

前期 B  
( 英語 )

I 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

I had a lovely birthday dinner with my family in Texas this summer. Then, when I returned to Japan, I had <sup>(1)</sup> another one with my Japanese “family” in Tokyo. The food was wonderful, but what really made it special was the warm family feeling in both places.

My two families, the real one and the borrowed one, couldn't be more different. Like so many American families, mine has gone through divorce more than once and a lot of separation. Even now we live far from each other, though we're all beginning to talk about moving closer. My Tokyo family, on the other hand, like many Japanese families, has managed to stay together through the years. Not only that, but they even live under the same roof. Right now six of them are living together: my girlfriend Megumi, her husband and two small children, Megumi's 30-something brother, and their mother. To me they're <sup>(2)</sup> an ideal family, but this model is almost unheard-of in contemporary America.

Things do seem to be changing though. I noticed a very interesting trend while in Texas this summer, and lots of people were talking about it: <sup>(3)</sup> (choosing / more / not to leave / more / kids / are / and / home) when they graduate from high school. Or they're coming back home in their 20s or 30s after being independent for a few years, the so-called <sup>(4)</sup> “boomerang” kids. This is completely different from my own 1960s/70s generation, the generation of most of those kids' parents. We were rebellious, independent, difficult, and most of us were out of the house and on our own by the age of 18. We couldn't wait to leave, and our parents probably couldn't wait either. Almost no one moved back home again after leaving.

So what are today's kids thinking, anyway? That seems to be a question a lot of people are asking. In fact, the popular magazine, *Vanity Fair*, is having an essay contest on that very topic: “What's on the minds of America's youth today?” And my Texas friend, Jeannie, has written an essay for the contest. She herself has an 18-year-old daughter who just started college but has no plans to leave home. And in her small town community, <sup>(5)</sup> many of her daughter's friends are making the same choice. I also talked to parents in other Texas towns, including Austin, a fairly big city. Even though some of them are actually ready for their grown kids to leave the nest, the kids themselves are happy right where they are.

引用 Kay Hetherly, *Tokyo Wonderland* (NHK Publishing, 2015).

注) unheard-of: 聞いたことのないほどの contemporary: 現代の boomerang: ブーメラン  
rebellious: 反抗的な fairly: そこそこ

- 1 下線部(1)の具体的な内容を日本語で説明せよ。
- 2 下線部(2)の具体的な内容を日本語で説明せよ。
- 3 下線部(3)が「より多くの子供は、家を離れないことを選択している」の内容になるように、( )内の語(句)を並べかえよ。ただし、文頭の語も小文字で示してある。
- 4 下線部(4)の具体的な内容を日本語で説明せよ。
- 5 下線部(5)をthe sameの内容も具体的に示しながら和訳せよ。
- 6 高校卒業後に親元を離れることについてあなたの考えを、30語程度の英語を使用して述べよ。
- 7 次の単語を与えられた指示に従って書き換えよ。ただし、～er (or) 形および～ing 形は除く。  
(ア) special (副詞形) (イ) borrow (反意語) (ウ) separation (動詞形)  
(エ) children (単数形) (オ) completely (形容形) (カ) choice (動詞形)

II 各文の空欄を補う最も適切な語を (ア) ~ (ク) より選び、符号を答えよ。ただし、1つの選択肢は1度のみ使うものとする。

- 1 I am looking for a shirt to go ( ) this long skirt.
- 2 Ms. May gave her son's bicycle to the neighbor ( ) free.
- 3 She ran ( ) her old friend at a mall.
- 4 Five students were chosen to be examinees ( ) random.
- 5 He looked at the problem from a different point ( ) view and solved it.
- 6 Small dogs are expected to live to almost 14 years ( ) average.
- 7 The climate of this region is quite similar ( ) Okinawa.  
(ア) of (イ) for (ウ) with (エ) into (オ) on (カ) from (キ) at (ク) to

III 次の2文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、各空欄を補う適切な1語を答えよ。

- 1 Grant is able to swim very fast.  
Grant ( ) swim very fast.
- 2 This tower is taller than any other towers in Malaysia.  
This tower is ( ) ( ) in Malaysia.
- 3 She has a cousin in Germany.  
She has a cousin ( ) lives in Germany.
- 4 Momoko didn't say anything to me.  
Momoko said ( ) to me.
- 5 My grandmother gave me this beautiful ring.  
This beautiful ring ( ) ( ) to me by my grandmother.
- 6 This homework is so difficult that she can't finish by tomorrow.  
This homework is ( ) difficult ( ) her to finish by tomorrow.

IV 次の対話文で、空欄を補う語を (ア) ~ (キ) より選び、符号を答えよ。ただし、1つの選択肢は1度のみ使うものとする。  
文頭の語も小文字で示してある。

- A. What are you going to ( 1 ) tonight?  
B. I'm not sure. I really want to see a good movie. I ( 2 ) seen a good movie in a long time.  
A. What movie are you going to ( 3 ) ?  
B. I don't know. ( 4 ) you seen any good movies recently?  
A. Yes, I have. I saw a VERY good movie just last week.  
B. Really? What movie ( 5 ) you see?  
A. I saw *The Return of Superman*.  
B. And you liked it?  
A. I LOVED it! I think it's one of the BEST movies I've ( 6 ) seen.

引用 Steven J. Molinsky, Bill Bliss, *SIDE by SIDE Book 3*, Second Ed (Prentice-Hall, 1989).

(ア) have (イ) did (ウ) do (エ) ever (オ) haven't (カ) see (キ) never

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I	1							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
	6							
	7	(ア)		(イ)		(ウ)		
	(エ)		(オ)		(カ)			

  

II	1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7		

  

III	1	2	3	4	
	5		6		

  

IV	1	2	3	
	4	5	6	

受験地	受験番号	得点欄
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※は記入しないこと