

英語②問題

第1問

英文中の（ ）を埋める語句として最も適当なものを選択肢から選び、番号で答えよ。

(1) She lost the watch that I () her on her birthday.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 give | 2 will give |
| 3 have given | 4 had given |

(2) You () a U-turn on a one-way street.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 should not make having | 2 should not make to have |
| 3 should not have made | 4 should not had made |

(3) The picture () about 50 years by a French artist.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 is painted | 2 was painted |
| 3 have painted | 4 had painted |

(4) It is necessary () about the problem.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 for us to talk more | 2 of us to talk |
| 3 by us to be talked | 4 among us to have talked |

(5) He has the habit () a nap in the afternoon.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 to take | 2 to taking |
| 3 of taking | 4 for taking |

(6) There () no bus service, we had to walk.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1 being | 2 having |
| 3 coming | 4 giving |

(7) I took my children to climb a mountain last Sunday. The higher they climbed, the ().

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 more they excited | 2 more excited they became |
| 3 excited they became | 4 more they became excited |

(8) There is a language war, for example, in Malaysia, () people of different races live together.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1 when | 2 where |
|--------|---------|

3 why

4 how

(9) If you had asked me at that time, I () you what happened.

1 could tell

2 could told

3 could have told

4 could have telling

(10) She must have had some accident on the way, () she would have been here by now.

1 and

2 before

3 if

4 or

第2問

次の会話文を読んで問に答えよ。

Tim: Hey, Yasuko. (A)!

Tim①: Yes. I heard it will be at a traditional Japanese restaurant. I find these restaurants fascinating.

Tim②: Are there often typhoons at this time of year?

Yasuko①: It's a little late in the typhoon season, but yes, it is possible. Oh, did you hear about the company party on Friday?

Yasuko②: I'm happy to hear that! I was worried you may not enjoy Japanese food.

Yasuko③: I know! It's not so often we have such warm weather in late October. But, I heard a typhoon is coming next week.

Tim: Actually, I love it. (B)

問1 次の6語を正しい順序に並べて空欄(A)を埋めよ。

are, weather, What, we, wonderful, having,

問2 枠線で囲まれた5つの会話文 Tim①, Tim②, Yasuko①, Yasuko②, Yasuko③を最も適当な順序に並べ替えよ。

問3 空欄(B)にあてはまる会話文として最も適当な選択肢を選び、番号で答えよ。

- 1 I hope the weather will soon be getting better.
- 2 I'm looking forward to seeing the rainbow.
- 3 I'm sure it will be a fantastic evening.
- 4 I'm wondering if it will be a nice time for me.

第3問

次のメール文を読み、問の答えとして最も適当なものを選択肢から選び、番号で答えよ。

From: Kate Morrie <katem@loriston.com>
To: David Landers <dlanders@homefront.com>
Date: October 17, 2025
Subject: Thank you!

Dear Mr. Landers,

Thank you so much for finding my handbag last week. I am sorry that it has taken me so long to e-mail you, but I couldn't remember where I had put the business card that you left with the handbag. Luckily, I came across it under some magazines. I am so forgetful!

I was upset when I realized that I had left my bag on the train. Most of the things in it were of little importance — just my makeup, some letters, and a book. Fortunately, I always keep my wallet in my jacket pocket. But I had just picked up a new passport, and that was in the bag. I am flying to Spain next week, and I was worried that I wouldn't have time to get another one.

To thank you for your kindness, I am sending you two tickets to the opening night of Indigo Lane. The tickets also allow you to go to a party after the movie. The company that I work for, an entertainment magazine, is organizing the party, and I will be there, too. I hope you will come so that I will be able to thank you in person.

Regards,

Kate Morris

問1 Why did Kate Morris not write to David Landers earlier?

- 1 He did not tell her who he was.
- 2 He did not have a computer.
- 3 She could not remember where he works.
- 4 She could not find his business card.

問2 What was the most importance thing Kate Morris lost?

- 1 Her wallet.
- 2 Her passport.
- 3 Some letters.
- 4 Plane tickets to Spain.

問3 What is Kate Morris sending David Landers?

- 1** A copy of her magazine.
- 2** An invitation to dinner.
- 3** The address of her company.
- 4** Tickets to a movie.

第4問

ある町は、町内の博物館の取り壊しを検討している。以下は、この計画に対する町民の意見の抜粋である。これを読んで問に答えよ。

Question: How do you think about the plan to knock down the local museum?

Comments:

A good idea — it's too old-fashioned and expensive to keep up.

It's terrible — that beautiful old building is part of our heritage.

People don't need museums any more — a leisure center would be much more fun!

How sad! I love looking at all those wonderful paintings and objects.

問1 この町における町民の意見の傾向について分析し、120字以内の日本語にまとめよ。

問2 前問と同じ内容を英語でかけ。

第5問

次の英文は新聞の解説記事であり、いるかを話題に取りあげている。これを読み、問に英語で簡潔に答えよ。

The dog may be “man’s best friend” but the sharp-eyed dolphin, with its cheery smile and intuitive intelligence, is the creature we love to love. Whether it’s delighting whale-watchers or swimming playfully with scuba divers, the dolphin’s ability to delight the world of humans has made it one of our favorites in the animal kingdom.

“Like us, dolphins are great communicators,” says Jo Clark, Conservation Officer for the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society. “They are very social, and communicate through a range of clicks, whistles and calls. Researchers say that each dolphin has its own unique whistle, which may identify it to others.”

Dolphins live in groups and work together to feed and to drive away predators. Orcas, a kind of dolphin known more commonly as killer whales, have strong family bonds and remain together in family groups called pods, which have their own individual language dialect. They are known to pass down knowledge from one generation to the next. Scientists are now suggesting that the only equivalent to the complex and stable relationships in orca group is found in human societies.

Jo says, “There are many examples of dolphins forming partnerships with people. For three generations, in Laguna, Brazil, a group of bottlenosed dolphins have been working with fishermen to catch mullet. The dolphins drive the fish towards the fishermen’s nets, even signaling with a splash of their tails when the nets should be thrown.”

A particularly dramatic account of dolphins protecting humans from danger was reported by a group of fishermen from South Carolina in United States in 2001. Their boat sank 50 kilometers from the shore and they found themselves surrounded by mako, hammerhead and tiger sharks. A group of dolphins arrived and set about driving the sharks away. They remained all night and the following day, protecting the fishermen from sharks that came near.

Witnesses have also seen dolphins saving people from drowning, when there was no apparent benefit to themselves. We ‘ll never know for certain why dolphins act like this at times. What we do know is that they have to protect their families from attacks by sharks, so it is possible they are acting instinctively when they help people or that they extend their concept of family to include an obviously vulnerable human.

But while dolphins display such loyal feelings towards man, the compassion is unfortunately often one way. Pollution and being drowned in fishing nets are two of the terrible dangers they face from us. Up to 10,000 dolphins and their cousins the porpoises

are killed in the North Atlantic each year as a result of the fishing industry. Their habitats are destroyed and they are bombarded by noise. We even capture them and keep them in tanks, in spite of seeing what rich lives these wonderfully intelligent creatures lead in the wild.

問 1 How are dolphins similar to humans?

問 2 Who have been working with dolphins?

問 3 What could be the reason dolphins save people?

問 4 What dangers do dolphins face from humans?

第6問

次の英文は、ある大学で実際に行われた授業について、教員が著書で記述した一節である。この授業と関連づけながら、あなたが大学でどのような授業を受けたいかを 100 語程度の英文にまとめよ。

Starting up the lecture again, I explained that child mortality was highest in tribal societies in the rain forest, and among traditional farmers in the remote rural areas across the world. “The people you see in exotic documentaries in TV. Those parents struggle harder than anyone to make their families survive, and still they lose almost half of their children. Fortunately, fewer and fewer people have to live under such dreadful conditions,”

A young student in the first row raised his hand. He tilted his head and said, “They can never live like us.” All over the room other students nodded in support.

He probably thought I would be surprised. I was not at all. This was the same kind of “gap” statement I had heard many times before. I wasn’t surprised, I was thrilled. This was what I had hoped for. Our dialogue went something like this:

ME: Sorry, who do you mean when you say “they”?

HIM: I mean people in other countries.

ME: All countries other than Sweden?

HIM: No. I mean ... the non-Western countries. They can’t live like us. It won’t work.

ME: Aha! (As if now understood,) You mean like Japan?

HIM: No, not Japan. They have a Western lifestyle.

ME: So what about Malaysia? They don’t have a “Western lifestyle,” right?

HIM: No. Malaysia is not Western. All countries that haven’t adopted the Western lifestyle yet. They shouldn’t. You know what I mean.

ME: No, I don’t know what you mean. Please explain. You are talking about “the West” and “the rest.” Right?

HIM: Yes. Exactly.

ME: Is Mexico ... “West”?

He just looked at me.

I didn’t mean to pick on him, but I kept going, excited to see where this would take us. Was Mexico “the West” and could Mexicans live like us? Or “the rest,” and they couldn’t? “I’m confused.” I said. “You started with ‘them and us’ and then changed it to ‘the West and the rest.’ I’m very interested to understand what you mean. I have heard these labels used

many times, but honestly I have never understood them.”

Now a young woman in the third row came to his rescue. She took on my challenge, but in a way that completely surprised me. She pointed at the big paper in front of her and said, “Maybe we can define it like this: ‘we in the West’ have few children and few of the children die. While ‘they in the rest’ have many children and many of the children die.” She was trying to resolve the conflict between his mind-set and my data set — in a pretty creative way, actually — by suggesting a definition for how to split the world. That made me so happy. Because she was absolutely wrong — as she would soon realize — and more to the point, she was wrong in a concrete way that I could test.

“Great. Fantastic. Fantastic.” I grabbed my pen and leaped into action. “Let’s see if we can put the countries in two groups based on how many children they have and how many children die.”

The skeptical faces now became curious, trying to figure out what the heck had made me so happy.

I liked her definition because it was so clear. We could check it against the data. If you want to convince someone they are suffering from a misconception, it’s very useful to be able to test their opinion against the data. So I did just that.