

第1問から**第4問**まではマークシートに解答しなさい。[]内の数字はマークシートの解答番号を示しています。該当する解答番号の解答記入欄に答えをマークしなさい。

第1問 次の問い（問1～問5）について、空所[1]～[5]に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の**選択肢**①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

問1 I slept all morning, [1] the afternoon.

- ① in ② by ③ until ④ at

問2 That is the same dish I [2] yesterday.

- ① made ② have made ③ had made ④ was made

問3 I don't see [3] you need to go.

- ① what ② why ③ will ④ then

問4 I have a friend [4] father is a famous actor.

- ① who ② whose ③ whom ④ who's

問5 I don't remember [5] you two years ago.

- ① see ② to see ③ seeing ④ saw

第2問 次の問い（問1～問5）について、与えられた日本語の内容になるように、それぞれ下の**選択肢**①～⑤の語句を空所に入れて文を完成させなさい。ただし、**空所** [6]～[15]に入るもののみを答えなさい。また、文頭にくるものも小文字にしてあります。

問1 それはベッドメイキングのやり方ではない、と言ったよね。

I told you _____ **[6]** _____ **[7]** _____.

- ① that's ② make ③ not ④ the bed ⑤ how to

問2 かなり多くのアメリカ人が寿司を好んでいる。

_____ **[8]** _____ **[9]** _____ sushi.

- ① a ② Americans ③ few ④ quite ⑤ like

問3 たくさん食べれば食べるほど、ますます太った。

_____ **[10]** _____ **[11]** _____, the bigger I got.

- ① more ② I ③ food ④ ate ⑤ the

問4 自分たちが食べるものを作るのを、完全に忘れていたよ。

I completely forgot _____ **[12]** _____ **[13]** _____ us.

- ① make ② for ③ to ④ to eat ⑤ something

問5 彼は賢いからといって、親切というわけではない。

_____ **[14]** _____ **[15]** _____ mean he's kind.

- ① because ② just ③ wise ④ he's ⑤ doesn't

第3問 次の問い(問1～問5)について、空所[16]～[20]に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の**選択肢**①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。

問1 **A:** Ah, there you are! Where have you been?

B: [16] .

A: Oh, OK. I thought you had left work early.

B: No, I just needed a short break.

- ① I've been to England and a few countries in Asia
- ② I just went to the bathroom
- ③ I've gone to my mother's house for a few days
- ④ I had gone home after I left work

問2 **A:** So, how long have you worked here?

B: Only about three months. How about you?

A: [17] .

B: We must have started around the same time then.

A: Yes, I think so.

- ① I've worked here for a number of years
- ② I've been here since June last year
- ③ I start work in about three months' time
- ④ I started in January

問 3 **A:** Is this the last dish we have to make?

B: No, there are a few more after this one.

A: [18]

B: I know. It's very tiring, but we're almost finished.

- ① It seems like we should do most of them.
- ② I really don't think this is the last one!
- ③ I love doing this, you know?
- ④ I'm really sick of cooking.

問 4 **A:** So, what else do we have to do today?

B: Not a lot really. Just one final check and we can go home.

A: [19]

B: No, we don't have to do that until tomorrow.

- ① What about putting up the entrance sign?
- ② Does the event start this evening?
- ③ OK, I'll start doing it now.
- ④ Really? Can we check it after we go home?

問 5 **A:** Are you coming to see the show tonight?

B: [20]

A: Why? Is everything OK?

B: Yes, I'm just really nervous about tomorrow.

- ① I think I'll stay home and relax instead.
- ② I can't wait to get there!
- ③ Yeah. You're coming too, aren't you?
- ④ I already saw it twice last month!

第4問 次の英文を読んで、空所 [21]～[30]に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ後の選択肢①～④の中から1つ選びなさい。なお、*の付いた語には、文末に注が付けてあります。

Many Americans eat a lot of junk food such as hamburgers, pizza, soda and french fries. They are *staples of our diet. Almost all the experts agree that eating too much of these foods is not healthy.

Today's news is about something else. The accepted advice is to lower the amount of fat in diets. Now, there are questions about that advice. The big question is, [21] you eat a healthy diet, are you going to live a longer life?

Researchers have taken a new look at an old study. They *ran the study's final numbers again with new [22]. They found that a better diet (lower in fat content) did not lead to a longer life. [23], those who ate a diet heavier in fats lived longer! Experts are now looking again at how Americans eat. Like [24] people, Americans like flavor in their food. Flavor comes from salt, fat, and sugar. There are guidelines about [25] of them to consume. But do people who follow them live longer? The revised study seems to say no.

Americans are choosing their food more [26]. They are looking at the ingredients in their food. They are choosing foods that are less *processed. For example, *cane sugar over sugar substitutes. Food companies are changing to [27] the public's changing tastes. Low-fat ice cream is giving way to higher-fat ice cream that features pure sugar as an ingredient. Labels are showing when the ingredients of products are "natural".

[28] new trend is about beef jerky. It was a *low-status item. But, it provides a lot of protein at a low cost. It now is marketed as a protein snack. Sales are [29]. Nutrition experts are *wary of these trends. For example, they continue to say that there are good and bad fats. But is the research [30]? The debate is just getting started.

An expert said, "At the end of the day, people want something that tastes good."

[出典 : <http://www.thetimesinplainenglish.com/the-american-diet-who-lives-longer/> 改変あり]

(注) staple : 必需食品

run the numbers : 試算する

processed : 加工された

cane sugar : サトウキビの糖

low-status : 地位の低い

wary : 慎重な

選択肢

- [21]: ① whether ② for ③ if ④ would
- [22]: ① topics ② values ③ signals ④ methods
- [23]: ① In fact ② Even so ③ At last ④ At first
- [24]: ① most ② most of ③ mostly ④ almost
- [25]: ① how often ② how much ③ what timing ④ what portion
- [26]: ① quickly ② easily ③ lately ④ carefully
- [27]: ① reply ② keep ③ meet ④ repair
- [28]: ① Other ② Either ③ Others ④ Another
- [29]: ① stopping ② rising ③ declining ④ staying
- [30]: ① regular ② opposite ③ wrong ④ artificial

第5問 次の英文を読んで、以下の問い(問1～問5)に答え、記述用解答用紙に解答しなさい。

なお、*の付いた語句には、文末に注が付けてあります。

Until a few years ago, there was a small but lovely old *communal bathhouse near my apartment. I loved going there because of the friendship I felt. It wasn't always that way, however. When I first started visiting the *sentō*, the regulars seemed to look at me with suspicion. I could almost hear them thinking: "What is this foreigner doing here and who is she?" I could feel their gaze on me as I went about my business. I knew that my every move was being watched so I was extremely careful about scrubbing and rinsing myself well. 《 あ 》

After about three weeks of *lying low, I passed their "test" and was accepted into the group. We started chatting about facial soap that *foams well, where to get the best cabbage in the neighborhood, recent construction projects nearby that make too much noise... We talked about everything and nothing. The day the bathhouse closed down was a sad day. I miss my *Hadaka-no-tsukiai* friends. I'm sure they remember with fond memories, too, the bond that we shared.

The classic public bathhouse with a wall painting of Mt. Fuji with pine trees is disappearing. With a little bit of imagination, taking a bath with Fuji-san in the background might make you feel like you're in an outdoor bath. It would be nice if the recent *World Heritage Site stamp could help revive this fading culture and art form.

《 い 》 *Bath salts in all forms and colors, easy-foaming towels and gloves, bathroom cleaners that require no work and the amazing "shampoo hat".

【 A 】 Back in the 1970s it was marketed to children as an item that would keep shampoo out of kids' eyes and make bath time less stressful. Today it's *touted as the answer to (1) () (●) () (●) () ().

Japan has *hot springs just about everywhere you go, and Japanese people love their *onsen*! The first time I went to one with some Japanese people, I was shocked because no sooner had we checked into the hotel and put our stuff down, than everyone was ready to *soak in the mineral waters. Then once again before or after dinner, before going to bed, and upon waking in the morning before breakfast. 《 う 》

I was recently in Oita, the prefecture that touts itself as the hot spring capital of Japan because it has the largest output of hot springs in Japan. There, I visited a *carbonated spring called *Lamune Onsen*. It was nothing like I ever experienced before. Tiny bubbles stick all over you as you soak in the cool water. 《 え 》

I once went to an open-air *konyoku*, a mixed bath. In the beginning, I was a little nervous but once I stepped outside the separate changing rooms and into the bathing area, it seemed perfectly natural. Plus, it was steamy and hard to see anything (unless you tried and really wanted to), and when no one cares about such things,

【 B 】

I love that in Japan, bathing is a lot more than something you do to clean yourself. It's part of like, a *ritual and a time to relax and refresh.

[出典：Lisa's Eye on Japan November 3, 2013 Asahi Weekly 改変あり]

(注) communal bathhouse : 共同浴場
World Heritage Site : 世界遺産
hot spring : 温泉
ritual : 決まってる日常的行為

lie low : 目立たないようにする
bath salts : 浴用塩
soak : 浸る

foam : 泡立つ
tout : 宣伝する
carbonated spring : 炭酸泉

朝日新聞社に無断で転載することを禁じます 許諾番号 (18-1336)

問 1 空所《あ》～《え》に入る適切な文を、それぞれ下の**選択肢(1)～(4)**の中から選び、**番号**で答えなさい。ただし、同じものを複数回用いないこと。

- (1) Everyone sure got their money's worth.
- (2) I felt like an ice cube in a glass of ginger ale!
- (3) I'm always amazed at the number of bath-related products there are in Japan.
- (4) I only entered the tub when there was enough space in order not to inconvenience anybody.

問 2 筆者が銭湯で「裸の付き合い」をする友人と話す**具体的内容**を本文中から**3つ**探し、**日本語**で答えなさい。

問 3 空所【A】【B】に下記の日本語の意味になるように、**英語**を書きなさい。

- 【A】なんて素晴らしい発明なんだろう。
- 【B】そんなに大したことではない。

問 4 下線部(1)の6つの空所()に、下の**選択肢(a)～(f)**を正しく並べかえて入れ、**2番目**と**4番目**にくるものを、**記号**で答えなさい。

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) a lot | (b) care for | (c) easier |
| (d) making | (e) nursing | (f) the elderly |

問 5 本文の内容に**一致しないもの**を、下の**選択肢(1)～(5)**の中から**1つ**選び、**番号**で答えなさい。

- (1) 筆者が近所の銭湯に行ったとき、最初、常連さんに疑いの目で見られたようだが3週間もすれば受け入れられた。
- (2) 壁に富士山が描いてある銭湯の湯舟に浸かって想像力を働かせば、露天風呂に入っているかのような気分になれるかもしれない。
- (3) 数人の日本人と初めて温泉に行ったとき、皆が宿に着いたらすぐに温泉に入りに行ったのでびっくりした。
- (4) 露天風呂での混浴に行った時、湯気で何も見えなかったものの、気後れしてすぐ出てきてしまった。
- (5) お風呂に入ることは、身体をきれいにするだけでなく日常生活の一部で、リラックスし自らを回復させる意味もある。