

I 次の各文の [ ] に入れるのにもっとも適切な語句を (a) ～ (d) の内から選び、解答欄に記入しなさい。

- 1 [ ] their performance? — Yes, I am.  
 (a) How was (b) Did you help  
 (c) Are you satisfied with (d) Aren't you good of
- 2 I [ ] the museum three times when I go there tomorrow.  
 (a) visited (b) will have visited  
 (c) cannot visit (d) like
- 3 My parents think that there are [ ] related to arts.  
 (a) many careers (b) few carriers  
 (c) much careers (d) interesting carriers
- 4 I saw several children who were dressed [ ] .  
 (a) quiet similar (b) all same  
 (c) quite similar to one another (d) like each another
- 5 Where [ ] this music?  
 (a) did you composed (b) did you think he composes  
 (c) was he composed (d) do you think he composed
- 6 The wooden box looked strong [ ] , but it did when I touched it.  
 (a) for falling part (b) enough not to fall apart  
 (c) that will not break (d) to break
- 7 My grandparents tell me that I [ ] because we are both very patient.  
 (a) take after my mother (b) am very kind  
 (c) can sing very well (d) will like them
- 8 My mother said, “ [ ] is not money but time.”  
 (a) I would like (b) To travel  
 (c) What I want most now (d) We should have
- 9 The museum tells us a lot about what life was like in the old days, and [ ] .  
 (a) very reasonable admission fee (b) good way to spend time  
 (c) what people wear (d) is worth visiting
- 10 You must [ ] fire at all times.  
 (a) turning the (b) keep this cloth away from  
 (c) hold on (d) help putting

- II [ ] 内の語句を並べかえて、下の日本語と同じ意味の英文を作ります。正しい順序になっているものを(a)～(d)の中から選び、解答欄に記入しなさい。(例を参考にしてください。)

例 The game [①when ②arrived ③already started ④had ⑤we] at the stadium.

私たちがスタジアムに到着したとき、ゲームはすでに始まっていた。

- (a) ③—⑤—①—④—②  
(b) ⑤—②—③—①—④  
(c) ④—③—①—⑤—② < 正解 >  
(d) ④—③—⑤—②—①

1 It was a photo of an orange [①next to a ②cat ③sleeping ④black ⑤big] dog.

それは、大きな黒い犬の隣で眠る茶色の猫の写真だった。

- (a) ③—②—①—⑤—④  
(b) ②—③—⑤—④—①  
(c) ②—③—①—⑤—④  
(d) ③—①—②—④—⑤

2 Please enjoy [①rest ②stay ③your ④the ⑤of].

滞在の残りの期間を楽しんでください。

- (a) ④—①—⑤—③—②  
(b) ⑤—③—④—①—②  
(c) ④—②—⑤—③—①  
(d) ③—①—⑤—②—④

3 If [①her ②not ③it ④for ⑤were] help, we would not have been able to start the concert on time.

彼女が手助けしてくれなかったら、時間通りにコンサートを始めることはできなかったでしょう。

- (a) ①—②—④—③—⑤  
(b) ②—①—④—⑤—③  
(c) ④—②—⑤—①—③  
(d) ③—⑤—②—④—①

4 I am not sure if one week [①enough ②get ③ready ④is ⑤to].

私は、1週間で準備できるか、確信がもてない。

- (a) ②—③—④—①—⑤  
(b) ④—①—⑤—②—③  
(c) ⑤—②—③—①—④  
(d) ①—⑤—②—③—④

5 When I asked her how she was feeling, she said "I am [①be ②can ③happy ④as ⑤as]."

彼女にどんな気分か尋ねたところ、彼女は「最高に幸せよ」と言いました。

- (a) ①—⑤—③—④—②  
(b) ⑤—③—④—②—①  
(c) ③—④—②—①—⑤  
(d) ④—②—①—③—⑤

III 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

Lions are 'kings of beasts'; horses are swift and strong; cats are aloof and beautiful; apes are intelligent (and our near relatives, also). But the creature closest to most human hearts? Without doubt, the dog!

At first sight, this seems more than a little mysterious. In many languages, 'dog' is a term of great contempt. A grave insult, to a man or woman. Dogs have been called greedy, shameless, lazy, unclean — as in the Biblical condemnation of a persistent sinner or fool: 'like a dog returning to its vomit'. Today, dogs still pollute city streets and carry diseases.

As well as being dirty, in many civilisations, past and present, dogs have been symbols of danger, disorder, death and destruction. Shakespeare's hero, King Henry V, urges his men to 'Cry "Havoc!", and let slip the dogs [the horrors] of war'. We say that a person who has lost all self-respect or self-control has 'gone to the dogs'. And a hopeless case has 'not got a dog's chance'.

Yet dogs are also loved — madly, truly, deeply, by millions of adults and children worldwide. (And they are valued, even though that is not exactly the same thing. In 2011, a Chinese industrialist paid \$1.5 million for a red Tibetan Mastiff, Hong Dong (Big Splash) — a world record.) Ancient Greek conqueror Alexander the Great (356-323 BC) named a city after his dog Peritas, who died fighting alongside him. Princess Elizabeth, now Queen Elizabeth II, took her favourite Corgi, Susan, on honeymoon with her.

(Macdonald, Fiona. *Dogs, A Very Peculiar History*. Book House. 2013.)

notes: aloof 超然としている    condemnation 非難    persistent 執拗な    civilisation = civilization  
havoc 騒乱    slip = loose    conqueror 征服者    favourite = favorite

<A> 以下の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを (a) ～ (d) の中から選び、解答欄に記入しなさい。

- 1 Why does it seem surprising that dogs are man's best friend?
  - (a) Because they are so mysterious.
  - (b) Because they are the creature closest to human hearts.
  - (c) Because many languages use the word 'dog' in a negative way.
  - (d) Because they do not doubt human beings.
- 2 How will a person feel if they are called a dog?
  - (a) They will feel that they have committed a sin.
  - (b) They will feel great contempt.
  - (c) They will feel that they would be condemned in the Bible.
  - (d) They will feel seriously looked down upon.
- 3 What have dogs symbolized for many cultures over time?
  - (a) They have represented death and destruction.
  - (b) They have appeared in a work by Shakespeare.
  - (c) They were the symbol of chance for many civilizations.
  - (d) They have represented self-respect and self-control.
- 4 What do we say about someone who doesn't take care of themselves?
  - (a) We say that they have returned their vomit.
  - (b) We say that they have gone to the dogs.
  - (c) We say that they have let slip their dogs.
  - (d) We say that they do not have a dog's chance.

- 5 How do people feel about dogs despite such negative ideas?
- (a) Millions of people feel that dogs are mad.
  - (b) Millions of people are completely in love with dogs.
  - (c) Millions of adults feel that children love dogs.
  - (d) Millions of people worldwide feel dogs are true.
- 6 What did a Chinese industrialist pay a high price for in 2011?
- (a) He paid \$1.5 million dollars.
  - (b) He paid a lot of money for a big splash.
  - (c) He paid a world record amount of money.
  - (d) He paid for a Tibetan Mastiff.
- 7 How did Alexander the Great show his love for his dog?
- (a) He died fighting alongside it in battle.
  - (b) He kept his dog for many years, from 356-325 BC.
  - (c) He named a city the same name as his dog.
  - (d) He named it after his favorite Corgi.

<B> 以下の文が本文の内容と一致している場合は○を、一致していない場合は×を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- 1 Dogs are intelligent and close relatives to us.
- 2 Dogs have long been a source of pollution in cities.
- 3 Being loved and being of high value is exactly the same thing.

< 解答用紙 >

I

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

II

1	2	3	4	5
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III

<A>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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<B>

1	2	3
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