

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: I'm nervous about our school trip. I've never spent more than a night away from home nor traveled so far, and it'll be my first flight. I'm scared of heights!

B: I used to feel that way, too, but I got over it. Now I think \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

A: That's wonderful! How did you overcome your fear of flying?

B: I just imagined that I was taking the bullet train somewhere. And I listened to soft music. I was fine after that.

A: OK, I'll try both of those things. So, what're you looking forward to seeing or doing on this trip?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Working on the farm gathering mangoes is going to be a fun experience. And nothing is better than riding a board and catching some waves!

B: And like I said, seeing all the tropical fish and watching the dolphin shows will be amazing as well. I think you'll like that, too.

A: Oh, by the way, have you heard \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ night?

B: No. Why?

A: Well, our guide Mr. Miyagi told me we're going to have homemade Okinawan noodles with pork spareribs at a well-known, 170-year-old restaurant in town.

B: I've never had that dish! OK, now I'm really excited about going.

1. ア. air travel is actually an amazing experience  
イ. being away from family is really difficult  
ウ. long trips can be really boring and tiring  
エ. train travel is actually enjoyable
  
2. ア. Going to the aquarium, surfing, and sunbathing.  
イ. Making handicrafts, picking fruit, and going surfing.  
ウ. Picking fruit, going surfing, and visiting the aquarium.  
エ. Surfing, going to the aquarium, and shopping.
  
3. ア. when we are leaving for Kansai on the final  
イ. where we are going for dinner the second  
ウ. which beach we are visiting the last  
エ. who we are meeting on the third

[B]

A: It's Alex, the apartment manager. Do you have a minute?

B: Sure, is something wrong?

A: Well, \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

B: Really? Was I being too loud?

A: They said they heard the sound of a kitten crying while you were out. You know that pets aren't permitted in the building, don't you?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ But I think I know what it was.

A: OK, this should be interesting. You'd better have a good reason, or I'll have to give you an official warning.

B: I actually do have a cat, but it's not what you think. It's my new alarm clock that must have rung while I was away.

A: Just a minute. Are you telling me \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, that's right. Look, its ears move, too.

A: That's really cute. Even though you've been following the rules, can you be more careful next time?

B: I'm sorry. I definitely will.

4. ア. I had a complaint from some of the other residents on your floor

イ. I heard a lot of noise coming from your apartment

ウ. I need to tell you about the new building rules and regulations

エ. I saw you moving a set of drums into your apartment

5. ア. I confess to violating the rule.  
イ. I wouldn't break the rules.  
ウ. I'm sorry for doing the wrong thing.  
エ. I've lived with a cat here for years.
6. ア. you have a complaint about your neighbor  
イ. you won't follow the rules  
ウ. your alarm clock sounds like a cat  
エ. your apartment has very thin walls

(次ページに続く)

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，文頭に来るものも小文字にしてある。

Stephen Hawking, one of the world's most famous scientists, believed that to survive, humans will one day have to move into space. “( 7 ) we spread out into space and establish independent colonies, our future should be safe,” he said.

Today, the United States, Europe, Russia, China, and Japan are all planning to send ( 8 ) back to Earth's closest neighbor: the moon. Some of these countries want to create space stations there within the next 10 years. These stations will prepare humans to visit and ( 9 ) live on Mars or other Earthlike planets.

Robert Zubrin, a rocket scientist, thinks humans should colonize space. He wants to ( 10 ) with Mars. Why? He thinks sending people to Mars will allow us to ( 11 ) a lot of things—for example, the ability of humans to live in a very different environment. Eventually, we could create new human ( 12 ) on other planets. In addition, any advances we make in the fields of science, technology, medicine, and health will benefit people here on Earth.

ア. although

イ. astronauts

ウ. hardly

エ. later

オ. learn

カ. once

キ. societies

ク. start

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. We did not really know ( ) to stay in the station or leave there immediately.

- ア. as                      イ. in order                      ウ. that                      エ. whether

14. Tall ( ) he was, he could not reach the ceiling even with a chair.

- ア. as                      イ. but                      ウ. despite                      エ. unlike

15. People are allowed to park a car on ( ) side of the street.

- ア. all                      イ. both                      ウ. either                      エ. other

16. Parents derive pleasure from their children ( ) respectable adults.

- ア. growing up to be                      イ. growing up to being  
ウ. to grow up to be                      エ. to grow up to being

17. After a thorough investigation, the police found a pair of gloves ( ) in the car.

- ア. been left                      イ. had left                      ウ. having left                      エ. left

18. Carol felt like crying, but she tried hard not ( ) her emotions appear on her face.

- ア. be let                      イ. let                      ウ. to be let                      エ. to let

19. The tourist was very upset because he had lost (        ) his belongings in the accident.

ア. almost            イ. almost all        ウ. most            エ. the most of

20. (        ) you have finished all your homework, you may go out to play.

ア. Despite            イ. Since            ウ. So            エ. Throughout

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. I made good on my promise that I would paint my sister's house.

ア. I avoided painting my sister's house as promised.

イ. I broke my promise to my sister to paint her house.

ウ. I painted my sister's house as promised.

エ. I reconsidered my promise to my sister to paint her house.

22. The new employee follows his boss' rules to the letter.

ア. The new employee follows his boss' rules to a certain point.

イ. The new employee follows his boss' rules when he feels like doing so.

ウ. The new employee obeys his boss' rules exactly.

エ. The new employee obeys his boss' rules until he tires of them.

23. I will eat my hat if this team wins the championship.

ア. I am confident that this team will not win the championship.

イ. I am hopeful that this team will win the championship.

ウ. I fear that this team will win the championship.

エ. I hear that this team will not win the championship.



24. I've explained the situation to him many times, yet he still fails to get the picture.

ア. He can imagine the situation after I explained to him many times.

イ. He is able to process what is happening after I explained to him many times.

ウ. I've explained the situation to him many times, and he remains confused.

エ. I've explained to him what is happening many times, and he comprehends it.

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) to notice or discover something, especially something that is not easy to see, hear, etc.

(b) Although cheaper ingredients are used for their new chocolate, I cannot ( ) much difference in flavor.

ア. detect      イ. ignore      ウ. invent      エ. neglect

26. (a) to think that something is probably true, but without having definite proof

(b) If you ( ) a gas leak, don't turn on anything that may cause a spark or fire.

ア. acquire      イ. estimate      ウ. operate      エ. suspect

27. (a) very different from each other and of various kinds

(b) Interaction with people from ( ) backgrounds helps expand one's horizons.

ア. creative      イ. diverse      ウ. individual      エ. similar

28. (a) clear and easy to understand

(b) To avoid any misunderstanding, the director always gives his staff ( ) instructions.

ア. adequate      イ. complex      ウ. explicit      エ. vague

29. ( a ) something interesting because it is new and unusual

( b ) When the internet was invented, it was such a (        ) that few people were familiar with it.

ア. distinction

イ. novelty

ウ. significance

エ. value

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] 今日のジョンがあるのは、アメリカで成功したいという彼の強い思いのおかげである。

John's strong desire to be successful in the United States (       )  
( 30 )(       )( 31 )(       )(       ) today.

- |        |         |         |
|--------|---------|---------|
| ア. has | イ. he   | ウ. him  |
| エ. is  | オ. made | カ. what |

[B] タクシーに乗るよりも、むしろ同僚に家まで車で送ってもらいたい。

I would rather ( 32 )(       )(       )( 33 )(       )(       )  
take a taxi.

- |          |                 |         |
|----------|-----------------|---------|
| ア. drive | イ. have         | ウ. home |
| エ. me    | オ. my colleague | カ. than |

[C] その新しいコピー機は、管理者が購入したことをスタッフに知らせるのを忘れていたら使われないままだったかもしれない。

The new copier (       )(       )(       )( 34 )(       )( 35 ) the  
manager forgotten to notify her staff of its purchase.

- |         |          |           |
|---------|----------|-----------|
| ア. been | イ. had   | ウ. have   |
| エ. left | オ. might | カ. unused |

[D] 病気を治すために数回の手術を受けなければならないと友人が言うのを聞くと、私は心が痛む。

( 36 )(        )(        )( 37 )(        )(        ) he will have to undergo several operations to cure his disease.

ア. hear

イ. hurts

ウ. it

エ. my friend

オ. say

カ. to

## VII 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えよ。

Radio frequency identification (RFID) is the use of an object, or “tag,” for the function of tracking and identification using radio waves. Simple research of RFID technology makes it seem limitless. From determining the winners of races to animal identification (with chips embedded under the animal’s skin) and passport monitoring, we have just begun to see its potential. One possible function has brought a wave of resistance, however, as the futuristic implications of monitoring humans via embedded tags have been imagined, although to date, the occurrences have been limited.

Most RFID tags contain two parts: a small chip with integrated circuit for regulating RF signals, keeping and maintaining information (up to 2,000 bytes of data), and other various purposes, and the antenna for accepting and sending signals. All RFIDs are active (having a battery and transmitting independently), passive (having no battery and needing an outer point of supply to cause signal communication), or BAP (battery assisted passive).

There are several key moments in the history of RFID. In its earliest form, an IFF (identification, friend or foe) transmitter-receiver was invented in the UK in 1915, which later allowed Allied forces in World War II to identify aircraft. Such technology is still used today. Then, in 1945, Léon Theremin<sup>(40)</sup> designed a spy device that is considered to have been the beginning of RFID engineering. Based on the IFF, it was made for the Soviet Union, and it acted as a secret listening system operated by electromagnetic waves. Finally, Mario Cardullo patented the first real RFID device in 1973, though the acronym RFID would not be used until 1983 with a different patent.

RFID technology has grown by leaps and bounds since the days of Mario Cardullo. It is gaining use in allowing touch-free payments, from waving credit cards in front of readers to paying for a dizzying number of services with a wave of your cell phone (if you are in Japan). Still, the primary use of the technology today is in supply chain management, because it improves inventory tracking, both for higher efficiency and theft prevention. Also, there is a rapidly increasing number of RFID tags utilized in electronic toll collection on highways around the world.

Currently, there is a field of study growing alongside the technology which is engaged in the ethics of its use. Still, the day may be fast approaching when the fear of a bar code tattooed across our foreheads is supplanted\* with the fear of an involuntary microscopic chip embedded in our skin.

\*supplanted 「取って代わられる」

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. Current applications of RFID technology are limited to animals.
- イ. Even though the use of RFID tags in people is still uncommon, there is increasing resistance to it.
- ウ. RFID technology is presently used in only two specialized fields: animal racing and passport control.
- エ. The purpose of RFID tags is to track and identify objects using sound waves.

問2 本文の第2段落の内容に合わないものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。(39)

- ア. If the RFID does not have its own source of power, an external source is needed.
- イ. The RFID antenna interferes with both active and passive radio transmission.
- ウ. The RFID chip controls radio frequency signals, stores information, as well as other functions.
- エ. The types of RFID are determined by whether the device is active or passive and has a battery or not.

問3 下線部(40)の内容として最も適当なものを, ア～エから一つ選べ。

- ア. Identifying military units and vehicles on the ground
- イ. Sending radio messages to friends and foes alike
- ウ. Transmitting false information to aircraft with an IFF device
- エ. Using RFID to tell if an airplane is an ally or enemy

問4 本文の第3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. Although there have been several different versions, the name RFID has remained unchanged since its start.
- イ. Léon Theremin created a spy device for the United Kingdom.
- ウ. Mario Cardullo lost the right to make and sell the first real RFID device in 1973.
- エ. The earliest version of RFID technology was developed more than a century ago.



問5 本文の第4段落の内容に合わないものを，ア～エから一つ選べ。(42)

- ア. Currently the most common use of RFID is for tracking and accounting for goods.
- イ. Recently, RFID technology has been slowly disappearing from use in the world.
- ウ. RFID is being used more and more as a way of collecting money for using pay roads.
- エ. These days RFID technology is increasingly being used for contactless purchasing.

問6 本文の第5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. In the past, RFID chips were commonly embedded in people's skin involuntarily.
- イ. No field of study is looking at the ethics of using RFID technology today.
- ウ. The next version of RFID tags will be a tattoo on people's faces.
- エ. There is a research area that considers the best ways RFID should be used morally.

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. RFID is a technology that uses radio waves to track and identify objects fitted with a device.

イ. Embedding RFID chips into humans to follow them is widely accepted today.

ウ. An RFID device may be made up of a microchip, an antenna, and a battery or other power supply.

エ. One early use of RFID devices was to track aircraft during wartime.

オ. RFID technology enables people in Japan to pay with their cell phone.

カ. Businesses move goods more efficiently and securely thanks to RFID technology.

キ. People will soon be comfortable with being forced to have an RFID tag embedded under their skin.

(以下余白)