

## 英語

解答はすべて解答用紙にマークしなさい。

I 次の英文(A)、(B)を読んで、下の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、(a)~(d)から1つずつ選びなさい。

(A)

Violent ocean storms kill many people each year. They also leave thousands of persons without homes. And they cause many millions of dollars in damage to property. Scientists say these ocean storms are the most destructive of all weather conditions.

Most of the storms develop in late summer and autumn along the western edges of the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. Scientists call the storms tropical cyclones in the Indian Ocean. They are also known as typhoons in the western Pacific and as hurricanes in the Atlantic.

The winds in a large tropical cyclone can reach speeds of 150 to 250 kilometers an hour. It is common for areas near the storm to have fifty centimeters of rain in a short time and 250 centimeters of rain has been reported.

Tropical cyclones also cause huge and deadly ocean waves called \*surges. A surge raises the ocean level by as much as six meters, smashing across low coastal areas. Ocean surges are the most destructive part of a tropical cyclone. They are responsible for about ninety percent of all deaths in storms.

Scientists have developed a device to help tell when a surge will happen. The device is put on a dock or other structure in the water near the shore. The device measures how long it takes for the water level to rise or fall and how long the water stays at any unusually high level. Scientists say this information will help them warn about both the strength of an ocean storm and when the storm will hit an area.

注) \*surges: 高潮

Shigeru Nakahata 他著. *VOA Everyday Science, Book 2.* (NAN'UN-DO) より一部加筆・変更

- (1) What do violent ocean storms do each year?
  - (a) They enable ships to travel at a higher speed.
  - (b) They raise temperatures in cold places.
  - (c) They make the ocean cleaner.
  - (d) They cause serious harm to people and places.
  
- (2) What are ocean storms called in the western Pacific?
  - (a) Hurricanes.
  - (b) Typhoons.
  - (c) Monsoons.
  - (d) Atlantic.
  
- (3) How fast can the wind blow in a big tropical storm?
  - (a) 50 to 100 km/h.
  - (b) 100 to 150 km/h.
  - (c) 150 to 250 km/h.
  - (d) Over 300 km/h.
  
- (4) Which areas are most affected by ocean surges?
  - (a) Mountain villages.
  - (b) Desert regions.
  - (c) Forests far inland.
  - (d) Coastal lowlands.

- (5) Which statement is true according to the passage?
- (a) The highest amount of rain ever reported in a tropical cyclone is fifty cm.
  - (b) Ocean surges cause nearly 90% of all deaths in tropical storms.
  - (c) The surge sensor is positioned on the ocean floor.
  - (d) The most destructive part of a tropical cyclone is the lightning.

(B)

In Japan, students usually go to college right after high school. In other countries, students also choose to continue to study. However, they often take a year off before starting college. This is called a gap year. Most young people like to travel during their gap year. Others get a job and earn money, or they do volunteer work. Some mix work and travel. There is also a system which is called a working holiday.

There are even businesses that help young people plan their gap year. They help young people find interesting jobs. They also make sure that young people have a safe place to stay overseas. Some parents don't want their children to take a gap year. They think that their children will forget their lessons from high school. They believe that it's better for students to finish their education first.

On the other hand, some parents love the idea of a gap year. They want their children to see the real world and become more independent. Such parents may argue that this experience will help them make better decisions.

Taking a gap year is becoming more common around the world. Someday, everyone may take a year off. After all, not all knowledge is found in books.

Valerie Tidwell 他著. *Reading SUCCESS 1* (SEIBIDO) より一部加筆・変更

- (6) Which of the following activities are students most unlikely to do during their gap year?
- (a) Try volunteer work.
  - (b) Get a job.
  - (c) Go traveling.
  - (d) Attend college.

(7) How do businesses help young people plan their gap year?

- (a) By finding them interesting friends.
- (b) By finding them good schools.
- (c) By finding them meaningful jobs.
- (d) By finding them nice things to buy.

(8) What does them refer to in the third paragraph?

- (a) Gap years.
- (b) Jobs.
- (c) Parents.
- (d) Children.

(9) What does the writer think about a gap year?

- (a) A gap year is not a very good idea.
- (b) A gap year is too expensive.
- (c) A gap year is a waste of time.
- (d) A gap year is becoming more popular.

(10) Which of the following sentences is true?

- (a) Nobody makes money during a gap year.
- (b) Students in Japan usually take a gap year.
- (c) Some parents think a gap year will help their children become more independent.
- (d) Taking a gap year has not become very common around the world.

II 空所を埋めるのに最も適切な語句を(a)~(d)から1つずつ選びなさい。

(11) My grandmother had a toothache, so she made ( ) with the dentist.

- (a) an arrangement
- (b) a promise
- (c) an appointment
- (d) a reservation

(12) ( ) last night was very comfortable.

- (a) The bed I slept
- (b) The bed in I slept
- (c) The bed in that I slept
- (d) The bed I slept in

(13) We looked at four cars today. The first two were too expensive, but ( ) ones were reasonably priced.

- (a) another
- (b) other
- (c) the other
- (d) those

(14) The secretary opened the express mail, which ( ) that morning.

- (a) delivered
- (b) is delivered
- (c) had delivered
- (d) had been delivered

(15) Richard suddenly ( ) the phone on me while I was speaking.

- (a) held on
- (b) took on
- (c) hung up
- (d) shut up

Ⅲ (a)~(d)の語を空所に入れて英文を作るとき、\*印の空所に入る最も適切な語を(a)~(d)から1つずつ選びなさい。文頭に来る語も小文字で示してある。

(16) No ( ) could ( ) seen ( \* ) the street ( ) a big bear was witnessed.

(a) on (b) be (c) after (d) children

(17) The ( ) you ( ), the ( \* ) chances you ( ).

(a) more (b) get (c) harder (d) work

(18) ( ) will ( ) difficult ( \* ) us ( ) repair this machine.

(a) be (b) to (c) for (d) it

(19) Did ( ) hear ( ) was scolded ( \* ) his teacher ( ) school?

(a) after (b) by (c) Mike (d) you

(20) I was ( ) happy ( ) say ( \* ) word ( ) that time.

(a) at (b) to (c) a (d) too

Ⅳ 次の会話(A)、(B)がそれぞれ成り立つように、最も適切なものを(a)~(f)から1つずつ選びなさい。

(A)

John : Takashi, where are you from?

Takashi : I'm from Sapporo.

John : Really? It's very cold there in winter, isn't it?

Takashi : (21)

John : Wow! And how about January? Is it very snowy, too?

Takashi : Yes, it is. (22) By the way, have you ever seen snow in Osaka City?

John : (23) When it does snow, it melts almost instantly. By the way, how is summer in Sapporo?

Takashi : (24)

John : Then Osaka's summer days are much hotter than Sapporo's, right?

Takashi : (25)

John : I understand what you are saying!

(a) They sure are!

(b) Autumn in Sapporo is beautiful, isn't it?

(c) Well, most days it gets up to about 28°C during the day, but occasionally it can get very hot—over 33°C.

(d) It's rare that it falls here.

(e) Yes, Sapporo gets about 110 cm of snow, just in December.

(f) I think we have 135 cm of snow during the month in Sapporo.

(B)

Kate and Maki are talking about where to go to see autumn maples.

Kate : Well, the weather is nice and the maple trees are starting to turn red.

Maki : Yes! Autumn (26) to enjoy outdoor events in parks where you can see the beautiful colors of the maple trees.

Kate : I've been looking forward to doing that! But where (27) to go?

Maki : Oh, there are many famous areas. For example, Arashiyama in Kyoto has (28) go there every year.

Kate : So it's one of the traditional maple viewing spots? What else do people do there?

Maki : Of course, Arashiyama has many famous shops and restaurants, but also some newer and fashionable places too. And (29) is to ride the Sagano trolley train to Arashiyama.

Kate : Sounds like fun! We could go there. Are there any good places to go in Osaka?

Maki : One (30) the Banpaku Park. There you can see many kinds of trees as their leaves are changing color. It's easy to access by train and there is an outlet shopping center nearby.

Kate : I think I would like that very much.

- (a) are some of the good places
- (b) place many people like is
- (c) we should have done that when
- (d) a popular thing to do
- (e) a long history and many visitors
- (f) has come and it is the season