

英 語

第 1 問 Read the following passage and choose the most appropriate answer from **a ~ d** for each question.

Vail Horton owns a multi-million dollar medical equipment company. Anthony Schwager creates and markets dozens of popular products made from his bee farm's honey. (1) special about these two ^{*1}entrepreneurs is that Mr. Horton has no legs, and Mr. Schwager is mentally challenged. These are just two of the millions of people who refuse to let their disabilities (2) in their way of success.

It's estimated that there are at least 650 million people around the world with a physical or mental disability. That includes an important percentage of the workforce, and the number is growing as populations are aging. (3) their difficulties, disabled people want to be productive members of society. They're earning university degrees in everything from biology to computer science. There are also special training programs which prepare disabled people for work in offices, schools, and many other workplaces.

For all this progress, more needs (4) to bring disabled people into the workforce. Technology is a key help. So-called adaptive technologies make it possible for those with visual, hearing, or other disabilities to handle a wide range of tasks. For instance, special software can print the contents of a computer screen in ^{*2}Braille so a blind person can read it. (5) types of software can read a screen aloud or increase the size of text. There are also keyboards designed for use with just one hand. Disabled workers welcome these advances as doors to a whole host of professions, from customer-service jobs to positions as computer engineers.

[Source: Bennett, Andrew E. *Reading Fusion 1*]

Notes: ^{*1}entrepreneur 起業家 ^{*2}Braille 点字

問 1 Which best fills in the blank (1)? 1

- a That's
- b What's
- c Which is
- d Why is

問 2 Which best fills in the blank (2)? 2

- a stand
- b stood
- c to stand
- d standing

問 3 Which best fills in the blank (3)? 3

- a As
- b Despite
- c Instead
- d Without

問 4 Which best fills in the blank (4)? 4

- a do
- b did
- c to do
- d to be done

問 5 Which best fills in the blank (5)? 5

- a Any
- b Little
- c Other
- d The other

第2問 Read the following conversation and choose the most appropriate answer from a ~ d for each question.

(Robert and Harry are chatting in a coffee shop.)

Robert: I can't decide whether or not to go to the Royal Theater tonight.

Harry: Why not? If I were you, I'd go. There's a very interesting play (1).

Robert: Yes, I know. But I had a bad experience there the other day.

Harry: What happened?

Robert: A young man and woman were talking very loudly in the seats just behind me.

Harry: Let me give you some advice. I think you should have told them to be quiet.

Robert: I thought so, too. But I didn't want to disturb other people.

Harry: You'd better do something in a case like that.

Robert: I (3) so.

Harry: Why didn't you turn around and stare angrily at them?

Robert: That's exactly what I did. But they didn't stop talking so I couldn't hear what the actors were saying.

Harry: You mustn't let people like that ₍₅₎get away with it.

Robert: Well, in the end I couldn't stand it any longer, so I turned around and said, "₍₆₎I can't hear a word!"

Harry: And did that make them stop?

Robert: The young man said in a loud voice, "₍₇₎It's none of your business. This is our private conversation!"

Harry: Oh, ₍₈₎what an idiot! You should have punched him on the nose.

Robert: I would have, but he was twice as big as me!

[Source: Williams, Stephen N. *The English You Really Need*]

問 1 Which best fills in the blank (1)? 6

- a for
- b in
- c with
- d on

問 2 Why did Robert hesitate to go to the theater? 7

- a He didn't like plays anymore.
- b Something unpleasant took place there.
- c A young man and woman sat next to him.
- d He wanted to go to another place.

問 3 Which best fills in the blank (3)? 8

- a suppose
- b doubt
- c hope
- d agree

問 4 What was Robert's first action towards the young man and woman? 9

- a Requesting them to stop talking
- b Gazing at them in anger
- c Tapping on their seat to quiet them down
- d Glancing at them to show his approval

問 5 What is the meaning of “(5) get away with it” here? 10

- a To escape punishment for something
- b To go away with something
- c To go against the directions
- d To throw something away

問 6 Why did Robert say “(6) I can’t hear a word!”? 11

- a He wanted to hear what the two behind him were saying.
- b He could only hear what the actors on stage were saying.
- c He had lost all patience with the two behind him.
- d He thought the end of the play was so exciting.

問 7 Why did the young man say “(7) It’s none of your business.”? 12

- a To tell Robert to stop listening to them
- b To tell Robert to speak more quietly
- c To tell Robert that the play is none of his business
- d To tell Robert not to join his business

問 8 Why did Harry say “(8) what an idiot!”? 13

- a Harry didn’t think the young man was capable of understanding the play.
- b Harry was so angry at the young man that he was ready for a fight.
- c Harry was hoping to find out more about the young man’s business.
- d Harry was annoyed with the young man’s misunderstanding about Robert.

問9 What is the main reason Robert didn't punch the young man behind him? 14

- a Robert didn't have the courage to turn around.
- b The man seemed to be stronger than Robert.
- c The man was much older than Robert.
- d Robert didn't want to behave rudely.

第3問 Read the following passage and choose the most appropriate answer from **a～d** for each question.

If you travel by boat up the River Thames in London, you will pass a small island called Eel Pie Island. It is said that in the 16th century a woman living on that island made such delicious *¹eel pies that the King and his court always stopped there for a snack when going from London to his country palace upstream.

For many centuries, since at least the time of the ancient Greeks, and probably longer, eels, both fresh and smoked, have been appreciated in Europe as food. The tough skin was also used (1) leather as a *²thong to tie together certain tools, while children used it for *³whipping their tops.

The European freshwater eel is found in all waters of western Europe and the Mediterranean area. By day it *⁴burrows into the mud of lakes and streams, and emerges at night to feed on whatever kinds of animal food it can find. Eel traps are therefore set in the evening in rivers where it lives. Long and slim, they are woven of willow twigs in such a way that the eel swims into the basket-like trap following the current of the river, and cannot thereafter escape. Early the following morning, the traps are inspected to see what the night's catch has been.

For centuries, the life cycle of the eel was a mystery. In the Middle Ages, it was believed that eels were born spontaneously from the mud in which they spent so much of their time. Another theory was that in May or June *⁵dew falling on the river banks was turned by the sun's heat into the baby eels, called elvers, which can sometimes be seen heaped up on the grass by the river. It was not until fairly recently that the mystery was solved.

For most of its life, the eel remains in the fresh water of lakes, ponds and streams, feeding and growing steadily larger. It may reach a maximum size of about 1.4 metres in length, and a weight of 8 kilograms, depending on the temperature of the water and the amount of food available. The female will spend from 8 to 20 years in this condition, and the male from 6 to 12 years. During this stage it is called a yellow eel, because of

the yellowish-brown colour of its skin.

At the end of this period a change takes place. The eel's eyes and nose become larger, and its skin changes to a silvery colour. Now called a silver eel, it is ready to embark on the last great adventure of its life, the long return journey to the place where it was born.

On autumn nights, especially when rainstorms are causing the rivers and streams to rise or flood, the silver eels leave the places where they have spent so long and start out on their great *⁶migration. Some may be obliged to (6) land from their ponds to reach a suitable river running to the sea. This they can do because the eel is able to live a considerable time out of water, in damp surroundings such as wet grass, because it breathes in large part through its skin, like a frog. At length they reach the sea, and set out to cross the Atlantic Ocean to the Sargasso Sea, south-east of Bermuda. Six or seven months later they arrive, and there, having laid their eggs, they die.

[Source: Kotake, M. Heather. *Food in Tradition and Culture*]

Notes: *¹eel うなぎ *²thong ひも *³whip a top コマを回す
 *⁴burrow 潜る *⁵dew (露滴のような) しずく *⁶migration 移動

問 1 Which best fills in the blank (1)? 15

- a on account of
- b in place of
- c at the risk of
- d in spite of

問 2 Why are eel traps set in the evening? 16

- a Eels are found in deep water.
- b Eels taste better at night.
- c Eels are the favorite food of animals.
- d Eels are hiding the other times of the day.

問 3 When did the mystery of the eel life cycle end? 17

- a At the end of the Middle Ages
- b By every May or June
- c Not long ago
- d For hundreds of years

問 4 How did people once think eels were born? 18

- a From grass by the river bank
- b From eggs left in the mud by the river bank
- c From dew heated by sunlight
- d From eggs left in ponds

問 5 Where does the eel stay most of its life? 19

- a In fresh water
- b In sea water
- c In both fresh and sea water equally
- d In sea water for many years

問6 Which best fills in the blank (6)? 20

- a walk along
- b swim through
- c run by
- d pass over

問7 Why do the eels go to the Sargasso Sea? 21

- a To grow bigger in the sea
- b To enjoy traveling
- c To reproduce more eels
- d To find more food

第4問 Read the following passage and choose the most appropriate answer from **a ~ d** for each question.

“(1)To *¹thine own self be true” is one of the most-quoted lines from Shakespeare’s *Hamlet*. Recently, I was reminded of this advice from Polonius to his son Laertes when I read several articles that ask, “Should you (2)be yourself at work?” Some answer yes, others no. One report, published by the University of Houston, found that being yourself at work has no actual benefit for your overall well-being. “Speaking your mind — being open and honest about your values, priorities, and religious and political beliefs — doesn’t necessarily make you a happier or more productive worker,” says the report.

But an article in the academic journal *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology* (4) to differ, especially when it comes to workplace diversity. Businesses worldwide are becoming increasingly diverse and inclusive. Some workers, however, still have a hard time admitting their “difference,” says psychologist Michelle Hebl. But by suppressing their true identity at work — be it their race, ethnic background, gender, age, religion, or some sort of disability — “different” workers expose themselves to discriminatory behavior. Why? It’s pure psychology, says Hebl: “Co-workers are (6) likely to feel guilty about appearing racist, sexist, or ageist when they are not in the presence of an ‘(7)out’ group member. They feel free to say anything they want.” When “different” workers don’t feel safe showing their (8)real social selves and personalities at work, their job satisfaction is *²hindered. They will often move from job to job, which puts their health, happiness, and financial stability at risk.

So, Hebl suggests, take Polonius’s advice: To thine own self be true. Embrace your social identity and speak up for your core values and beliefs. When you do, your co-workers will become more sensitive to and respectful of you. This will result in better interpersonal relationships, which will create a more accepting, more satisfying working environment. “And what’s good for the worker is good for the workplace, in the form of a lower (9)turnover rate and higher profits,” says Hebl.

A study by the accounting firm Grant Thornton corroborates this. Openly diverse

and open-minded companies show better decision-making and higher productivity. They are more likely to “have financial returns above the national median.” The study concludes: “Companies ₍₁₀₎stuck in the past are not fully unlocking their growth potential.”

[Source: Knudsen, Jim. *Mind Matters*]

Notes: *¹thine 汝の *²hinder 妨げる

問 1 Who are the words “To thine own self be true” directed to? 22

- a Polonius
- b Hamlet
- c Laertes
- d Hebl

問 2 What does “be yourself” imply? 23

- a That you should relax at work
- b That you should wear casual clothes at work
- c That you should speak honestly about yourself at work
- d That you should do the same things you do at home at work

問 3 Which agrees with the report by the University of Houston? 24

- a Your happiness is strongly linked to your work.
- b Revealing truths about yourself may not lead to a better work-life.
- c Saying more about yourself will increase your productivity.
- d Happiness at work is only found through hard work.

問 4 Which best fills in the blank (4)? 25

- a begs
- b expects
- c agrees
- d allows

問 5 What is Hebl's viewpoint of the present condition in the workplace? 26

- a People still include others in the workplace.
- b People still exclude others in the workplace.
- c People hardly ever suppress their identity in the workplace.
- d People never experience discriminatory behavior in the workplace.

問 6 Which best fills in the blank (6)? 27

- a more
- b less
- c as
- d highly

問 7 What is an example of an “(7)out” group? 28

- a A minority group
- b A talkative group
- c An uncooperative group
- d An outdoors group

問8 According to Hebl, which can be the outcome of not showing your “⁽⁸⁾real social selves”? **29**

- a Higher satisfaction at work
- b More professional responsibilities
- c More health risks
- d More money

問9 What is the meaning of “⁽⁹⁾turnover rate” here? **30**

- a The rate of buying and selling
- b The rate of job replacement
- c The rate of energy use
- d The rate of employer satisfaction

問10 What kind of companies are “⁽¹⁰⁾stuck in the past”? **31**

- a Companies that have good financial returns
- b Companies that have better decision-making
- c Companies that are not diverse or open-minded
- d Companies that are not against productivity

問11 According to this passage, how can workplaces improve interpersonal relationships? **32**

- a Organizations should not hesitate to change as social values change.
- b Traditional working environments should be respected.
- c Co-workers should act superior to workers who show their true identity.
- d A positive way of thinking should be avoided in any situation.