

I 次の1～10の日本語と一致するように、それぞれの語群の語を（ ）に入れて、正しい英文を作りなさい。解答欄には、空所（ 3 ）に入る語の記号をマークしなさい。ただし、それぞれの語群には不要な語が一つずつあり、文頭にくる場合も頭文字を小文字にしてあります。

1. その本はとても面白かったので読み続けました。

The book was so (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) but keep reading it.

a. couldn't b. that c. I d. fascinating e. such f. help

2. 雨が降らなければバーベキューをやめていなかったのに。

We wouldn't have cancelled (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) rained.

a. unless b. barbecue c. hadn't d. if e. it f. the

3. 土曜日に食料品を買うのを忘れないようにしなければなりません。

I have to (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) on Saturday.

a. my b. to c. remember d. getting e. groceries f. get

4. 次にどうなると思いますか。

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) be done next?

a. happen b. will c. what d. think e. you f. do

5. 他の条件が全て同じとすると、午前中の会議の方が私には都合が良い。

All (1) (2) (3) (4), (5) morning meeting suits me better.

a. things b. same c. being d. other e. equal f. a

6. 彼は自分が魅力的だと思っています。

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5).

a. quite b. he c. him d. attractive e. finds f. himself

7. 私の友達のリンダはとても良い人です。

My friend (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) person.

a. a b. who c. Linda d. nice e. such f. is

8. 学校は今春休み真っただ中です。

The school is (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) the spring break.

a. middle b. the c. during d. right e. in f. of

9. 彼が間違いだとした内容に人々は驚いた。

The fact (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) false amazed people.

a. be b. it c. proved d. that e. to f. he

10. そのビルは太陽光発電で暖められていなかったらう。

The building (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) with solar power.

a. heated b. been c. have d. be e. couldn't f. being

II 次の英文を読んで、空所1～7にあてはまる最も適切な表現を、また設問8～10に対する最も適切な答えを、それぞれa～dの中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

Jim: So you see, when I turned my new computer back on, the whole report was gone.

Carol: Okay. Do you mind if I ask a question?

Jim: Um ... I guess you can.

Carol: Did you save the file?

Jim: Save it? Well, yeah. It was there on my screen. Of course it was saved.

Carol: No, I mean, did you save it using the program? You have to press this key and then this key, or you can use the drop-down menu, and ...

Jim: Hey! I know how to save a file. I'm not an idiot.

Carol: I wasn't (1) that. I was just asking ...

Jim: I mean, I've been (2) here for years. I think I know how to use a computer by now. You tech people are all the same. You just think that the rest of us are stupid or something.

Carol: No, no. I didn't say that at all ...

Jim: And then you come along and you use all of these big, scary words to make it sound like you're so much better than the rest of us. "Server" and "mainframe" and "download." Why do you have to use such (3) language all the time?

Carol: Well, that's just what they're called.

Jim: Oh, sure! Always acting like you're really smart, but right now, you can't even tell me what happened to my report.

Carol: Okay. I'm sorry. Look, why don't you show me how you save files.

Jim: Why? So you can make fun of me? I do it like everybody else. First, I click on the file, then I drag it to this folder at the (4) of the screen.

Carol: Umm ... that folder down there?

Jim: Yes. Exactly. Then, I click on it to make sure it's saved and press "Enter."

Carol: Oh. I see.

Jim: What? What's wrong?

Carol: Well, it's just ...

Jim: Just what? Doesn't the mouse work properly? Is there some problem with my hard drive, whatever that might be? Go on - tell me.

Carol: Well, it's just that that "folder" is the Trash. (5) saving your files, you've been throwing them away.

Jim: What? Impossible. Well bring them back. That's your job.

Carol: Um, I'm sorry, but I can't. Once you get rid of a file, it's gone forever.

Jim: But ... but that's stupid! Why would my computer have something on it that looks like a folder but actually gets rid of files?

Carol: Well, it looks like a trash can to me. Also, it's labelled "Trash." See? Then, when you click on it, it asks if you really want to delete the files.

Jim: (6). This is your fault. Yours, and the rest of your Department. Now I have to start again. I'm going to complain.

Carol: Well, I mean, if you think that will help, then go ahead.

Roger: Ah, hi Jim! Working hard, I see. Hope everything's going well with the budget report.

Jim: Well, Roger, actually I have to talk to you about that. There's a bit of a problem.

Roger: Problem, Jim?

Jim: Well yeah. You see, it was all finished, but then Carol here deleted the file and can't get it back.

Carol: Now wait just a minute!

Roger: No excuses from you, young lady. In this company, if we make a mistake, we take (7) for it.

1. a . implying
b . denying
c . complaining
d . refusing

2. a . living
b . staying
c . working
d . trying

3.
 - a. rude
 - b. inaccurate
 - c. simple
 - d. complicated

4.
 - a. top
 - b. bottom
 - c. middle
 - d. upper left

5.
 - a. Instead of
 - b. As well as
 - c. Intended by
 - d. Because you've been

6.
 - a. You're just making excuses
 - b. That makes sense
 - c. I see my mistake now
 - d. But that's what I wanted to do

7.
 - a. time
 - b. credit
 - c. responsibility
 - d. over

8. Which of the following statements best describes Roger's reaction?
 - a. He thinks that Jim has made a mistake.
 - b. He is not sure whose fault the problem is.
 - c. He thinks that Carol has made a mistake.
 - d. He thinks that Jim has not finished his work.

9. Which sentence best describes Jim's behaviour in this passage?
- a . He is angry because Carol is rude.
 - b . He is upset but honest.
 - c . He blames others for his mistakes.
 - d . He is quick to understand things.
10. What is likely to happen next?
- a . Carol will find the file.
 - b . Jim will get a new computer.
 - c . Roger will write a new budget report.
 - d . Jim will have to write the report again.

III Read the passage and answer the questions.

In the thirteenth century, there lived a noble man named Prince Llewellyn the Great. His home was a great palace located near a beautiful village in Caernarvonshire in northern Wales. The prince was a very keen hunter and he spent much of his time in the surrounding countryside and forests hunting the wild animals that also made this area their home. He had many hunting dogs, but his favourite was one named Gelert. He was the finest, biggest and the bravest of all Prince Llewellyn's hunting dogs and he loved nothing more than to hunt with his master. Yet despite Gelert's strength and skill, he had never been able to help the prince catch the wild wolf that lived deep in the forest.

One day Prince Llewellyn was out hunting with his wife and friends. The couple had left their baby son in the care of a nurse and were just about to return home when Gelert⁽¹⁾ stopped, sniffed the air and started to bark. Then suddenly he raced off in the direction of the castle, despite Prince Llewellyn's attempts to call him back.

When the hunting party reached home, the child's nurse met them, grief stricken. "Please forgive me," she sobbed, "I only left the child for a moment... and then the dog..." As she spoke Gelert ran up to them. He was panting loudly and patches of fresh blood covered his body.

The prince and his wife were terrified, full of fear for their child and when they rushed into the baby's chamber they were dumb struck. (2). In the centre of the room, the child's bed was lying upside down on the floor. Worst of all, the baby's blankets were torn to pieces. "Where is my son?" screamed Prince Llewellyn's wife. "What has happened to our son?"

Prince Llewellyn looked at the damaged bedclothes and his blood-stained dog. He flew into a rage. "You evil dog," he shouted at Gelert, "You have killed my son." He drew his sword and plunged it deep into the animal. Gelert slumped to the floor next to the child's bed and after one last look at his master,⁽³⁾ he died. For a while all was silent.

Then the couple heard the soft cries of their small child. Prince Llewellyn's wife rushed over to the bed and, turning it the right way up again, saw her baby son completely unharmed lying on the floor. There also, close by and covered by the baby's torn blankets, she found the body of a huge wolf, the wolf Gelert had fought and killed.

Too late, Prince Llewellyn realised what he had done. Gelert was not a dangerous dog, but a hero. He had raced away from the hunt when he caught the smell of the wolf. The brave dog had fought a fierce animal far bigger and stronger than itself in order to save his

master's child.

Realising what he had done, the prince was filled with shame and regret. "Brave Gelert, you did not deserve this."⁽⁴⁾ he said. He turned to his men. "Take my loyal and faithful companion. We shall give him a burial that is fitting for such a courageous friend." The men carried Gelert away and buried him in a green field close to the palace. A stone was placed at the spot so that everyone who passed would know of Gelert's story.

Now much time has passed. Towns, villages and roads have spread over the area where Gelert hunted with his master. One of these villages is named Beddgelert, which, in Welsh, means "grave of Gelert." The name can be found on a map of Wales close to Mount Snowdon; visitors to the village can still see the slab of stone that marks Gelert's final resting place and read the story of this brave and loyal friend. Every year thousands of people visit this site to reflect on the meaning of courage. And of foolishness.

There is, however, a small problem with Gelert's grave and it is this: The stone that marks the noble beast's final resting place is actually less than 200 years old! It is very likely that the story of Gelert and the prince may well be nothing more than a work of fiction; history and myth appear to have become a little confused.

For the story goes that a man named David Pritchard once came to live in the village of Beddgelert. He was the owner of the Royal Goat Inn and his business was not doing well. Very few customers came to eat and drink in his tavern so he had to think of a way to attract more visitors to the little village. He had heard of the story of a brave dog mistakenly killed by his master and changed it to fit the village. He apparently invented the name Gelert, and introduced the name Llewellyn into the story because of that prince's connection with a nearby church. Many people suspect that it was Pritchard who laid the stone to mark the dog's grave.

Whatever the truth behind this story, it does remind us all of that well known saying:
(5).

1. Which of the following best describes Gelert the dog?
 - a. The prince was very keen to hunt wild dogs in the countryside.
 - b. He was brave enough to help the Prince capture the wild wolf.
 - c. Hunting with the prince was his greatest pleasure.
 - d. He was large enough to be in charge of the other hunting dogs.

2. Which of the following is suggested by Gelert stopped, sniffed the air and started to bark?⁽¹⁾

- a. The dog was enjoying the company of the Prince and the others.
- b. The dog smelt that the wolf was close to the castle.
- c. The dog was anxious to return to the nurse.
- d. The dog was told to run to the castle by the prince.

3. Fill in the blank (2).

- a. Furniture was turned over, curtains had been torn from the walls, and there was blood everywhere
- b. The prince's other hunting dogs fought against Gelert while the baby was crying fiercely
- c. The inside of the room was a mess because wild animals were running around
- d. The prince's son was found badly wounded and was bleeding

4. What does the phrase one last look at his master most likely suggest?⁽³⁾

The dog's _____

- a. satisfaction at his brave deed
- b. appreciation of his master's kindness
- c. deep concern for the baby
- d. sorrow at his master's misunderstanding

5. The prince said, "Brave Gelert, you did not deserve this."⁽⁴⁾

It was because he _____.

- a. at last understood that it was not Gelert but the wolf that was to blame
- b. considered that Gelert's burial place was not suitable after his bravery
- c. did not think that Gelert was worthy of his pity
- d. felt that the killing of Gelert was not enough to express his anger

6. Which is true of the village of Beddgelert where the dog was buried?
- a. A large number of tourists still visit there and think of the virtue of loyalty and the consequences of mistakes.
 - b. Thanks to the story of Gelert, this old rural village has been modernized like others in the area.
 - c. Gelert's story has motivated many visitors to learn the Welsh language to understand the meaning of the word Beddgelert.
 - d. The story and grave of Gelert have inspired a lot of visitors to read the map of Wales in their travels to Mount Snowdon.
7. Which is NOT true of Gelert's grave and story?
- a. Although the story about the brave dog appears not to be true, it is believed to be so by many.
 - b. They have served as a reminder of the real history of the dog and his master.
 - c. His grave is not old enough to be connected with the story of a brave dog in the 13th century.
 - d. They were probably invented by an unsuccessful business person for commercial purposes.
8. Fill in the blank (5).
- a. *a hungry wolf is stronger than a satisfied dog*
 - b. *where there are no dogs the wolves will howl*
 - c. *the good dog never gets a good bone*
 - d. *a man's best friend is truly his dog*
9. Which of the following suggests the author's attitude towards what David Pritchard might have done?
- The author _____.
- a. is certain about how he made use of the story he heard about the brave dog
 - b. is critical of his selfish way of utilising and inventing the story about the dog
 - c. is impressed by Pritchard's effective commercial abilities
 - d. does not think that the truth about the story of the dog is really important

10. Which is true according to the passage?

- a. Because the nurse was unclear, the Prince reached the wrong conclusion in the story of Gelert.
- b. The story about Prince Llewellyn's loyal dog is known by all Welsh people.
- c. The author does not refer to real historical events, but only a good story.
- d. The wolf that was trying to eat the baby was small and cowardly in the story of Gelert.

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

著作権の都合上，省略。

著作権の都合上、省略。

著作権の都合上、省略。

(注)

*clinical: 臨床の

1. 著者が従事している活動についての説明を以下から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
 - a. カウンセリングを通して適切なアドバイスを与えている。
 - b. 大学でコミュニケーションについて講義をしている。
 - c. 保護者として小学校の行事を手伝うボランティア活動をしている。
 - d. 国際紛争を解決する専門家である。

2. 意見の相違による衝突を解決した結果について説明しているものを以下から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
 - a. 人々との絆が強くなり、二度と言い争わなくなる。
 - b. 意見の相違による問題の解決方法を見つける訓練をするようになる。
 - c. 人々は精神的にたくましくなり、意見の相違が気にならなくなる。
 - d. 意見の相違のために争っていた当事者同士の関係が密接になっていく。

3. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

4. 空所(2)に入る最もふさわしい語を以下から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- a. identical
- b. worrying
- c. beneficial
- d. annoying

5. 下線部(3)が意味するものを以下から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- a. an act of joining one thing to another
- b. a document that you send to somebody in an email
- c. an enthusiastic support for an opinion
- d. a strong feeling of affection for others

6. 下線部(4)が意味するものを以下から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- a. 反対意見を述べることは当然だということに同意することができる。
- b. 異議を唱えていても、常に相手を思いやることができる。
- c. 相手の意見に同意することでお互いの心の溝を埋めることができる。
- d. 人は相手の意見に同意することもできるし、反対することもできる。

7. 意見の相違が顕在化していない場合の家族への影響について述べていないものを以下から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- a. 子どもは怒りっぽくなる。
- b. 子どもは、両親が争っていることが何となく分かってしまう。
- c. 争いを解決するスキルを身につけずに育ってしまう。
- d. 子どもの体調に変化がでてきて、胃炎などになる。

8. 下線部(5)の説明として最もふさわしいものを以下から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- a. 自分の意見が通るように意見調整をするようにしなさい。
- b. 意見の相違を解決する方法は存在しないので自分で判断するようにしなさい。
- c. 意見の相違があることを前提として、お互いの立場や考え方を理解しなさい。
- d. 意見の相違を解決するために、誰の考えが間違っているか注視しなさい。

9. 意見の相違についての著者の意見として最もふさわしいものを以下から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- a. 意見の相違が起きそうになった場合、自己主張しないようにする。
- b. 意見の相違が起きないような人間関係を構築するようにしよう。
- c. 意見の相違が起きることは、私たちの社会では避けられない。
- d. 意見の相違が起きた場合は、独力で解決しようとするのが大切である。

10. 本文の題名として最もふさわしいものを一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- a. How to Get Rid of Conflicts in Families
- b. Solving Conflicts by Ignoring Others
- c. How to Win Conflicts
- d. Learning How to Deal with Conflicts