

1 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。(尾道市立大 2013・改)

My friend Peter's boss always eats lunch in the office — it's just not always his lunch. If his boss finds a sandwich lying around, he scarfs it down (A) a second thought. People warned Peter about this when he took the job, at an aerospace tooling company near Seattle. Once his boss snatched an apple right off his desk; Peter has now taken to hiding his snacks in drawers.

Asked for advice on how to combat office food thieves, business etiquette expert Lydia Ramsey wasn't very helpful. "Have you labeled your food?" she asked. Yes, I had. "Posted the rules of the fridge (B) its door?" Yes. "Sent out an e-mail asking people not to eat food that's not theirs?" A very whiny (1)one, yes. "Then I can't think of any other way you can (2)address this."

That's the problem with office thieves — they know the food belongs (C) someone, but when it's just sitting there in the fridge, they also know that they probably won't be caught if they take it.

So what do you do when your food is stolen? The quickest and easiest response is to leave a passive-aggressive note. "I don't know who these people are who are eating their co-workers' lunches," says Kerry Miller, creator of the blog passiveaggressivenotes.com. "But I can tell you, the note you left complaining (D) it probably isn't going to do much." Miller receives so many office-food-related submissions that she can't even post them all. Her favorites, she says, are the ones that try to give the thief a guilt trip or resort to scare tactics. "They'll be like, 'I'm broke and you just ate my lunch for the week!' or 'My husband has H1N1 and he prepared this sandwich,'" she says. "Someone even put a jar of iced tea in the fridge and labeled it 'Urine.'"

But short of a stakeout, you'll probably never discover the identity of your food (3)bandit. Miller can only recall one time when an office note actually elicited a confession. "It's one of my favorites," Miller says, "They sent out an e-mail pretending that the Lean Cuisine someone had taken from the office fridge was contaminated and had been recalled by the company. They were simply e-mailing to say that if you ate it, you should seek medical attention. They actually got a response from someone saying, 'Oh my gosh, it was me! What do I do?'" But that's the only time I've ever seen it work."

So there's your answer. You (4) (your, can't, co-workers, stealing, from, stop) your food, but (E) least you can pretend that whatever they ate was poison.

注

scarf ~ down	～をぺろりと平らげる	snatch	ひったくる
whiny	弱腰な	passive-aggressive	消極的な抵抗を示すよ うな
post	インターネットの掲示 板に載せる	guilt trip	罪悪感
resort to scare tactics	脅しの策略を用いる	broke	文無しの
H1N1	インフルエンザの一種	urine	尿
short of a stakeout	張り込みでもしない限 り	elicit	引き出す
Lean Cuisine	冷凍食品会社の製品	contaminated	汚染された

問 1. 下線部(1)の one は何を言いかえたものか。本文中から一語で抜き出せ。

問 2. 下線部(2)の address の意味として最も適切なものを次の(a)～(d)から一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (a) avenge oneself on
- (b) say something directly to
- (c) write someone's name and address on
- (d) think about and begin to deal with

問 3. 下線部(3)の bandit と同様の意味を表す一語を、第四段落から抜き出せ。

問 4. 下線部(4)の空所内の単語を並べ替えて文脈に合う英文を完成させよ。

問 5. A～E の空欄に入る適切な前置詞を次の(a)～(e)から選んで記号で答えよ。ただし、一つの前置詞につき一度しか使えない。

- (a) about (b) at (c) on (d) to (e) without

問 6. 次の 1~4 の中で、本文の内容と合致しているものには○、合致していないものには×をつけよ。

1. 筆者は、食べ物を盗まないでほしいという内容の e-mail を送ったことがない。
2. 職場で食べ物を盗む人は、そうしたところで大事には至らないとわかっている。
3. Kerry Miller の元には、食べ物を盗まれないための工夫が多数寄せられている。
4. 食べ物を盗まれないための抵抗が成功した例では、汚染された食べ物が使われた。

問 7. この文章における筆者の結論を 50 字~70 字の日本語で書け。

									50
									70

2 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。(尾道市立大 2013・改)

We all have songs that make us happy, but sometimes music evokes more complex emotions.

Christine Mohn, a psychologist at the University of Oslo, asked 115 students to listen to a series of music samples and then match each with one of the six universal (A) that people recognize in faces: happiness, sadness, fear, (B), surprise, or disgust. Each of these, Mohn discovered, has a tonal (1) counterpart we can identify.

Musicians collaborated to create original tunes to fit each emotion. While more than 70 percent of listeners correctly matched a screeching, high-pitched clip to disgust, they still had the most success recognizing happiness and sadness. The disgust clips were sometimes mistaken for anger, fear, or sadness. Westerners (2) are inundated with music that's generally classified as happy or sad, so they might not be familiar with the "sounds" of other emotions, suggests Mohn. "Composers would not want to compose disgusting music," she says. "It would turn people away from listening."

Happiness and sadness are also (C) to identify because they roughly correspond to major and minor modes in music, explains Robert Gjerdigen, a professor of music theory and cognition at Northwestern University.

Disgust, meanwhile, "is the (D) emotion to represent in music," says Mohn. "The visual system is so much more advanced in humans than the auditory system."

So if you want to be understood, don't (E). Make a face instead.

注

evoke	引き起こす	disgust	嫌悪
tonal	音色の	screeching	キーッという耳障りな
clip	曲の一部	correspond	一致する
major and minor modes	長調と短調	cognition	認識
auditory	聴覚の		

問1. 下線部(1)の counterpart の意味として最も適切なものを次の(a)~(d)から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (a) a response to something that opposes their ideas, position, etc.
- (b) a person or thing that has the same position as something else in a different situation
- (c) an attitude or opinion about something
- (d) a person, company, or thing that competes with another in sport, business, etc.

問2. 下線部(2)の are inundated with music の言いかえとして最も適切なものを次の(a)~(d)から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。(辞書の使用厳禁!)

- (a) make so many tunes
- (b) are good at playing music
- (c) listen to so much music
- (d) are usually talking about music

問3. 空欄 A に入る言葉を、本文中から1語抜き出せ。

問4. 空欄 B に入る言葉を、本文中から1語抜き出せ。

問5. 空欄 C に入る最も適切なものを次の(a)~(d)から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- a) easier b) shorter c) superior d) familiar

問6. 空欄 D に入る最も適切なものを次の(a)~(d)から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- a) strongest b) worst c) best d) hardest

問7. 空欄 E に入る最も適切なものを次の(a)~(d)から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- a) draw a picture b) listen to music c) write a song d) do any exercise

3 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。(尾道市立大 2013・改)

I was terrified at the prospect of giving my first injection to a real person. No matter how much practice I had in the labs, I still felt petrified at the idea of having to (1) jab someone.

My fear must have been evident to the patient who was to receive the injection, because she kindly (2) (ア first, イ this, ウ time, エ if, オ asked, カ was, キ my). When I admitted that it was, she gave me nothing but encouragement, telling me that she was sure I would do fine.

And fine I was — the needle went in OK and I felt good about mastering my new skill.

Four hours later, (3) as I was preparing to go home for the day, this sweet lady came down the hall in her wheelchair to speak to me. She (A) for me all over the ward, just to tell me again that I had done magnificently, and to show me that I didn't cause any bruises.

You would have thought I'd done her a favor, instead of jabbing her with a large needle! Her kindness towards a nervous young nursing student like myself has given (B) a huge boost of confidence.

注

feel petrified 身がすくむ感じがする ward 病棟

問1. 下線部(1)の jab はこの文章では具体的には何をすることか。日本語で答えよ。(辞書の使用厳禁!)

問2. 下線部(2)の()内の単語を並べ替えて文脈に合う英文を完成させ、その順序を記号で記せ。

問3. 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。

問4. この話の登場人物である「私(I)」と「彼女(she)」はそれぞれどのような立場か。「私(I)」は2語で、「彼女(she)」は1語で本文中より抜き出せ。

問5. 空欄 A に入る最も適切なものを次の(a)~(d)から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- a) looked b) is looking c) has been looking d) had been looking

問6. 空欄 B に入る最も適切なものを次の(a)~(d)から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- a) me b) myself c) her d) herself

4 次の英文を読んで、以下の問に日本語で答えよ。(愛知県立大 2013)

Everyone needs sleep. It refreshes and restores us. It improves our concentration, lifts our moods and keeps us feeling fit and healthy. It can even make us live longer.

The trouble is, only about one in five of us sleeps as well as we should. Modern-day pressures—work, parenthood, commuting, international travel—all take their toll*. Look around you and you'll see tired faces everywhere. Sleepiness can lead to accidents, lack of job satisfaction, bad moods and inadequate social skills. (1)Whether you are getting too much or too little, sleep takes up a large part of your time on earth.

You sleep for almost a third of your life—more time than you give to work, exercise, or looking after children. Many of us think of sleep as a period of nothingness between turning out the light and turning off the alarm clock. However, sleep is not exactly a period of nothingness as we all know from our dreams. Furthermore, research has shown that while you sleep, your mind and body can be as active as they are during the day. A typical night's sleep is made up of four or five cycles, each lasting between 90 and 120 minutes. Each cycle is made up of two main types of sleep: quiet sleep and (2)rapid eye movement sleep (REMS). Quiet sleep is when the brain is at its most inactive and the heart and circulation are under less stress than they are while we are awake. REMS occurs near the end of each of the four or five sleep cycles. During REMS, the brain is active—so active, in fact, that the body is all but paralyzed* in order to prevent us acting out our dreams. Periods of REMS last about 30 minutes, becoming longer and closer together towards the end of the night.

Do you have trouble sleeping? (3)If you lie awake at night trying to get to sleep, your goal is to learn to associate being in bed with being sleepy. Instead of lying there feeling upset, frustrated or angry, there are (4)three things you can do to encourage sleepiness. Hide your clock or turn its face away from your sight. Clock-watching can increase frustration. Get out of bed whenever you start to feel upset or angry about sleeping difficulty, or if you have been awake for 30 minutes or more at the start of the night. Better yet, stay in bed and try reading yourself to sleep. Lie on your stomach, rest your chin on the pillow and open a book in front of you. Start reading and chances are you will soon be asleep. Make sure it isn't a page-turner though!

Even though experts believe almost all of us would do better with more sleep, we don't all need eight hours a night. As a general rule, the older we get, the less sleep we need. For each of us though, only our bodies can tell us how much we need. (5)If we take notice of the way we feel and perform during the day, we can judge for ourselves. Working this out and then getting yourself into a state of sleep fitness is the easiest way to get more out of life—and even help yourself to live longer.

*注

take one's toll 悪影響を及ぼす paralyze 麻痺させる

問1. 下線部(1)を訳せ。

問2. 下線部(2)の 'REMS'とはどのようなものか。簡潔に説明せよ。

問3. 下線部(3)を訳せ。

問4. 下線部(4)の "three things"とは何か。具体的に説明せよ。

問5. 下線部(5)は具体的にどういうことか。簡潔に説明せよ。

5 Read the text and answer the following questions. (帯広畜産大 2013)

Dogs are providing models for better medical treatments in humans. With more than 77 million dogs in the United States alone, it's another way the human-animal bond has become closer than anyone had ever dreamed. Researchers at the Texas A & M College of Veterinary Medicine are looking into ways how dogs and several other animals can provide a variety of medical benefits to people, ranging (1) bone cancer studies to spine injuries.

“Dogs can be ideal models to study,” says Theresa Fossum, director of the Texas A & M Institute for Pre-clinical Studies. “This is especially true when it comes to certain types of cancer. Cancers in dogs are almost identical to those same kinds (2)find in humans, and they develop faster, so (3)will, therapy, it's, work, a certain, way to, an ideal, see if. By studying cancer treatments in dogs, we can (4)come up () better and more improved ways to treat cancer in humans and animals.”

To get a big picture of just how the disease forms and progresses in dogs, Fossum has helped to create the Texas Veterinary Cancer Registry, a database of treatment information. “(5)We want to get the () out to dog owners that this () is available, and it can help their () and quite possibly their next () neighbor one day,” she adds. “There is no charge to register your dog, and we encourage pet owners to do this. The information we get can be very useful in treatments for dogs. People may not know it, but it costs \$3 billion or more (6) a drug to be created and tested in many research studies before it is available to the public. With more information, we believe it's possible to cut those drug development costs.”

Cancer is (7) stranger to dogs; in fact, about 1 in every 4 dogs will eventually get it, and some types of dogs often get bone cancer, she adds. “Larger (8)likely, develop, cancers, dogs, to, certain, are, more, but any dog can suffer from the disease,” she notes.

Treatments, as in humans, can be very expensive, with costs of \$5,000-\$10,000, “but it's possible that some cases can be free if people will agree to put their pet in a research study. Also, by getting more information on dogs that suffer from cancer, we can learn better ways to fight the disease. Hopefully, one day the costs will go down dramatically,” Fossum says.

Questions

1. What word goes in blank (1)?
2. Change the underlined word (2) into the correct form.

3. Put in order the words in the underlined part (3).
4. What word goes in the blank of the underlined part (4) to have the meaning of “find”?
5. Put each of the following words into the blanks of the underlined part (5).
service, door, word, pet
6. What word goes in blank (6)?
7. Choose the most suitable word for blank (7) from among the following:
a, only, no, not
8. Put in order the words in the underlined part (8).
9. According to the text, how can people sometimes get a free cancer treatment for their pets?
Circle on your answer sheet the letter for the answer.
(A) By giving doctors more information on the pet.
(B) By allowing the pet to be put in a research study.
(C) By studying better ways to fight the disease.
(D) By hoping the costs will go down.
10. According to the text, which sentence is false? Circle on your answer sheet the letter for the answer.
(A) Dog cancers develop faster than human cancers.
(B) About 25 percent of dogs will get cancer in their lives.
(C) Fossum helped to start a database of information about human cancer treatments.
(D) Dog cancer treatments can cost more than five thousand dollars.

6 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。(兵庫県立大・経済学部 2014)

The “livelihood improvement approach” is a technique that developed (a) of attempts to help people in rural Japan to make their lives better in the wake of World War II. This was in the late 1940s and 1950s, before the nation entered its period of high economic growth. (1)The people in Japan’s farming sector had the same sorts of problems that people in many developing countries face today in areas such as daily work and living, sanitation, and health.

In rural communities in Japan, particularly the women were brought together and formed into groups to discuss the problems and needs they had in their lives. Over time, they organized working groups and created systems to improve their working and living conditions and to solve problems in specific areas related to rice and vegetable farming, household management and finances, and child care. These changes were then (1) out throughout Japan, greatly improving the lives and health of rural Japanese women.

In the past, (a)kitchen stoves for cooking in Japan sat low on the floor, and kitchens did not have effective ways for cooking smoke to be removed from the kitchen. Women had to bend over while cooking, which over time resulted in back injuries. The smoke from the stoves caused them to develop eye problems. To improve their situation, stoves were replaced by ones that were raised from the ground to the waist height. Also, chimneys were designed and built to eliminate the smoke (b) cooking.

In addition to managing their household work, farming housewives always participated in the farm work, especially during busy times. This extra work and activity and the lack of sufficient time for cooking caused them to lose a significant amount of weight during the planting and harvesting seasons. To overcome (b)this problem, a cooperative system was organized whereby several households cooked together to decrease the amount of time and manual labor needed to prepare meals while also (2) that the housewives obtained enough food to eat and proper nutrition. It also reduced the costs of food and meal preparation.

Another problem during busy periods was that there was not adequate time to take care of the children. So, arrangements were made to use farmhouses and schools to cooperatively supervise neighborhood children and to secure their safety and care. (2)This decreased the number of injuries and other problems children had and helped in the early detection of illnesses. It also allowed housewives to dedicate themselves (c) the necessary farm work without worrying about their children.

An important characteristic of the livelihood improvement approach is that the issues and problems worked on are (3) upon by those they affect, not by outside agencies, such as the government or aid workers. It is the residents themselves who voluntarily

choose what needs improving and plan and manage the projects they undertake. They are also the ones who make the sustained efforts needed to overcome the problems and reach the solutions. This helps to make sure that the changes are not short-lived, which often happens when aid is determined and supplied by groups from outside the community it is intended to assist.

Since 2002, the Japan International Cooperation Agency has been training workers and officials from many countries in the livelihood improvement approach. Those trainees then (4) to their own countries and organize discussions among residents in local communities about their difficulties and needs. They help the local residents to improve the quality of their lives in ways and (d) means they choose by themselves. Many life- and livelihood- improving systems and technologies have been created through these activities.

For example, in a rural village in Nicaragua, farmers did not get enough nutrition from their diet. To overcome this situation, the farmers began raising home vegetable gardens (e) their idle land, which improved their nutrition and health. And, by selling their surplus produce, they increased their income. In a small community in Costa Rica, untreated sewage was being drained into the people's living space. To solve this problem, the villagers installed a garden to biologically treat the sewage. This greatly (5) the community's sanitation and the residents' health.

In ways such as these, the livelihood improvement approach is helping people all over the world.

A 文脈から考えて、(a)から(e)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

by from into on out to

B 文脈から考えて、(1)から(5)に入る最もふさわしい語を下の語群から選び、必要に応じて適当な形に変えて記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

carry decide enhance ensure return

C 下線部 a)台所用レンジについて、昔の日本の台所はどんな健康上の問題を引き起こしたか、日本語で簡潔に2点述べなさい。

D 下線部 b)はどのような問題か、日本語で詳しく説明しなさい。

E 下線部 1), 2)を日本語になおしなさい。

7 Read the text and answer the following questions. (帯広畜産大 2013)

We have underestimated the importance of trees. They are not merely pleasant sources of shade but possibly an answer to some of our most pressing environmental problems. We (1) them for granted, but they are a near miracle. For example, in a natural transformation, trees convert sunlight into food for insects, wildlife and people, and use it to create shade, beauty and wood for fuel, furniture and homes.

Humans have cut down the biggest and best trees and left the smallest and weakest ones behind. What (2)genetic, forests, mean, fitness, that, does, of our, for the? No one knows for sure, for trees and forests are poorly understood on almost all levels. “It’s embarrassing how little we know,” one famous tree researcher has said.

Decades ago, a marine chemist at Hokkaido University discovered that (3)when tree leaves (), the nutrients () into the ocean and () () plankton. When plankton thrive, so does the rest of the food chain. In a campaign called *Forests Are Lovers of the Sea*, fishermen have replanted forests along coasts and rivers to bring back fish. And (4)they have returned.

In Japan, researchers have long studied (5) they call “forest bathing.” A walk in the woods, they say, reduces the level of stress chemicals in the body and increases natural killer cells in the blood, which fight viruses. Studies of major cities show that depression, anxiety, and (6)lower in, even crime, an, greenery, are, with, environment.

Trees are not used well as an eco-technology. “Working trees” could absorb some of the nitrogen that runs off farm fields and could heal the dead zone in the Gulf of Mexico. In Africa, millions of hectares of dried land have been recovered through carefully planned tree growth.

A big question is, which trees should we be planting? David Milarch, a co-founder of the Champion Tree Project who has been cloning some of the world’s oldest and largest trees to protect their genetics, says, “These are the supertrees, and they have (7) the test of time.” Science doesn’t know if these genes will be important on a warmer planet, but an old proverb seems to fit. “When is the best time to (8) a tree?” The answer: “Twenty years ago. The second-best time? Today.”

Questions

1. What word goes in blank (1)?
2. Put in order the words in the underlined part (2).

3. Put each of the following words into the blanks of the underlined part (3).
 flow, fertilize, help, decay

4. What does the underlined word (4) refer to? Answer in one English word.

5. What word goes in blank (5)?

6. Put in order the words in the underlined part (6).

7. Choose the most suitable word for blank (7) from among the following:
 made, spent, stood, lost

8. Choose the most suitable word for blank (8) from among the following:
 cut, plant, grow, raise

9. According to the text, which sentence is false about David Milarch? Circle on your answer sheet the letter for the answer.
 - (A) He is one of the members who started the Champion Tree Project.
 - (B) He is making copies of some of the world's oldest trees.
 - (C) He is trying to preserve the genes of some of the world's largest trees.
 - (D) He is searching for supertrees and has asked scientists to test them on a warm planet.

10. According to the text, which sentence is true? Circle on your answer sheet the letter for the answer.
 - (A) *Forests Are Lovers of the Sea* is an organization by fishermen who catch fish along coasts and rivers.
 - (B) People don't know very much about trees and have undervalued their importance.
 - (C) In "forest bathing," natural killer cells in our body will be reduced.
 - (D) "Working trees" have helped restore dried land in Mexico.

8 次の英文は 1990 年代の南アフリカ共和国について書かれたものです。これを読んで下の問いに答えなさい。(都留文科大・比較文化学部 2014)

President Mandela's first order of business was selecting a deputy, a position much like that of the U.S. vice president. (A)The election agreement had specified that the new government would be a coalition, including members of the opposing parties. So de Klerk*, as the leader of the National Party*, would be one of the deputy presidents. Mandela chose Thabo Mbeki, a respected ANC* leader, as the other. Mbeki stood beside Mandela on May 10 as he was sworn in as the first black president of South Africa.

A billion people around the world watched the historic moment. The ceremony took place in Pretoria, before 4,000 guests. "Today, all of us do, by our presence here... confer glory and hope to newborn liberty," Mandela said in his speech. "Never, never, and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another."

In cabinet meetings, where leaders from the opposing parties sat side by side, Mandela listened to all the opinions and then drew his own conclusions. Like Jongintaba, his boyhood mentor*, "He took it like a chief," said Mac Maharaj*. "He listened impassively, took everything in, and then intervened." Mandela continued to be (B)the great consensus builder—only now he was not only reconciling individuals, but entire political parties and countries.

In 1996, a new constitution was ratified. Mandela acknowledged the different groups that had worked together to create it, saying, "Our consensus speaks of the maturing of our young democracy. It speaks of the trust that has grown in the blast furnace* of practical work, as we, together, rolled up our sleeves to tackle the real problems." In his presidency, Mandela was perhaps best known for his forgiveness. He called on old enemies and old friends alike, he visited Afrikaners and made them feel welcome in the new order.

(C)It was important for his country to forgive without forgetting, Mandela thought, and in 1996 he helped launch the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). This group would collect the stories of all who had lived through apartheid, granting amnesty to those who had committed crimes in exchange for giving true testimony of the horrors of those years.

(D)Many were unhappy with this plan—it let murderers, terrorists, and other criminals walk—but the TRC was able to gather fuller and more truthful accounts of events than any other group. Brilliant and humane, (E)the TRC needed the full support of Nelson Mandela to gather the stories of a nation. Its motto was "I invite you to join in the search for truth, without which there can be no genuine reconciliation."

Horrifying stories emerged from this search for truth: Torture and killings were described in detail; dark secrets about the government—and the ANC—were revealed. Witness confessed how bodies had been burned to ashes or cut into unidentifiable pieces. The revelations were like reliving a nightmare, and yet they allowed the country to begin to heal.

*注

de Klerk	デクラーク（南アフリカの第7代大統領）	National Party	国民党（南アフリカの政党）
ANC	アフリカ民族会議（南アフリカの政党）	mentor	a wise and faithful adviser or teacher
Mac Maharaj	ANC の主要メンバーの一人	blast furnace	severe trial
Afrikaner	a person born in South Africa whose native language is Afrikaans and whose ancestors were from Europe		
amnesty	the act of releasing a large group of people from punishment for their crimes		

問1. 下線部(A)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問2. 下線部(B)は、Mandela のどのような政治姿勢を指していますか。日本語で説明しなさい。

問3. ア) 下線部(C)を日本語に訳しなさい。

イ) TRC の任務を日本語で挙げなさい。

問4. 下線部(D)について、その理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

問5. 下線部(E)を日本語に訳しなさい。

9 次の辞書についての英文を読み、設問に答えよ。(秋田大・医学部 2014 改)

〔1〕 Which do you usually use—an electronic dictionary or a dictionary in printed book form? Today, the majority of students in college and high school use electronic dictionaries. Although these have their advantages, some English teachers still prefer paper dictionaries and recommend them to their students. (ア)Are such teachers simply old-fashioned, or do they have a valid point?

〔2〕 Just after electronic dictionaries were invented, one of my friends who worked in the English department of a university in Tokyo complained about them. (イ)If a student always uses an electronic dictionary, he argued, the student might not make steady progress in English because he or she may not learn to make full use of a dictionary.

〔3〕 (A) This situation has changed, but the screens are still rather limited in size. If a student scrolls down and carefully reads everything in the listing under the word he or she has looked up, the student might learn much about the particular word. However, in most cases students are satisfied with getting only the word's meaning in Japanese. They do not usually bother to scroll down all the way to the end of the entry and read every example sentence. These, of course, are extremely important for improving writing and speaking skills.

〔4〕 (B) A paper dictionary shows two pages full of information at a time. (ウ)This is great, especially when a word one has looked up has many different definitions, uses, and functions. Printed English dictionaries published in Japan are rich in example sentences that have been specially selected for native speakers of Japanese who are struggling to grasp the complexities of the English language. After all, many words that students are already familiar with actually have numerous meanings and different functions, depending on the context. Students, therefore, must study hard and practice a lot in order to become capable of using these words correctly.

〔5〕 (C) If a student opens one of these to the page containing the word he or she needs to know more about, the student will notice in many cases that the particular word occupies much space and has several different meanings. The word may appear, for example, either as a noun or a verb. This can be seen at a glance. Although electronic dictionaries' display screens have grown and now show much more information than before, they are still inferior to paper dictionaries in (エ)this aspect.

〔6〕 Another big disadvantage of electronic dictionaries is that the user cannot usually select the individual dictionaries carried in his or her machine. Whereas with a personal computer a user can simply access or download a variety of dictionaries available online, electronic dictionaries at the time of purchase typically contain a set of dictionaries—of varying quality—that cannot be expanded. If students could access individual dictionaries

over the Internet, download them, and put them into their own electronic dictionaries, they could avoid this problem. Unfortunately, though, this is generally not possible. After all, electronic dictionaries are produced by profit-oriented corporations, and neither publishing companies nor English teachers have any say in the selection of individual dictionaries to be carried in them.

〔7〕 (オ) Once a student buys or receives an electronic dictionary, he or she will probably use it until it breaks, even if it contains individual dictionaries of low quality. Money is tight these days. Many students simply cannot afford to buy new electronic dictionaries with high-quality dictionaries installed. This is so even if they are strongly advised to do so by their teachers.

〔8〕 Considering the many advantages of paper dictionaries, I suspect that the debate over using them or their electronic counterparts will continue despite the fact that students can now access online dictionaries with smart phones or other devices — potentially advantageous new technology (カ) which they should be grateful. Yet teachers and students alike should keep in mind the fact that not all English learners can benefit from such new technologies. (キ), while there are always others who fall behind.

〔9〕 Electronic dictionaries are relatively new, and people are still in the process of learning how to use them wisely. If students are aware of their disadvantages, they may gain a lot by using them. One small electronic dictionary can give a student all the information that a half dozen paper dictionaries contain. Also, some of these little machines have a cross-reference function that allows a user to check many different example sentences in which a given word appears. I sincerely hope that English teachers will instruct their students on using electronic dictionaries wisely without making too many nostalgic remarks about paper dictionaries. If they do, students can enjoy the double benefit of learning to use new technology well while becoming better English speakers at the same time.

(1) 下線部(ア)を such teachers を明らかにして和訳せよ。

(2) 下線部(イ)を和訳せよ。

(3) 下線部(ウ)を This を明らかにして和訳せよ。

(4) 下線部(エ)を説明せよ。

(5) 下線部(オ)を和訳せよ。

(6) 空所(カ)に適切な前置詞を入れよ。

(7) 空所(キ)に入る表現を、以下の単語を並べかえて完成させなさい。

advances / are / at / good / keeping / some / up / with

(8) 空所(A) ～ (C)に入る最も適切な文を、以下の(ア) ～ (エ)のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(ア) Compared to electronic dictionaries, printed paper ones have an advantage here.

(イ) One of the most important advantages of electronic dictionaries is that they are very friendly to users.

(ウ) The advantage of printed paper dictionaries on this point can be demonstrated in another way.

(エ) At that time, to be sure, the display screens of electronic dictionaries were very small; they showed only two or three lines of text at most.

(9) 本文の要旨を 100～120 字の日本語にまとめよ。句読点も字数に含める。

									100
									120

10 次の文を読んで問いに答えなさい。(立命館大・2月7日実施分 2010・改)

Why do birds migrate? The reasons are complex and not fully understood. But a simple explanation is food and a safe place to breed. Birds which breed in the summer in the extreme north such as the Arctic benefit from (A) of food as plants and insects grow well in the long daylight hours, and few large permanent predators can survive the harsh winter. Many birds that breed in the Arctic simply lay their eggs on the ground. Being able to fly, they can (B) the harsh winter conditions, and (1) the summer benefits.

How did bird migration routes become established? Migration is affected not only by (C) but also by wind and ocean currents. These make some routes and locations easier to reach. Many birds migrate from northern breeding areas in the summer to southern wintering grounds mainly because there is more land near the northern pole than the southern. There are many other (D). Some birds breed in the far south of South America, Australia and Africa, and migrate to northern wintering grounds. Some birds migrate horizontally to enjoy the milder coast climates in winter. Other birds migrate in terms of altitude; moving higher up a mountain in summer, and wintering on the lowlands.

How do birds migrate such long distances? (2)Birds use the winds to their advantage so they can go the distance by burning the least fuel. That is, at different altitudes, they search for wind which will (あ)carry them as if on a conveyor belt. Winds at high altitude may blow in the opposite direction from wind on the ground and usually are blowing strongly. Larger birds rely on hot air rising from the ground in the mornings to gain altitude by simply soaring. These birds usually migrate during the day. They may also follow strong updrafts along ridges.

A few birds fly non-stop, some for several days, covering enormous distances. But most birds break their journey at staging posts. A vital aspect of being able to make (E) is to have enough fat reserves. (3)This is why finding staging posts is important to migrating birds.

(4)Getting ready for the journey, migrating birds also need to eat a lot to replace old feathers, a process called feather moulting. A large amount of energy is needed for moulting since feathers take up to 20 percent of a bird's weight. (い)This preparation is necessary to be in the best condition for their long trips. Different species moult at different times; for most shorebirds it is just after breeding and before the migration to wintering grounds.

Studies suggest birds direct themselves to the compass points using the position of the sun during the day, and the stars at night. They can also sense magnetic north. In addition, they (F) such as visual layout of the land, smell of the sea, sound of waves on shores and winds through mountain passes.

The most amazing aspect of bird migration is that the location, route and perhaps even (㉞) the techniques are built into their brains. (5) Many migrating birds abandon their young as soon as their feathers are developed enough for flight, and a short time later, the young make the migration on their own.

What kinds of threats do migrating birds have? Unfortunately, (G) surviving storms and bad weather, exhaustion and other natural obstacles, migrating birds are increasingly facing human threats. Habitat destruction that affects staging posts disturbs their ability to re-fuel. (㉟) This includes draining wetlands and cutting down forests. Pollution of the sea, water and air also affects them. Migrating birds are also troubled and hurt by lit-up skyscrapers, lighthouses and other unnatural human-made structures that mislead them. (H), many migrating birds are also hunted for food and for sport.

[1] 本文の(A) ~ (H)それぞれに入れるのにもっとも適当なものを(1)~(5)から一つ選びなさい。

(A)

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| (1) an absence | (2) an annual cycle | (3) a shortage |
| (4) particular sources | (5) plenty | |

(B)

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| (1) avoid | (2) endure | (3) get used to |
| (4) move to | (5) study | |

(C)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------|
| (1) animals | (2) food supply | (3) rain |
| (4) the extreme north | (5) the sun | |

(D)

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| (1) dangerous reasons | (2) health conditions | (3) land sizes |
| (4) migration patterns | (5) ocean currents | |

(E)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) good use of milder coast climates | (2) such long trips |
| (3) the birds build nests | (4) the birds lay eggs |
| (5) the birds tired | |

(F)

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) are confused with things | (2) control natural surroundings |
| (3) create conditions | (4) suffer from obstacles |
| (5) use other clues | |

(G)

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------|
| (1) as a result of | (2) as compared with | (3) as for |
| (4) in addition to | (5) in place of | |

(H)

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Accordingly | (2) Consequently | (3) Fortunately |
| (4) Hopefully | (5) Sadly | |

[2] 下線部(あ)～(え)それぞれの意味または内容として、もっとも適当なものを(1)～(4)から一つ選びなさい。

(あ) carry them as if on a conveyer belt

- (1) provide them with fat reserves
- (2) help them smoothly fly on an air current
- (3) make them burn as much fuel as possible
- (4) control them to compete with harsh winters

(い) This preparation

- (1) gaining weight to breed
- (2) saving energy at staging posts
- (3) building energy to develop new feathers
- (4) having fat reserves to change the regular moulting cycle

(う) the techniques

- (1) powers to grow wing feathers
- (2) skills to build staging posts on their own
- (3) strategies to preserve energy for short trips
- (4) abilities to migrate by using directional hints

(え) This

- (1) a natural obstacle
- (2) behavior of nesting birds
- (3) birds' natural environment ruined by humans
- (4) the human process to build a new staging post

[3] 下に与えられた語を適切な順に並び替えて空所(1)を埋めなさい。

enjoy	arrive	be	the	first
to	to			

[4] 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。

[5] 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。

[6] 下線部(4)を和訳しなさい。

[7] 下線部(5)を和訳しなさい。