

指示があるまで、このページをよく読んで待ちなさい。指示があるまで、この問題用紙を開いてはいけません。

## I 受験に際しての注意

1. 問題用紙は1ページ（表紙を除く）から8ページまでである。
2. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じない。それ以外のことがらについて尋ねたいことがあれば、手をあげて監督者に聞くこと。
3. 監督者の「はじめ」の合図で始め、「やめ」の合図ですぐやめること。
4. 解答用紙が折れ曲がったり、破れたり、汚れたりした場合には、手をあげて監督者に申し出ること。

## II 解答記入上の注意

1. すべてマーク方式で解答を記入すること。
2. マークは必ず**HBの黒鉛筆**を使用して記入すること。ボールペン、万年筆、サインペン等を用いてはいけない。
3. 答えは、すべて各問題の指示にしたがって解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。
4. 一度マークしたものを訂正するときには、**プラスチック消しゴム**で完全に消してからマークしなおすこと。消して出たカスはきれいに払っておくこと。
5. 次の場合は、いずれも誤答となるから特に注意すること。
  - (1) マークの仕方が悪かった場合。(特にマーク欄が塗りつぶされていないなかったり、外側に少しでもはみ出した場合)
  - (2) 問題が要求している以上に余分な答えをマークした場合。
  - (3) マークすべきところ以外に印をつけたり、汚したりした場合。特に**枠内**は絶対に汚さないこと。
  - (4) 訂正の場合の消し方が不十分な場合。

## III 氏名等の記入上の注意

1. 問題用紙と解答用紙の両方の所定欄に、漢字で氏名を、算用数字で受験番号をそれぞれ記入すること。
2. 解答用紙の左側にある受験番号をマークすること。

氏 名

受験番号

I 次の各組の語の最も強く発音する部分が他と異なるものを1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1 ① fin·ish                      ② lem·on                      ③ mes·sage                      ④ re·port
- 2 ① ta·ble                      ② wa·ter                      ③ be·fore                      ④ fol·low
- 3 ① to·mor·row                      ② Wash·ing·ton  
③ sud·den·ly                      ④ won·der·ful
- 4 ① to·geth·er                      ② tra·di·tion                      ③ har·mo·ny                      ④ per·for·mance
- 5 ① beau·ti·ful·ly                      ② in·de·pend·ence  
③ nat·ur·al·ly                      ④ rea·son·a·ble

II 次の各文の（ ）内に入るものとして最も適当なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1 He has two cars. One is black, and ( ) is blue.  
① other                      ② another                      ③ the other                      ④ the others
- 2 The girl ( ) a blue coat is Ai.  
① wear                      ② wore                      ③ worn                      ④ wearing
- 3 I don't remember the music ( ) came from the radio yesterday.  
① which                      ② who                      ③ what                      ④ where
- 4 I ( ) to write a letter to my friend.  
① must                      ② will                      ③ have                      ④ going
- 5 I was surprised ( ) hear the news.  
① at                      ② to                      ③ on                      ④ by
- 6 ( ) your brothers like sports?  
① Does                      ② Do                      ③ Are                      ④ Is

Ⅲ 次の各文がほぼ同じ意味になるように ( ) 内に最も適当なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

1 { Do you know his age?  
Do you know ( ) he is?  
① how age      ② what age      ③ what old      ④ how old

2 { Naomi isn't as good at cooking as Kenta.  
Kenta can cook ( ) than Naomi.  
① bad      ② the best      ③ better      ④ worse

3 { If you don't hurry up, you will not be in time for the train.  
Hurry up, ( ) you will not be in time for the train.  
① and      ② or      ③ so      ④ for

4 { He died ten years ago.  
He ( ) dead for ten years.  
① was      ② has been      ③ was being      ④ is dying

5 { Judy said to me, "Come again".  
Judy ( ) again.  
① told me to come      ② talked me to come  
③ said to me come      ④ said to me to come

Ⅳ 次の（ ）内の語（句）を並べかえて、日本文の意味を表す英文にしたとき、  
（ ）内の3番目にくるものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

1 動物園へ行きませんか。

(① to ② you ③ go ④ would ⑤ like) to the zoo?

2 君に会えるのを楽しみにしている。

I am (① seeing ② forward ③ looking ④ you ⑤ to).

3 彼はクラスでだれよりも背が高い少年です。

(① the ② he ③ boy ④ is ⑤ tallest) in his class.

4 あの車を駐車した人は全然マナーを知らない。

(① that car ② the person ③ parked ④ has ⑤ who)  
no manners at all.

5 これはなんと美しい絵なんでしょう！

(① this ② a ③ picture ④ beautiful ⑤ what) is!

Ⅴ 次の対話文の空所 1～5 に入るものとして最も適当なものを下から選び、番号で答えなさい。

*Martina* : Room service. This is Martina speaking. ( 1 )

*Smithe* : I would like some breakfast brought up to my room.

*Martina* : Certainly. ( 2 )

*Smithe* : Yes, it is Smithe, John Smithe.

*Martina* : How do you spell your last name, sir?

*Smithe* : It is Smithe. S-M-I-T-H-E.

*Martina* : Thank you. And your room number?

*Smithe* : ( 3 )

*Martina* : And would you like the full breakfast set, or the continental set?

*Smithe* : I will have the full breakfast, please. I am rather hungry.

*Martina* : How would you like your eggs done?

*Smithe* : ( 4 )

*Martina* : Anything else, sir?

*Smithe* : Yes. Could you bring me the morning paper?

*Martina* : Certainly. And when would you like your breakfast, sir?

*Smithe* : ( 5 ) I have a business meeting at 9:00.

*Martina* : It is just after 7:00 now, so would 7:45 be all right?

*Smithe* : Yes, that is fine.

*Martina* : Thank you, sir. Have a nice day.

- ① As soon as possible.
- ② May I have your name, sir?
- ③ How can I help you?
- ④ Oh, scrambled, please.
- ⑤ 1305.

Ⅵ 次の英文の空所1～6に入るものとして最も適当なものを下の語群から選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、同じものを2度以上使ってはいけない。

Most of us do not realize it, but animals “talk” to us every day. When your dog brings your hat or coat to you, he is probably ( 1 ) you he wants to go for a walk. When your cat makes that typical soft cat sound, she is letting you know she is happy. But only the birds of the parrot\* family communicate with people by copying human language. A parrot ( 2 ) not have vocal cords\* like ours, but it can copy voices, words and sounds by moving the lower part of its throat.

One of the ( 3 ) parrots “talk” to humans is that they are very sociable animals. In the wild, parrots can live to be 70. There ( 4 ) cases of them living even longer in zoos or with people. Without companions\*, however, parrots have been known to die ( 5 ) they are lonely. When they are put in cages, these birds try to communicate with the humans who replace their group by copying our language. In the wild, parrots don’t copy human speech. But they do “talk” to one another all day ( 6 ).

[注] parrot オウム      vocal cords 声帯  
companions 仲間

- |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ① long    | ② telling | ③ reasons |
| ④ because | ⑤ does    | ⑥ are     |

Ⅶ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Henry Ford

Henry Ford was born on an American farm. He grew up, more than a hundred years ago, in a place (1) (call) Michigan. He had five younger brothers and sisters, and they all had to work hard for their father. Much too hard, Henry thought. He wished they had more machines to help them in the fields.

Henry loved to play around with machines. If his brothers and sisters got wind-up\* toys for Christmas, they had to hide them ( 2 ) Henry always took them apart to see how they worked! "He's a tinkerer\*, not a farmer," (3) his father used to say.

(4) He was right. When Henry was 16, he (4) walked to the nearby city of Detroit, and for the next three years he did odd jobs there, working with machines. Then he went back home. But his head was still full ( 5 ) machines. There was one machine in particular that he could not stop thinking about: the motor car.

A hundred years ago (6) there were hardly any cars on the roads. In many parts of the world, there were very few proper roads at all. If you wanted to get around, you had to use horses, boats, barges\* or steam trains. But (7) (① money ② transport ③ cost ④ of ⑤ all these kinds). ( 8 ) a result, they rarely travelled very far.

When he was in Detroit, Henry heard that the first motor cars were being made in Europe. Like today's cars, they used petrol\* to make their engines go. People were amazed by them, but thought they were very dangerous. In Britain someone had to walk ( 9 ) front of a slowly moving car, waving a red flag as a warning!

These first cars were so expensive ( 10 ) people called them "rich men's toys". But (11) why, Henry wondered, should the rich have all the fun? Surely everyone should have (12) one?

For several years Henry went on farming and tinkering. He planned one day to make cars — or "horseless carriages\*" — of his own. In the meantime, among other experiments\*, he built his own steam-powered tractor.

Henry did not work all the time. When he was 25 he married Clara Bryant, who had grown up on a nearby farm. She thought Henry was such a genius\* with machines that he was bound to succeed in the end. So he took a job in Detroit, as chief engineer at the electric power

station.

Henry and Clara bought a house in the city. Soon they had a son. They called him Edsel, after Henry's oldest friend. Henry worked hard at the power station. But he worked even harder in his own backyard workshop, hammering together spare bits of metal, until at last his first petrol-driven car was ready for a test run.

〔注〕 wind-up 手巻きの tinkerer 機械いじりの好きな人 barges 大型遊覧船  
petrol ガソリン carriages 馬車 experiments 実験  
genius 天才

問1 (1) の ( ) 内の動詞の形として最も適当なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① to call                      ② calling                      ③ called                      ④ call

問2 ( 2 ) に入るものとして適当なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① when                      ② and                      ③ but                      ④ because

問3 下線部 (3) の意味として最も適当なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① 彼の父はいつも言ったものだ。  
② 彼の父は利用して言った。  
③ 彼の父は利用されて言った。  
④ 言うために彼の父は利用されていた。

問4 下線部 (4) の He の指すものとして適当なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① Henry                      ② Henry's father  
③ Henry's brother                      ④ Henry's sister

問5 ( 5 ) に入るものとして適当なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① with                      ② from                      ③ by                      ④ of

問6 下線部 (6) の意味として最も適当なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① 自動車が路上を走るのはむずかしかった。  
② 自動車が道路を走るには固すぎた。  
③ 道路に自動車はほとんど走っていなかった。  
④ 路上では自動車の操縦が大変だった。



問7 (7) の ( ) 内の語句を適する順に並びかえて、その中で3番目に来るものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

問8 ( 8 ) に入る語として適当なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① In                      ② As                      ③ For                      ④ With

問9 ( 9 ) に入る語として適当なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① in                      ② to                      ③ from                      ④ on

問10 ( 10 ) に入る語として適当なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① but                      ② because                      ③ while                      ④ that

問11 下線部 (11) の意味として適当なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① 金持ちがみんな扇風機をもっている理由が、ヘンリーにはわからなかった。  
② なぜ金持ちにはそれが楽しいのか、ヘンリーにはわからなかった。  
③ いったいなぜ金持ちだけがそれを楽しむのか、ヘンリーにはわからなかった。  
④ なぜ金持ちになると楽しいのか、ヘンリーにはわからなかった。

問12 下線部 (12) の one の指すものを下から選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① a car                      ② a toy                      ③ a fun                      ④ a red flag

問13 本文の内容と合っているものには1、そうでないものには2で答えなさい。

- ① Henry's father had a machine to help farmers in the fields.  
② Henry was interested in the motor car, after he had worked in Detroit.  
③ Henry heard in Detroit that the first motor cars were being made in America.  
④ The first motor cars were very expensive, and Henry thought motor cars should be much cheaper and everyone should be able to get motor cars.  
⑤ Henry's wife was unable to believe that he was a genius and that he would succeed.  
⑥ Henry lived with his family in Detroit and work at the power station there.  
⑦ Henry built the steam-powered car in the backyard of his house in Detroit.