

前期 B
(英語)

I 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

Can you imagine travelling to another country for work and then back to your home country every single day?

For many Malaysians working in Singapore, this is reality. Passports in hand, they drive, ride motorcycles, or take the bus or train to get to work in Singapore, and then back home to Malaysia at the end of the day.

The Johor-Singapore Causeway and Malaysia-Singapore Second Link — the two bridges that connect the two countries — are among the busiest land crossings in the world. The Causeway was officially completed in 1924, while the Second Link was opened to traffic in 1998. ⁽¹⁾(published / to / commentary / last November / according / a Channel NewsAsia), about a quarter of a million commuters make the land journey between the two countries each day.

One of them is my ex-colleague, a doctor who lives in Johor Bahru, Malaysia, and works in a hospital in northeastern Singapore. It's a one-hour drive each way, if he avoids peak traffic. So he leaves home before sunrise, and knocks off right on the dot.

Blue-collar workers brave the congested checkpoints and long commutes to seek wages in Singapore that are three or four times higher than in Malaysia.

Some commuters are Malaysian students. They study in Singapore because they prefer the school curriculum here, or would like to have more classes conducted in English.

It's a hassle, of course. I know of primary school students who leave their homes at 5 a.m. to arrive on time for school in Singapore at 7.15 a.m. Transport costs add to the stress.

So it was great news to many when Singapore and Malaysia inked a bilateral agreement early this year to build a cross-border rapid transit line. ⁽²⁾The 4-km Rapid Transit System (RTS) Link is set to open by the end of 2024. Commuters will be able to hop on a train every eight minutes.

Another potential game changer would have been the high-speed rail line between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. The bilateral agreement to build this 350-km railway was signed two years ago. ⁽³⁾Japan had expressed interest in building it, with other potential bidders including France, South Korea and China.

But with the recent change of government in Malaysia, it seems like the project may be scrapped because of the hefty price tag. The RTS Link is still on the cards though, and many of my Malaysian friends remain hopeful. The more convenient it is to travel between the two countries, the less stressful it will be for the hundreds of thousands who set off with their passports — and hopes of a better life every day.

引用 Tan Ying Zhen, "Crossing the border" (*The Japan Times ST*: June 29, 2018)

注) commuter : 通勤 (通学) 者 northeastern : 北東部の knocks off : 仕事を終える on the dot : 時間どおりに
blue-collar worker : 肉体労働者 congested : 混雑した hassle : 面倒なこと ink : 署名する
bilateral : 2国間の cross-border : 国境を越えた rapid transit line : 高速鉄道 game changer : 大変革をもたらす物事
potential bidder : 入札希望者 hefty : 高額の

- 1 下線部 (1) が「昨年11月に発行されたチャンネルニュースアジアの解説によると」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。
- 2 マレーシア人の肉体労働者は混雑した検問所や長い通勤時間にもかかわらずシンガポールで働くのはなぜか。日本語で簡潔に答えよ。
- 3 マレーシア人学生のなかにはシンガポールで勉強する者もいる。その理由について日本語で2つ答えよ。
- 4 下線部 (2) が開通することでどのようなことが可能となるか。日本語で答えよ。
- 5 下線部 (3) は日本が何に関心を持ったのか。日本語で答えよ。
- 6 あなたが興味を持っている人物や場所について、その理由も含めて30語程度の英語で答えよ。
- 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) reality (形容詞形) (イ) connect (名詞形) (ウ) officially (形容詞形)
(エ) sunrise (反意語) (オ) agreement (動詞形) (カ) convenient (名詞形)

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 Apart () the size of the kitchen, we really liked the apartment.
- 2 Ms. Yamamoto told me to bring my report the next Monday () all means.
- 3 We had a business meeting () lunch.
- 4 Please keep an eye () my kids for me.
- 5 This report is good except () a few mistakes.
- 6 The sense of smell is related () memory.
- 7 He showed () his new watch at school.
(ア) over (イ) for (ウ) by (エ) in (オ) on (カ) from (キ) off (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 Ken's father always goes to his office by car.
Ken's father always () to his office.
- 2 Lisa came to Japan ten years ago.
Lisa () () in Japan for ten years.
- 3 Let's go on a picnic next Sunday.
() () go on a picnic next Sunday?
- 4 Mr. Kato speaks Chinese well.
Mr. Kato () a good () of Chinese.
- 5 Dave gave his girlfriend a beautiful ring on her birthday.
Dave gave a beautiful ring () his girlfriend on her birthday.

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。文頭の語もすべて小文字になっている。

Alan : So what were you like when you were younger?

Carol : When I was a kid, I was kind of (1).

Alan : You? Really? What made you change?

Carol : (2) from high school.

Alan : What do you mean?

Carol : Well, until I (3), I'd never had any important (4). But then, I went off to college....

Alan : I know what you mean. I was really immature when I was a (5).

Carol : So what made *you* change?

Alan : I think I became more (6) after I got my first job and moved away from home. Once I had a job, I became totally independent.

Carol : Where did you work?

Alan : I worked for my dad at the bank.

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- (ア) graduating (イ) responsibilities (ウ) mature (エ) teenager
(オ) irresponsible (カ) response (キ) graduated

前期 B
(英語)

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		

IV	1	2	3	
	4	5	6	

受験地	受験番号	得点欄
		※

※は記入しないこと