

英 語

(2 月 8 日)

開始時刻 午前 10 時 30 分
終了時刻 午前 11 時 40 分

注 意 事 項

- 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- この冊子は 14 ページです。落丁、乱丁、印刷の不鮮明及び解答用紙の汚れなどがあった場合には申し出てください。
- 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしてください。
 - 受験番号欄
受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしてください。正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
 - 氏名欄
氏名とフリガナを記入してください。
- 解答は解答用紙の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば、 と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号 10 の解答欄の③にマークしてください。
(例)

10	①	②	③	④
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- 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してもかまいません。
- 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

◇M2(852—14)

— 1 —

◇M2(852—15)

- 2 次の会話 A ～ C を読んで、空所 (～) を補うのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

A

Jane: As far as I can see you are always in a hurry. You've never any spare time. Why don't you your children to help you with the household?

Ella: You see they are too young. My daughter is six and my son is eight.

Jane: I think 6 and 8 year olds can already help with one or two things: they can things away in their own rooms, they can dry the dishes or shop for a few things. If they don't it now, you'll have trouble with them later on.

問 1
① taken ② got ③ seen ④ given

問 2
① make ② let ③ have ④ get

問 3
① put ② turn ③ hold ④ make

問 4
① do without ② be unwilling to ③ get used to ④ keep away from

— 2 —

◇M2(852—16)

- 1 次の A ～ B に答えなさい。

A 次の問 1 ～ 3 のそれぞれの語①～④から、第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置が、他の 3 つの場合と異なるものを 1 つずつ選びなさい。

問 1
① olive ② dis-play ③ suc-cess ④ de-ny

問 2
① par-lia-ment ② com-pli-cate ③ mecha-nism ④ per-cent-age

問 3
① au-thor-i-ty ② ba-rom-e-ter ③ pan-o-ram-a ④ u-to-pi-a

B 次の問 1 ～ 3 のそれぞれの語①～④から、下線部の発音が、他の 3 つの場合と異なるものを 1 つずつ選びなさい。

問 1
① breath ② steak ③ meadow ④ weapon

問 2
① liquor ② mosquito ③ conquest ④ etiquette

問 3
① exhibition ② oxygen ③ execute ④ anxiety

B

Mark: Good morning. What's the time now?

Anna: I'm already waiting for you. It's eleven. I got up at nine — the weather is so nice outside, I was in the garden. Did you have a good sleep?

Mark: Not at all. I feel tired and I have a headache.

Anna: You slept too long, it's not healthy. Take your breakfast quickly we can go.

Mark: Where? I don't feel like going anywhere.

Anna: Don't be , please. You don't feel well and are precisely because you do nothing — you don't sports or go anywhere. I suggest going to play tennis or to swim at the swimming pool. What will you choose?

Mark: I would going to the swimming pool to playing tennis.

Anna: Well. But don't think that you will be taking a rest in the water. I'll force you to swim. Hurry now. Go to dress and don't forget to put your swimming suit, towel and soap into your bag. I'll go to change my dress.

問 5
① immediately after ② even if
③ so that ④ in case

問 6
① long ② lazy ③ unsatisfied ④ pessimistic

問 7
① in low spirits ② out of breath ③ at a loss ④ without interest

問 8
① stick to ② make light of ③ hesitate to do ④ go in for

問 9
① like ② rather ③ prefer ④ favor

問 10
① In the meantime ② On the other side
③ Soon after ④ Or else

— 3 —

◇M2(852—17)

Peter: Hello, Jane!

Jane: Hello! That's fine that you came. I'm just cooking. Supper will be ready in a 17.

Peter: Can I help you in any way?

Jane: No, I will be ready soon. But you can set the table—plates, silverware, mugs are here in the case. We will eat in the living room.

Peter: Shall I 18 soup plates too?

Jane: No, we will just have omelets with jam.

Peter: Ouch! Sorry, I dropped a mug and it broke 19.

Jane: 20. You just have to clean the glass up properly. The trash can is there in the corner.

Peter: Everything is prepared now.

Jane: Well, I'm bringing the omelets and coffee. Help yourself 21 as many as you want. There are a lot of omelets. Bon appetit!

注 silverware フォーク・スプーン類 omelet オムレツ
Bon appetit! どうぞ召し上がれ

問11 17

- ① hurry ② moment ③ glance ④ rush

問12 18

- ① put on ② take to ③ pick up ④ set out

問13 19

- ① in detail ② of no use ③ at a loss ④ to pieces

問14 20

- ① Never mind ② You don't say so
③ That's what I thought ④ No kidding

問15 21

- ① on ② to ③ of ④ with

— 4 —

◇M2(852—18)

注 Rosa Parks 米国の公民権運動活動家

Montgomery モンゴメリー(米国アラバマ州の州都)

yank ぐいと引く cop 警官 handcuff 手錠をかける

eclipse 色あせさせる activist 活動家 energize 激励する

segregation 人種差別 Martin Luther King Jr. 米国の牧師・公民権運動の指導者

commissioner 長官 convict 有罪と宣告する tear across 早く移動する

trigger きっかけ precipitate 促進する instrumental 助けになる

predecessor 先行者

問 1 22

Why isn't Claudette Colvin as well-known today as she should be?

It may be because

- ① she is 69 years old and is a retired nurse.
② she moved from Montgomery to New York.
③ she was eclipsed by Rosa Parks.
④ her arrest was not noticed by people in Montgomery.

問 2 23

Why did Alabama activists support Colvin after her arrest?

Because

- ① they were so interested in her heroism.
② they hoped to use her case to challenge the segregation laws.
③ they got a prospect of winning her case with Martin Luther King Jr.
④ they found her case to be their most powerful weapon.

問 3 24

Who went to the police commissioner with black leaders?

- ① Martin Luther King Jr.
② Jo Anne Robinson
③ E. D. Nixon
④ Rosa Parks

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◇M2(852—20)

3 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～7に答えなさい。

Rosa Parks's name is known around the world, but what about Claudette Colvin? On March 2, 1955, nine months before Parks famously refused to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, a skinny, 15-year-old schoolgirl was yanked by both wrists and dragged off a very similar bus.

A new book by Phillip Hoose, "Claudette Colvin, Twice Toward Justice," describes how the girl stood her ground, yelling, "It's my constitutional right" as the cops pulled her off the bus, threw her into the back of a cop car, and handcuffed her through the window.

Today, Colvin is 69 years old and is a retired nursing-home nurse living in New York City—her bold actions largely forgotten and long ago eclipsed by Parks. "I just dropped out of sight," she says of her move to New York in 1958. "The people in Montgomery, they didn't try to find me. I didn't look for them and they didn't look for me." In the years that followed her heroism, Colvin felt completely isolated from the Alabama activists who had once been so interested in her case.

But at the time, as Hoose describes, Colvin's dramatic arrest did not go unnoticed; energized by the prospect of using her case to challenge the segregation laws in court, black leaders hired an ambitious young lawyer to defend her and raised funds from the community for her trial. A 26-year-old Martin Luther King Jr. accompanied black leaders to the police commissioner to plead her case. Colvin was convicted nonetheless, and the news tore across Montgomery. There was talk of a bus boycott—African-Americans made up three fourths of the passengers and the Women's Political Council, headed by Jo Anne Robinson (a professor at the historically black Alabama State College) had long known a boycott would be their most powerful weapon.

But leaders were unsure about Colvin. Hoose describes their thoughts at the time: "Some felt she was too young to be the trigger that precipitated the movement," wrote Robinson. E. D. Nixon, an influential black leader heavily involved with the case, said, "I had to be sure that I had somebody I could win with."

Despite Colvin's lack of fame, Hoose believes she was an instrumental predecessor to Parks's actions nine months later. Before Colvin, civil-rights leaders in Montgomery had been taking measured steps. Colvin "27" and forced them to jump in and think about what they had to do," he explains. Fred Gray, a civil-rights activist who still practices law in Alabama, agrees: "Claudette gave all of us moral courage. If she had not done what she did, I am not sure that we would have been able to mount the support for Mrs. Parks."

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◇M2(852—19)

問 4 25

What did African-Americans discuss after Colvin's trial?

- ① Making up three fourths of the passengers on the bus.
② Organizing a bus boycott.
③ Creating their most powerful weapon.
④ Finding somebody they could win with.

問 5 26

Why did African-Americans think a bus boycott would be effective?

Because

- ① leaders of them were unsure about Claudette Colvin.
② some of them felt she was too young to be the trigger.
③ they were accompanied by Martin Luther King Jr.
④ three fourths of the passengers were African-Americans.

問 6 27Choose the most suitable phrase for the blank 27.

- ① had her back against the wall
② turned over a new leaf
③ threw the stone in the water
④ took the liberty of them

問 7 28

How did Claudette Colvin contribute to African-American movement?

- ① She gave civil-rights activists moral courage.
② She gave the support to Mrs. Parks.
③ She forced civil-rights activists to think about Mrs. Parks's action.
④ She caused civil-rights activists to find the trigger to win with.

— 7 —

◇M2(852—21)

4 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～7に答えなさい。

Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa*, also known as *La Gioconda*, is the most famous painting in the world. Quantities of effort and ink have been spent over the years on identifying who she was and deciding what her enigmatic smile signifies, what she says about femininity, if anything, and why she has no eyebrows. Leonardo took the painting with him when he was invited to France by Francis I in 1516. The king bought it and at the French Revolution it was placed in the Louvre. Napoleon took it away to hang in his bedroom, but it was returned to the Louvre afterwards.

The theft of this fabulous object in 1911 created a media sensation. The police were as baffled as everyone else. It was thought that modernist enemies of traditional art must be involved and the avant-garde poet and playwright Guillaume Apollinaire was arrested in September and questioned for a week before being released. Pablo Picasso was the next prominent suspect, but there was no evidence against him either.

Two years went by before the true culprit was discovered, an Italian petty criminal called Vincenzo Perugia who had moved to Paris in 1908 and worked at the Louvre for a time. He went to the gallery in the white smock that all the employees there wore and hid until it closed for the night when he removed the *Mona Lisa* from its frame. When the gallery reopened he walked unobtrusively out with the painting under his smock, attracting no attention, and took it to his lodgings in Paris.

32 November 1913, calling himself Leonardo Vincenzo, that Perugia wrote to an art dealer in Florence named Alfredo Geri offering to bring the painting to Italy for a reward of 500,000 lire. He travelled to Florence by train the following month, taking the *Mona Lisa* in a trunk, hidden beneath a false bottom. After checking in at a hotel, which subsequently shrewdly changed its name to the Hotel La Gioconda, he took the painting to Geri's gallery. Geri persuaded him to leave it for expert examination and the police arrested Perugia later that day.

Perugia apparently believed, entirely mistakenly, that the *Mona Lisa* had been stolen from Florence by Napoleon and that he deserved a reward for doing his patriotic duty and returning it to its true home in Italy. That was what he said, at least. Many Italians welcomed the masterpiece home; people flocked to see it for a time at the Uffizi Gallery, some of them weeping with joy, and Perugia served only a brief prison sentence. The great painting was duly returned to the Louvre and has hung there safely and enigmatically ever since.

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◇M2(852—22)

問 5 33

What does the fourth paragraph say about Perugia?

- ① His real name was Leonardo Vincenzo Perugia.
- ② He changed the name of the hotel where he stayed.
- ③ He was arrested on the same day when he arrived at Florence.
- ④ He was persuaded by Geri to bring the painting to the police.

問 6 34

Why did Perugia say he had stolen *Mona Lisa*?

- ① Because he wanted to return it to its country of origin.
- ② Because he wanted to get a reward in case he returned to his country.
- ③ Because he wanted to keep it in his private collection.
- ④ Because he wanted to draw public attention to show his patriotism.

問 7 35

What happened after Perugia was arrested?

- ① Perugia was severely punished by the Italian police.
- ② *Mona Lisa* was immediately returned to France.
- ③ Many Italians gathered to the gallery to praise Perugia's patriotism.
- ④ *Mona Lisa* was shown for a while at the Italian gallery.

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◇M2(852—24)

注 Leonardo da Vinci イタリアの画家 enigmatic 不思議な
femininity 女らしさ Francis I フランソワ1世(フランス王)
Louvre ルーブル博物館 theft 窃盗 fabulous 伝説的な
baffle 困惑させる modernist 現代主義者 avant-garde 革新的芸術の
Guillaume Apollinaire イタリア出身のポーランド人の詩人・劇作家
Pablo Picasso スペインの画家 culprit 犯人 petty 取るに足らない
smock 仕事着 unobtrusively 控え目な態度で lodging 宿
Florence フィレンツェ(イタリアの都市) shrewdly 抜け目なく
patriotic 愛国的な masterpiece 傑作

問 1 29

What does ink mean?

- ① the paints which da Vinci used for *Mona Lisa*
- ② the signature of da Vinci written on the lower part of *Mona Lisa*
- ③ da Vinci's painting technique to create his great work
- ④ reporting of *Mona Lisa* in newspapers or written media

問 2 30

How did the French police react to the stolen *Mona Lisa*?

- ① They returned it from Napoleon's room to the Louvre.
- ② They required the cooperation of modernists to find it.
- ③ They kept Apollinaire in jail until it was discovered in Italy.
- ④ Without any evidence, they suspected that Picasso had stolen it.

問 3 31

What did Vincenzo Perugia do two years after he had stolen *Mona Lisa*?

- ① He gave himself up to the police.
- ② He offered the painting to a gallery.
- ③ He hid the painting in a cupboard.
- ④ He sold the painting to an art dealer.

問 4 32

Choose the most suitable phrase for the blank 32.

- ① It was not long before
- ② It was not until
- ③ It was all over
- ④ It went without saying

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◇M2(852—23)

5 次の問1～5の日本語の英訳を、それぞれ下の 36 ~ 40 中の語をすべて用いて下線部と空所に1語ずつ補って、完成しなさい。その場合、それぞれの問の空所(36 ~ 40)に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。文頭に用いる語の最初の文字も小文字で示している。

問 1 もし彼女が今自分の屋敷を売るなら、大きな利益を得るだろう。

If she 36 now, a big profit.

place / make / she / were / sell / her / would / to

- ① sell
- ② make
- ③ her
- ④ to

問 2 彼が知らなかったのは、私の横に立っていた人の名前だ。

What 37 standing by my side.

name / he / person / the / the / of / didn't / know / was

- ① name
- ② person
- ③ of
- ④ was

問 3 私は自分がだまされていたことにほとんど気づけなかった。

Little 38.

realize / deceived / was / I / that / being / did / I

- ① realize
- ② I
- ③ was
- ④ did

問 4 どれほど健康であっても、常に体を大切にしなければならない。

39 take care of yourself.

you / you / no / must / healthy / how / always / be / may / matter

- ① may
- ② how
- ③ be
- ④ no

— 11 —

◇M2(852—25)

問 5 あなたはこの決定を誰にも教えてはならない。

You _____ _____ decision.

anyone / to / this / not / inform / obliged / are / of

- ① obliged ② to ③ not ④ of

6 次の問 1 ～ 5 について、英文を構成するうえで不適切な箇所を、それぞれ下の①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

問 1

This is the woman that Ann said that could show us the church.
① ② ③ ④

問 2

What should I do in order to become to be able to have conversations in English?
① ② ③ ④

問 3

We are looking forward to see the pyramids, which promise to be the highlight of our trip.
① ② ③ ④

問 4

I have something here that will be very interesting to yourself.
① ② ③ ④

問 5

There were more people at the meeting than we had expected them.
① ② ③ ④

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◇M2(852—26)

— 13 —

◇M2(852—27)

7 次の問 1 ～ 5 の英文の空所 (～) に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

問 1 We wandered all over the estate, but there was not a soul sight.

- ① in ② of ③ to ④ with

問 2 You should avoid a car from the airport because you'll encounter additional fees.

- ① to rent ② renting ③ no renting ④ not to

問 3 I think we've done enough work for today. Why don't we call it ?

- ① for us ② to mind ③ a day ④ at rest

問 4 More than 70 percent of the inhabitants are the program.

- ① in favor of ② similar to ③ at the point of ④ with regard to

問 5 It never to me that my words would hurt her feelings.

- ① occurred ② reminded ③ imagined ④ recollected

— 14 —

◇M2(852—28)