

I 次の対話文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれア～エから一つ選べ。

[A]

A: Hi, Lisa. Have you thought about Emily's birthday next week?

B: Yeah, I was thinking we could do something special for her.

_____ 1 _____

A: That sounds fantastic. There's that new Italian place, Bella Vista.
Have you heard about it?

B: I have! They have great reviews, so I tried to go on Sunday, but
they're closed that day of the week. Do you think Emily would like it?

A: Definitely. She loves Italian food. When do you think is the best
time to celebrate next week?

B: I know that at her new job, she has to work every weekday
evening. _____ 2 _____

A: Great. I'll call the restaurant and see if they can accommodate us.
What time is best?

B: How about half past six?

A: Perfect. I'll make the reservation. Can you invite everyone else? Be
sure to tell them to keep it a secret from Emily.

B: Of course. I'll message everyone today. Do we need to organize
anything else?

A: Let's keep it simple. We can _____ 3 _____ and we can all bring a
small gift.

B: That sounds great. Emily loves those kinds of fun activities!

A: Thanks, Lisa. Yeah, I think she's going to be thrilled.

1. ア. How about dinner at the restaurant we ate at last Sunday?
イ. Let's have a lunch party at her favorite Italian cafe.
ウ. We should just ask Emily what restaurant she prefers.
エ. What about a surprise dinner party?
2. ア. All of us have free time on Sunday.
イ. I think lunch on a weekday is best for everyone.
ウ. I think Saturday should work well.
エ. Let's do it Friday in the early evening.
3. ア. check the seating arrangement
イ. get birthday cake for everyone
ウ. play some party games
エ. send Emily an invitation card

[B]

A: Hi, I'm Sarah, the customer complaints manager. I heard that you want to talk with me. I hope there isn't a problem.

B: Hi, Sarah. Actually, the opposite! I want to share some positive feedback about your new employee, Mio.

A: Oh, that's refreshing and a relief to hear because in my position, I _____ 4 _____. What impressed you about Mio?

B: So many things! First of all, her depth of knowledge about the products in your store is amazing.

A: I'm happy to hear that. I guess the product training program we started for new employees is helping.

B: After I made my purchase, Mio even offered to help me carry my bags to my car. That's something I truly appreciate.

A: Mio's actions mirror our company's mission, which is "_____ 5 _____."

B: I'd also like to compliment her on her amazing personality. She is extremely patient and has a great sense of humor too!

A: Wow, she really left a good impression on you. She sounds like a great candidate for employee of the month.

B: In my opinion she deserves it, but _____ 6 _____, I'm a bit biased.

A: Oh, I didn't realize that you are related to her. It's nice to meet you.

B: It's nice to meet you too. My name's Toru Maeda. Thanks for hiring Mio.

A: My pleasure, Mr. Maeda. Thank you for shopping at Buildit DIY store.

- 4. ア. frequently accept praise from customers
 - イ. hardly ever deal with claims
 - ウ. rarely have to resolve customer issues
 - エ. usually receive more criticisms than compliments

- 5. ア. helping every customer with care and personalized support
 - イ. making DIY affordable for everyone
 - ウ. providing great advice to complete projects with confidence
 - エ. the right tools for all DIY projects

- 6. ア. being that I'm a close acquaintance
 - イ. considering that I am her grandfather
 - ウ. due to the fact that I have just met her
 - エ. having worked with her for so many years

Ⅱ 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語を、ア～クから選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し用いてはならない。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。

Insects may help us improve the way we deal with dangerous situations. Scientists around the world are studying insect behavior to create tiny robots that have many of the same capabilities as insects. Insects, for example, can fly in and land (7) on a tiny surface, and then flap their wings to fly off with amazing speed. One application for these tiny insectlike machines is in (8)—robots will be able to scout battlefields and record images as they hover over dangerous areas. (9) are also building ornithopters—aircraft that get all of their thrust and most of their lift from flapping wings. The flight (10) of an ornithopter is essentially a simulation of the way that an insect flaps its wings to take off and fly. These emergent technologies offer several (11). One benefit is that operators can (12) the devices from a distance. As a result, they can stay out of harm's way while they perform dangerous missions in unpredictable environments, such as war zones.

ア. advantages

イ. attendant

ウ. complication

エ. defense

オ. engineers

カ. manipulate

キ. mechanism

ク. precisely

Ⅲ 次の各英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、ア～エから一つ選べ。

13. The idea crossed my mind () the man I saw yesterday might have been a famous actor.

- ア. in which イ. that ウ. thereafter エ. to which

14. Due to safety concerns, the hikers were made () the trail as the storm approached.

- ア. leave イ. leaving ウ. to leave エ. to leaving

15. However () it conflicts with your preconceived ideas, extra oxygen may harm emergency patients under certain conditions.

- ア. many イ. more ウ. most エ. much

16. I met Jason yesterday and () for a bike ride together next Sunday.

- ア. we're going イ. we're gone
ウ. we've been going エ. we've gone

17. Some popular ramen shops are not open regularly, () some unpopular ramen shops.

- ア. are either イ. and either are
ウ. are neither エ. and neither are

18. () the movies in Mike's collection are classics.

- ア. Almost イ. Almost all ウ. Many エ. Most

19. He is working on a research project, the success () could revolutionize future travel.

- ア. by which イ. of which ウ. which エ. with which

20. I may have to call an urgent meeting this weekend, () I will send a text message tonight.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| ア. in case | イ. in the case |
| ウ. in which case | エ. which case |

Ⅳ 次の各英文の意味に最も近いものを，ア～エから一つ選べ。

21. The company's CEO took the financial issues in hand.

ア. The CEO assumed responsibility for fixing the financial issues.

イ. The CEO delegated the job of fixing the financial issues.

ウ. The CEO entrusted someone else to fix the financial issues.

エ. The CEO received assistance to fix the financial issues.

22. It took a few hours to make heads or tails of the accounts.

ア. It took a few hours to determine which of the accounts came first.

イ. It took a few hours to exchange opinions about the accounts.

ウ. It took a few hours to share the merits of the accounts.

エ. It took a few hours to understand the accounts.

23. I encourage you to keep this discussion to the point.

ア. I suggest that you avoid changing the topic during this discussion.

イ. I suggest you include a variety of topics as part of the discussion.

ウ. I urge you to consider allowing lengthy breaks during this discussion.

エ. I urge you to stray from the main idea of this discussion.

24. After self-reflection, she vowed to turn over a new leaf.

ア. Following contemplation, she promised to persist as she always had.

イ. Following introspection, she pledged to remain unchanged.

ウ. Following self-examination, she promised to improve her behavior.

エ. Following self-reflection, she pledged to maintain her attitude.

V 次の(a)に示される意味を持ち、かつ(b)の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適した語を、それぞれア～エから一つ選べ。

25. (a) requiring a lot of effort and hard work

(b) The construction of the cathedral was a () process that took centuries to complete.

ア. belated イ. detailed ウ. laborious エ. smooth

26. (a) awkward or lacking coordination in movement

(b) He tripped over his own feet, proving once again how () he was.

ア. clumsy イ. elegant ウ. flexible エ. proficient

27. (a) a flaw or imperfection in something

(b) The manufacturer issued a recall due to () in the product.

ア. attributes イ. defects ウ. fading エ. purity

28. (a) saying yes or agreeing with something

(b) The team received an () answer to their proposal.

ア. affirmative イ. aggressive
ウ. assertive エ. attractive

29. (a) to give a detailed evaluation or analysis of something, often in the form of feedback

(b) She asked her colleague to () her presentation before the meeting.

ア. critique イ. debate ウ. practice エ. watch

Ⅵ 次の [A]～[D] の日本文に合うように、空所にそれぞれア～カの適当な語句を入れ、英文を完成させよ。解答は番号で指定された空所に入れるもののみをマークせよ。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。

[A] 彼女の詩は多くの言語に翻訳され、国際的に高い評価と認知を得ている。

()(30)()(31), ()() has gained international acclaim and recognition.

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------------|
| ア. her | イ. into | ウ. languages |
| エ. many | オ. poetry | カ. translated |

[B] 祖父は一生懸命働いて破産による困難な状況から抜け出した。

My grandfather ()(32)()(33)()() his bankruptcy.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|
| ア. caused by | イ. of | ウ. out |
| エ. a difficult situation | オ. his way | カ. worked |

[C] 彼らは研究結果を権威ある学術誌に掲載することを目指して研究を行った。

They conducted research ()(34)()()() (35) in a prestigious academic journal.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| ア. a view | イ. findings | ウ. publishing |
| エ. their | オ. to | カ. with |

[D] 彼は娘がもはや彼に保護と指導を求めなくなる時が来ることを知っていた。

He knew ()(36)()(37)()() would no longer look to him for protection and guidance.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| ア. come | イ. his daughter | ウ. that |
| エ. the time | オ. when | カ. would |

VII 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えよ。

The Swiss scientist Jean Piaget was the first to offer a detailed description of how a child's mind develops. He said that children's minds go through four main stages of development.

The first stage is called the "sensorimotor" stage and lasts from age 0 to age 2. "Sensorimotor" means the baby is in a world of senses (seeing, hearing, etc.) and movements. Babies first develop important movements, like drinking their mothers' milk. This act involves both the sense of taste and some movement. Later, babies use their sense and movements to learn about objects. For example, a baby recognizes that the chair it saw and touched the day before is the same chair it is seeing and touching today.

From age 2 to 7, the child is in the stage known as the "preoperational" stage. The word "preoperational" can be understood to mean something like "before one is able to think in the right way." Piaget called it "pre"-operational because he felt that the child was beginning to understand many things but still made many mistakes. Children in this stage can use language and can solve some problems, but they all make the same kinds of mistakes. For example, if you pour water from a tall, skinny glass to a short, fat glass, adults know that the amount of water is the same. But a child in this stage thinks that there is more water in the first glass because it is taller.

The third stage, called the "concrete operational" stage, starts at age 7 and continues through until age 11. In this stage, children begin to understand things like the glass of water test. Also, they become better at math, and can put groups of objects into sensible orders. They can also think about things from other people's points of view.

The last stage, from age 11 and up, is the “formal operational” stage. This is when children learn to think about things in more complicated ways. In this stage, children can learn advanced math or reasoning. They also learn to think about things like love and people’s values in life. According to Piaget, some people never fully reach the formal operational stage. These people stay in the concrete operational stage for their whole lives.

Piaget’s stages of childhood development, first described around 80 years ago, have been discussed a lot and changed. However, they still remain very useful for scientists today.

問1 本文の第1段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(38)

- ア. A scientist named Jean Piaget was the first to argue against the four main phases of children’s minds.
- イ. Piaget was a scientist of Swiss origin who identified four principal phases in the growth of children’s minds.
- ウ. Piaget was one of four main scientists who first described the development of the minds of children with precision.
- エ. The Swiss scientist Piaget was able to describe the four stages of development in a vague way.

問2 本文の第2段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(39)

- ア. Babies in the “sensorimotor” stage of development are limited to sight, sound, and movement.
- イ. Babies initially use their sense to learn about objects in the world before developing important movements.
- ウ. Drinking their mother’s milk is a movement that babies develop which uses their sense of taste.
- エ. Seeing and hearing are both types of movements that are important in the first stage of child development.

問3 本文の第3段落の内容に合わないものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(40)

- ア. During the development stage that Piaget called “preoperational,” children make a lot of mistakes, but can solve some problems.
- イ. “Preoperational” children think tall, skinny glasses contain more water than short and fat glasses even if the amount is the same.
- ウ. The “preoperational” phase of development indicates a period of time before children begin to use language.
- エ. The types of mistakes children make in the “preoperational” phase of development tend to be similar to each other.

問4 本文の第4段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(41)

- ア. Children are able to put groups of objects into sensible orders beginning from the seventh stage of development.
- イ. Math and the glass of water test are two of the things that seven- to eleven-year-olds begin to understand better.
- ウ. The “concrete operational” stage is preceded by the developmental stage in which children become better at math.
- エ. Thinking about things from other people’s perspective starts to develop after age eleven.

問5 本文の第5段落の内容に合わないものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(42)

- ア. Although the “formal operational” stage of development is final, some people do not progress beyond the “concrete operational” phase.
- イ. Love and advanced math are among the things that children learn to think about during the “formal operational” stage of development.
- ウ. Piaget indicated that people aged eleven and older sometimes do not completely enter the last stage of development.
- エ. The “formal operational” stage of child development ends around age eleven, when advanced reasoning develops.

問6 本文の第6段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア～エから一つ選べ。(43)

ア. Discussions on childhood stages described by Piaget have been numerous and changes have occurred.

イ. Piaget's stages are still useful for scientists because they have remained constant for around 80 years.

ウ. Piaget's stages of childhood development have less usefulness today because they were described about 80 years ago.

エ. The stages of development described by Piaget may become useful to scientists following extensive discussions and changes.

問7 本文の内容と合わないものを、ア～キから二つ選び、(44)と(45)に一つずつマークせよ。ただし、マークする記号（ア、イ、ウ、...）の順序は問わない。

ア. Piaget said that the development of children's minds starts with a "sensorimotor" stage.

イ. The initial stage includes acts such as seeing and touching objects and recognizing that they are the same objects as seen previously.

ウ. The "preoperational" stage occurs when two- to seven-year-old children develop enough that they can think in the right way.

エ. Thinking about things from other people's perspectives and thinking about people's values in life both first develop in the final, fourth stage.

オ. The last stage of development is the "formal operational" stage, when children learn to think in more complicated ways.

カ. People who do not progress to the final stage stay in the "concrete operational" stage for their whole lives.

キ. It was about 80 years ago when Piaget first described the stages of child development.

(以下余白)