

I 次の1～20について、空所を埋めるのに最も適切な語句をそれぞれA～Dから選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- The train () Osaka one hour late, so we won't arrive at Fukuoka station before 3 o'clock.
A. left B. started C. went D. got
- How long will it () me to get to the train station on foot?
A. necessary B. make C. take D. go
- My mother is now () work in her office.
A. in B. at C. on D. for
- I looked for my lost kitten () vain.
A. for B. on C. with D. in
- Frankly (), he is not a reliable person.
A. speaking B. spoken C. talking D. to tell
- () you are tired, you had better have a good rest.
A. Although B. If C. Unless D. While
- You lost your wallet! That's ().
A. too bad B. too good C. good enough D. too sorry
- Will you () me a favor? I have some problem.
A. make B. ask C. do D. give
- I had my mother () my umbrella to the station.
A. brought B. to bring C. bringing D. bring
- John prefers Kyoto () New York as a place to live.
A. than B. of C. to D. for
- X : Mike, what do you think of British food?
Y : Well, it's very different () Canadian food, but I really like it.
A. between B. of C. for D. from
- X : Excuse me. I want to try on this sweater. Where's the () room?
Y : It's over there, sir.
A. putting B. picking C. hitting D. fitting
- X : Betty will graduate from nursing school next month.
Y : I know. She really wants to be a nurse, and now her dream will () true at last.
A. come B. get C. go D. have
- Mary has to practice with the school dance club every day this week. They're going to () at the school festival next week.
A. decide B. perform C. destroy D. imagine

- X : I'm moving to Australia next month.
Y : Really, Roy? Please give me your (). I want to write to you.
A. rule B. space C. address D. sentence
- Ken did not get to the meeting () time because his train was late.
A. on B. at C. for D. of
- X : Could you please () the elevator button for me?
Y : Certainly. Are you going up or down?
A. twist B. press C. lift D. shake
- David found a great () for his Italian restaurant. He opened it on a busy street.
A. channel B. moment C. location D. example
- X : Does the lunch set come with tea?
Y : Yes. Tea is () in the price.
A. included B. widened C. prevented D. organized
- Sally lost her house key on the way home from work. Luckily, she was able to () the house through the window.
A. treat B. enter C. solve D. choose

II 次の英文を読んで、空所21～30を埋めるのに最も適切な語句をそれぞれA～Cから選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

Blue Jeans

Levi Strauss, a young immigrant¹ from Germany, arrived in San Francisco (21) 1850. California was in the middle of the Gold Rush. Thousands of men were (22) to California to dig for gold. Strauss came to sell canvas to these gold miners². Canvas is a heavy fabric³. Strauss (23) the miners could use the canvas for tents.

One day Strauss heard a miner complain that he couldn't find clothes strong (24) for the work he was doing. Strauss got an idea. He quickly took some of his canvas and made them into pants. These pants were (25) the miners needed. In one day Strauss sold all the pants he had made.

Strauss wanted to improve his pants. He wanted to make them even better. He bought fabric that was softer (26) canvas but just (27) strong. This fabric came from *Nimes*, a city in France, and was called *serge de Nimes*. The miners liked this fabric. They called it "denim" (from *de Nimes*) and bought even more pants from Strauss.

However, denim had no color. Because of this denim pants did not look very (28), and they got dirty easily. To solve these problems, Strauss dyed them blue.

Strauss continued to improve his jeans. Today, the company he started is (29) around the world. People consider jeans to be not (30) practical, but very fashionable as well.

(Adapted from *All about the USA 3: A Cultural Reader, Third Edition*, Pearson Education, Inc., 2008)

- 注 ¹ immigrant (外国からの) 移民
² miner 鉱山労働者
³ fabric 布、生地

21. A. in B. on C. of
 22. A. come B. came C. coming
 23. A. think B. thinking C. thought
 24. A. most B. enough C. much
 25. A. that B. what C. which
 26. A. that B. then C. than
 27. A. as B. at C. a
 28. A. interest B. interested C. interesting
 29. A. know B. known C. knew
 30. A. only B. very C. so

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、設問31～35に答えなさい。答えはそれぞれA～Dの中から最も適切なものを選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

Back to Nature

At Miyakubo Play Park in Chiba Prefecture, young children play covered in mud. Unlike other parks for children, there is no playground equipment and children are encouraged to engage in original and imaginative play. At the park which opened in March of last year, children can play with rope, start fires, make old-fashioned toys and participate in other learning activities, but the main attraction is the rice paddy-like¹ mud field. There, children walk through the mud or use small shovels to explore the feeling of touching the mud. In the summer, water striders², crayfish³ and frogs also appear in the mud. (Paragraph 1)

While “adventure parks” like Miyakubo Play Park are popping up all around the country, there are apparently cases where the children who go to the park are afraid to play in mud because they worry their parents will scold them for getting dirty. Michio Kawasaki, specially appointed professor at Takada Junior College, has this advice for both children and parents who are not used to playing in nature: “Try sitting or rolling around in the grass or walking into a river barefoot with the intention of ⁽¹⁾ ‘trying out a new sensation.’ Take steps to make those experiences interesting.” (Paragraph 2)

Still, the reality is that many parents are anxious about how hygienic⁴ it is to have their children play in mud or sand. In a 2013 opinion poll⁵ targeting mothers of children between the ages of 1 and 5 conducted by toy import and sales company BorneLund Corp., over 70 percent said they wanted their children to play in the sandbox, but 40 percent answered that they only let their children play in the sand less than once a week. The reason many mothers gave were worries

about hygiene⁶. (Paragraph 3)

However, according to professor Hiroyuki Kasama of Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, an early childhood education researcher who studies sandbox play, there are many elements of child development brought out by playing in the sand. “If a sandbox is dirty, then adults or other members of society need to put in the effort to clean it,” he says. (Paragraph 4)

(Adapted from *The Mainichi*, May 27, 2017.)

- 注 ¹ rice paddy-like 水田のような ² water striders アメンボ
³ crayfish ザリガニ ⁴ hygienic 衛生的な
⁵ opinion poll 世論調査 ⁶ hygiene 衛生状態

31. 宮久保プレーパークでできないことをひとつ選びなさい。(Paragraph 1)
 A. 学習活動
 B. 古いおもちゃ作り
 C. 遊具で遊ぶこと
 D. 生き物に触れること
32. 公園に行った子供が泥の中で遊ぶのを恐れる理由は何ですか。(Paragraph 2)
 A. 汚れたことを親に叱られないか心配だから。
 B. 自然の中で遊んだ経験がないから。
 C. 泥の中のザリガニが怖いから。
 D. 泥の感触が気持ち悪いから。
33. 第2パラグラフの下線部 (1) ‘trying out a new sensation’ の説明として適切なものをひとつ選びなさい。
 A. 新たな感動を呼び起こそうとする。
 B. 新しい感覚を試してみる。
 C. 新たな恐怖心を抑えようとする。
 D. また大騒ぎしないようにする。
34. おもちゃの会社ボーネルンドが2013年に実施した世論調査について、正しいものをひとつ選びなさい。(Paragraph 3)
 A. 1歳から5歳までの子供を持つ母親におもちゃを買ってもらうことが調査の目的である。
 B. 1人から5人の子供を持つ母親を対象に行われた世論調査である。
 C. 母親の70%以上が、砂場で遊ぶのが好きになるように子供を育てたいと思っている。
 D. 母親の40%が、子供を砂場で遊ばせるのは一週間に一回以下であると答えた。
35. 第4パラグラフで著者が最も言いたいことをひとつ選びなさい。
 A. カサマヒロユキさんは幼児教育研究の一環として砂場遊びを研究している。
 B. 砂場遊びの調査により、幼児教育に関する研究が大いに発展した。
 C. 砂場で遊ぶことによって、子供の様々な面における発達が促される。
 D. 汚染された砂場をきれいにするのは、社会の重要な課題である。

- IV 次の英文を読み、設問36～40に答えなさい。36～39の答えはそれぞれA～Dの中から最も適切なものを選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。40の答えは解答用紙の所定の欄に記述しなさい。

The Great Barrier Reef

The biggest coral reef¹ in the world is near Australia. The Great Barrier Reef is the largest thing ever made by living things. People call it one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World. (paragraph 1)

The Great Barrier Reef lies just below the water's surface. It started forming about 500,000 years ago. Dead coral left behind their skeletons. New coral grew on top of the dead ones. This happened over and over again. Year after year the coral built up the reef. Today it is more than 1,250 miles (2,010 km) long. (paragraph 2)

The coral come in many colors. Each coral forms a small part of the reef. Thousands of different animals live there. Fish and sea birds share the reef with giant clams, sea turtles, crabs, starfish, and many others. (paragraph 3)

A coral reef is alive. People must take care not to harm it. But many people broke off pieces of coral to sell or keep. They were hurting the reef. So in 1975 Australia made it against the law to take away any of the coral. They also made the reef a park. (paragraph 4)

Each year thousands of people come to see the reef. They want to swim around the reef. People can swim right up close to the coral. They can look at it. But they should not touch it. Now some people think there may be oil in the area. They want to drill² to find out. But Australia wants to keep the reef safe. So government workers patrol the reef to make sure that the laws are followed. (paragraph 5)

(Adapted from *Nonfiction Reading Comprehension—Grade 3*, Teachers Created Resources, Inc., 2003.)

注 ¹ coral reef サンゴ礁 ² drill 掘る

36. 第1パラグラフによれば、
- A. グレート・バリア・リーフは無機物の最大の記念物である。
 - B. グレート・バリア・リーフはオーストラリアの近くにある。
 - C. グレート・バリア・リーフは世界の自然の七不思議の一つと呼ばれている。
 - D. グレート・バリア・リーフはもはや絶滅の危機にある。
37. 第2パラグラフによれば、
- A. グレート・バリア・リーフは海底深くにある。
 - B. グレート・バリア・リーフができたのは最近になってからである。
 - C. グレート・バリア・リーフの長さは約2000キロに及ぶ。
 - D. グレート・バリア・リーフは何度も破壊されている。
38. 第3パラグラフによれば、
- A. サンゴは単色である。
 - B. サンゴ礁には多くの生物が住んでいる。
 - C. サンゴ礁に住む多くの生物は敵対している。
 - D. サンゴ礁には生物は住んでいない。
39. 第4パラグラフによれば、
- A. かつて、サンゴを破壊する人がたくさんいた。
 - B. オーストラリアはサンゴ礁を立ち入り禁止にした。
 - C. サンゴは生き物なので餌を与えなくてはならない。
 - D. オーストラリアはサンゴ礁を守るために入場料を取ることにした。
40. 第5パラグラフの下線部の意味するところを100字以内で説明しなさい。