

I 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えよ。(42点)

[1] I am slightly unusual in that I don't have a driving licence. In fact, I never even took lessons so I have never on any occasion driven a car. As a result, I rely on (and have a particular interest in) public transport. Fortunately, I have lived most of my life in big cities (London, Tokyo and New York) which all have extensive bus and train networks.

[2] Probably the most enjoyable mode of public transport is the ferry, such as the Staten Island ferry in New York — when the weather is nice. But unless you live in Staten Island, you will have limited need to use it. In Tokyo, I used the Yamanote line a lot and found it very convenient because it was so regular and served most of the main areas of the city. However, my favourite mode of transport — in terms of convenience and pleasure — is the London bus.

[3] I took the bus to school from the age of nine, and it never occurred to me that the famous “double-decker bus” was a peculiarly English thing. I just assumed that this was the natural shape of buses, in any country. As a boy I used to run up the stairs to the upper deck, hoping that a front seat would be free because it gave the best view. You might think that I would have grown out of this boyish behaviour but in fact, if anything, I am now even more likely to head for that favourite seat. I think this is partly because I missed the double-decker bus during all my years overseas.

[4] Not all double-decker buses are the same. Like a lot of people, I adore* the classic “Routemaster” which was produced between 1954 and 1968. I have read that fewer than 3,000 were ever built — and only a tiny number of them are still in operation — but their cultural impact has been large. The Routemaster remains a London icon, appearing in guidebooks, on postcards and in countless tourist photographs.

[5] There are a few things about the Routemaster that make it so popular. Firstly, it doesn't have doors. Instead it is open at the back, allowing people to "hop on and hop off". Many times, I have been stuck on a modern double-decker bus and unable to get off until the next bus stop, which may only have been 100 yards away but took ten minutes to reach because of the London traffic. (Drivers are not permitted to open doors except at bus stops.)

[6] Another characteristic of the Routemaster is that it is operated by two people: a driver and a conductor. The driver sits in a self-contained cab at the front while the conductor collects fares and checks tickets. For a long time, this made it much faster than "one-man" buses on which the driver had to take money as people boarded. (Fortunately, it's quicker nowadays as most people pay with prepaid cards.)

[7] At the time it was launched, the Routemaster was revolutionary, drawing on engineering developments in the aeronautical* industry from the Second World War. But the Routemaster's appeal is also aesthetic: it is lovely to look at. I love their curves, and the deep red colour they were painted when used in London. Later London buses are bright red, but the Routemaster's colour somehow seems more in character with London. If you look at the traditional post box and the classic telephone box, they are both deep red too. So as soon as I see that colour, I think "Britain".

[8] Sadly, most Routemaster buses were phased out of operation in the years leading up to 2005. The open back is seen as a safety hazard because people occasionally injure themselves jumping on or off a fast-moving bus. Also, these buses are not very convenient for people in wheelchairs so they don't meet modern "accessibility" standards. Newer buses are also cheaper to run because they have no conductor, just a driver.

*adore ～が大好きである

aeronautical 航空の

問 本文の内容を踏まえて、次の英文(A)～(G)の空所 ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから選べ。

(A) According to the first paragraph, .

- ① having a driver's licence is common
- ② the author cares little about cars and other forms of transport
- ③ the author has not depended on bus or train networks
- ④ public transport in big cities costs a lot

(B) According to the second paragraph, .

- ① the author prefers the London bus to the Yamanote line
- ② the residents of Staten Island are allowed unlimited free use of the ferry
- ③ the Staten Island ferry stops operation when it rains
- ④ the Yamanote line regularly had limited service

(C) According to the third paragraph, .

- ① passengers usually pay extra for a front seat on the upper deck of a double-decker bus
- ② the author still tries to get a front seat on the upper deck of a double-decker bus
- ③ the author was often late for the bus when he lived in Tokyo and New York
- ④ the double-decker bus is the most ordinary type of bus in the world

(D) In the fourth paragraph, the author explains that 4 .

- ① fewer than 3,000 double-decker buses have ever been built
- ② there are many guidebooks in the shape of the Routemaster
- ③ the Routemaster can carry only a small number of passengers
- ④ the Routemaster is still regarded as an important symbol of London

(E) According to the fifth and sixth paragraphs, 5 .

- ① driving was shared between the driver and the conductor on the Routemaster
- ② modern double-decker buses stop every 100 yards along each route
- ③ people can get on or off the Routemaster even at places other than bus stops
- ④ the drivers of the Routemaster have more duties than those of buses without a conductor

(F) In the seventh paragraph, the author states that the Routemaster 6 .

- ① contributed to the development of British aircraft during the Second World War
- ② does not match the atmosphere of London as much as later buses do
- ③ has a good appearance but has never been considered technically advanced
- ④ in London is painted in the same colour as the traditional British post box

(G) According to the eighth paragraph, most Routemaster buses were phased out of operation because 7 .

- ① conductors were not willing to work in a dangerous environment
- ② newer buses resulted in fewer injuries to passengers and cost less to operate
- ③ there was a law requiring bus companies to limit wheelchair access
- ④ they moved faster than newer buses and caused more accidents

Ⅱ 次の英文の空所 ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから選び、会話文を完成せよ。(20点)

Amanda and Kokoro are friends who attend the same university. They are chatting before morning classes begin.

Amanda: Hi, how did you sleep last night?

Kokoro: Terrible. I couldn't fall asleep until around 3 a.m.

Amanda: That's too bad. ?

- ① Have you slept well
- ② Anything on your mind
- ③ What are you going to do
- ④ Where did you sleep

Kokoro: Yes. I've got this big presentation coming up. I keep it in my head.

- ① walking to
- ② running through
- ③ jumping over
- ④ taking over

Amanda: Ah, I see. It's pretty normal to be nervous before a presentation. Have you tried using relaxation techniques before bed, like deep breathing?

Kokoro: No, not yet. But thanks, I'll .

- ① give it a shot
- ② turn it on
- ③ pass it along
- ④ take it away

Amanda: Great, I hope it helps.

Kokoro: 11 ? You always seem well-rested.

- ① Can I help you
- ② Pardon
- ③ What do you mean
- ④ How about you

Amanda: I try to stick to a consistent sleep schedule. Plus, no caffeine after noon.

Kokoro: Maybe I should follow your lead. Thanks for the tips.

Amanda: Anytime. Sleep is too important to neglect, especially with final exams 12 .

- ① on the edge
- ② up in the air
- ③ around the corner
- ④ over the moon

Ⅲ 次の英文(A)~(D)の空所 13 ~ 16 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから選べ。(12点)

(A) She recovered from her illness (13) quickly.

- ① surprise ② surprised ③ surprisingly ④ surprising

(B) (14) the exams are over, we can go on vacation.

- ① Either ② Meanwhile ③ Prior to ④ Now that

(C) (15) the temperature becomes, the faster the ice on the lake melts.

- ① The higher ② As higher as
③ Higher and higher ④ More higher

(D) He suggested that I (16) more careful with my spending if I want to save money.

- ① be ② was ③ should ④ were

IV 次の英文(A)~(E)の空所 17 ~ 21 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから選べ。(10点)

(A) The story of the film was so (17) that the audience cried.

- ① going ② coming ③ sleeping ④ moving

(B) Students cheered in (18) of her speech.

- ① appreciation ② complaint ③ growth ④ landscape

(C) They signed the agreement after they (19) all the terms.

- ① examined ② tortured ③ encouraged ④ tied

(D) They achieved success after having (20) a new strategy.

- ① punished ② implemented ③ offended ④ frightened

(E) She promised to return the book (21) tomorrow morning.

- ① at ② till ③ by ④ until

V 次の文(A)~(D)を、与えられた語(句)を用いて英文に訳したとき、空所 **22** ~ **29** に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~⑦のうちから選べ。ただし、文頭に来る語(句)も小文字になっている。(16点)

(A) この曲を聴くと、私たちが一緒にビーチで過ごした夏をいつも思い出します。

() (**22**) () () (**23**) () ()

together on the beach.

- ① spent ② me ③ the summer ④ we
⑤ always reminds ⑥ of ⑦ this song

(B) 彼女はチームが重要なプロジェクトを完了できなかったことを恥じていました。

She () (**24**) () () (**25**) () () the important project.

- ① not having ② team ③ completed ④ of
⑤ was ⑥ her ⑦ ashamed

(C) 彼女が話すのを聞けば、日本人だと思うでしょう。

You would think she () (**26**) () () (**27**) () () .

- ① speak ② Japanese ③ heard ④ you
⑤ if ⑥ were ⑦ her

(D) 私たちは、その問題を解く方法を見つけられるかもしれません。

() (**28**) () () (**29**) () () out to answer the question.

- ① able ② be ③ figure ④ might
⑤ something ⑥ to ⑦ we