

I 次の問1～問8の空所 [1] ～ [8] に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

問1 How much did you pay [1] that picture?

- ① with ② for ③ at ④ on

問2 I know him [2] name.

- ① by ② with ③ after ④ in

問3 “Have you ever studied French?” “No, but I wish I [3].”

- ① have ② will have ③ had ④ would have

問4 No other country can [4] with Japan in beauty of scenery.

- ① match ② equal ③ parallel ④ compare

問5 Good things long [5] are not easily given up.

- ① enjoying ② to enjoy ③ enjoyed ④ having enjoyed

問6 [6] that you are a high school student, you should study hard.

- ① All ② Such ③ So ④ Now

問7 The teacher wanted to see [7] all the students had arrived.

- ① what ② while ③ though ④ if

問8 The weather was getting worse and worse [8] the day went on.

- ① for ② as ③ until ④ that

II 次の問1～問4の英語が表す単語として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

問1 something unwelcome that you have to do [9]

- ① prison ② incident ③ mischief ④ burden

問2 to show something or make it known [10]

- ① prohibit ② reveal ③ possess ④ transfer

問3 to feel angry about something that you think unfair [11]

- ① resent ② prevail ③ disguise ④ convey

問4 wholly or partly unable to hear [12]

- ① vague ② ambiguous ③ deaf ④ humble

Ⅲ 次の問1～問4の文の意味を表すように、空所にそれぞれ下の①～⑤を並べ替えて入れるとき、[13]～[20]に入るものを選びなさい。文頭に来る語の頭文字も小文字にしています。

問1 夜ふかしはしない方がいいですよ。

You had [] [13] [] [14] [] late.

① not ② till ③ sit ④ up ⑤ better

問2 彼はもはやかつての彼ではありません。

He is no longer [] [15] [] [16] [].

① to ② used ③ he ④ what ⑤ be

問3 私がそれをあなたに送るのに8ドルかかりました。

[] [17] [] [18] [] send it to you.

① me ② eight dollars ③ to ④ cost ⑤ it

問4 彼女は賢いのでそれが理解できます。

She is [] [19] [] [20] [] it.

① understand ② too ③ to ④ wise ⑤ not

IV 次の会話文の空所 [21] ~ [25] に入る最も適当な文を, 下の①~⑤から1つずつ選びなさい。

Katie: Sarah! It's time to leave for our horseback riding lessons. Dad is waiting in the car for us. Hurry up, or we'll be late!

Sarah: O.K. Katie, let's go. Uh-oh! I forgot my hat. I need that hat, otherwise the sun will get in my eyes. O.K. I'm ready now.

(In the car)

Katie: [21] Although most horses at the stable are O.K. for me, I just don't want to get "Nightmare."

Sarah: Yeah, Nightmare is scary, but he isn't as scary as "Chances."

Katie: I know. Chances always goes wherever he wants to go.

Father: Oh, girls, don't worry so much about the horses. [22]

Katie: Dad, you don't know those two horses. Once I saw Chances start running as though he were wild. [23]

Sarah: Yeah, and Nightmare wanders away whenever he smells anything delicious to eat. He's always looking for food so that he can eat more than the other horses.

Father: Well, girls, here we are at the stables. [24] I'll pick you up this evening at five o'clock.

Mr. Swanson (the stable keeper):

Hi, girls. Where have you been? [25]

Katie: Well, you still have at least two horses, don't you, Mr. Swanson?

Mr. Swanson: Sure I do. Chances and Nightmare are in the last stalls.

Katie and Sarah (*looking at each other*):

Oh, no!

- ① I'm sure they're all O.K. once you get used to them.
- ② Watch your step and don't trip as you get out.
- ③ I wonder which horse I'll get today.
- ④ Because you were late, most of the horses have been taken out already.
- ⑤ The poor rider nearly fell off when the horse suddenly stopped.

V 次の英文を読んで、問1～問5に答えなさい。

Emissions, or dirty air, are released into the environment by cars, factories, and homes, which burn gas or coal. Japan's carbon dioxide emissions were a record 1.23 billion tons in 2000, with offices and homes producing 318 million tons, up 2.9 percent from 1999 and up 21.3 percent from 1990. Automobiles, diesel trucks, electric plants, and factories also produce [34] amounts of other poisonous gases: carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, benzene, and toluene. These combine with dust, dirt, smoke, and moisture in the air to form particles. Particles create the haze you sometimes see in the summertime sky. The smallest particles are the most dangerous since they travel deepest into the lungs. They also interfere with the heart's ability to pump faster or slower, as during stress or sleep.

In the [35] of heat and sunlight, these deadly gases combine to form ozone. Ozone irritates people's breathing passages, destroying cells in the lungs which collect oxygen. Injured cells die and new cells replace them, but after repeated exposures to ozone, permanent lung damage occurs. Ozone starts forming at about 11 a.m. and peaks at 3 p.m., decreasing after sunset.

Polluted air contains poisonous gases, particles, and ozone. When people first breathe it, they experience wheezing, coughing, sore throats, headaches, chest pains, watery eyes, and difficulty breathing. Symptoms disappear after a few days, but if people continue breathing the same air, they may next develop allergic rhinitis, hay fever, eczema, and even asthma. The most serious effects are lung disease, lung cancer, worsening of diabetes, constricted blood vessels, and heart attack. In polluted American cities, 1 person in 1,000 dies of lung cancer caused by the environment.

Younger bodies suffer the most. A 1-year-old child breathes 20 to 40 times per minute, an adult 16 to 20 times. Children take in almost twice as much pollution as grown-ups. They also spend much more time outside, usually during the highest pollution hours, and are more active.

Adolescents are at particular risk because their bodies are growing and maturing fast. Girls grow rapidly from ages 10 to 16, boys even longer. Adolescents' lungs also have a growth spurt at this time. If lung development is [36], the person will have lifelong breathing disabilities, such as asthma. For adults, breathing polluted air long-term means a 30 percent greater risk of lung cancer. For teenagers the percentage is much higher.

【注】 carbon dioxide 「二酸化炭素」 haze 「もや」 carbon monoxide 「一酸化炭素」
nitrogen oxides 「窒素酸化物」 wheezing 「(喘息などで) ぜいぜい息をする」
rhinitis 「鼻炎」 hay fever 「花粉症」 eczema 「湿疹」 asthma 「喘息」
diabetes 「糖尿病」 constricted blood vessels 「収縮した血管」

問1 文中に使われている次の語 [26] ~ [33] が表す意味として最も適当なものを、下の①~⑧から1つずつ選びなさい。

- [26] poisonous [27] combine [28] particle [29] lung
[30] interfere [31] sore [32] chest [33] symptom
① 肺 ② 胸部 ③ 結合する ④ 痛い ⑤ 粒子 ⑥ じゃまする
⑦ 症状 ⑧ 有毒な

問2 文中の空所 [34] に入る最も適当なものを、次の①~④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① entire ② numerous ③ huge ④ adequate

問3 文中の空所 [35] に入る最も適当なものを、次の①~④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① light ② presence ③ way ④ direction

問4 文中の空所 [36] に入る最も適当なものを、次の①~④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① derived ② estimated ③ hindered ④ regretted

問5 本文の内容と一致しないものを、次の①~⑥から2つ選びなさい。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。[37] [38]

- ① Emissions were at their highest in Japan in 2000.
② If you breathe in ozone regularly, your lung will be damaged permanently.
③ Ozone forms during the coolest part of the day.
④ In America 1 death in 1,000 is caused by lung cancer related to environmental pollution.
⑤ Young people's bodies suffer less damage from polluted air than older people's.
⑥ In adolescence girls suffer less damage from air pollution than boys.