

I 次の会話を読み、下記の質問に答えよ。（配点 25）

Gary: Are you OK, Anna? You look upset.

Anna: Um, I'm all right, but I had a big fight with my mom last night.

Gary: 1

Anna: Well, I was at my friend Yukiko's house and we were doing our homework together. My mom rang me and asked where I was. She was so angry because no one knew where I was and it had gotten dark outside.

Gary: She didn't know that you were going to go to Yukiko's house?

Anna: Actually, before I left home yesterday, I put a note on the kitchen table saying that I was going to Yukiko's house after school and that I would be home late. But unfortunately she didn't see the note, so she didn't know.

Gary: So why don't you just explain to her what happened?

Anna: Well, as soon as we finished talking on the phone, I went straight home and tried to explain, but she didn't believe me. I looked for the note to show her, but I couldn't find it. Finally, I found it under a magazine that my sister had put on the table. That's why my mom never saw the note.

Gary: Oh dear! It seems like it was just a simple misunderstanding, though.

Anna: That's what I said, but my mom said that I 2 a message to her cell phone to make sure she got it. She didn't speak to me for the rest of the night, and she had already left for work when I woke up this morning. We never usually argue.

Gary: Well, what're you going to do about it?

Anna: I think I'll go home early today and do some extra housework to say sorry to her. And I'll remember to send her a message next time!

(1) 空所 1 と 2 に入る最も適切なものを次の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

1

① What happened?

② What time was it?

③ Why didn't you eat dinner?

④ Was she happy?

2

① sent

② was sent

③ should have sent

④ might send

- (2) 会話の内容に合うように、次の英文 1) と 2) の空所に入る最も適切なものを下記の中からそれぞれ 1 つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

1) Anna left a note, but 3 .

- ① her mother couldn't understand it
- ② her sister threw it away
- ③ she left it under the table
- ④ it became covered by a magazine

2) Anna and her mother have not talked with each other 4 .

- ① since yesterday morning ② since last night
- ③ for two days ④ for two hours

- (3) 会話の内容に合うように、次の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを下記の中から 1 つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

Which of the following statements about Anna's mother is true? 5

- ① She told Anna to do all the housework.
- ② She was also angry with Anna's sister.
- ③ She did not accept Anna's excuse.
- ④ She often fights with Anna.

Ⅱ 次の案内チラシを読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

Great British Food Package with Alan Smith at the Belmat Hotel!

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Please visit www.belmatnewyork.com for more information.

- (1) 下線部 “focuses” と文脈を変えずに置きかえられる最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 6

① puts ② improves ③ brings ④ concentrates

- (2) 初日 (The first day) の講習の内容について本文中で述べられていないものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 7

① Participants will eat soup as part of the dinner after the class.
② Participants may be taught by someone other than Alan Smith.
③ During dinner, participants can select any wines they wish.
④ Participants will have an opportunity to ask Alan Smith questions about cookery.

- (3) 本文の内容に合うように、次の英文1)～3)の空所に入る最も適切なものを下記の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- 1) Alan Smith usually runs a restaurant in 8 .

① London ② New York ③ India ④ France

- 2) Alan Smith thinks that 9 .

① an English breakfast can wake you up
② British cooking can be the best in the world
③ desserts are best eaten in the comfort of one's home
④ British food is becoming more popular around the world

- 3) The \$459 package does not include 10 .

① accommodation for one night
② a basket of fruits
③ breakfast on the last day
④ a two-day cookery training course

Ⅲ 次の保育所 (day care center) についての英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

Day care centers have been found to have blind spots concerning actions to prevent children from accidentally eating food containing allergens, and rates of children experiencing food allergy attacks in the day care centers are higher than those at schools. The centers need to take extremely careful steps to protect children's lives from serious food allergies. They provide meals—for instance, morning snacks, lunch and afternoon snacks—more often than schools do. In addition, it is not 12 for children to eat parts of each other's meals. Such factors raise the odds of children accidentally consuming allergens.

According to a nationwide survey of 953 day care centers conducted in 2009 by the Foundation for Children's Future, a Tokyo-based foundation promoting the healthy growth of children, nearly 30 percent of the institutions had experienced a food allergen intake incident in the year before the survey was taken. In 2011, the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry made guidelines to deal with children's allergies at day care centers. According to the guidelines, parents should have their children's doctors write instructions on how to supervise the children's daily lives and submit them to the day care centers, whose staff then study how to take care of individual children.

A researcher on allergic diseases said, "Food allergies 13 since the 1980s. Day care center managers and local government officials, as well as medical institutions, lack an understanding of this reality."

(The Japan News, 2 Oct. 2013)

- (1) 下線部1) "those" の指すものとして最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 11

① rates ② children ③ allergies ④ centers

- (2) 空所 12 と 13 に入る最も適切なものを次の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

12 ① often ② unusual ③ quick ④ unkind

13 ① increases ② is increased
③ increased ④ have been increasing

- (3) 下線部2) "the Foundation for Children's Future" の組織に関して、本文中に述べられているものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 14

- ① この組織は、東京都にある保育所に対して調査を行った。
② この組織が調査した保育所のうち約3割が、入所児童の食物アレルギー事故に、2009年に遭遇している。
③ この組織は、児童の健全な育成を促進している。
④ この組織は、保育所入所児童の取り扱いについてガイドラインを作成した。

- (4) 次の食物アレルギー調査結果の表を参照し、説明文中の空所 (ア) ~ (ウ) に入る最も適切な組み合わせを下記の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

15

Food allergy cases nationwide in fiscal 2011-2012

Age group	Up to 1 year	Age 1	Ages 2-3	Ages 4-6	Ages 7-18
Number of cases	884	317	172	109	117
Ranking	1	Eggs 57.6%	Eggs 39.1%	Fish eggs 20.3%	Fruit 16.5%
	2	Milk 24.3%	Fish eggs 12.9%	Eggs 13.4%	Eggs 15.6%
	3	Wheat 12.7%	Milk 10.1%	Peanuts 11.0%	Peanuts 11.0%

*Cases refer to patients taken to hospitals for allergic symptoms developed within 60 minutes after eating foods containing the mentioned ingredients.

According to the data on patients who were taken to hospital for allergic symptoms, (ア) of children less than one year old were taken to hospitals after eating eggs, while roughly (イ) of children 7-18 were taken there due to the same cause. The number of kids aged 2-3 who showed signs of an allergic reaction to peanuts is (ウ) that of kids aged 4-6.

(ア) — (イ) — (ウ)

- ① some five hundred — ten — less than
 ② nearly sixty — a half — the same as
 ③ about three-fifths — twelve — equal
 ④ over half — a tenth — more than

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 55)

The bicycle is the most useful tool for making society less dependent on cars. Children, adults and elderly people can use bicycles to improve mobility. Bicycles help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that cause global warming. They might also offer an effective way to get around when public transportation is disrupted by earthquakes and other natural disasters. Given the aging of the nation's population, the use of bicycles should be promoted as a safer alternative to automobiles.

The Tokyo Governor has pledged to reduce the daily flow of cars into central Tokyo as part of the metropolitan government's efforts to prepare the city for the 2020 Summer Olympics. The governor has also promised to make the capital a more bicycle-friendly city.

Before 2012, London was also said to be lagging behind many other major cities around the world [16] cycle-friendliness. However, London established many bicycle lanes, using the opportunity offered by hosting the 2012 Summer Olympics.

Tokyo also has a great opportunity to promote bicycle transportation in the five years [17] the 2020 sports event. The Japanese capital should lead other local governments by making the shift from cars to bicycles.¹⁾

The big challenge is putting effective measures in place to reduce accidents involving bicycles. The percentage of pedestrians and cyclists in all traffic fatalities in Japan remains far higher than the ratios in other industrialized nations. Also alarming is that accidents between cyclists and pedestrians have increased by 14 percent over the past decade in Japan, while the number of all traffic accidents has declined by one-third.

In principle, the law requires cyclists to ride close to the left side of the road. But many cyclists still use sidewalks, mainly to avoid the terror of riding on roadways with honking cars [18] past.

"Many people tend to think that bicycle lanes will never gain ground in Japan because the roads are generally narrower. That's a typical way of thinking that reflects the deep-rooted car-first mentality among people steeped in a car-oriented culture," says a representative of a nonprofit organization devoted to promoting the use of bicycles.²⁾ "I don't know why we should give priority to cars on narrow roads."³⁾

We need to reconsider the priorities of road use. Pedestrians should come (ア), followed by bicycles and public transportation vehicles. Private cars should be (イ) on the priority list.

One effective way to make motorists recognize the principle that cyclists should ride on roads is to create specially painted bicycle-only lanes. An experiment conducted

in Tokyo by the transport ministry and other organizations showed that bicycle lanes sharply reduce the number of cyclists riding on sidewalks. Still, many cyclists are afraid to use roadways even with lanes designated for bicycles.

It is important to note that most accidents between bicycles and cars occur at intersections. Cyclists who enter intersections on the roads are more clearly visible to drivers than cyclists who suddenly dart into intersections from sidewalks.

Stricter speed limits should be imposed on streets in central parts of Tokyo. Businesses and shopping districts should be required to offer more bicycle parking spaces so that footpaths are not clogged with illegally parked bicycles. We hope the Tokyo Olympics will catalyze a radical reassessment of the car-oriented transport culture in this nation.

(The Asahi Shinbun, 13 May, 2014)

※朝日新聞に無断で転載することを禁止します。

- (1) 空所 ～ に入る最も適切なものを次の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

<input type="text" value="16"/>	① on behalf of	② as long as	③ in terms of	④ in time for
<input type="text" value="17"/>	① until	② between	③ forward	④ near
<input type="text" value="18"/>	① speed	② speeds	③ speeded	④ speeding

- (2) 下線部1) “The Japanese capital” と文脈を変えずに置きかえられる最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① The Japanese government ② The metropolitan government
③ The central parts of Tokyo ④ The major cities in Japan

- (3) 日本における交通事故の現状に関して、本文中に述べられているものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① 歩行者と自転車の間の事故件数が、ここ10年間で14%増加した。
② 交通事故全体の件数は、ここ10年間で3分の1に減少した。
③ 他の先進諸国に比べて、歩行者と自動車の間の事故が格段に多い。
④ 他の先進諸国に比べて、歩行者と自転車の間の事故の死亡率が低い。

- (4) 下線部2) “close” と反対の意味の語を次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① open ② free ③ near ④ far

- (5) 下線部3) “a representative of a nonprofit organization” が本文中で述べている内容として、最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① 自転車レーンを普及させるには、道幅を上げるしかない。
② 道幅が狭いのには自動車を優先するというのは、ごく最近現れてきた考えにすぎない。
③ 道幅が狭いなかで、なぜ自動車を優先すべきなのかわからない。
④ 道幅が狭いのだから、自動車優先の道路設計をせざるを得ない。

- (6) 空所 (ア) と (イ) に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

23

(ア) — (イ)

- ① early — late
- ② first — last
- ③ fast — slow
- ④ over — under

- (7) 下線部 4) の和訳として最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

24

- ① 車のドライバーは、車道を走る自転車をはっきり確認しながら交差点に入るものだが、自転車は歩道から突然交差点に突っ込んでくる。
- ② 歩道から突然交差点に突っ込んでくる自転車より、車道を走っていて交差点に入ってくる自転車のほうが、車のドライバーにはよりはっきりと見える。
- ③ 交差点に入ってくる際、車道を走る自転車は、歩道を走って突然突っ込んでくる自転車より、車のドライバーをよりはっきりと認識している。
- ④ 歩道から突然交差点に突っ込んでくる自転車が、車のドライバーにとって見えないのと同様、車道を走る自転車もドライバーにははっきりと見えていない。

- (8) 本文の内容に合うものを次の中から2つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。

25

26

- ① 高齢者にとって、自動車かわりに自転車を利用することは健康増進に非常に効果がある。
- ② 東京都知事は、東京都心部へ日々流れ込む自動車の数を制限する条例案を議会に出した。
- ③ ロンドンでは、ロンドン・オリンピックを機に自転車レーンを大幅に増設した。
- ④ ある実験では、自転車レーンがあれば歩道を走行する自転車が大幅に減るという結果が出た。
- ⑤ 自転車レーンの設置が全国的に広がっていくには、さらに多くの自転車利用者の賛成が必要である。
- ⑥ 街の中心部で歩道をふさいでいる自転車の違法駐輪に、より厳しい法規制を課すべきである。

V 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 20)

Information Technology is everywhere and it might often be impossible for children to avoid using the Internet. According to a recent research study, just searching the Internet is likely to lower their concentration and can lead to addictive behavior.

Some parents have seen the disadvantages of using the Internet and online games and ¹⁾ (① to ② decided ③ made ④ allow ⑤ not) their children to use such technology while they are very young. They believe children need to experience the real world first, before they go into the virtual one. They also argue that outdoor play produces more benefits than Internet games. Playing outside offers children real adventures (① can ② at home ③ learn ④ in which ⑤ they) ²⁾ how to make judgments and avoid dangers.

However, a psychologist says that concentration and attention skills can be enhanced through playing Internet games for (① amount ② a ③ reasonable ④ of ⑤ much) ³⁾ time each day, and that communication through the Internet can widen children's experiences. He adds that one solution to this problem is to control and limit children's Internet access to avoid excessive use.

(1) 下線部1)～3)を文脈に合うように並び替える際、不必要なものが1つ含まれている。

その語句をそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

下線部1)

27

下線部2)

28

下線部3)

29

(2) 英文の内容に合う最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

30

- ① Children should not be allowed to use the Internet at all.
- ② Parents should encourage children to enter the virtual world.
- ③ Children can experience fewer adventures during outdoor activities.
- ④ Parents should keep children from spending too much time online.