

1 時 限 目

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 監督者の指示に従い、別紙解答用紙の所定欄に氏名、受験番号を記入すること。さらに受験番号の下のマーク欄に受験番号をマークすること。
3. 解答はすべて、解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。
4. 試験時間は60分、問題は15ページ。

マーク記入上の注意

- (1) 解答欄にマークするときは、HBの黒鉛筆で次の正しい例のように濃く正確にぬりつぶすこと。
- (2) 解答は、該当の解答番号の解答欄にマークすること。例えば、解答番号 10 の間に対して、2 と解答する場合は

10 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 のようにマークすること。

悪い例

1	1	2	3	4	5	9	0	} このような記入をしてはいけない。
2	1	2	3	4	5	9	0	
3	1	2	3	4	5	9	0	
4	1	1	3	4	5	9	0	
5	1	2	3	4	5	9	0	

- (3) 一度記入したマークを訂正する場合は、消しゴムで完全に消してから記入しなおすこと。

1 1 2 3 4 5 9 0 のように×印をしても消したことになる。

- (4) 解答用紙を折りまげたり、破ったり、また汚したりしないこと。

第1問 次の日本文と同じ意味になるように、()内の語句を並べ替えて、
3番目にくる最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

1 彼女は20代前半の知的な女性だ。
She is an intelligent (① early-twenties ② her ③ woman ④ in).

2 ここからそのコーヒーショップまでは3マイルほどある。
It's about (① from ② to the ③ 3 miles ④ coffee shop) here.

3 その少年がそれを自分自身でやったかどうかは、はっきりしていない。
It is not clear (① did it ② whether ③ himself or ④ the boy) not.

4 私たちは今夜、ピーターソン一家をディナーに招待するつもりだ。
We are going to (① the ② invite ③ Petersons ④ to) dinner this evening.

5 昨日5分前に出発していれば、私たちはバスに乗り遅れることはなかっただろう。
If we had (① yesterday ② left ③ earlier ④ five minutes), we would not have missed the bus.

6 ピーターは私たちが美術館で目にするような絵を描きたい。
Peter wants to (① pictures as ② we ③ such ④ paint) see in museums.

7 これが私の叔父が先週働き始めたホテルだ。
This is the hotel (① my uncle ② at ③ started ④ which) working last week.

8 エレンはスポーツをするよりも見る方が好きだと私たちに話した。

Ellen told us that she prefers (① watching ② them ③ sports to ④ playing).

9 アマンダは成長してプロのテニス選手になったと聞いた。

I heard that Amanda (① to ② up ③ grew ④ be) a professional tennis player.

10 彼女は、ソフィアが先月ファンレターを送った歌手だ。

She (① Sophia sent ② to whom ③ is ④ the singer) a fan letter last month.

第2問 ()に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

11 I () to take part in a meeting, but I got another appointment and couldn't do that.

- ① am planning ② was supposed
③ have ④ will be able

12 There are six workers from overseas in my office. One is from Taiwan, two are from France, and () are from the U.S.

- ① other ② the other
③ the others ④ another

13 The restoration of the museum is still ().

- ① in a sense ② in process
③ on board ④ on duty

14 My boss () to give me advice about my tasks when I was a freshman.

- ① used ② uses ③ gets used ④ is using

15 The price of the new smartphone was much more () than I had expected.

- ① reasonable ② removable
③ portable ④ probable

16 Plenty of people () taking the sun.

- ① provided ② sounded ③ gave ④ enjoyed

第3問

A 空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～⑧から選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。なお、文頭の語も小文字にしてある。

A : Could you give me a week? I need time to collect and analyze the data.

B : Actually, , as we have a marketing meeting next Tuesday.

A : Well, I've been overloaded with work, and I still need to clear my backlog.

B : I know, but if you could do it, .

A : All right. I'll do that.

B : You're a great help. I'll call you again next week after the marketing meeting.

A : .

【出典：柴田真一『NHK CD BOOK 初めてのビジネス英会話』一部改変】

- ① I haven't made a lot of effort
- ② everyone would appreciate your support
- ③ I've been encouraged to be involved
- ④ I'd like to have the analysis by Friday
- ⑤ I will call you back immediately
- ⑥ you have three weeks to work on it
- ⑦ I don't need to leave the office at 5 o'clock
- ⑧ great, thanks

B 空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～⑧から選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。

A : Be careful! Watch out for the moss.

B : Moss?

A : It's the green plant on the ground right in front of you. Look closer and touch it.

B : Wow, it feels so soft!

A : Moss grows in a healthy environment. My colleague in Kyoto told me that famous gardens are in trouble now. Lots of moss is becoming brown and even dying!

B : Why is moss dying in Kyoto?

A : Cities are getting too hot. .

B : Is that because of the change in the Earth's climate?

A : Yes. People make cities, using concrete and asphalt. . We also make a lot of hot air by using cars, air conditioners, and other machines.

B : I see, but why does moss die?

A : Moss cannot live when it's too dry. .

【出典：『NHKラジオ エンジョイ・シンプル・イングリッシュ 2022年5月号』
一部改変】

- ① It has great roots to send water through its body
- ② That's the biggest reason
- ③ We are building a new plant
- ④ The researcher says those materials traveled on the wind from other Asian countries
- ⑤ It's a kind of insects, butterfly-like insects
- ⑥ Those things keep heat
- ⑦ Even a little amount of water like fog is important for it
- ⑧ When the evening comes, this insect rises up on warm air currents

第4問 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えよ。

National Railways Notice to Passengers

Maintenance work to replace sections of track along the Scoldfield Line will be conducted on March 14. On that day, from the start of service at 7:00 A.M. until 4:00 P.M., passengers are likely to experience the following alterations to our usual service schedule:

- Frequency of service between Kenner and Mont Carleton Stations will be decreased. Trains will operate every 20 minutes along the Scoldfield Line, and Stellar Heights Station will close completely between 10:00 A.M. and noon.
- Express trains will only run between Kenner and Garrison Stations. Passengers traveling to Mont Carleton Station will be required to transfer to a local train at Garrison Station on that day only.

All work is expected to be completed by 4:00 P.M., in time for the evening rush hour.

【出典：加藤優 他, 『TOEIC® L&R テスト精選模試【総合】』, The Japan Times 出版, 2021年, 一部改変】

問1 () に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

27 According to the notice, the maintenance work will ()

- ① be completed within 7 hours.
- ② take place in the evening.
- ③ take over 8 hours.
- ④ be over before the morning rush hour.

28 On March 14, Stellar Heights Station will ()

- ① be open at 11:00 A.M.
- ② reopen at 12 o'clock in the middle of the day.
- ③ be closed all day.
- ④ follow the usual service schedule.

問2 29・30 の答えとして最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

29 What is indicated about Garrison Station?

- ① No local train stops there.
- ② Express trains will pass the station throughout the day.
- ③ Passengers who want to go to Mont Carleton Station need to transfer there.
- ④ It will close completely by 4:00 P.M.

30 How often will the trains operate along the Scoldfield Line during maintenance work on March 14?

- ① From 7:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
- ② No train service will be available all day.
- ③ On the regular service schedule.
- ④ Every 20 minutes.

第5問 空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

Japan is famous for its great sense of hospitality and outstanding service culture. That is that hospitality is lacking in Western culture. The Western expression “The customer is always right” is not all that different from the Japanese saying, “The customer is god.” Furthermore, many service industries in the West place large importance on customer perception. Part of that has to do with ensuring that customers are treated . So, why does Japan excel at customer service? One important reason may well be in the difference between Japanese consumers and those in the rest of the world.

A while ago, a survey was conducted asking consumers from different countries willing they were to take their business someplace else after they had experienced poor customer service. The result was surprising. Of the nine countries sampled, Japanese consumers ranked the least forgiving. Over 50% of Japanese consumers polled responded that only one experience of poor customer service, they would spend their money at a different place.

In many Western countries, consumers tend to to the shop or restaurant about poor service and, in the hope for improvement, return to it. If nothing improves, Western consumers may just resign themselves to their poor experience at a particular place. Japanese, on the other hand, would rather refuse the offending business and switch to a right away. Because of the large number of alternatives available to consumers in Japan, this high level of expectation raises the bar for customer service, not just for individual businesses but for industries as a whole. The result is that service industries high levels of customer service, making poor customer service the exception rather than the norm.

【出典：Arnold Arao 他, *Enjoying Different Cultures*, 南雲堂, 2021年, 一部改変】

- 31 ① needless to say ② not to say
 ③ no matter ④ so to speak
- 32 ① with respect ② with neglect
 ③ by chance ④ by mistake
- 33 ① how ② what ③ who ④ which
- 34 ① before ② until ③ even after ④ since
- 35 ① appreciate ② apologize
 ③ confuse ④ complain
- 36 ① conductor ② competitor
 ③ conqueror ④ container
- 37 ① examine ② maintain ③ depress ④ relieve

第6問 英文の内容に最も合うものを①～⑦から3つ選べ。 38 · 39 · 40

Think for a moment about the last music album you bought. Most likely, you'll think of the singer or band that made you want to buy the album. You might even know the name of the guitar player or the drummer. Those talented performers, however, are only some of the people involved in making the music you enjoy. The majority of people in the music industry work behind the scenes, but the roles they play in the musical process are very important.

Songs begin with the songwriter, of course. Some songwriters work alone, but many work in teams that combine the talents of a lyricist, who writes the words to songs, and an instrumentalist, often a piano player or guitarist, who writes the music. Many of today's pop stars work with songwriters. For example, some of Lady Gaga's biggest hits were written by Nadir Khayat, also known as "RedOne." Some songwriting teams have become very famous, such as Mike Stock, Matt Aitken, and Pete Waterman, who were responsible for many big '80s pop hits.

After a song has been written, music arrangers make it more appealing by deciding which instruments will be used, what tempo, or speed, the song will have, and whether the song should have a lower or higher pitch. A good arrangement can bring a song to life and make it a classic.

Not every singer or instrumentalist can be a star, and many work in the background as studio musicians. These artists are not a part of any one musical group. Instead, they are hired for recording sessions that eventually become the albums you buy, as well as soundtracks for television shows, movies, and radio advertisements.

【出典：Neil J. Anderson, *Active Skills for Reading: Student Book 2*, National Geographic Learning, 2013年, 一部改変】

- ① Songwriters sometimes arrange music at an early stage of making music.
- ② Studio musicians play in recording sessions where they create music albums and soundtracks for TV shows and films, but some of them avoid playing for radio commercials.
- ③ Music arrangers work together with songwriters, and it is particularly the case when they work on classical music.
- ④ Much of the work songwriters, music arrangers, and studio musicians do is not visible.
- ⑤ Studio musicians love working in one group because it can provide a stable income for them.
- ⑥ Some songwriters have written some of the very successful songs, including Lady Gaga's hits and pop songs in the 1980s.
- ⑦ Music arrangers develop music, as they work on tempo and pitch.

第7問 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えよ。

Spring is just around the corner. It's the beginning of the busy moving season, as people begin moving out of and into jobs and homes. So it's interesting that the *kanji* for real estate includes *fudou*, meaning “no movement.” 41 the word refers to the land and its fixtures, I think the idea of “no movement” is also appropriate to describe the attitudes of some realtors* and landlords.

42 In Japan, my non-Japanese friends and I have experienced indifferent customer service, unnecessary questioning and frosty attitudes from realtors and landlords, even if everything is being conducted in Japanese. There was the agent in Tokyo who, when she saw my name on the form, dropped her polite way of speaking and said: “You know most landlords won't accept foreign tenants, right?” And there was the realtor in Kobe who interrogated us with questions that even he admitted he wouldn't usually ask a potential Japanese tenant. “What are you going to do with the third room? You better not be planning any wild parties.”

It's understandable that landlords want to know they have a tenant who can afford the rent and respect the property and neighborhood. However, being assumed to be the worst is frustrating. New Zealand's landlords are also prone to making assumptions about potential tenants, but unlike Japan you would never see on a rental property advertisement the words “Foreigners accepted”—which to me seems to have the same tone as “Pets OK.”

So I will always be forever grateful to the landlords and realtors in Japan who have treated me like any other renter. Especially my latest landlord. Not only did I get an opportunity to meet and talk to her, but she agreed to rent out a home that has been in her family for

generations to two non-Japanese people. The neighbors, whose family also has lived in the same house for several generations, are probably a little apprehensive. But if anything, we're the ones who are the most nervous. Everything we do (or don't do) is probably going to reflect on all other non-Japanese people.

Our new home has a garden. In order for things to grow well, soil mustn't be packed too tight. It needs to be loose enough for air to get to the roots. I think that soil is a bit like people's attitudes towards others who are different. If the soil is too rigid, nothing will grow. As we put down our roots in our new neighborhood, I hope we can learn from our neighbors and vice versa. The land and the house itself may be unmoving, but 43

realtor* = company that sells houses or land

【出典：The Japan Times ST, February 23, 2018, 一部改変】

問1 41 に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| ① What | ② In spite of |
| ③ Additionally | ④ While |

問2 42・43 に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。なお、文頭の語も小文字にしてある。

- ① as for how we view and treat each other, there's always room to grow.
- ② the agent my Japanese friend met in Tokyo was pretty mean.
- ③ moving house costs a lot—not only financially, but also emotionally.
- ④ my latest landowner is British so he is always nice to me.

問3 本文の内容と一致するものを①～⑥から2つ選べ。

44	・	45
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- ① The author is satisfied with the current Japanese practices on house rentals for foreigners.
- ② The author had a difficult time finding his house because he needed a home with a garden.
- ③ Many Japanese homeowners are reluctant to rent their houses to people from foreign countries.
- ④ In the process of looking for his house, the author spent a lot of money.
- ⑤ The author feels uncomfortable with the expression “Foreigners accepted.”
- ⑥ It is easy for foreigners to adapt themselves to new neighborhoods.