

／100点

1) 長文読解 →別冊 Reading Aid pp.2~3 /39点

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

If you look inside a Japanese high school classroom, you may find many of the students there are napping or daydreaming during class. In a survey of high school students in Japan, the United States and China, 73.3 percent of Japanese teens said they “often nap or are absent-minded during class.” Only 28.8 percent of Chinese kids gave the same reply, while U.S. students landed in the middle at 38.5 percent. It is quite easy to find an (1) for this. Japanese kids go to bed later than their counterparts overseas.

Nearly 60 percent said they hit the sack after midnight (35.6 percent between midnight and 1 a.m.; 22.9 percent after 1 a.m.) High school students who turn in early are not unusual in the United States and China. In both countries, about (2) percent of teens surveyed said they crawled under the covers between 10 and 11 p.m. In Japan, only about (3) percent admitted to such an early bedtime.

It is not just the kids. A global survey on sleep habits showed that the Japanese get the least amount of sleep in the world. In fact, 41 percent of the respondents said that they sleep six hours or less per night. (200語)

When do you usually go to bed? (%)

	Japan	U.S.A.	China
before 9 p.m.	0.8	3.9	1.5
9 p.m. to 10 p.m.	2.8	18.0	9.4
10 p.m. to 11 p.m.	12.3	38.3	42.6
11 p.m. to midnight	25.2	22.0	35.9
midnight to 1 a.m.	35.6	8.4	7.8
1 a.m. to 2 a.m.	16.2	3.9	1.2
after 2 a.m.	6.7	1.4	1.1
other	0.4	4.1	0.5

Source: The Japan Youth Research Institute

- 1 空所(1)~(3)に入る最も適切なものを、次の中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。(各5点)
- (1) ① object ② explanation ③ error ④ information
 (2) ① 10 ② 20 ③ 30 ④ 40
 (3) ① 3 ② 6 ③ 9 ④ 12
- 2 下線部 1)の意味として最も適切なものを、次の中から1つ選びなさい。(7点)
- ① fall out of bed ② throw their pillow
 ③ go to bed ④ finish their homework
- 3 下線部 2)と同じ意味の“turn in”を含む英文を、次の中から1つ選びなさい。(7点)
- ① The student turned in the paper late.
 ② I turned in bed over and over last night.
 ③ Jennifer had already turned in for the night.
 ④ The driver turned in the direction of the arrow.
- 4 本文の内容と一致するものを、次の中から1つ選びなさい。(10点)
- ① According to the survey of high school students, about a quarter in the United States often nap or are absent-minded during class.
 ② According to the survey of high school students, about three-fourths in Japan often lack concentration during class.
 ③ According to the global survey on sleep habits, people in Japan are deprived of about six hours of sleep per night.
 ④ According to the global survey on sleep habits, people in Japan sleep on average six hours per night. [大阪工業大]

Tips-1 英語は同じ言葉の繰り返しがきらい

今回の文章では、日本、アメリカ合衆国、中国の高校生の就寝時間の比較がテーマだが、「寝る」という意味を英語でどう表しているか見てみよう。

l.6 go to bed → l.8 hit the sack → l.9 turn in

→ l.11 crawl under the covers

これらの語句はすべて「床に入る、寝る」の意味で使われている。このように、英語では同じ意味を伝えるのに、同じ語句を使うことを避け、別の表現に変えることが多いのである。設問 2 3 はこれが問われていることに注意しよう。

2) 文法—時制(1) /15点

()に入れるのに適切なものを①~④の中から選びなさい。(各3点)

- (1) The famous author () the science fiction novel two years ago.
 ① has been writing ② writes ③ wrote ④ has written [東海大]
- (2) Hiroshi and Mari () each other since their high school days.
 ① know ② have known ③ have been knowing ④ knew [玉川大]
- (3) We are all tired of snow. It () for four weeks now.
 ① has been snowing ② is snowing ③ snowed ④ will be snowing [明治大]
- (4) Look at those black clouds. It () rain very soon.
 ① wouldn't ② is going to ③ do ④ shall not [駒澤大]
- (5) The plane () at 8:30 tomorrow morning.
 ① is taking off ② will take up ③ is going to take up ④ take off [西南学院大]

3) 語句整序—文型 /15点

日本語の意味になるよう、語句を並べかえて英文を完成させなさい。(各3点)

- (1) そのスーツきまってるね。 [玉川大]
 () () () () () suit.
 [① terrific ② you ③ look ④ that ⑤ in]
- (2) 私たちの大学の周辺には、たくさんのいいレストランがあります。 [大阪学院大]
 There are () () () () () university.
 [① nice ② our ③ restaurants ④ a lot of ⑤ around]
- (3) 昨夜のパーティーは、本当に楽しかったです。 [金沢工業大]
 We () () () () () () () () night.
 [① a ② at ③ fun ④ had ⑤ last ⑥ lot of ⑦ party ⑧ the]
- (4) あのレストランの料理は脂っこく塩分が多すぎと思った。 [愛知みずほ大]
 I () () () () () () .
 [① and salty ② at ③ found ④ that restaurant ⑤ the food ⑥ too oily]
- (5) コンピュータで仕事をする事が多いなら、30分おきくらいに目を休ませないとね。
 If you work at the computer a lot, you () () () () ()
 or so.
 [① every ② 30 minutes ③ should give ④ a break ⑤ your eyes] [東京工大]

4) 熟語・語い—頻出のイディオム /15点

()に入れるのに適切なものを①~④の中から選びなさい。(各3点)

- (1) Where did you come up () the idea?
 ① of ② on ③ with ④ at [駒澤大]
- (2) Society must do away () racial prejudice.
 ① to ② for ③ with ④ on [駒澤大]
- (3) Please walk more slowly. I can't () you.
 ① fall out with ② do away with ③ keep up with ④ stand up for [青山学院大]
- (4) You should make () of this opportunity.
 ① birth ② emphasis ③ impact ④ use [中央大]
- (5) He came () some old photos in the attic.
 ① about ② across ③ along ④ apart [明治大]

5) 発音・アクセント /16点

各組の中で下線部の発音が1つだけ異なるものを①~④より選びなさい。(各2点)

- (1) ① tough ② sigh ③ neighbor ④ caught [石巻専修大]
- (2) ① loose ② chase ③ advise ④ expense [法政大]
- (3) ① flood ② look ③ wood ④ wool [東京薬科大]
- (4) ① pleasure ② sweat ③ weapon ④ league [東洋大]
- (5) ① bath ② growth ③ smooth ④ thought [湘南工科大]
- (6) ① heart ② heard ③ hard ④ March [愛知大]
- (7) ① chalk ② cheese ③ chemistry ④ cheat [駒澤大]
- (8) ① blow ② coach ③ crowd ④ social [東北学院大]