'm (8).

Stella: See? I knew you would be.

Helena: Now let me tell you something that may (9) you. Have you (10) that each of our names has six letters, S-T-E-L-L-A and ...

Stella: Very funny!

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| (1) | ① of | ② over | ③ about | ④ against |
| (2) | ① looking | ② listening | ③ laughing | ④ lying |
| (3) | ① on | ② in | ③ off | ④ out |
| (4) | ① in | ② out | ③ off | ④ on |
| (5) | ① protest | ② presence | ③ protection | ④ process |
| (6) | ① difficult | ② believable | ③ usual | ④ strange |
| (7) | ① warned | ② invited | ③ welcomed | ④ insisted |
| (8) | ① improved | ② improbable | ③ impressed | ④ impatient |
| (9) | ① surprise | ② involve | ③ stop | ④ inform |
| (10) | ① heard | ② understood | ③ noticed | ④ learned |

〈中央大学〉

○16*

Yoko is an exchange student at a university in Australia. She is sitting in a student cafeteria, reading a Japanese book. She is approached by Mary, an Australian student.

Mary: Excuse me. I couldn't help noticing the writing in your book. Is that Chinese?

Yoko: No, it's Japanese.

Mary: Oh, Japanese! (1)

Yoko: That's probably because Japanese writing originally came from China. See ... we call symbols like these "Chinese characters," even when we use them in Japanese. But there are differences as well.

Mary: That's interesting! (2)

Yoko: Yes.

Mary: Is this your first time abroad?

Yoko: No. I have been to Germany several times. My father is German.

Mary: (3)

Yoko: Mainly, I wanted to experience a different culture from Japanese and German. And also, (4) I know German pretty well, but I need to work more on my English.

Mary: Actually, your English sounds pretty good to me. (5)

Yoko: Yes, I hope so.

(1)

- ① Japanese is different from Chinese.
- ② It looks a lot like Chinese!
- ③ What a coincidence!
- ④ I can't imagine how anyone can read such letters.

(2)

- ① So I can read Chinese easily.
- ② You must be Chinese, then?
- ③ I've always wanted to go to Japan.
- ④ Are you Japanese, then?

(3)

- ① Then, what is the main reason you went to Germany?
- ② No wonder you speak very good English.
- ③ But, why did you choose Japan?
- ④ So, what brought you to Australia?

(4)

- ① I'd like to improve my English.
- ② I'd like to find out more about the US.
- ③ I wanted to improve my German.
- ④ I have a French boyfriend.

(5)

- ① How did you learn it? You must find English a very difficult language to learn.
- ② Does everyone in Japan study English?
- ③ Do you find English easier or harder than German?
- ④ But I'm sure it will be even better after you spend a few months here.

（関西大学）

○17

Sara: It's already seven o'clock and Henry hasn't come.
 Mary: I told him we were meeting here by the statue of the dog, Hachiko.
 Sara: There are so many people here, and (1)
 Mary: I don't know. Maybe we should walk around. I'm getting hungry.
 Sara: (2) There are all kinds of restaurants here in Shibuya.
 Mary: I'd like to have something different. Do you know a good place in this area?
 Sara: I know an Indian restaurant. It serves many different kinds of bread and they bake them right in the restaurant.
 Mary: (3) Oh, there is Henry. Henry, we're here!
 Henry: Sorry, I'm late. I missed the train I wanted to take.
 Sara: That's all right. I'm glad we found each other in this crowd.
 Mary: (4) Sara was suggesting we go to an Indian restaurant.
 Henry: Really? I was going to suggest we go to this Spanish restaurant.
 Sara: That's fine, too. (5)
 Henry: No, someone recommended it. That's why I wanted to try it.
 Mary: (6) and knows it is good.
 Sara: That's okay. But this time let's take a chance on the Spanish one.

(1)

- ① I wonder if he can find us.
- ② I wonder if he has the wrong date.
- ③ I wonder if he is sick.
- ④ I wonder if he still likes us.

(2)

- ① How would you like to get there from here?
- ② What kind of food would you like to eat?
- ③ Where would you like to go shopping tonight?
- ④ Who would you like to ask here for advice?

(3)

- ① My voice sounds tired.
- ② That sounds good.
- ③ The music sounds nice.
- ④ The people here sound happy.

(4)

- ① We've been talking about what to do.
- ② We've been talking about when to go.
- ③ We've been talking about where to eat.
- ④ We've been talking about which one to buy.

(5)

- ① Can you take me there?
- ② Do you really like it?
- ③ Have you eaten there?
- ④ Is it very near here?

(6)

- ① Henry and Mary have tried both restaurants.
- ② Henry has never eaten at the Spanish restaurant.
- ③ Mary doesn't want to go to either restaurant.
- ④ Sara has eaten at the Indian restaurant.

<明星大学>

○18*

John: I understand this library has a number of interesting activities every week.

Mary: Yes, our activities are quite popular. The most popular one is Story Time for the children.

John: (1)

Mary: Yes, a good many. It takes place in the Children's Room on Thursday mornings at eleven.

John: Isn't there a family movie night too?

Mary: Yes, (2) We used to have Family Movies on Fridays when the library is open until nine, but now we have a different activity at that time, so we had to switch Family Movies to the weekend—Saturday afternoon.

John: (3)

Mary: They're all free. The movie always starts at 2:30 in the Reference Room. But you don't have to worry about that since you don't work on weekends.

John: And (4)

Mary: We've just started a weekly Lecture Series. We have a different speaker every week, and the lectures cover all different kinds of topics.

John: That sounds like something I'd be interested in attending.

Mary: Good, because (5) You'll be working Friday evenings and one of your duties will be to set up the Meeting Room on the first floor for the lecture.

John: (6)

Mary: Let's say by 6:15. The lecture starts at 6:30, and the room needs to be ready well ahead of time. A lot of people arrive early.

John: Maybe I should have the room ready by six?

Mary: (7) OK, why don't I take you upstairs and show you the rest of the collection...

※文頭にくる文字も小文字で示してあります。

① I guess you will be able to make it.

② I think it's important for you to know about it.

③ alright, so when do I have to start working on it?

④ but it's not at night anymore.

⑤ do a lot of children show up for that?

⑥ how much do you charge for the movie?

⑦ since when it becomes so popular?

⑧ that wouldn't be a bad idea.

⑨ we have seen many families coming to these shows.

⑩ we'll need your help with that.

⑪ what takes place on Friday evenings?

⑫ what time will you need that done?

⑬ what would be the popular show these days?

⑭ would it be difficult to get a ticket?

〈昭和大学〉

○19*

John, an exchange student in Japan, is sitting with his friend Kenji in the cafeteria.

John: Oh! I've got this tooth that really hurts.

Kenji: Then you should go to a dentist.

John: Yeah, but I don't know any here. (1)

Kenji: Well, a lot of students go to Dr. Tanaka. Her clinic is nearby.

John: OK. But does Dr. Tanaka have a good reputation? I mean, is she a good dentist?

Kenji: I think so. She worked on my teeth a few years ago and gave me some helpful advice. But it might depend on what kind of treatment you need.

John: Yeah, I agree. (2)

Kenji: Well, why don't you try the campus health center? They might have a list of different dentists. Also, you could check the phone book.

John: Those are good ideas. I'm used to "shopping around."

Kenji: "Shopping around"?

John: Yes, as a consumer, (3) But in Japan this is difficult for me.

Kenji: Well, I think you should ask people about their experiences and see if they can recommend a dentist. I'm sorry I can't help you more — I don't really pay much attention to my teeth. (4)

John: You're lucky! This really hurts.

Kenji: (5) I hope you feel better soon.

(1)

- ① May I suggest some ideas to you?
- ② Would you like to make a good choice?
- ③ Do you mind if I borrow one from you?
- ④ Can you recommend one to me?

(2)

- ① When can you give me some dental information?
- ② Where can I get more information about dentists?
- ③ How did you gain information about your dentist?
- ④ Why didn't you give me that dental information earlier?

(3)

- ① I like to find out the best place to get whatever I need.
- ② I don't really care very much about the quality.
- ③ I think that the best thing is to spend a lot of money.
- ④ I usually believe whatever people tell me.

(4)

- ① I have so many painful problems with them.
- ② I always examine them before going for treatment.
- ③ I just don't have that many problems with them.
- ④ I brush my teeth three times a day after meals.

(5)

- ① Thank you!
- ② Whatever you say!
- ③ I'm glad to hear it!
- ④ You poor guy!

〈関西大学〉

○20*

Kenji and John are on holiday in Aruba, in the Caribbean. John has just come back late to the hotel room.

Kenji: Hi, John. How was the restaurant? Did you have a good time?

John: (1)

Kenji: Why not? Wasn't the food good?

John: The food was great, as far as I can remember, but I had a rather bad experience when the time came to pay.

Kenji: What happened?

John: Well, you know that the restaurant was right next to the beach? That was nice. (2) But towards the end of the meal I took out the \$100 bill I had brought with me and put it on the table, ready to pay.

Kenji: Was it stolen?

John: No. Suddenly the wind picked it up and blew it out onto the beach. (3) and the people in the restaurant thought I was trying to run away without paying. So they grabbed me!

Kenji: (4)

John: Yes. But all the time the bill was floating away down the beach. And I could barely see it, because the beach was dark by then. I tried to point it out to the manager, but he couldn't see it. Everyone was shouting. Eventually I broke away from them and ran until I caught up with it. (5) But I was very angry with them.

Kenji: Well, you can see how it would look to them. Perhaps there are a lot of tourists who do that kind of thing. Next time you should keep your money in your pocket.

(1)

- ① I never do.
- ② I didn't go.
- ③ Not really.
- ④ I wasn't hungry.

(2)

- ① I love being on boats.
- ② I went sunbathing afterwards.
- ③ It was easy to catch a taxi.
- ④ You could hear the sea.

(3)

- ① So I jumped up to run after it,
- ② I started shouting for help,
- ③ I told the waiter about it,
- ④ But the food was very expensive,

(4)

- ① Did they help you?
- ② Did you explain?
- ③ Were you relieved?
- ④ Was it fun?

(5)

- ① Then, I went back to the restaurant and paid.
- ② I decided never to go back to the restaurant.
- ③ Then, I was arrested by the police.
- ④ I did not find the money.

〈関西大学〉

○21*

Anne: Hi, Sayaka. It's a beautiful day, isn't it?

Sayaka: Yes, it sure (1). But I'm a bit confused because I got back from Australia last Saturday. It was late winter over there, and it's early autumn here.

Anne: You stayed in Sydney, didn't you? (2) did you like it?

Sayaka: Oh, I loved the city. It has both old and modern buildings. It's an international city and people were kind. I also enjoyed the beauty of nature. But I was not very happy for the first couple of weeks of my stay.

Anne: Why's that?

Sayaka: Well, I had to talk to my host mother, father and their children all the time in English. I found it hard to talk to them and often felt (3) hiding in my room.

Anne: How did you (4) over the problem?

Sayaka: My host mother told me that at first many Japanese students will just smile and nod when they can't understand what other people say to them. She said, "That's a big problem. (A) もし誰かの言うことが理解できないなら、あなたはそう言うべきだし、意味が分かるまで質問すべきです。It's not a bad thing to ask a question. You can learn a lot by doing it." So, after that, I was able to make myself more at home. I tried to do what she advised. I gradually felt closer to my host family and enjoyed communicating with them.

Anne: (B) How was your English class? Did you meet any students from other countries?

Sayaka: I met students from other Asian countries, like Vietnam and China, and several Japanese students from other universities. Most of them were better than me (5) speaking English. Some of them often talked to me in English so I got used to it. We promised to keep in (6) and I've started sending them email. By the way, how is your Japanese study going?

Anne: Well, I'm somehow doing all right speaking Japanese. To me, learning kanji is the hardest part.

Sayaka: (7) don't we meet once or twice a week, when we don't have a class, so that I can help you to learn more kanji?

Anne: Thank you. That'd be very helpful.

(1) (1)～(7)に適する1語を入れなさい(文頭の語は最初を大文字にしなさい)。

(2) 下線部(A)の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

(3) 空欄(B)に入る表現を次の①～⑤から一つ選びなさい。

① You are right.

② It's very nice of you.

③ Here's something for you.

④ That's great.

⑤ No one can disagree with it.

〈富山大学〉

○22*

John: Hi, Lisa. What's wrong? (1)

Lisa: Hey, John. Yeah, I just got my grade for my design project. I didn't do as well as I'd thought I would.

John: (2) I know you worked really hard on that. But don't worry. It's the beginning of the year. You still have lots of time to get a good grade. Hey, I know what'll cheer you up. Let me treat you to lunch today. (3)

Lisa: Not in the cafeteria. It's such a beautiful day today. I'd really like to eat outside.

John: Sounds good. I know a bench that's always empty. Let's get something to eat from the co-op store then. Again, it's on me, so (4)

Lisa: Thanks a lot, John. You're such a good friend. I need a cup of coffee. That's for sure.

John: Let me guess. You worked at your part-time job late again last night.

Lisa: That's right. I think my school work is going to suffer if I work more. (5)

John: Wow, sounds like a problem. I'm busy enough with just school work. I don't know how you do it.

Lisa: (6) I need to work to get the money.

John: Well, I don't think I'm so lucky. I have more free time, but less money in my wallet. Hey, you told me you were going camping this weekend. Does that mean you don't have to work?

Lisa: That's right. I told the manager that I couldn't work because I had important plans. (7) the camping trip. It should be lots of fun. I can't wait.

John: See? In a way, you are the lucky one, not me.

Lisa: (8)

John: You have lots of spending money, so you get to do lots of things. I wish I could do half the things you do.

Lisa: Yeah, I suppose it is nice to have the extra cash on hand, but I do earn it.

John: You know what? I just realized I need to (9)

Lisa: Sure, what is it?

John: Um, could you lend me money to buy food today? It seems I'm broke. I completely forgot (10)

Lisa: Are you kidding? Okay, but you need to promise me you'll pay me back before this weekend. I'm not that rich, you know.

(1)

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① You look so happy. | ② You feel so happy. |
| ③ You don't look so happy. | ④ You don't feel so happy. |

(2)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| ① Sounds good. | ② Too bad. |
| ③ You did it. | ④ Congratulations. |

(3)

- | |
|----------------------------------|
| ① Do you want to have coffee? |
| ② What do you want to eat? |
| ③ Where do you feel like eating? |
| ④ What's good for lunch? |

(4)

- | |
|--|
| ① buy something good for me, please. |
| ② choose anything you want, and I'll pay for it. |
| ③ let's each buy our own lunch. |
| ④ please don't eat anything for lunch. |

(5)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ① I can't take it anymore. | ② I am really enjoying things. |
| ③ These are good times. | ④ Take it easy. |

(6)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① You need some money. | ② I don't believe it. |
| ③ What are you thinking? | ④ You really have it easy. |

(7)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| ① I don't want to go on | ② I can't decide on |
| ③ I have second thoughts about | |
| ④ I am really looking forward to | |

(8)

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| ① How? | ② Better luck next time. |
| ③ What is it? | ④ Who says that? |

(9)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| ① get something. | ② ask you for a favor. |
| ③ order you something. | ④ say a favor. |

(10)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ① I'm made of money. | ② money burned a hole in my pocket. |
| ③ I need to give you money. | ④ I don't have any money. |

○23*

A Japanese university professor is talking with a student from abroad, who is about to finish his studies in Japan.

Professor: Was it difficult for you when you first came to Japan four years ago?

Student: Well, the language was especially difficult. Everyday conversation was okay, but Japanese used in university classes was really challenging for me. (1), it was a little hard to get used to the way people do things here.

Professor: I see. About the language, how many years did you study Japanese before you came here?

Student: I studied it for four years in high school and I took another two years of Japanese in college.

Professor: So a total of six years. That's good. I'm sure your Japanese has improved a lot through your four-year experience this time. Now, you also mentioned the difficulty of getting used to the way we do things.

Student: (2). I had studied Japanese culture before coming here, but it was difficult to apply the knowledge that I had gotten from textbooks to actual everyday life.

Professor: Hmm.... (3). Can you give me an example?

Student: Sure. For example, I learned from a textbook that Japanese people bring some gift when they visit their friends. But a friend of mine that I met when I first came here was really surprised when I visited his apartment with a nice gift. She said it was too formal to do such a thing when visiting a friend.

Professor: That's interesting. I'm sure your friend enjoyed whatever gift you brought, though. Okay, (4)?

Student: Let's see.... Oh, I was really surprised at the way you sometimes refer back to some favor that someone did for you and thank him or her for that favor when you see that person the next time, even after a week or so. We just don't do that in our culture.

Professor: You mean, we sometimes say things like "Oh, thank you for giving me a ride to the train station last Sunday." That kind of thing?

Student: That's (5). We usually thank the person on the spot and that's it!

Professor: Very interesting observation. Do you still feel strange about our

way?

Student: (6), at first I did. But now I've gotten used to it and I kind of like it. I may continue doing it even after I go back to my country.

Professor: Well, I'm not sure about that. I myself like that custom of ours, but your friends may get a little confused if you do that. You know, (7).

Student: Thank you for your advice. You may be right. Anyway, I learned so much about your country and your culture, and I really think I made the right (8) to come here to study.

(1)

- ① In spite of that ② On top of that
③ On the contrary ④ By way of that

(2)

- ① I don't know about that ② That's not the point
③ I'm the one ④ That's right

(3)

- ① I'm not sure if I'm following you
② I know exactly what you mean
③ You deserve the credit.
④ You shouldn't worry about that

(4)

- ① wherever ② who else ③ what else ④ however

(5)

- ① exactly what I mean ② not saying much
③ why I like it ④ not even close

(6)

- ① Strange to say ② To be honest
③ To make matters worse ④ So to speak

(7)

- ① strike while the iron is hot
② a friend in need is a friend indeed
③ when in Rome, do as the Romans do
④ birds of a feather flock together

(8)

- ① order ② turn ③ angle ④ decision 〈関西学院大学〉

○24*

The Situation: It is Ayumi's birthday next weekend and some classmates are planning a surprise birthday party for her.

John: Okay. So the first thing is, I guess, where are we going to have it? Any ideas?

Alex: I think we should have it at Keifer's house. It's nice and big, so we could invite a lot of people.

Keifer: Yeah, that might be okay, but I live quite a way from school. Do you think people will want to come all that (1)?

Marc: Not really. It is a bit far, after all. What about at your place, John?

John: Could be okay. I'll have to check with my folks, though. Leave it with me then. I'll work on it.

Keifer: I'll see what I can do as well. If John's place (2) through, then we can use mine as a back-up. Fair enough?

Marc: Sounds good. Er ... so food and drink? What about that, then?

Keifer: What if we just get some pizzas in or something? Maybe some of the others could make salads or bake a few potatoes. You know, side dishes, snacks?

Alex: (3) What if we all just made a dish and brought it along? That kind of thing?

Marc: I've tried your cooking before!

Alex: Okay. Get our moms to do it or something.

John: Tell you what: I'll call up a few pizza places and find out how much it'll cost, and then we can meet up in a couple of days and decide then. Okay?

Keifer: Then, what about a present? Any ideas?

Alex: Well, she's going back to Japan at the end of the semester. Why don't we get something that reminds her of our class? Maybe a class photo?

John: That's going to be hard to organize especially at such (4) notice.

Marc: Yeah. And we could always send her a picture later.

Keifer: It's not a very good birthday present either, is it?

Alex: Okay. Just an idea. Then ... other suggestions?

John: What we need is the feminine touch. I'll ask a few of the girls in the class, find out what they think, and let you know next time.

Alex: That sounds like a plan. Speaking of which, what shall we do about getting her to the party without knowing that she's going to a party?

John: I think I know a way. Er ..., I could invite her out for a coffee or

◎1 速読・即解（会話文）—適語句・適文選択

something like that. Then I'll say that I left something at home and could we just go back to my place for five minutes, so I can (5) it up.

Alex: How do you know that she'll ...?

John: In the meantime, I'll give you guys the keys and you get everyone in. Turn out the lights and stuff. We come in and ... "surprise!"

Alex: John, what (6) you so sure she'll go out with you, though? What if she says "no"?

John: That's not going to happen, guys. Actually, we've been dating for a few weeks anyway and ...

Keifer: (7)

Alex: Or me!

John: Of course not. If I had, it would have been all over the school by now.

Marc: Just wait until tomorrow.

John: Guys!

(1)

① way ② journey ③ further ④ visit

(2)

① tumbles ② trips ③ falls ④ breaks

(3)

① I don't know any snacks. ② That sounds really expensive.
③ Side dishes are too expensive. ④ Don't worry about the cost.

(4)

① no ② close ③ near ④ short

(5)

① pick ② collect ③ retrieve ④ find

(6)

① allows ② drives ③ lets ④ makes

(7)

① You can keep a secret! ② You never told me that!
③ You are hiding the truth!
④ You don't share your thoughts with me!

(8) Who has the most things to do before the next party preparation meeting?

① John ② Alex ③ Keifer ④ Marc 〈成蹊大学〉

● 2 速読・即解（中・長文）—適語句・適文選択

○25

Too many things in modern life prevent us from active and creative thinking. Nothing is more to (1) than television. Think how different reading a story is (2) watching the same one on television. Reading is an active process. You read the words. Your mind changes them into scenes, actions, and feelings. It draws its own pictures of the characters. Most television shows do this for you. You just sit there staring at the screen without using your brain. (3) a waste of time watching television is! You might as well be asleep. (4), your mind might be more active if you were asleep. Sleeping, at least (5) you dream, is a more active mental process than watching television.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) ① believe | ② blame | ③ praise | ④ watch |
| (2) ① and | ② at | ③ by | ④ from |
| (3) ① How | ② What | ③ When | ④ Why |
| (4) ① In case | ② In fact | ③ Otherwise | ④ Therefore |
| (5) ① as if | ② during | ③ until | ④ while |

〈京都医療科学大学〉

○26*

Many people think that many thousands of years ago there was a very large island (1) Atlantis. It was between Europe and America. Some say that the people of Atlantis were very clever. They built beautiful cities (2) wide streets and lovely buildings. They liked pictures and books. They were ruled (3) wise kings and queens. It is said (4) many people of Atlantis went to Greece, Egypt and South America. They taught the people in these places about building and writing. They had energy from the sun; the same (5) we have nuclear energy. They used the sun's energy for good things (6). They heated their homes. They may even have had some kind of electricity. Later they used the sun's energy (7) make weapons. In many ways they were like us.

- | | | |
|------------|--------|----------|
| ① at first | ② as | ③ with |
| ④ for | ⑤ by | ⑥ to |
| ⑦ in vain | ⑧ that | ⑨ called |

〈名城大学〉

● 2 速読・即解（中・長文）—適語句・適文選択

○27*

〔A〕空欄に①～④から適切なものを一つずつ選び入れなさい。

Game theory is a branch of mathematics that examines competitive situations, such as card games and chess matches. Although luck can be involved in a game, the result depends not only on what one player does but also on what all the others do. (1), each player tries to guess the other players' next moves in order to determine his or her own best choice. Game theory, then, studies how the result of a game depends on one's own choices and on the choices made by the other players, (2) on chance in some cases.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) | ① Instead | ② Moreover |
| | ③ Thus | ④ However |
| (2) | ① in the long run | ② in conclusion |
| | ③ as far as | ④ as well as |

〔B〕空欄に①～③の文を論理的に適切な配列にして入れなさい。

The biwa is a musical instrument that was in use in Japan as early as the eighth century. (3) The number of strings, for example, can range from three to five. There are also different ways of holding and playing the instrument.

- | |
|--|
| ① As time went by, different types of biwa were developed. |
| ② This resulted in the various sizes and styles that can be seen today. |
| ③ Originally, it came from Persia, traveling east through Asia to Japan. |

〈大学入試センター〉

○28*

Hiroko recently received this email from her American friend, Catherine.
February 25, 2008

Hi, Hiroko!

It was very nice to hear from you again. I was very happy to hear that you succeeded in the entrance examination for the university you wanted to attend. I know you and your friends and family must all be excited about your new life studying English language and literature in Fukuoka City. I've heard it is a wonderful city and one day I hope to visit you there.

However, there were two things you wrote in your email which I wanted to ask you to explain. First, you wrote you will begin your studies on April 1. Really? Does university usually begin in the spring in Japan? Here in the US we almost always start in late August or September. Why does the Japanese academic year start in April?

Second, you wrote in your email you had gone to "juku" for about three hours every day to prepare for the entrance exam. I guess juku must be a kind of school, but what exactly is it? What subjects do you study? Are the teachers good? Is it free, or do you pay? Why aren't the ordinary high school classes enough for passing the university entrance exam? In short, what is your opinion about juku? I really want to understand what juku is, because I have never heard about it before. I am looking forward to your explanation and opinion.

These days I am finishing up my studies for an exam, too. As I told you before, I will take a special exam to receive a high school degree, even though I don't go to high school like most American kids. Instead, I am doing "home schooling," which means I study at home or at the homes of my friends, where we are taught in small groups by home tutors. We learn all the same subjects typical high school students learn, such as math, biology, literature, history, and so on, but we can study at our own pace and in the quiet, safe environment of our homes.

Unfortunately, the study environment at the local high school in my hometown is not very good at all. In fact, there is quite a lot of violence and people sell drugs there, so my parents agreed it was best for me to try home schooling. I read in the newspaper that just over 2% of American students choose home schooling over the public schools, so the number of kids like me is rather small. But in my case, I will finish my high-school level studies one year early, so maybe I can enter a university at 17 instead of waiting until I am 18. Wish me luck!

Please write me again when you have a chance.

Best regards,
Catherine

- (1) In her email, Catherine asks Hiroko to explain exactly what "juku" means, and she wants to know Hiroko's opinion. In Japanese*, write an explanation of the juke system and give your opinion about its good points and its bad points.
- (2) In her email, Catherine explains briefly about a system of study called "home schooling" which some American students use instead of going to an ordinary high school. In Japanese, explain what Catherine says about home schooling.

〈福岡女子大学〉

* (注) 元は In English write an explanaton という英作文問題。ここでは速読の練習問題として掲載した。日本語でよいので答を考えてみよう。

○29*

Matthew works in a zoo that has dozens of kinds of animals. He takes care of seven different kinds of animals and he keeps them in seven cages, which are all on one side of the main street of the zoo, near the entrance. The animals he looks after are elephants, mice, pigs, chimpanzees, lions, mongooses and snakes. He likes most animals, but he does not like reptiles very much, so he would prefer not to have the snakes.

Matthew must consider many things. For example, some of the animals are herbivorous, which means that they eat plants. The elephants are herbivores. So are the mice. Some of the animals are carnivorous, which means that they eat meat. The lions, mongooses and snakes are carnivores. Some of the animals are omnivorous, which means they eat both plants and meat. The chimpanzees and the pigs are omnivores.

Matthew must also think carefully about which cages to put the animals in. For example, the elephants and the mice cannot be next to one another, because the elephants are scared of the mice. The mice cannot be next to the snakes, the pigs, or the mongooses either, because they might be eaten if they are caught. Mice are too small for lions, but sometimes chimpanzees eat mice.

Another problem is that the elephants need a big cage, and the only cage which is big enough for them is the middle cage. That means that the mice should be in one of the end cages, but not next to the snakes, or any of the other animals that will eat them.

The lions cannot be next to the mongooses, the pigs or the chimpanzees either, because the lions might eat them. The mongooses might try to fight the snakes, so they must also be kept apart.

The snakes and mice need warm cages, and the elephants need a pond to keep cool.

Some of the animals are quiet, like the mice and the mongooses, and the snakes, which are always very quiet. However, the elephants and lions have very loud calls, and even the chimpanzees and pigs can be quite noisy at feeding time. Matthew's work is certainly very difficult.

①～⑤から本文の内容に最も一致するものをそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

(1)

- ① Matthew takes care of all the animals in the zoo.
- ② The animals Matthew takes care of are all very big and dangerous.
- ③ Matthew takes care of only the animals that he likes.
- ④ All the animals that Matthew takes care of need small cages.
- ⑤ The animals Matthew takes care of are near the main gate of the zoo.

(2)

- ① All the animals are very friendly with one another.
- ② Some animals must be kept apart.
- ③ Matthew lets the animals choose their own cages.
- ④ When the animals are fed, they are all very noisy.
- ⑤ Matthew wishes he had more reptiles to care for.

(3)

- ① The elephants must be in the cage closest to the gate.
- ② All the carnivores must be kept together.
- ③ The herbivores are all next to each other.
- ④ Where to put each of the animals is a difficult problem for Matthew.
- ⑤ All the cages are the same size.

(4)

- ① Less than half of the animals eat meat.
- ② More than half of the animals are omnivores.
- ③ Fewer than half of the animals eat plants.
- ④ Over half of the animals eat only meat.
- ⑤ Under half of the animals eat only plants.

(5)

- ① All of the animals like to keep cool in water.
- ② Some of the animals need to be kept warm.
- ③ Matthew lets the animals eat each other if they are hungry.
- ④ When the animals are noisy, Matthew does not feed them.
- ⑤ Matthew always puts the mice next to the snakes.

○30*

Everybody thinks about it. Everybody talks about it. What is it? It's the weather! Some people watch the weather report on television. Some people listen to the weather report on the radio. Other people use old ideas and sayings to learn about the weather.

These people look at the sky in the evening. They look for a white circle around the moon. This means snow is coming tomorrow. They also count the stars around the moon. Four stars mean snow is coming in four days!

Fishermen say, "A red sky at night means a sunny day and blue skies tomorrow. A red sky in the morning means gray, cloudy skies and rain today." Some Native Americans say, "A red moon means rainy weather tomorrow."

Farmers look at their animals in the fall. The horses have heavy coats. The cows are sleeping more. The farmers say, "The weather is changing. A cold winter is coming."

What's the weather for tomorrow? Look around. Look at the sky—the sun, the moon, and the stars. Look at the animals. Then you'll know.

問1 本文の内容と一致するように、下の対話文の空欄に入るべき最も適切なものを選びなさい。

Wendy: Hey, Tetsuya, I'm lucky to see you here. I know you always have an umbrella with you.

Tetsuya: Hi, Wendy. Get under my umbrella.

Wendy: It started raining and I didn't bring an umbrella today.

Tetsuya: Didn't you watch the weather report on TV this morning?

Wendy: No, I didn't. I woke up late this morning. Don't you think the weather forecast has seldom been right recently?

Tetsuya: Yes, it's true. Do you know you can also predict the weather by observing animals' behavior?

Wendy: Really? Like what?

Tetsuya: In the autumn, (1), a cold winter is just around the corner.

Wendy: Yes, I've heard about that. My grandpa used to say if the horses have heavy coats, a cold winter is coming.

Tetsuya: I still believe (2), it means it will snow tomorrow.

Wendy: When I was in the States, we used to count the stars around the moon. If you saw four stars, it meant (3).

Tetsuya: No kidding! I've never heard of that. It's hard to count stars in Tokyo.

Wendy: Ha ha ha. That's true, isn't it?

Tetsuya: I read an article about fishermen. They say if you see a red sky at night, you will have a fine day tomorrow.

Wendy: And if you have a red sky in the morning, (4).

Tetsuya: Yeah, who told you that?

Wendy: My grandma used to say that. I don't believe that any more, though.

Tetsuya: Well, even if you don't believe these things, they are still interesting, don't you think?

Wendy: Yes, they certainly are. By the same token, I listen to the weather reports, even though they fail me.

Tetsuya: I guess we feel insecure without the weather forecasts anyway.

Wendy: We've arrived at the station! Thank you for sharing your umbrella with me.

Tetsuya: You're very welcome.

(1)

- ① if you can see a white circle around the moon
- ② if the cows are sleeping more
- ③ if there are four stars around the moon
- ④ if you see the cows fighting more often

(2)

- ① if you see a red sky in the morning
- ② if you see a red moon tonight
- ③ if the horses have heavy coats
- ④ if you can see a white circle around the moon in the evening

(3)

- ① it would become cold and windy in four days
- ② we would have snow in four days
- ③ we would have four sunny days
- ④ it would rain in four days

(4)

- ① it will be cloudy and snowy today
- ② it will be a sunny day with blue skies tomorrow
- ③ it will be cloudy and rainy today
- ④ it will snow tomorrow

〈産業能率大学〉

○31

The soil is necessary for life. All our food comes from the soil. If there were no plants, we would have no animals and no meat.

The top of the ground is usually covered with grass or other plants. There may be dead leaves and dead plants on the grass. Plants grow in soil which has a dark color. This dark soil is humus*. Humus contains materials taken from dead plants, and the waste matter from animals also falls on it. This gives its color. The soil under the humus is not dark. This lighter soil is rather like sand; it is made of bits of rock.

The heat makes rocks expand, and the cold makes them contract. They expand and contract according to the temperature, so they are often broken. Bits fall off. Sometimes, too, rain-water runs into a space in a bit of rock. Then, on a cold day, the water freezes. When water freezes, it expands. The ice takes up more space than the water, and this may also break the rock.

The roots of trees sometimes grow into the spaces in rocks, and as they grow they press the rock apart, like the ice. This pressure breaks the rock, too. The bits of rock lie on the ground, or under it, and they form soil of a kind; but it is very bad soil. Dead plants and waste materials from animals make it better, and slowly change it into humus; but this takes a long time. When humus has been formed, plants can grow well in it.

All soil needs food. If we do not give it any, the plants will be weak. Animal waste is the best food for the soil, but chemical fertilizers are also very useful. The same crop ought not to be grown in the same place every year. It is better to have a different crop. A change of crop and the use of a good fertilizer will keep the land in good condition.

When the soil is dry, the wind blows it away. Some of the humus is lost; and if this continues the land will soon look like a desert. The farmer ought to prevent this. He can grow trees near his fields. These will stop the force of the wind, and then it cannot blow the humus away.

Sometimes after heavy rain, the water carries the humus down to a river. This often happens if the field is on the side of a hill. The water rushes down the hill and the river carries humus away to the sea. The farmer cannot make any more humus quickly, but he can prevent this if he makes his fields level. Then the water will not rush down to the river, and the humus will stay in its place. It takes hundreds of years to make humus, and so we ought to save every bit of it.

(注) humus「腐葉土」 fertilizer「肥料」

●2 速読・即解（中・長文）一適語句・適文選択

[問1] 本文に関する問の答としてもっとも適当なものを下の①～④の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) What does humus consist of?

- ① Things from dead plants, and the waste matter from animals.
- ② Dark soil and rocks on the surface of the earth.
- ③ Grass and plants living on the earth.
- ④ Lighter soil that covers the earth.

(2) What happens when rocks are heated?

- ① Rocks become smaller in size.
- ② Rocks become more solid.
- ③ Rocks become greater in size.
- ④ Rocks become water rapidly.

(3) What breaks rocks?

- ① Humans and animals.
- ② Crops and fertilizers.
- ③ Animals and plants.
- ④ The heat and the cold.

(4) What makes the bits of rock better for the growth of plants?

- ① Sunlight and some water.
- ② The roots of plants that grow in the air.
- ③ Waste materials from animals and dead plants.
- ④ The bits of rock themselves.

(5) How can farmers prevent soil from being lost?

- ① By growing trees near their fields and making their field level.
- ② By using chemical fertilizers a lot in their field.
- ③ By cutting trees and eating wild animals.
- ④ By building bridges to cross rivers that often cause floods.

[問2] 次の①～⑤の文のうち本文の内容と一致するものには○を、一致しないものには×をつけなさい。

- ① もし植物がなかったら、私たちは動物の肉を食べて暮らすしかない。
- ② 水は氷になんて、岩を割ることはあり得ない。
- ③ 木の根は時に岩のすき間で大きくなり、結果的に岩を割ることがある。
- ④ 土壤にはもともと栄養分が備わっているので、化学肥料などは決して必要ない。
- ⑤ 激しい雨の後に、水が腐葉土を川に押し流すことがある。

〈東京工芸大学〉

○32*

Language students often think they have a memory problem. They worry because they can't remember vocabulary. They think something is wrong (1) their brain. In fact, the problem is not their brain or their memory. The problem is the way they study.

If you want to improve your memory, it's important to understand how it works. There are two kinds of memory: short-term and long-term. All information goes into your short-term memory first. But it can stay there for just a few minutes. In order to remember something for more than a few minutes, it must move into your long-term memory.

Only some things move into your long-term memory. Which things? This is an important question for a student. In fact, your long-term memory keeps things that are interesting or important to you. That is why you remember big events in your life or your favorite sports events. Your long-term memory keeps other things, too. It holds onto things that you have thought about and worked with. So if you want to remember words, you have to work with them in some way.

Many students study vocabulary (2) repeating the words. This may be enough to remember them for a while. But after a day or a week, you may have lost them. The reason for this is very simple. Long-term memory is like a very big library with many, many books. And like a library, it is organized. When you put away a book—or a memory—you can't just leave it anywhere. If you want to find it again, you have to put it in a certain place.

Repeating a new word doesn't help you remember it for long, because it doesn't give you any way to find it again. You need to make a place for the word in your long-term memory. There are many ways you can do this. You can write sentences with the word. Or you can make a very short story about it. You can also make a picture in your mind with the word. For example, if the word is "height," you can think of the tallest person you know and try to guess his height.

All of these activities are ways to work with words. They (3) the meaning of words stronger in your long-term memory. And they give you a way to find a word when you need it.

〔問1〕空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、下の①～⑦から一つずつ選びなさい。

- ① by ② on ③ of ④ with
- ⑤ take ⑥ become ⑦ make

〔問2〕次の(1)～(5)の質問に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ以下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) Which of the following could best replace the phrase "improve your memory" underlined in the second paragraph?

- ① take away your memory
- ② make your memory better
- ③ hold your memory dear
- ④ show your memory to be correct
- (2) What should students do if they want to remember words?
 - ① They should keep the words in their short-term memory.
 - ② They should worry about their brain.
 - ③ They should work with the words in some way.
 - ④ They should visit a library every day.
- (3) How is long-term memory like a big library?
 - ① The words have their own places in long-term memory.
 - ② There are many dictionaries in a big library.
 - ③ A big library is modeled after long-term memory.
 - ④ Students like to study about memory problems.
- (4) Which of the following do students expect if they make up a short story about a word?
 - ① They expect they can learn to write stories.
 - ② They expect they can draw an impressive picture.
 - ③ They expect they can memorize the word better.
 - ④ They expect they can find the story in a library book.
- (5) Which of the following is the most suitable for the title of this passage?
 - ① Why Do Students Worry about Their Brain?
 - ② What Is the Problem of Your Short-Term Memory?
 - ③ How Does a Big Library Work?
 - ④ How Can You Improve Your Memory?

〔問3〕次の英文は本文を要約したものです。空所(1)～(3)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、以下の①～⑧のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

A memory problem does not lie in the students' brain, but in the way they study. Memory consists of two parts: short-term memory and long-term memory. If you want to learn something by (1) for a long time, you must keep it in your (2). Long-term memory resembles a big library where a great many books are arranged well. You can find a memory again as you can find a book in a library. In order to (3) your memory, you must work with words in various ways. Then the meaning of words becomes stronger and you can find a word whenever you need it.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|
| ① remember | ② mind | ③ heart | ④ library |
| ⑤ organize | ⑥ short-term memory | ⑦ correct | |
| ⑧ long-term memory | | | 〈盛岡大学・鶴見大学〉 |

○33*

Ichiro Kobayashi had some exciting news for his mother and father. It was almost dinner time in the family home and Ichiro's father, Keisuke, was coming back from his office very soon. While Ichiro and his mother Keiko prepared dinner, she told him that his father had something very important to tell him that evening. Ichiro wondered what it could be. Good news, he hoped.

At 7 p.m. Mr. Kobayashi arrived home as usual. It was always difficult for Ichiro to see from his father's face what he was feeling. But his mother thought that tonight his father was happier than usual. The three of them sat down to dinner. No one spoke much as they ate, but when Mrs. Kobayashi had cleared away the dishes and brought tea to the table, her husband was ready to tell the family what had happened that day.

Turning to his son, Mr. Kobayashi told him that after lunch at the office, he had met the company manager, Mr. Harada. Ichiro's father told Mr. Harada that his son had just finished studying at university. The manager asked if the young man had already found a job. When he heard that Ichiro was still looking for a job, Mr. Harada told Ichiro's father that there was a job available at his company. If Ichiro were to come tomorrow, they could discuss the job. Ichiro's father sat back in his chair and smiled. He and his wife expected their son to be very pleased.

Ichiro did not know what to say. Just that morning, he had been offered a place on a volunteer program in Thailand. His girlfriend was already there in the same program, helping a doctor work with poor children in the countryside. Ichiro really wanted to join them. This morning the doctor had telephoned to offer him a chance to go. Ichiro had felt so happy that he'd begun to cry. How could he tell this to his mother and father who loved him, their only child, and cared so much about his future?

He took a deep breath and began to talk about the volunteer program. He said how much it was helping people. Finally, he said he was going to Thailand the next month. He started to thank his father anyway for finding him a job at the company, but Keisuke Kobayashi was no longer listening. His face was red and he said in a quiet voice that if Ichiro no longer wanted to follow his father's advice, he should leave the family home as soon as possible. However, if Ichiro would forget this silly idea of going to a faraway country to work without pay, and if he would come with him to meet the manager next day, all would be well.

Ichiro looked at his mother for support, but her eyes turned away from his. She was on his father's side. Ichiro understood that he had only a moment to decide. He stood up. He knew what he had to say. "I will come with you tomorrow, but I can't promise anything."

次の(1)から(12)に対する答えとして最も適切なものをa～eの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) Who does Ichiro live with?

- ① His mother, father and little brother.
- ② His mother alone.
- ③ His father alone.
- ④ His mother and father.
- ⑤ His girlfriend.

(2) Who made dinner in Ichiro's house that evening?

- ① His mother and father cooked dinner together.
- ② His mother cooked dinner.
- ③ Ichiro and his mother cooked dinner together.
- ④ Ichiro and his father cooked dinner together.
- ⑤ His father cooked dinner.

(3) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- ① Ichiro could always read his father's feelings from his face.
- ② Ichiro enjoyed chatting with his parents while eating dinner together.
- ③ Ichiro's father came home a lot later than usual that evening.
- ④ It was after dinner that Ichiro's father told his important news.
- ⑤ Keisuke made tea for his son and wife at the end of dinner.

(4) Who is Mr. Harada?

- ① He is Ichiro's father.
- ② He is Mr. Kobayashi's boss.
- ③ He is a doctor who works in Thailand.
- ④ He is the father of Ichiro's girlfriend.
- ⑤ He is the manager of the volunteer program.

(5) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- ① Ichiro's father wanted him to go back to university and study more.
- ② Ichiro's father wanted to become a volunteer after he retires.
- ③ Ichiro's father wanted to become a manager in his company.
- ④ Ichiro was offered a chance to go to Thailand.
- ⑤ Ichiro wanted to be a doctor.

(6) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- ① Ichiro wanted to do volunteer work.
- ② Ichiro did not want to go abroad.
- ③ Ichiro wanted to stay with his girlfriend in Japan.
- ④ Ichiro's parents wanted him to do volunteer work.

- ⑤ Ichiro wanted to do volunteer work in Japan.
- (7) What was Ichiro's girlfriend doing?
- She was a doctor working with poor children.
 - She was on holiday.
 - She was earning a good salary.
 - She was angry at her family.
 - She was in a volunteer program.
- (8) Why did Ichiro cry?
- Because he was afraid of his father.
 - Because he was happy to have a chance to go abroad.
 - Because his mother was sad he was leaving.
 - Because his girlfriend left him to go to Thailand.
 - Because he was offered a job in his father's company.
- (9) What was Ichiro hoping to do?
- To teach Japanese.
 - To build houses for people who had lost their homes in the tsunami.
 - To help a doctor.
 - To get a good salary.
 - To build schools for poor children in the countryside.
- (10) Why was Ichiro's father angry?
- Because Ichiro did not help his mother in the house.
 - Because Ichiro got poor grades.
 - Because Ichiro did not want to do what his father had suggested.
 - Because Ichiro wanted to get married but had no job.
 - Because Ichiro did not want to work in Thailand.
- (11) According to the passage, what was Ichiro's mother's opinion?
- She was on his side in everything.
 - She told his father he should let Ichiro do what made him happy.
 - She did not care what his father thought.
 - She wanted him to follow his father's wishes.
 - She wanted him to follow his dream.
- (12) At the end of the story, what is Ichiro's situation?
- He is a university student and works part-time.
 - He is a high-school student.
 - He must make a big decision.
 - He works in a company with his father.
 - He works as a volunteer.

〈大東文化大学〉

○34*

Questions about how science should be used cannot be answered by scientists alone. There is no "scientific" answer that will tell us what we should do. Science can answer (1). What should be done with those facts is a question of values and beliefs.

Each person has his or her own value system, a set of beliefs about what is important and what is right and wrong. We develop this value system as we grow, from our life experiences and from what our family and other people tell us. We use our value system to help us make decisions.

Sometimes our values are in conflict; we cannot (2). Often the conflict is between short-term and long-term values. A short-term value is something that will make us feel good right now. A long-term value is something that we think is important in the long run. For instance, a person on a diet might have to decide whether to enjoy a piece of chocolate cake now or enjoy being thinner later. Someone working toward his high school graduation might have to decide whether to go out to a party or stay home and study. Short-term values pay off right away, so they are hard to resist. As we grow up, though, we learn to balance both types of values, so we (3).

Our society has value conflicts about many things, including the uses of science. Sometimes these are conflicts between short-term and long-term values. For example, an inexpensive sewage treatment plant will save the taxpayers money now, but in ten years it may have polluted the local drinking water. Other decisions about science are difficult because of conflicts between important long-term values. For example, everyone agrees that doctors should save lives and that people should die with dignity. But issues like these raise difficult questions: Should patients be allowed to refuse special medical treatment and die in peace? Or should doctors always try to (4)?

Some conflicts come about because there is only so much money, time, and effort available to solve problems. Should we spend money on weapons to defend our country or on programs like student grants and food stamps? Different groups of people will have different ideas about what is most important. Sometimes it seems as though there is no answer that will be good for everybody; we (5).

Every citizen in this society helps make decisions like these. Every time we vote or buy a new product, we influence these decisions. That is one reason it is important for all of us to learn as much as possible. As people who care about our country and our world, we take time to study important issues. We think about our values and beliefs, the things we consider important. Then we try to (6).

注 sewage treatment plant「下水処理施設」 food stamps(低所得者に対して米国政府が発行する)食券

- ① keep patients alive as long as possible
- ② do, whatever patients want them to do
- ③ questions about facts as well
- ④ only questions about facts
- ⑤ use our influence well
- ⑥ just make the best decision we can
- ⑦ give up short-term rewards and try to reach only our long term goals
- ⑧ get some short-term rewards but also reach our long-term goals
- ⑨ do or have everything we want

〈福岡大学〉