

STEP 1

【1】下線部の発音がほかと異なるものを1つ選びなさい。

- (1) ア. model[もでる] イ. old[おうど] ウ. own[おうん] エ. photo[ふおうとう]
 (2) ア. company [かんぱに] イ. country [かんとり] ウ. probably [ぷろばぶり] エ. stuff [すたふ]
 (3) ア. already [おーるれでい] イ. machinery [ましーなり] ウ. mean [みーん] エ. reason [リーずん]
 (4) ア. design [でざいん] イ. increase [いんくりーず] ウ. season [しーずん] エ. usable [ゆーざぶる]

【2】第1アクセントのある音節の位置が、左の語と異なるものを1つ選びなさい。

- (1) mes-sage [ア. cell-phone イ. prod-uct ウ. with-in]
 (2) appar-ent [ア. a-ban-don イ. how-ev-er ウ. qual-i-ty]
 (3) his-to-ri-an [ア. ca-pac-i-ty イ. ec-o-nom-ic ウ. e-con-o-my]

【3】各文の()に、下から最も適切な語(句)を選んで入れなさい。

- (1) Could you bring your (portable) radio for our camp?
 (2) My sister is studying (modern) Japanese literature at university.
 (3) I prefer analogue watches to (digital) ones
 (4) His latest book is now (on sale).
 (5) We were quite (happy) with the results of the experiment.

digital happy modern on sale portable

【4】日本語の意味に合うように、英文の()に適切な語を入れなさい。(本文中の表現を使うこと)

- (1) 私は父を説得してたばこを吸うのをやめさせた。
 I (persuaded) my father (to) give up smoking.
 (2) オリンピックは4年ごとに行われる。
 The Olympic Games are held (every) (four) (years).
 (3) このあたりの風景は何十年も変わっていない。
 The scenery around here hasn't changed (for) (decades).

【5】日本語の意味に合うように、[]内の語(句)を並べ替えて英文を完成させなさい。

- (1) ロンドンに滞在すればするほど、ますますその街が好きになった。
 [I / I / London / the city / stayed / liked / longer / more / in / the / the / ,].
The longer I stayed in London, the more I liked the city.
 (2) 今度仙台にいらっしゃるときには、ぜひ私たちのところに遊びにきてください。
 Next [you / Sendai / time / us / visit / please come / see / and / ,].
 Next time you visit Sendai, please come and see us.

次の文章を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

(a) a result of the ever-increasing speed of change, nowadays we don't often keep things until they've stopped working; [A] we ①() () () them as soon as we're tired (b) them and want the latest and greatest. Some of the perfectly usable stuff that we throw away ends up (c) "recycle shops," and some gets exported to (ア) countries, where people are delighted to have it. But a (イ) amount of it just ends up (ウ), left by the side of a road or in a forest to (エ) apart slowly.

Is this really a healthy way to live? Let's examine the question from the economic side first. Consumer demand drives a large part of Japan's economy. When demand goes up, production has to be increased, and ②that means more jobs, more orders for machinery, and more economic activity in general. [B] from an economic point of view, this endless buying is something to be encouraged.

Now ③from a philosophical point of view, is it good for us to get caught up in a never-ending race to own the newest, the most, the best - [C], never to be satisfied (d) what we already have? If you (オ) a survey on a busy city street, almost everybody would answer ④that question with a firm "No." [D], they would then go right (e) shopping for this season's clothes or a new, larger-capacity, higher-speed computer with a bigger, more colorful screen.

(1) 空所(a)~(e)に、次から適切な語を選んで入れなさい。

as / for / in / of / on / with

a. (As) b. (of) c. (in) d. (with) e. (on)

(2) 空所(ア)~(オ)に、次から適切な動詞を選び、必要であれば形を変えて入れなさい。

abandon / develop / fall / shock / take

ア. (developing) イ. (shocking) ウ. (being abandoned)

エ. (fall) オ. (took)

(3) 空所[A]~[D]に、次から適切な語(句)を選んで入れなさい。

however / instead / so / in other words

A. (instead) B. (so) C. (in other words) D. (However)

(4) 下線部①が「~を捨てる」という意味になるように、()に適切な語を入れなさい。

(get) (rid) (of)

(5) 下線部②の that が指していることを日本語で答えなさい。

(需要が増加し、生産量も増やさねばならなくなること)

(6) 下線部③を日本語になおしなさい。

(哲学的な観点から)

(7) 下線部④の that question とはどのような質問か、日本語で答えなさい。

最新で高機能で最高のものを手に入れようという果てしないレースに巻き込まれるのは、私たちに
 とって良いことなのかという質問