

## 英語問題

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I 次の 1 ~ 10 の英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の <1> ~ <4> のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- 1 Look both ways before ( ) the road.  
<1> your cross    <2> crossing    <3> being crossed    <4> cross
- 2 I came near to ( ) over by a car.  
<1> run    <2> having run    <3> being run    <4> might have run
- 3 Because of the heavy rain, ( ) students came on time.  
<1> so that    <2> few    <3> in which    <4> a little
- 4 Shinji would answer the phone if he ( ) at home.  
<1> be    <2> were    <3> has been    <4> would have been
- 5 Professor Smith was seen ( ) out of his office at 3:30 p.m.  
<1> and come    <2> came    <3> has come    <4> to come
- 6 The passengers on the plane seemed to be ( ) after their long flight.  
<1> memorable    <2> exhausted    <3> established    <4> damaged
- 7 When I lost my debit card last week, I was ( ) someone would use it to purchase something online.  
<1> enthusiasm    <2> exciting    <3> concerned    <4> considered
- 8 Travelling abroad these days is a lot of hassle with all the health checks ( ).  
<1> required    <2> requirement    <3> requiring    <4> require
- 9 There has been a lot of debate ( ) historians over this question.  
<1> among    <2> insofar as  
<3> responsible for    <4> most of
- 10 ( ) we use language, we do more than simply put words together in grammatical patterns.  
<1> What    <2> Therefore    <3> When    <4> By means that

II 次の 11 ~ 15 は二人の会話である。設問に対して最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の <1> ~ <4> のうちから一つずつ選べ。

11 Mari: I went home last week to visit my aging parents.

May: Oh, that's nice. How were they?

Mari: My father is losing his memory and his ability to care for himself. And my mother had a fall while I was there and broke a rib.

May: ( 11 )

What is the most appropriate response from May?

<1> I am glad to hear that. I hope they keep healthy.

<2> That is not good. I hope their health improves.

<3> That is sad news. When will the funeral be held?

<4> That is unfortunate. I hope your father doesn't fall on your mother again.

12 James: Most of the students in the class last week seemed to enjoy the lecture.

Mayumi: Yes, Peter's talk about drones was very insightful.

James: I agree. I thought he clearly outlined the need to understand future possibilities.

Mayumi: And Peter demonstrated why we need to rethink some of the courses so we are better prepared for the future jobs.

Where did James and Mayumi most likely hear the lecture?

<1> At a job-hunting fair

<2> In an on-demand video on YouTube

<3> In a university course

<4> In a documentary on TV

13

Phoebe: I think I will have the fillet steak, medium to rare.

Phillip: And I will have the chicken parmigiana. For dessert, I will indulge and try the rich cheesecake with passionfruit sauce.

Phoebe: Oh, that sounds good, but I will have chocolate mousse with double clotted cream. Of course, with a short espresso to finish.

To whom do you think Phoebe and Phillip were talking?

<1> A banker

<2> A dentist

<3> A waiter

<4> A driver

14

Rio: I notice you are using an Apple MacBook Air. How do you like it?

Ai: ( 14 )

Rio: I had similar concerns, so I upgraded to the MacBook Pro.

Ai: Nice. I would love to have one, but they are too expensive for my budget.

What is Ai's most appropriate reply above?

<1> It's OK, but it does not have enough USB ports.

<2> It's great. I am really glad I purchased one.

<3> I am really happy because it comes in many different colors.

<4> It's OK, but it was too much money for me.

Yuki: What courses are you considering this semester?

Peta: I am thinking of taking Intermediate International Relations because I really enjoyed the Introduction to I.R. seminar last year and I am majoring in the International Relations and Politics strand.

Yuki: I heard that the intermediate course was really hard.

Peta: Me, too. And Mary said it was boring and not as engaging as the first-year course.

Yuki: Hmm... perhaps you should consider another course. I am going to take Environmental Science.

Peta: That sounds interesting. I might enroll in that course later. Let me know how it goes.

What course do you think Yuki will enroll in this semester?

- <1> Environmental Science
- <2> Introduction to International Relations
- <3> Intermediate International Relations
- <4> I.R. seminar

Ⅲ 次の会話を読み、下の問い（16～20）に答えるとき、最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の  
c1～c4のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Rose: Hi. My name is Rose. I often see you on the same bus as me in the morning.

Hana: Nice to meet you, Rose. I'm Hana. I often notice you, too. You are often sitting up  
the back when I get on. Usually, there are no seats left by then. Today I was lucky.

Rose: It gets very crowded around this time. Sometimes, when I go to the office a little  
earlier there are many empty seats.

Hana: It is strange how we all rush to go somewhere at the same time. I often wonder why  
it is so. I mean, technology has developed enough for me to do some of my work from  
home. And I don't understand why we all must be there at our desk at 8:30 a.m.  
every day.

Rose: I agree. However, I work in Sales Support, so I should be in the office when the  
stores open in case there are any matters that need my immediate attention.

Hana: Your job sounds interesting. What kind of things do you do in your work?

Rose: Mostly I need to be ready to substitute or fill in if a store is short-staffed suddenly.  
Such as, if someone gets ill and the store does not have enough personnel to cover  
the work. I would then go and work in the store for the day or until the store can  
find enough personnel.

Hana: That sounds tough. So, you could be required to travel anywhere on any given day?

Rose: It is not quite like that. There is a team and we each have an area that we are  
responsible for. My area is Western Tokyo this year. I was focused on central Tokyo  
a few years ago. That included Shinjuku, Shibuya and Roppongi. I was really busy  
then. Nearly every day I was at a different store.

Hana: Wow! It sounds a lot more exciting than my job as an 'office worker'. What did you  
study at university to get that job?

Rose: I majored in Food Science. I learnt a lot about how the service industry works and  
how to create new products. I really enjoyed my university. I think my studies  
helped me get this job. When I am not supporting personnel in the stores, I also  
work with another team that develops new food products. I hope to work in that  
section full time in the future. What about you, Hana?

Hana: I studied Economics in English. I wanted to work for a transnational corporation,  
but Covid-19 came along and companies were not hiring many new people. I was  
offered a position in my current company. The people are nice, but the work is not  
exciting. I hope I will be able to work in the engineering or personnel section in the

future so I can use my English skills to help the many non-Japanese workers to better integrate and understand the company.

Rose: Great! Oh! Here's my stop. Here's my card. Text me and let's have coffee or a meal sometime. Catch you later.

Hana: Thanks. That would be great. Have a nice day.

16 Where were Hana and Rose going when they met on the bus?

- <1> To the café
- <2> To Western Tokyo
- <3> To their companies
- <4> To the store

17 What is Hana's job?

- <1> She is in sales support.
- <2> She is a food scientist.
- <3> She is an economist.
- <4> She is an office worker.

18 What area is Rose responsible for presently?

- <1> Shibuya and Shinjuku
- <2> Roppongi and Shinjuku
- <3> Central Tokyo
- <4> Western Tokyo

19 Where does Rose hope to work in the future?

- <1> At a transnational corporation
- <2> In personnel support
- <3> In a food section
- <4> At a different company

20 Why did Hana end up working in her current job?

- <1> Because her university studies were not suitable elsewhere.
- <2> Because other companies were not hiring new staff.
- <3> Because she wanted to work in personnel.
- <4> Because she wanted to work as an engineer.

IV 次の英文は、日本文化について2000年代初期に書かれた文章の抜粋である。これを読み、下の問い（21～25）に答えるとき、最も適当なものを、それぞれ下のc1～c4のうちから一つずつ選べ。\*の付いた語には注がある。

Japan's "national menu" of foods is not as long as that of China, but the Japanese are just as proud of their traditional cuisine as the Chinese are of theirs. All of Japan's regions have their own special dishes that have been an important part of their attraction as tourist destinations. Also, as in China, the making of the various traditional ceramic and lacquer ware utensils\* in Japan has been a distinctive art since early times, adding a unique atmosphere to the dining experience. Anyone who has spent time in Japan and dined in Japanese homes or traditional Japanese restaurants is aware of the importance of aesthetics in both the preparation and in the serving of Japanese food. ( 21 ), the Japanese have always been especially proud of using only natural ingredients in their cuisine and preparing it in such a way that both natural appearance and taste are preserved.

It is therefore something of a surprise that Japan is a leader in the manufacture of *kopi shokuhin*, which literally means "copy food," but refers specifically to imitation crab, scallops\* and other seafood dishes primarily made from fish paste.

In the 1970s Japanese food processors developed a method of adding starch, flavorings, preservatives, dyes and other additives to fish paste, *surimi*, made from Alaska pollack and walleye pollack, to produce products that are virtually identical<sup>(22)</sup> in shape, color, taste and smell to crab meat, scallop and squid fillet. Because *kopi shokuhin* products cost less than one-third of genuine crab, scallops and squid, they have been a tremendous success in both restaurants and homes, where they are used primarily in soups, tempura, sushi and *oden*, a kind of stew.

By the early 1980s, Japanese manufacturers were exporting *kopi shokuhin* to Australia, the United States and other countries around the world, and from the mid-1980s on, they began opening fish-paste factories in the United States and elsewhere.

With the success of imitation crab, scallops and squid, the Japanese manufacturers began producing imitation herring roe and salmon roe out of salad oil enclosed in a gelatinous membrane, which is produced from seaweed.

Aficionados\* of Japanese food should be aware that when they order any of the above dishes in Japan, in the United States, or elsewhere, more likely than not they are getting *kopi shokuhin*. They may look the same and taste the same as crab, scallops and squid, but fish by any other name is still fish.<sup>(25)</sup>

(Japan's cultural code words by Boy   Lafayette De Mente.

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\*utensil 器具

\*scallop ほたて

\*aficionado 愛好家

21 Which of the following best fills ( 21 )?

- c1> Instead
- c2> On the contrary
- c3> All in all
- c4> Furthermore

22 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase virtually identical?

- c1> completely different
- c2> extremely similar
- c3> quite familiar
- c4> clearly inferior

23 According to the passage, *kopi shokuhin* products have been a huge success because \_\_\_\_\_.

- c1> they are tastier than the real thing
- c2> they are less expensive than the real thing
- c3> they do not take much time to prepare
- c4> they are Japan's original products

24 According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?

- c1> Japanese people are proud of their traditional Japanese food.
- c2> Japan exports imitation seafood products to other countries around the world.
- c3> If you order crab in the U.S., you will never get imitation crab.
- c4> Artificial herring roe and salmon roe are also produced in Japan.

25 Which of the following does fish by any other name is still fish suggest?

- c1> Changing the name doesn't change the substance.
- c2> Each name has its own meaning.
- c3> Names influence the way we think about things.
- c4> Names and natures do often agree.

V 次の英文は、オーストラリアの辞書学者による文章である。これを読み、下の問い（26）～（35）に答えるとき、最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の<1>～<4>のうちから一つずつ選べ。

\*の付いた語には注がある。

In language, as in life, there are optimists and pessimists. The optimists revel in the new, the pessimists feel threatened by every addition that takes them further away from the secure ground of their own personal lexicon\*. On top of this natural inclination one way or the other, our education in language matters is rather like a primitive safety drill—hold the child's finger to a split infinitive\* until the child screams with pain so he or she will never split an infinitive again. This does mean that a common legacy of our schooling is that in later life we tend to react to any rational discussion of the split infinitive with a child's cry of, 'Hurt! Hurt! Hurt!'

This is done in schools for sound and caring reasons—a child who splits an infinitive will never make the grade, never pass the exams, never get a good job, never be regarded as one of the discerning. Better the small hurt in childhood for the brighter future as an adult.

We need to set ( 28 ) the safety drill mentality to accept some of the basic tenets\* of modern linguistics. One tenet is that language is self-regulating and that each dialect or variety is as linguistically good as any other. Not as prestigious as any other, maybe, but that is a different issue. You may not like the sounds of a particular dialect and you may object violently to its syntax\*, but this is a matter of the given social order rather than a ranking as superior or inferior in linguistic terms.

Only dead languages don't change; living ones change all the time. Again the self-regulatory aspect will ultimately sort out what changes are permanent from the ephemeral\* and frivolous tinkering of happenstance and fashion. On top of choices made by the language itself we can impose community choices. These sometimes are at odds with the inevitable tide of the language and therefore create a split between those people who do what comes naturally and those who know better. And so we have, ( 31 ), those who defend the correct use of *disinterested* and *uninterested*, and those who have taken to using *uninterested* with both meanings.

I would put myself with the first group in this particular case, but I would suggest that the defenders of the grammatical faith should remain temperate. The language changes, and tastes change also. We should be prepared to let go of particular battles that are no longer worth winning, to learn when to care and when not to care. Matters of taste are not immutable. ( 32 ), some of the matters of taste have been decided for no very good reason, the split infinitive being a case in point. God did not hand down a style guide, although

presumably such questions would have come to His attention for the first time when He wrote the Ten Commandments\* on the tablets of stone. What was <sup>(33)</sup> the house style and did He check the spelling?

So what are the issues in contemporary Australian English? Australian history has given us a lingering dichotomy\* between a British tradition and an American influence, the latter being as strong now as it has ever been. That influence is exerted on the entire English-speaking world so we are not alone in feeling overwhelmed by it.

Language optimists welcome these changes, enjoying the glitter of lexical creativity. The pessimists resist all change from the point where they established their own personal norms with regard to lexicon and usage. We need the discussion between creative chaos and conservative order but we should treat each other's points of view with respect.

(The Haitch Factor: Adventures In Australian English by Susan Butler,  
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\*lexicon 辞書, 語彙

\*split infinitive 分離不定詞 (to と動詞の間に副詞 (句) が入ったもの)

\*tenet 主義, 教義

\*syntax 文法, 統語論

\*ephemeral つかの間の

\*Ten Commandments 十戒

\*dichotomy 二項対立

26 According to the passage, which of the following best describes <sup>(26)</sup> “this natural inclination”?

- <1> The optimists often feel threatened by their own personal lexicon.
- <2> The optimists welcome the new things while the pessimists do not.
- <3> The pessimists cannot become interested in a primitive safety drill.
- <4> The pessimists need to hold the child's finger to a split infinitive.

- 27 According to the passage, why do some people think that the child should not split an infinitive?
- <1> Because they believe the brighter future as an adult is important for the small hurt in childhood.
  - <2> Because they believe the child cannot react to any rational discussion of the split infinitive.
  - <3> Because they believe the child who splits an infinitive will never be successful in the future.
  - <4> Because they believe there are the optimists and the pessimists in life as well as in language.
- 28 Choose the best one for the blank ( 28 ).
- <1> about
  - <2> against
  - <3> apart
  - <4> aside
- 29 According to the passage, which of the following best represents “some of the basic tenets of modern linguistics”?
- <1> They have nothing to do with the safety drill mentality in education.
  - <2> They suggest that every language should be considered linguistically equal.
  - <3> They do not refer to the sounds of a particular dialect and accent.
  - <4> They describe the given social order that decides a ranking of languages.
- 30 Which of the following is the closest in meaning to “at odds with”?
- <1> being opposed or entirely different
  - <2> happening or occurring frequently
  - <3> having one left over when divided by two
  - <4> superior in strength, power, or resources
- 31 Which of the following is the best for the blank ( . 31 )?
- <1> for example
  - <2> however
  - <3> otherwise
  - <4> what is more
- 32 Which of the following is best for the blank ( 32 )?
- <1> Therefore
  - <2> Indeed
  - <3> However
  - <4> Otherwise

33 Which of the following is the closest in meaning to “the house style”?

- <1> the ability to express something in another language
- <2> the design, condition, and construction of buildings
- <3> the language in which something was first written
- <4> the place where an individual human lives permanently

34 According to the passage, which of the following is true for Australian English?

- <1> Australian English has nothing to do with the contemporary American English.
- <2> American English has a great impact on the contemporary Australian English.
- <3> Australian English has been little influenced by the British English tradition.
- <4> The entire English-speaking world is overwhelmed by the Australian English dialect.

35 According to the passage, the author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- <1> we should avoid the discussion between creative chaos and conservative order in language
- <2> we should enjoy the glitter of lexical creativity as language optimists do
- <3> we should not forget to have respect for a variety of viewpoints on language use
- <4> we should resist all changes in language just as language pessimists do