

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)

In 1933, Jerry Siegel, an American writer, and Joe Shuster, a Canadian artist, created a villain who aimed to control the world with telepathy. They called this character “the Super-Man.” But then Siegel and Shuster decided to re-imagine and re-write the character. They gave him incredible strength like the Greek hero Hercules and they dressed him in a blue costume and a red cape. To make the character unique, Shuster put a big red “S” on his chest. This new and revised character wasn’t a villain. Instead, he was a “good guy” who fought against social injustice. His creators called him simply “Superman.”

Although some people found this new kind of character fascinating, no one was interested in publishing stories about him. But one publisher was starting a new publication and wanted an exciting new character for it. In June 1938, “Superman” debuted as the main protagonist in *Action Comics* #1. The character—and the story about him—was an instant hit. Superman created a new genre, “the superhero comic.” Other publishing companies quickly followed suit, producing superheroes of their own.

During the 1940s, the Superman comics began to be outsold by other, more appealing superheroes. To compete with these rivals, Superman was given extra powers such as the ability to fly, x-ray and heat vision, and the ability to blow a powerful wind with his breath. But all these powers made Superman too strong—too superhuman. So his creators gave him his now famous weakness to radioactive kryptonite.

Arnold Arao 他著. *Enduring Icons* (NAN'UN-DO) より一部加筆・変更

- (1) What was the original “the Super-Man” like?
 - (a) A bad person.
 - (b) A weak person.
 - (c) A kind person.
 - (d) A popular person.

- (2) What did the creators do to make Superman unique?
 - (a) They dressed the character in a blue costume.
 - (b) They dressed the character in a red cape.
 - (c) They put a big red “S” on the character’s chest.
 - (d) They made the character as a strong villain.

- (3) Which one of the following phrases has the similar meaning of the underlined expression “followed suit” in paragraph 2?
 - (a) Made an outfit.
 - (b) Imitated it.
 - (c) Accused it.
 - (d) Supported it.

- (4) Why was no one at first interested in publishing stories about Superman?
 - (a) Because a lot of money was needed to publish them.
 - (b) Because there was no studio to film them.
 - (c) Because they couldn’t make money from it.
 - (d) It wasn’t mentioned in the passage.

- (5) What super power was Superman NOT given?
- (a) The ability to resist radioactive kryptonite.
 - (b) The ability to fly.
 - (c) The ability to use x-ray vision.
 - (d) The ability to blow a powerful wind with his breath.

(B)

When traveling, some people prefer taking guided tours, while others would rather travel independently and arrange everything themselves. There are, of course, advantages and disadvantages to each type of travel, but in my opinion, independent travel is the way to go for two main reasons described below.

First, independent travel gives you the freedom to make your own itinerary—to choose exactly where you want to go and what to do. It also allows flexibility to change the plan at any time, according to the weather, your health condition, your mood and so on. From my experience, these kinds of unplanned adventures often turn out to be the best ones.

The second reason why I prefer independent travel to guided tours is because it gives you complete control over how you spend your time. Guided tours are generally very rigid. A fixed amount of time is allotted for each place visited, and everyone is expected to return to a predetermined location by a certain time. It's true that this may work for some people, but it seems to me that a two-hour visit to a museum would be too short for some people and too long for others. Moreover, guided tours are generally organized to show you as many places as possible in a relatively short period of time. While this may appeal to people with limited vacation time, I don't think you can really soak up a city that way. It's hard to imagine traveling all the way to Paris on a guided tour, only to visit the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre Museum.

I admit that guided tours are a safe, easy and hassle-free way of traveling. However, independent travel lets you control your itinerary and time and, personally, I wouldn't want to travel any other way.

Robert Hickling 他著. *Jigsaw— Insightful Reading to Successful Writing*
(NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC LEARNING) より一部加筆・変更

- (6) What does the author like about independent travel?
- (a) It gives you freedom.
 - (b) It has a fixed itinerary.
 - (c) It is hassle-free.
 - (d) It gives you a sense of security.
- (7) What does independent travel often lead to?
- (a) Difficulty in allotting time and places.
 - (b) Unplanned adventures.
 - (c) Long waiting time.
 - (d) Limited vacation time.
- (8) What does the author think about most guided tours?
- (a) They are poorly organized.
 - (b) They are not safe.
 - (c) They can change the itinerary easily.
 - (d) The schedules are tight.
- (9) Which one of the following words has the similar meaning of the underlined word "rigid" in paragraph 3?
- (a) Intact.
 - (b) Interesting.
 - (c) Inflexible.
 - (d) Indirect.
- (10) What is the author unlikely to do?
- (a) To take guided tours.
 - (b) To travel alone.
 - (c) To change plans when necessary.
 - (d) To control the itinerary and time.

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) () the weather forecast, it will be raining heavily this evening.
- (a) Because of
 - (b) In addition to
 - (c) In spite of
 - (d) According to
- (12) Robin isn't here yet. I'm afraid she () her way.
- (a) may been lost
 - (b) may have lost
 - (c) may be having lost
 - (d) may have been lost
- (13) Clean up the table when you ().
- (a) will finish to eat
 - (b) will have finished eating
 - (c) finish to eat
 - (d) have finished eating
- (14) Ben was almost asleep when he heard his name ().
- (a) call
 - (b) calling
 - (c) called
 - (d) calls
- (15) If you want to use English in business, you have to study as hard ().
- (a) as can
 - (b) as may
 - (c) as if
 - (d) as possible

Ⅲ (a)～(d)の語句を空所に入れて英文を作るとき、*の空所に入る最も適切な語句を(a)～(d)から1つずつ選びなさい。

(16) They () (*) () () three times.

- (a) broken (b) have (c) had (d) their windows

(17) The typhoon () (*) () () Kanto last night.

- (a) to (b) seems (c) struck (d) have

(18) Today's weather forecast () (*) () () quite correct.

- (a) to (b) be (c) out (d) turned

(19) Nobody can () (*) () () in the future.

- (a) tell (b) what (c) happen (d) will

(20) This medicine will () (*) () () better.

- (a) much (b) you (c) feel (d) make

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)

Bill : Joe, will you be watching the FIFA World Cup in 2026?

Joe : I would like to, but I don't know much about it.

(21)

Bill : Actually, it is the first World Cup to be hosted by three countries: Canada, the United States, and Mexico.

Joe : Really? (22)

Bill : There will be 48, which is more than the usual 36 teams. Do you know which stadium is the largest?

Joe : (23)

Bill : It's Estadio Banorte in Mexico City, and it can seat 87,000 people. It's one of the largest soccer stadiums in the world!

Joe : What about in the U.S., will the stadiums be mostly soccer stadiums?

Bill : (24) In Atlanta, Mercedes-Benz Stadium is used both by the Atlanta Falcons, an American football team, and Atlanta United FC, a soccer team!

Joe : It sounds like a big event. How many people will be watching?

Bill : (25)

Joe : Wow!

(a) Actually, some of the U.S. ones are multi-purpose.

(b) Maybe hundreds of millions, for some matches!

(c) Where was the 2022 FIFA World Cup played?

(d) What country will host the 2026 World Cup?

(e) How many countries' teams will be playing?

(f) No, I don't.

(B)

Hiroshi invites Robert to go fishing with him.

Hiroshi : My father is taking me fishing this Saturday. Do you want to come with us?

Robert : Yes, thanks for inviting me! I've (26). My family doesn't do anything outdoors.

Hiroshi : Really? We'll be going to Shirahama in Wakayama.

Robert : I don't have a fishing rod. So (27)?

Hiroshi : You don't have to because (28).

Robert : Thank you. What kind of fish can we catch?

Hiroshi : Maybe, we can catch *aji*, *isaki*, *aori-ika*, or *suzuki*.

Robert : I'd like to catch a *suzuki*.

Hiroshi : Maybe (29) "beginner's luck!" So, what does your father like to do?

Robert : He (30). He just *remodeled my mother's kitchen.

Hiroshi : I need to make a bookshelf. Could he help me?

注) *remodel: リフォームする

- (a) you can use our fishing gear
- (b) enjoys fixing and making things
- (c) never gone fishing
- (d) should I go there
- (e) should I buy one
- (f) you will catch one with some