

英 語

(45 分)

試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かず、
下の注意事項をよく読むこと。

注 意 事 項

1. 問題冊子は、10 ページあります。
2. 解答用紙は問題冊子の中央にはさんでいます。解答はすべて解答用紙に書き込みなさい。
3. 始めの合図でページ数を確認し、受験番号・氏名を書きなさい。
4. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じません。印刷のはっきりしないところがあれば、静かに手をあげなさい。
5. 時間を知りたいときにも、静かに手をあげなさい。
6. 具合が悪くなったり、トイレに行きたいときは、手をあげて、監督の先生の指示に従って行動しなさい。
7. 問題冊子は各自持ち帰ってよろしい。

【 1 】 Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

(1) I hear you went to the UK and took many pictures. () that your first visit?

1 was 2 were 3 does 4 did

(2) This book is so short and easy that you'll be able to read it () a few hours.

1 in 2 by 3 for 4 on

(3) "Do you remember the hotel () Nico is staying?"

"It is the Versal Hotel near the station."

1 how 2 when 3 which 4 where

(4) "Can I help you?"

"Yes. I'm looking for a sweater to () this blue shirt."

1 look like 2 go with 3 take after 4 come with

(5) "Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to a bank near here?"

"Go down this street and turn right. Then you'll see a school on your

right. You'll find the bank on () side."

1 other 2 the other 3 another 4 others

(6) "How was the movie?"

"Well, most students looked () with the monotonous story. I fell asleep during the movie."

1 boring 2 bored 3 satisfying 4 satisfied

(7) "Why does Takeshi look so sad?"

"He saw her girlfriend, Miki, () with her ex-boyfriend."

1 talks 2 talked 3 talking 4 to talk

(8) “How do you think he felt about the Mayor’s new project to build an amusement park?”

“He liked it a lot. In fact, the more he heard about it, ().”

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 he got more excitement | 2 the most excited he got |
| 3 he got the most excitement | 4 the more excited he got |

(9) “Are you a member of any club?”

“Yes, I belong to the drama club. () since I joined it.”

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 It has passed two years | 2 It has been two years |
| 3 Two years had passed | 4 Two years were passing |

(10) “I can’t stand this hot weather. What’s worse, our air conditioner doesn’t work well.”

“That’s too bad. You ().”

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 should get it repaired | 2 can get it equipped |
| 3 ought to have transformed it | 4 must have recommended it |

【 2 】 Arrange the words in the correct order to complete the sentence and fill in the blanks (A) and (B) with appropriate numbers.

(1) “Mom, I’m sorry I got home late last night.”

“That’s all right. Just () () (A) () () (B) () again.”

1 to 2 happen 3 not 4 it 5 be 6 let
7 careful

(2) “Frank said he would be here by eight, but he was more than 30 minutes late.”

“Frank has never kept his promises. Most students in my class say () () (A) () () (B) () ().”

1 the 2 is 3 they 4 he 5 last 6 trust
7 can 8 person

(3) Some great philosophers in Greece () () () (A) (B) () () and then offer it as a challenge to all others.

1 spend 2 a problem 3 months 4 used
5 working 6 to 7 on

(4) London Garden is a newly opened shop in Osaka. It sells various daily goods from teacups to DIY goods. Once you walk in, you will forget that you are in Japan. (A) () () () (B) () () from the UK.

1 are 2 most 3 of 4 sold 5 the 6 there
7 things

【 3 】 Choose the best sentence to complete each conversation.

(1) A: If you're staying in Osaka, why don't we have dinner together this week?

B: Well, that's very kind of you, but I don't think I'll have any time before Wednesday.

A: () How about 6:30 p.m. at the New Osaka Hotel?

B: OK. Shall we meet in the hotel lobby?

- 1 Because I've been very busy this week.
- 2 I'll pick you up at 6:00 p.m..
- 3 Put it off until tomorrow.
- 4 Wednesday would be fine for me.

(2) A: Where's your homework, Lucy?

B: I felt sick last night and had to go to bed early, sir.

A: ()

B: Sure. I'll have it in your office first thing in the morning.

- 1 So you didn't do it?
- 2 Do you have it with you now?
- 3 So you'll do it tonight?
- 4 When are you going to do it?

【 4 】 Read each conversation and answer the questions.

- (1) Shoma: Do you want to go cycling around the lake on Saturday?
Cyntia: I was hoping to visit my grandparents then.
Shoma: I thought you said you'd be seeing them on Sunday.
Cyntia: I did, but something urgent has come up and my grandpa can't make it.
Shoma: Oh, right. Let's leave the cycling until Sunday then.
Cyntia: Great.

Question: What are they going to do on Sunday?

- 1 Help their grandpa
- 2 Enjoy riding a bike
- 3 Visit their grandparents.
- 4 They have not decided yet.

- (2) Saki : Hi, Rafa. Have you ever read this book?
Rafa : No. What is it about?
Saki : It's a book about the Japanese astronauts. One of my friends recommended it and lent it to me. I became interested in their personalities.
Rafa : What do you think about them?
Saki : They are all generous. The story moved me and made me think I have to make every effort to support others.
Rafa : It sounds great. I want to read it.

Question (2-1): How did Saki get the book?

- 1 Rafa lent it to her at school.
- 2 She bought it at a bookstore.
- 3 A Japanese astronaut gave it to her.
- 4 She borrowed it from a friend of hers.

Question (2-2): What did Saki think after reading the book?

- 1 She thought every student should read this book.
- 2 She thought she should do her best to help others.
- 3 She thought Rafa should buy the book at the bookstore.
- 4 She thought she wants to be an astronaut in the future.

【 5 】 Read the passage and answer the questions.

[1] On a September day in 1991, two Germans were climbing the mountains between Austria and Italy. High up on a mountain pass, they found the body of a man lying on the ice. At that height (3,200 meters), the ice is usually permanent. But 1991 was an especially warm year. The mountain ice melted more than usual and so the body came to the surface.

[2] It had still skin on the bones and the remains of some clothes. The hands were still holding the wooden handle of an ax. On the feet there were very simple leather and cloth boots. Nearby was a pair of gloves made of tree bark and a holder for arrows.

[3] Who was this man? Everybody had a different answer to this question. People thought that it might be from this century. Perhaps it was the body of a soldier who died in World War I. In fact, several World War I soldiers had already been found in that area of the mountains. On the other hand, a Swiss woman believed it might be her father. He had died in those mountains 20 years before and his body had never been found. When Italian and Austrian scientists heard about the discovery they rushed to the mountaintop. “The body couldn’t be the Swiss woman’s father”, they said. The boots, the gloves, and the ax were clearly from further back in the past. For the same reason, they said, “It couldn’t be a World War I soldier. It had to be at least several centuries old, maybe even five centuries.”

[4] Before they could be sure about this guess, however, the scientists needed more data. They needed to bring the body down the mountain so they could study it in their laboratories. The question was, whom did it belong to? It was lying almost exactly on the border between Italy and Austria. Naturally, both countries wanted the frozen man. For two days, the body lay there in the mountains while diplomats argued. Finally, they decided that it lay on Austrian ground.

[5] When the Austrian scientists examined the body more closely, they changed their minds. They did not know yet how he had died, but they did know when: in about 2,700 B.C. “This was a very important

discovery,” they said. It would teach them a lot about this very distant period of European history. From the clothes and tools they could learn about how men lived in those times.

A According to the passage, how did the man lying on the ice look like?

- 1 He wore the remains of some clothes with the wooden handle of an ax in his hand.
- 2 He wore very simple leather, cloth boots and a pair of gloves made of tree bark.
- 3 He wore the remains of some clothes and the boots with a holder for arrows in his hand.

B Choose the best answer from among the three choices to complete the sentence.

According to the passage, the body lay just exactly on the border between Italy and Austria, and diplomats concluded that _____

- 1 it should belong to the Italian government without doubt.
- 2 it should be left on the ground forever.
- 3 it should remain on Austrian ground after negotiation.

C According to the passage, which of the statements is true?

- 1 Soon after finding the body, two Germans realized the body belonged to a soldier in World War I.
- 2 Judging from the appearance of the body, one Swiss woman believed the body was his father.
- 3 By taking a close look at the body, Austrian scientists played an important role in understanding European history.

D Select the title of this passage.

- 1 A Soldier in World War I
- 2 A Frozen Body
- 3 A Conflict between Austria and Italy

【 6 】 Read the passage and answer the questions.

[1] Medicine has helped people to live longer. In 1900, most people only lived to be about 45 years old. Today, people in many parts of the world live 30 years longer than they did in 1900. Some people say that by 2060, any people will live to be 100 years old.

[2] In the future, scientists will discover new medicines. In fact, some drug companies are trying to grow plants with *vaccines that people can eat. It's expensive to use vaccines that doctors and nurses have to inject. Vaccines that people can eat will be cheaper and much easier to use. For example, bananas that contain vaccines could prevent children from dying of diseases that can be cured.

[3] In some places in the world even today, many people die from diseases that can be cured. This is usually because (a) _____
_____. For example, about one million people die from Malaria every year. In 2009, one of the world's biggest drug companies started to sell cheap medicines to some countries. In the future, hopefully everyone will get the medicines that they need. This could happen if more drug companies sell cheap medicines to poor people.

[4] Some hospitals use robot doctors with computer screens and cameras, so that doctors and patients can talk to other doctors at other hospitals. In the future, doctors will also use tiny robots called *nanobots*. Doctors will inject *nanobots* into a patient's blood, so that the *nanobots* can move around inside the patient's body and discover what is wrong. In the future, maybe robot surgeons will do operations. Now scientists are also developing medicines to grow new fingers and other body parts when they are wounded.

*vaccine : a substance given to people to prevent them from getting a particular disease

Question A

- (1) What is the main idea of the 1st paragraph ?
 - 1 The writer wants to say many people were not able to live long in 1900 all over the world.
 - 2 The writer wants to say advances in medicine will continue to help us in the future.
 - 3 The writer wants to say we are lucky to live up to 75 years old because scientists discovered new medicines.

- (2) According to the 2nd paragraph, which of the statements is true?
 - 1 Some drug companies are producing some plants that have the potential to cure some diseases.
 - 2 It costs so much money to produce some plants that contain vaccines to prevent serious diseases.
 - 3 It is a better and easier way for doctors and nurses to cure sick people by injecting vaccines.

- (3) Write a sentence which is appropriate to fill in the blank (a) in order to make the 3rd paragraph well organized. You have to write from 5 to 15 words.

- (4) According to the 4th paragraph, which of the statements is true?
 - 1 Using robot doctors enables doctors and patients to communicate with other doctors on the screen.
 - 2 Robots will help people whose fingers or other body parts are wounded to improve their quality of life.
 - 3 Nanobots can detect damaged parts and they do operations when injected into a patient's body.

Question B

Some people say that people will become more dependent on robots and they will make our daily lives more convenient in the future. What do you think about that? Express your opinion in about 50 words.

帰国生・英語

- 【1】 (1) 1 (2) 1 (3) 4 (4) 2 (5) 2
(6) 2 (7) 3 (8) 4 (9) 2 (10) 1

- 【2】 (1) A 3 B 4
(2) A 1 B 3
(3) A 3 B 5
(4) A 2 B 4

- 【3】 (1) 4 (2) 3

- 【4】 (1) 2 (2-1) 4 (2-2) 2

- 【5】 A 1 B 3 C 3 D 2

- 【6】 Question-A

- (1) 2 (2) 1
(3) 解答例 medicines are so expensive that they can't buy them
(4) 1

Question-B 解答例

I think we should rely on robots because they help us save a lot of time. For example, we usually spend a lot of time cleaning our room. However, if we have a special robot which can clean the floor instead of us, it gives us more free time.