

新年度進級試験

【高校生(標準)】

▶▶▶ [2 月度実施]

新年度進級試験

受講についての注意

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題を見てはいけません。
- 2 試験時間は **100 分**です。
- 3 試験用紙は**全 16 ページ**です。過不足があれば担当講師に申し出てください。
- 4 試験中に試験用紙の印刷の不鮮明、ページの欠落、乱れおよび汚れなどに気付いた場合は監督者に申し出てください。
- 5 解答は所定の用紙に記入してください。試験用紙以外への解答は一切認めません。
- 6 受験者は、試験用紙の所定の欄に氏名を記入してください。
- 7 解答は全て **HB の黒鉛筆**で記入してください。
- 8 試験時間中の途中退場は認められません。ただし、気分が悪いなど身体の調子が悪くなった場合は担当講師に申し出てください。
- 9 試験終了の合図があると同時に、解答を終了してください。

学校

学年

氏名

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【1】 [語彙] 配点 100 点

[A] 日本語の意味に合う英語を選んで番号で答えなさい。

- (1) ~せずにはいられない
①cannot help -ing ②would not help -ing
③may not help -ing ④should not help -ing
- (2) ...をそのままにしておく
①set ... alone ②get ... alone
③let ... alone ④do ... alone
- (3) 必要な
①convenient ②necessary
③available ④important
- (4) を傷つける
①suffer ②ruin
③lose ④hurt
- (5) (に) 気づく
①notice ②realize
③prove ④judge
- (6) ...と言えば
①speaking over ... ②speaking about ...
③speaking with ... ④ speaking of ...
- (7) ~にもかかわらず
①despite ②without
③beyond ④besides
- (8) ふつうの
①particular ②cheap
③relative ④ordinary
- (9) を稼ぐ
①employ ②hire
③deliver ④earn
- (10) 〈人〉が~するのを不可能にする
①keep it impossible for 〈人〉 to do
②take it impossible for 〈人〉 to do
③make it impossible for 〈人〉 to do
④do it impossible for 〈人〉 to do
- (11) を輸入する
①earn ②import
③export ④deliver
- (12) ...を育てる
①bring up ... ②put up ...
③take up ... ④make up ...

- (13) 適切な
 ①worth ②proper
 ③excellent ④severe
- (14) を保護する
 ①admire ②protect
 ③employ ④hire
- (15) 息
 ①cough ②fever
 ③disease ④breath
- (16) ～を越えて
 ①behind ②besides
 ③beyond ④despite
- (17) に異議を唱える
 ①attempt ②chase
 ③challenge ④suffer
- (18) ...に勝つ
 ①go the better of ... ②get the better of ...
 ③make the better of ... ④take the better of ...
- (19) (法律などが) 施行される
 ①come into being ②come into view
 ③come true ④come into effect
- (20) 優れた
 ①essential ②excellent
 ③smart ④proper
- (21) ～するのに十分...
 ①so ... as to do ②too ... (for ～) to do
 ③... enough to do ④so as ... to do
- (22) (を) 調べる
 ①explain ②imagine
 ③prove ④check
- (23) ...を言おうとする
 ①get in ... ②get on ...
 ③get up ... ④get at ...
- (24) 腕を組んで
 ①with one's arms folded ②with one's arms pressed
 ③with one's arms held ④with one's arms fastened
- (25) 激しく
 ①just ②justly
 ③hard ④hardly

- (26) ～するということになる
 ①when it needs to -ing ②when it goes to -ing
 ③when it comes to -ing ④when it gets to -ing
- (27) を分ける
 ①connect ②separate
 ③compare ④amount
- (28) (趣味など) を始める
 ①take up ... ②let up ...
 ③make up ... ④catch up ...
- (29) を命令する
 ①suggest ②decide
 ③demand ④order
- (30) ...を引き受ける
 ①take out ... ②take after ...
 ③take down ... ④take on ...
- (31) 貿易
 ①price ②trade
 ③economy ④industry
- (32) を提案する
 ①request ②propose
 ③insist ④decide
- (33) ～しなさい
 ①have to do ②had better do
 ③ought to do ④need do
- (34) (個人の) 習慣
 ①habit ②attitude
 ③affair ④manner
- (35) 自分の意思を伝える
 ①make oneself understood ②take oneself understood
 ③give oneself understood ④keep oneself understood
- (36) を逮捕する
 ①oppress ②murder
 ③arrest ④surround
- (37) ...するとすぐに
 ①lately ... ②directly ...
 ③justly ... ④closely ...
- (38) 黙っている
 ①keep one's tongue ②give one's tongue
 ③leave one's tongue ④hold one's tongue

- (39) 敏感な
 ①industrious ②sensible
 ③industrial ④sensitive
- (40) 混乱させる (ような)
 ①exciting ②annoying
 ③confusing ④disappointing
- (41) を破壊する
 ①destroy ②explode
 ③crash ④harm
- (42) ...ということは言うまでもない
 ①It comes without saying that ...
 ②It takes without saying that ...
 ③It makes without saying that ...
 ④It goes without saying that ...
- (43) (悪い状況・条件など) を最大限に活用する
 ①get the best of ... ②catch the best of ...
 ③make the best of ... ④have the best of ...
- (44) ~するために
 ①in order not to do ②enough to do
 ③so as not to do ④so as to do
- (45) を縫う
 ①fix ②grab
 ③sew ④bend
- (46) に感心する
 ①approve ②respect
 ③admire ④appreciate
- (47) を受け入れる
 ①arrange ②attract
 ③accept ④approve
- (48) (太陽・月など天体が) 現れる
 ①come by ②come out
 ③come about ④come off
- (49) 有罪の
 ①innocent ②guilty
 ③rude ④cruel
- (50) 武器
 ①means ②arms
 ③forces ④goods

[B] 英語の意味に合う日本語を選んで番号で答えなさい。

- (51) **throughout**
①～にもかかわらず ②～のほかに
③～を越えて ④～のいたるところに
- (52) **harm**
①に害を与える ②を回復する
③に衝突する ④を撃つ
- (53) **civilization**
①文学 ②起源
③文明 ④冒険
- (54) **annoy**
①を退屈させる ②をいらいらさせる
③を混乱させる ④を失望させる
- (55) **do without ...**
①...で間に合わせる ②...を廃止する
③...をやり直す ④...なしですます
- (56) **suppose** 《suppose that ... で》
①...に驚く ②...と思う
③...を決定する ④...を確認する
- (57) **fashion**
①表面 ②形
③群集 ④流行
- (58) **out of the question**
①めったに～しない ②論外で
③できることなら ④どうしても～ない
- (59) **look [watch] out for ...**
①...を尊敬する ②...を軽く見る
③...を回想する ④...に気をつける
- 60) **in case ...**
①...するとすぐに ②...しないように
③...するといけないから ④...するために
- 61) **prove**
①を説明する ②を証明する
③を想像する ④を調べる
- (62) **say** 《say that ... で》
①...と言う ②...と主張する
③...を提案する ④...に答える
- (63) **convenient**
①必要な ②不可能な
③都合のよい ④むだな

- (64) **dangerous**
 ①むだな ②必要な
 ③危険な ④不可能な
- (65) **no sooner ...than ~**
 ①...すると同時に~ ②...だけれども~
 ③...する時はいつも~ ④...しないかぎり~
- (66) **essential**
 ①きびしい ②適切な
 ③恐ろしい ④不可欠の
- (67) **seldom**
 ①ほとんど~ない ②ほとんど
 ③すっかり ④めったに~ない
- (68) **lead**
 ①に影響を与える ②を向ける
 ③を命令する ④を導く
- (69) **bother**
 ①を遅らせる ②のじゃまをする
 ③を無視する ④をだます
- (70) **principal**
 ①必要な ②都合のよい
 ③おもな ④向かい側の
- (71) **request**
 ①を要請する ②を提案する
 ③を命令する ④と主張する
- (72) **serious**
 ①真剣な ②責任のある
 ③好奇心の強い ④攻撃的な
- (73) **dust**
 ①土 ②火山
 ③砂漠 ④ほこり
- (74) **careless**
 ①不注意な ②愚かな
 ③失礼な ④残酷な
- (75) **plain**
 ①全体的な ②明らかな
 ③複雑な ④完全な
- (76) **ruin**
 ①を台なしにする ②苦しむ
 ③にけがをさせる ④衝突する

- (77) **state**
 ①を(はっきり)述べる ②に賛成する
 ③を推薦する ④を主張する
- (78) **object to -ing**
 ①～できない ②～は言うまでもない
 ③～するのに慣れている ④～するのに反対する
- (79) **so ... as to do**
 ①～するのに十分... ②～するほどに...
 ③～するために... ④～するには...すぎる
- (80) **democracy**
 ①民主主義 ②政策
 ③政治学 ④政府
- (81) **satisfied**
 ①(人が)満足した ②満足のいく
 ③疲れさせる ④(人が)疲れた
- (82) **reserve**
 ①を分ける ②をつなぐ
 ③を比較する ④を取っておく
- (83) **junior**
 ①劣った ②年下の
 ③年上の ④優れた
- (84) **soil**
 ①火山 ②穀物
 ③土 ④ほこり
- (85) **lack**
 ①に取ってかわる ②を欠く
 ③を減らす ④を取り去る
- (86) **amaze**
 ①をおもしろがらせる ②をびっくりさせる
 ③を興奮させる ④を満足させる
- (87) **doubt** 《doubt that [if, whether] ... で》
 ①...ではないと思う ②...ではないかと思う
 ③...に警告する ④...を連想する
- (88) **raw**
 ①地元の ②裸の
 ③生の ④質素な
- (89) **look** 〈人〉 **in the face**
 ①〈人〉の顔をじっと見る ②〈人〉を尊敬する
 ③〈人〉に似ている ④〈人〉を回想する

- (90) **feel free to do**
 ①自由に～する
 ②～する気になる
 ③～するようになる
 ④～してばかりいる
- (91) **stand up for ...**
 ①...を手伝う
 ②...を表す
 ③...をがまんする
 ④...を支持する
- (92) **asleep**
 ①眠って
 ②顔色が悪い
 ③快適な
 ④健康的な
- (93) **make use of ...**
 ①...を確かめる
 ②...を理解する
 ③...を利用する
 ④...と仲直りをする
- (94) **baggage**
 ①手荷物
 ②家具
 ③箱
 ④服
- (95) **imagine**
 ①(を) 想像する
 ②(を) 説明する
 ③(を) 調整する
 ④(を) 証明する
- (96) **press**
 ①をみがく
 ②(を) 押す
 ③を掛ける
 ④を包む
- (97) **use**
 ①を貸す
 ②を受け取る
 ③を貸借する
 ④(一時的に) を借りる
- (98) **satisfy**
 ①を疲れさせる
 ②に興味を持たせる
 ③を満足させる
 ④を興奮させる
- (99) **explode**
 ①苦しむ
 ②爆発する
 ③衝突する
 ④撃つ
- (100) **operate**
 ①を持ち上げる
 ②をこぐ
 ③を固定する
 ④を操作する

【2】 [イディム] 配点 30 点

[A] 次の各文の下線部に最も近い意味を持つ語句を、下の①～④から選びなさい。

- (1) Did all the students take part in the meeting?
①respect ②stop
③join ④like 〈帝京大〉
- (2) It was unnecessary to make fun of your sister in front of everybody. She seemed so embarrassed.
①support ②ridicule
③entertain ④amuse 〈上智大〉
- (3) If you break your word, you will get a reputation for dishonesty.
①mind ②way
③career ④promise 〈八戸工大〉
- (4) I hope you don't mind if I take back what I said.
①withdraw ②rephrase
③clarify ④repeat 〈名古屋外大〉
- (5) You should learn by heart a lot of useful English idioms.
①recite ②memorize
③study ④remember 〈大阪学院大〉
- (6) We should not look down on people merely because they are poor.
①appreciate ②despise
③sympathize with ④congratulate 〈中部大〉
- (7) They attempted to do away with the rules.
①revise ②excuse
③accept ④abolish 〈札幌学院大〉
- (8) We must turn up the volume for the students sitting in the back row.
①raise ②rise
③revolve ④start 〈東海大〉
- (9) After lunch, they set out for the next destination.
①brought ②reached
③started ④vanished 〈近畿大〉
- (10) Our bill at the Chinese restaurant amounted to thirty dollars.
①subtracted ②added
③exceeded ④totaled 〈立命館大〉
- (11) Let's carry on this discussion some other time.
①confer ②confirm ③convert ④continue 〈中央大〉
- (12) She'll get over the disease this time.
①catch ②take ③recover from ④take in 〈拓殖大〉
- (13) Janet is a spoiled child. She always gets her own way.
①does whatever she wants ②makes her own living
③loses her temper ④gets lots of toys 〈日本工大〉

- [B] 空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、下の①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。
- (14) Bill is sure to turn (①up ②around ③off ④in) on time. 〈日本大〉
- (15) (①Keeping ②Getting ③Doing ④Taking) early hours is good for your health. 〈関西外大〉
- (16) (①Watch ②See ③View ④Glance) to it that this letter gets posted today. 〈昭和女子大〉
- (17) John's first proposal was not accepted, but he (①persuaded ②confronted ③convinced ④persisted) in his efforts and finally got the boss to adopt his plan. 〈南山大〉
- (18) Because I walk a lot, I wear (①over ②away ③up ④out) shoes quickly. 〈南山大〉
- (19) Everyone in my family agreed (①for ②to ③down ④into) my proposal. 〈亜細亜大〉
- (20) Our teacher says computers will never take (①a chance ②the place ③the lend ④a change) of books. 〈センター試験〉
- (21) Look (①out ②over ③at ④through)! There's a car coming! 〈駒澤大〉
- (22) When marking your examination papers, the teacher will take your long illness (①on ②into ③to ④at) consideration. 〈愛知学院大〉
- (23) Many things left by the ancient Egyptians in tombs have been brought to (①hand ②bed ③light ④advantage) by scientists and explorers. 〈日本福祉大〉
- (24) If you dress like that at your age, you'll (①be ②think ③make ④turn) a fool of yourself. 〈成蹊大〉
- (25) Our cat was nearly run (①up ②for ③over ④into) by a car yesterday. 〈駒澤大〉
- (26) What subject are you majoring (①in ②with ③on ④of) at university? 〈ノートルダム清心女子大〉
- (27) You cannot smoke till you have (①became ②come ③become ④got) of age. 〈東北学院大〉
- (28) You have (①enough ②come ③made ④taken) good use of our school library. 〈流通経大〉
- (29) We just need to keep (①to ②out ③from ④for) our schedule if we are to finish on time. 〈近畿大〉
- (30) I stayed home two weeks on account of illness, so I had to work hard to (①make for ②make use of ③make out ④make up for) lost time. 〈城西大〉

【3】 [文法] 配点 50 点

空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- (1) My father has just got home from Italy. He () his trip very much.
① seems to have enjoyed ② has seemed to enjoy
③ seems to enjoy ④ seems to be enjoying 〈玉川大〉
- (2) Strange (), I didn't really enjoy the musical.
① said ② saying
③ to say ④ say 〈亜細亜大〉
- (3) Since I forgot to pay the annual fee, this membership card () last Monday.
① expired ② has expired
③ has been expired ④ has been expiring 〈杏林大〉
- (4) () it took only three months to finish the project is an amazing achievement.
① While ② If
③ What ④ That 〈日本大〉
- (5) () what their teacher said, the students were satisfied.
① Having understood ② Understood
③ To understand ④ Should understand 〈関西学院大〉
- (6) Some people showed up at the wedding party without ().
① invited ② being invited
③ they are invited ④ invite 〈東京経済大〉
- (7) His parents moved to the warmer part of the country () the winters were too cold for them.
① since ② and
③ due to ④ unless 〈芝浦工業大〉
- (8) () the country has a new democratic government, the people will at last have more freedom.
① Although ② Even if
③ In the event that ④ Now that 〈摂南大〉
- (9) () you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.
① Would ② Should
③ Could ④ Might 〈和光大〉
- (10) Hanako knows () to spend all her money on clothes.
① better than ② less than
③ nicer than ④ worse than 〈関西学院大〉
- (11) You had better avoid () anything to embarrass your parents.
① say ② to say
③ saying ④ to have said 〈摂南大〉
- (12) After a brief conversation with Mary, John found he is () to her by a year.
① adult ② senior
③ older ④ mature 〈中央大〉

- (13) It () three years since the powerful earthquake caused damage in the area.
 ① has ② is being
 ③ has been ④ has being 〈大東文化大〉
- (14) My father usually () home from work at 7:00 p.m.
 ① coming ② comes
 ③ come ④ has come 〈甲南大〉
- (15) Even if the sun () rise in the west, he would never stop loving his wife.
 ① were to ② will
 ③ maybe ④ might 〈九州産業大〉
- (16) Caesar entered the town () that the enemy had fled already.
 ① of finding ② found
 ③ only to find ④ only to be found 〈関西学院大〉
- (17) The quality of the sound () from those speakers shows why they are so expensive.
 ① comes ② is coming
 ③ came ④ coming 〈玉川大〉
- (18) Write down your password () you should forget it.
 ① in case ② in order that
 ③ so that ④ unless 〈中央大〉
- (19) Do you remember the house () you spent your childhood years?
 ① where ② when
 ③ which ④ of which 〈芝浦工大〉
- (20) He said he couldn't speak Russian, () was untrue.
 ① which ② what
 ③ why ④ how 〈名古屋外大〉
- (21) He has been in the hospital for two weeks. That's () he can't come today.
 ① because ② how
 ③ why ④ the way 〈東京電気大〉
- (22) She was () to go out when it started raining.
 ① almost ② anyway
 ③ all ④ about 〈駒澤大〉
- (23) The tall man () near the door is my father.
 ① stood ② stands
 ③ standing ④ is standing 〈九州産業大〉
- (24) There () a big pond in front of the church when I was a boy.
 ① is used to be ② is used to being
 ③ used to being ④ used to be 〈中央大〉
- (25) If you () get lost in town, use this mobile phone.
 ① should ② will
 ③ must ④ could 〈東京電気大〉

- (39) () a fine day yesterday, I took my son fishing.
 ① Being ② Having been
 ③ It being ④ It was 〈中京大〉
- (40) He is () diligent a man as ever lived.
 ① as ② such
 ③ very ④ more 〈愛知工業大〉
- (41) They are very busy () their homework, aren't they?
 ① doing ② to do
 ③ to doing ④ being done 〈芝浦工業大〉
- (42) () from the plane, the islands were very pretty.
 ① Seeing ② Seen
 ③ To see ④ To be seen 〈岩手医科大〉
- (43) My homework () yet.
 ① has not been typed ② has not typed
 ③ has not had typed ④ has been not typed 〈松山大〉
- (44) "Come on. The show starts at 7:30, and it's already ten past."
 "We () hurry. I don't want to miss anything."
 ① haven't any ② might
 ③ mustn't ④ have to 〈法政大〉
- (45) Remember () the door before you leave.
 ① close ② to close
 ③ closing ④ you close 〈玉川大〉
- (46) () Sunday, the bank was closed.
 ① Being ② Being it
 ③ It being ④ It was 〈北海学園大〉
- (47) () been for your help, he would have failed.
 ① Had it not ② Has it
 ③ It has not ④ It had not 〈関東学院大〉
- (48) I wish I () you when I was in high school.
 ① know ② have known
 ③ knew ④ had known 〈中部大〉
- (49) Mary saw a police officer () the room.
 ① enter ② enters
 ③ to enter ④ have entered 〈梅花女子短大〉
- (50) This bicycle needs ().
 ① of fixing ② being fixed
 ③ fixing ④ of being fixed 〈青山学院大〉

【5】 [整序英作文] 配点 20 点

[A]

次の(1)～(5)の日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように、それぞれについて、()内の語を並べかえて意味の通じる正しい文にせよ。ただし、解答は()内の並べかえた語順で3番目と5番目にくる語の組み合わせとして正しいものを①～⑤のなかからそれぞれ選びなさい。

- (1) Thomson氏は自分がその提案に反対の立場であることを明らかにした。
Mr. Thomson (ア clear イ he ウ it エ made オ opposed カ that キ was) to the proposal.
①ア-オ ②ア-イ ③カ-イ ④カ-エ ⑤カ-キ
- (2) 来週の会議を欠席してもかまいませんか。
I (ア don't イ hope ウ I エ mind if オ miss カ next week's キ you) meeting.
①ア-ウ ②エ-ウ ③エ-オ ④キ-ウ ⑤キ-オ
- (3) このパーティーの主な目的は、食べることではなく、参加者がお互いによく知り合うことです。
The main purpose of this party is not (ア but イ for ウ one エ to eat オ to get カ to know キ the participants) another.
①ア-オ ②イ-オ ③オ-キ ④オ-イ ⑤カ-ア
- (4) 昨夜、Susanはとても疲れていたもので、明かりをつけたまま眠ってしまいました。
Susan was so (ア asleep イ fell ウ on エ that she オ the light カ tired キ with) last night.
①イ-ウ ②イ-キ ③エ-ウ ④エ-キ ⑤カ-イ
- (5) Nigelはカナダ出身なので、日本の食べ物に慣れるのに苦労しました。
Since Nigel is from Canada, (ア accustomed イ difficulty ウ getting エ had オ he カ Japanese food キ to).
①ア-エ ②イ-ア ③ウ-ア ④エ-イ ⑤オ-エ
- (6) A powerful (ア many people イ hurricane ウ areas エ forced オ to カ evacuate キ at) risk from flooding.
①ア-ウ ②ア-カ ③エ-ア ④エ-キ ⑤オ-カ
- (7) Yuri Gagarin (ア the イ first ウ to エ was オ fly カ world's キ human being) into outer space in 1961.
①ア-エ ②イ-オ ③カ-キ ④オ-キ ⑤オ-ウ

- (8) The purpose of this merger between my company and Mr. Suzuki's company (ア to イ increasingly ウ is エ survive オ the カ competitive キ in) global market for semiconductors.
 ①ア-イ ②イ-カ ③ウ-ア ④エ-オ ⑤カ-キ
- (9) Hybrid vehicles for passengers (ア have rapidly イ ago ウ become エ were オ a decade カ and キ first introduced) a standard in the automobile market.
 ①ア-イ ②ア-キ ③イ-オ ④オ-カ ⑤イ-カ
- (10) Japanese ready-to-eat curry packs are (ア they イ since ウ emergency food エ popular オ need カ as キ no) refrigeration.
 ①ア-カ ②イ-キ ③ウ-ア ④オ-カ ⑤カ-ウ

【6】 [正誤問題] 配点 20 点

英文には誤りが 1 箇所ずつある。番号を指摘しなさい。

- (1) If I ①had studied ②much harder for the final tests, I ③would not fail ④to graduate last spring. 〈静岡大〉
- (2) ①Sometimes students avoid ②to look at the teacher ③if they ④don't know the answer. 〈文化女子大〉
- (3) ①When Mr. Brown came to the school ②in 1980, Ms. Carter ③has already been teaching there ④for ten years. 〈東海大〉
- (4) I had no ①difficulty in making ②myself ③understand in English when I ④went to America last summer. 〈桜美林大〉
- (5) ①Although it is ②neither new nor big, the house we bought ③is one of the most elegant ④building in this city. 〈北里大〉
- (6) ①Comparing with last year, ②reported earnings in ③the first quarter of this year ④increased 30 percent, ⑤despite rumors ⑥to the contrary. 〈日本女子大〉
- (7) Consumers are usually willing to buy ①more of an item ②as its price falls ③because of they want ④to spend less money. 〈早稲田大〉
- (8) ①Many Japanese people are ②hesitant to speak to foreigners ③even they know English well. 〈上智大〉
- (9) ①However Ken had ②a sore throat and a fever early in the morning, ③he left for school after he ④had breakfast. 〈桜美林大〉
- (10) If I ①were a company owner, I ②will start a special online system to communicate directly ③with all the employees in order ④to learn what they think. 〈立教大〉

【7】 [用法識別問題] 配点 10 点

(1)

()と同じ用法の **that** を含むものを①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

Scientists are used to dealing with doubt and uncertainty. All scientific knowledge is uncertain. This experience with doubt and uncertainty is important. I believe that it is of very great value, and one that extends beyond the sciences. I believe that to solve any problem that has never been solved before, you have to leave the door to the unknown open. You have to permit the possibility (that) you do not have it exactly right. Otherwise, if you have made up your mind already, you might not solve it.

- ① It was such a wonderful book (that) I read it three times.
- ② This is the book (that) I told you about last night.
- ③ The rules quite clearly state (that) smoking is not allowed here.
- ④ The fact (that) you don't like her should not affect your choice.

(2)

()と同じ用法の **that** を含むものを①～④から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

No matter what the job, a great number of dogs do incredible work. What do they get in return? Probably not cash. But a working dog's "salary" includes some valuable things: love, food, shelter, and good care. Dogs have become so dependent on people, in fact, (that) they couldn't live without us. And for millions of dog lovers, the feeling is mutual.

- ① He requested an increase in salary so (that) he could make a decent living.
- ② The news made my sister so excited (that) she couldn't sleep until late last night.
- ③ So many people believe (that) a day is not perfect without a cup of coffee.
- ④ (that) Roger once lived in South Africa with his family is, in fact, true.

【8】 [長文読解] 配点 30 点

(A)

Tear-Drinking Moths

Insects called moths are known to drink the tears of certain reptiles and mammals. To do this, the moth inserts a long, tubelike mouthpart called a proboscis, similar to a straw, into an animal's eye. (1) the moth's behavior. The insects obtain much of their nourishment from plant nectar, and this provides the energy needed for flight and reproduction. Tears, however, contain salt, a crucial nutrient that is not present in nectar and is difficult for moths to obtain otherwise.

Ecologist Leandro Moraes recently observed a species of moth drinking the tears of a sleeping bird in the Amazon. Though rarely seen before, this was not particularly surprising, because the tears of nearly every animal have salt in them. However, the part of the Amazon where the behavior was spotted often becomes flooded, and water takes in large amounts of salt from the soil. (2), it is common for a moth to insert its proboscis directly into puddles of dirty water in an act known as "mud-puddling." What puzzled Moraes was the question of why the moth would consume tears instead of just drinking salty water.

It turns out tears provide something else moths require: protein. In fact, the fluid has been found to contain up to 200 times more protein than sweat does. Moraes also suggests that changes in the seasonal availability of resources could be leading the moth to consume tears. Depending on the time of year and location, flooded ground dries up after the water flows away, taking the salt with it. Consuming tears could be one way the moth (3).

- (1) 1 It is sometimes possible to change
2 There is a clear reason for
3 Both creatures benefit from
4 There is also a disadvantage to

- (2) 1 In exchange 2 Nevertheless
3 Even then 4 Because of this

- (3) 1 deals with this temporary loss 2 avoids harmful substances
3 is able to survive without protein 4 escapes from various dangers

(B)

Bedless Hospitals

In the United States, there is a growing trend toward moving patient care outside of the traditional hospital setting. An increasing number of hospitals are therefore being designed without overnight-stay facilities. In-hospital care for patients is often extremely costly. (4), patients staying in hospitals after treatment or surgery are at greater risk of infection than patients who return home. Dr. Akram Boutros, the CEO of a nonprofit healthcare provider in Cleveland, Ohio, says this new trend allows people to “go home to a less-risky environment, where they tend to get better faster.”

Originally, keeping patients in hospital beds overnight or longer was meant to prevent diseases from spreading to the outside population. However, lifestyle diseases, such as diabetes, have overtaken infectious diseases to become the most significant threat to human health. Therefore, many healthcare professionals believe hospital beds (5). In fact, for many modern-day health issues, lengthy periods of bed rest can actually worsen patients’ condition.

Some critics, however, worry the shift toward “bedless” hospitals (6). Certainly, the new hospitals offer more overall convenience to patients, who otherwise would have had to put their lives on hold while recovering in a hospital. Nevertheless, Harold Miller of the Center for Healthcare Quality and Payment Reform says that “the untold story is what’s happening to all of those patients who do still need to be in the hospital.” He worries the new facilities could take valuable resources away from people requiring more-complex treatments. Despite this, it seems the bedless hospital is here to stay, as more facilities are springing up steadily across the United States.

(4)

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | In other words | 2 | What is more |
| 3 | Consequently | 4 | Otherwise |

(5)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | will probably not disappear |
| 2 | need design improvements |
| 3 | are often unnecessary |
| 4 | were introduced for patients’ comfort |

(6)

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | is not a benefit for everyone | 2 | goes against most patients’ wishes |
| 3 | will add to doctors’ stress | 4 | could create confusion for patients |

問題はここまです