

英 語

解答は、(1) ～ (35) まではマークシートに記入し、それ以外は解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1 (1) ～ (10) の空所に入れるのに最も適切な表現を1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) It was difficult for Tom to () a story when I read it to him.

1. agree 2. listen 3. convince 4. follow

(2) I could buy that car if it () so expensive.

1. is 2. isn't 3. were 4. weren't

(3) I warned the children () with fire.

1. not playing 2. not to play 3. not play 4. that not they play

(4) It may () strange to you, but it's true.

1. sound 2. call 3. say 4. tell

(5) Which movie would you () see?

1. need 2. rather 3. mind 4. wish

(6) My father has gone for a walk, () the rain has stopped.

1. during 2. on 3. for 4. with

(7) I don't really feel like () out tonight.

1. go 2. to go 3. going 4. gone

(8) Copy machines are a very important part of the modern world. You () used one at some time in your life.

1. have been 2. must have 3. must be 4. had

(9) "Have you started cleaning up your room?"

" (). I keep putting it off."

1. Yes, I have 2. I did 3. Not yet 4. At last

(10) "There are a lot of people around here. Do you know () ?"

"I hear a famous singer is coming soon."

1. what 2. how 3. when 4. why

2 (11) ～ (15) に示した語義をもつ単語を□および■にアルファベットの文字を1つずつ入れて完成させるとき、■に入る文字を選んで番号で答えなさい。

(11) illegal activities in general

c □ ■ □ e

1. u 2. i 3. o 4. m

(12) easy to see or understand

o □ ■ □ □ us

1. t 2. p 3. v 4. r

(13) the state of being legally a citizen of a particular country

nat □ □ □ □ ■ ity

1. l 2. c 3. s 4. r

(14) to make someone suffer because they have done something wrong or broken the law

p □ ■ □ □ h

1. t 2. c 3. r 4. n

(15) the rules by which words change their forms and are combined into sentences, or the study or use of these rules.

gr □ ■ □ □ r

1. p 2. a 3. t 4. m

- 3 次の各和文の意味に合うように、{ } 内の語（句）を並べ替えて英文を作るとき、(16) ～ (25) に入る語（句）の番号を答えなさい。なお、文頭に來るべき語（句）も語頭は小文字で示してあります。

そのドアは強く押せば開きますよ。

() (16) () (17) () open.

{1. push 2. it will 3. the door 4. and 5. hard}

アメリカを訪れたときに、太った人の多さに驚いた。

When I visited the United States, I was () () (18)
() (19) .

{1. how many 2. there 3. surprised at 4. were 5. fat people}

彼はあなたが思っているほど年を取っていません。

He is () () (20) () (21) .

{1. you think 2. old 3. as 4. so 5. not}

あなた方お二人はほとんど見分けが付きませんね。

() (22) () (23) () .

{1. you 2. almost 3. two 4. look 5. the same}

私にチャンスを与えて欲しい。

I would (24) () () () (25) !

{1. given 2. a chance 3. like 4. be 5. to}

4 次の文章を読み、(26) ～ (35) および問ア～問イに答えなさい。

[1] To help ourselves and others, it is important to know something about drugs. A drug is a chemical substance. It can bring about a physical, emotional, or mental change in people. Alcohol and tobacco are drugs. The caffeine found in coffee, tea, cocoa, and some soft drinks is a drug.

[2] Drug abuse is the use of a drug, legal or illegal, that hurts a person or someone close to him. A drug user is the person who takes the drug. There are many kinds of drug users. There are experimental users. These people may try drugs once or twice. They want to see what the effects will be. Recreational users take drugs to get high. They use drugs with friends or at parties to get into the mood of things. Regular users take drugs all the time. But they are often able to keep up with the normal routine of work, school, housework, and so on. Dependent users can't relate to anything but drugs. (A) Their whole life centers around drugs. They feel extreme mental or physical pain when without drugs.

[3] All drugs can be harmful. The effect of any drug depends on a lot of things. How a drug acts depends on how much or how often it is taken. It depends on the way it is taken. Some drugs are smoked. Others are swallowed or injected. Drugs act differently on different people. The place and the people around you affect the way a drug works.

[4] Sometimes people take more than one drug. Multiple drug use is not only common, but also harmful. A deadly example is the use of alcohol and sleeping pills at the same time. Together these drugs can stop normal breathing and () to death.

[5] (B) It is not always easy to tell if someone is using drugs. In the early stages, drug use is often hard to see. Sometimes people like drugs or need drugs so much they can't do without them. They are dependent upon drugs. Only a few kinds of drugs, like narcotics*, can cause physical dependence. But almost any drug, when it is misused, can make a person think he needs it all the time. By this time it is too late and the person is "hooked."

[6] Tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana are three common drugs. These three are called the "gateway drugs," They are the first ones most people use and become dependent on.

(出典：Timed Readings Third Edition Book One. Jamestown Publishers)

(注) narcotic(s) 睡眠薬

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(26) 第 [1] 段落の下線部 bring about に最も近い意味の語を 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. prevent 2. cause 3. describe 4. recognize

(27-30) 麻薬の使用者について述べた (27) ~ (30) それぞれについて experimental users に当てはまるものは「1」、recreational users に当てはまるものは「2」、regular users に当てはまるものは「3」、dependent users に当てはまるものは「4」の番号で答えなさい。

(27) 麻薬の効果を知りたくて 1、2 度試してみる。

(28) 麻薬を常用しているが日常業務はこなせる。

(29) 麻薬なしでは強い精神的、肉体的苦痛を感じる。

(30) 友だちと一緒に気分を高揚させるために麻薬を使う。

(31) 麻薬の効果に影響を与える要因として本文中で挙げられていないものを 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. 摂取量
2. 摂取方法
3. 摂取する時間帯
4. 摂取する場所

(32) 第 [4] 段落の multiple drug use の説明として最も適切なものを 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. 1 種類の麻薬を大量摂取すること
2. 命にかかわる危険な麻薬を摂取すること
3. 何人かの人で麻薬を使い回しすること
4. 複数の麻薬を同時に摂取すること

(33) 第 [4] 段落の () に入る語を 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. pull 2. see 3. lead 4. stop

(34) 第 [5] 段落の下線部 hooked に最も近い意味の語を 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. killed 2. surprised 3. amused 4. addicted

(35) タバコ、アルコール、マリファナが gateway drugs と呼ばれる理由として正しいものを 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. ほとんどの人はそれらをきっかけに麻薬依存になるから
2. 摂取するのをやめるのが比較的簡単な麻薬であるから
3. 特に若者が好む麻薬であるから
4. 最も深刻な依存症を引き起こす麻薬であるから

問ア. 第 [2] 段落の下線部 (A) を日本語に訳しなさい。解答は解答用紙に記入すること。

問イ. 第 [5] 段落の下線部 (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。解答は解答用紙に記入すること。

