

1 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Many of us like to keep pets. Why do we like them? Perhaps because they depend on us, or because they give us love. But what do we do for them? Watching tropical fish or *stroking a cat are pleasant things to do and they can help to relax us if we are tired. But is it all right to keep animals as pets? Yes, (①) But some pet owners do not . In cities many dogs are given too much food and not enough exercise.

The pet dog is often called "man's best friend". In old days dogs and humans took care of each other's lives. They protected people against enemies, like animals and other humans. They also hunted down food for their owners. Now we have shops, so we don't need dogs ②in the same way.

How kind are you to your pets? When you keep a pet, it needs a lot of care and attention. Hamsters are easier to keep than most pets. But they need enough (③) . Many pets feel pain in very small cages or because of bad care .

④pets() (A) toys () () (B) () presents. They need regular * feeding and care for many years.

Thousands of dogs and cats are * abandoned each year because they are not wanted as pets any longer. Then they have to be destroyed by the police or * animal welfare organizations. ⑤Sometimes a pet has to be left with other people. The person taking care of your pet must always take care of it well.

Getting close to wild animals in a zoo is fun. We can learn a lot from animals. ⑥Small animals, like rabbits, can have all the space they need and are easy to keep. However, large animals, like elephants, * become bored in a small space. Some of them need friends and a lot of space, but they sometimes cannot get ⑦them in a zoo.

Many wild animals have already died out because of human activity and ⑧many more are in danger . To keep living, they need to be alone in wild places. We need to try to balance our needs with wild animals' needs. Zoos can help to save animals in danger. Good zoos can teach people how animals live in their natural homes, and how important it is to * preserve the places they live in. This can help animals to live in the wild. Zoos can also help animals which have nearly died out. They can *raise animals (⑨-A) and then put them back (⑨-B).

Some wild animals, like elephants, need special protection because they are killed for their *tusks. These are used as *ornaments. All over the world (⑩ -A) because (⑩-B) and (⑩-C). Also (⑩-D). This damages and kills fish and the sea *mammals

that eat them. Some people like to wear animal *fur because they think it looks beautiful. In old days people wore animal fur because it was the only *material they could get to keep warm . Today warm clothes can be made from plants or man-made materials, like polyester or nylon . But animals are still killed to make fur coats. Foxes, beavers, minks and wild cats are caught and shot.

People have eaten meat for thousands of years.

*Until recently animals were raised on small farms. Their owners knew that if they took care of them better, the food would be better. Today most meat is "factory farmed" - the largest number of animals are raised in the (⑪) possible space. This means everyone in cities can eat cheap meat, milk and eggs. Not everyone agrees that we should eat meat, though.

Animals are used by scientists to examine how bodies work and sometimes to make new medicines. If scientists don't test new medicines on animals, people may lose their lives or health. Some people say we shouldn't use animals to do things we don't want to do. But do animals feel the same way as we do? Animals can feel pain, but many people think they cannot feel so much pain as we do.

People have used animals for fun for thousands of years. They have stopped some *cruel sports, like dog fighting. But animals are still hunted for fun. People pay money to shoot lions in Africa. Sometimes the numbers of one animal in an area become too large for its own,*survival and that of other animals. So hunters say that they are not damaging animals by killing some. Many people think this is cruel.

Our *relationship with animals is changing. We need them less for protection and food gathering. But ⑬ we want them more for other reasons, like () () and (). People damage animals when they put human needs before animal needs. Animals, plants and humans all live in the same world and depend on each other. So we must *respect animals' needs like our own needs.

(注) stroking なでること feeding えさをあげること abandon 捨てる animal welfare organizations 動物管理協会 become bored 退屈する preserve 守る raise 育てる tusks きば ornaments 装飾品 mammals 哺乳動物 fur 毛皮 material 素材 until recently 最近まで cruel 残酷な survival 生存 relationship 関係 respect 尊重する

問1(①)に入れるのに最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1.if they relax us
- 2.because they depend on us
- 3.because keeping them is a pleasant thing to do
- 4.if we take care of them well

問2.下線部②の表す内容として最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1.to protect ourselves 2. to get food
3. to enjoy our lives 4. to feel happy

問3.(③)に入れるのに最も適切な語を下から 1つ選び、番号で 答えなさい。

1. space 2. time 3. money 4. friends

問4.下線部④の6 つの () に下の1-6 の語を1つずつ選んで入れていくと文脈に合った英文が完成します。このとき、(A)(B)のそれぞれに入るものの番号を答えなさい。

- [1. not 2. as 3. to 4. Given 5. are 6. be]

問5.下線部⑤の意味として最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1.ペットは他の人と一緒にその場に残らなくてはいけないときもある。
- 2.ペットは他の人と出かけなくてはいけないときもある。
- 3.ペットは人の左側にいなければいけないときもある。
- 4.ペットは人に預けなくてはいけないときもある。

問6.下線部⑥を和訳しなさい。

問7.下線部⑦の表す内容として最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1.all the space they need 2. large animals
3. friends and a lot of space 4. wild animals

問9.下線部⑧の表す内容として最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1.many more wild animals
- 2.many more humans
- 3.many more human activities
- 4.many more wild places

問9. (⑨-A) と (⑨-B) に入る組として 最も適切 なものを下から 1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- 1.A : in their natural homes B : in the wild
 2.A : in the wild B : in zoos
 3.A : in zoos B : in the wild
 4.A : in the wild B : in their natural homes

問10.(⑩-A)~(⑩-D)に下のア~エの文を1つずつ選んで入れていくと、意味の通る文章が完成します。この 4 つの () に入る文の組として最も適切なものを下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

ア . the places they live in are used by humans

イ . they have no place to live in

ウ . wild birds and animals are in trouble

エ . we *pollute the rivers and the seas

pollute 汚染する

1. A:ウ B: エ C: イ D: ア
 2. A :エ B: イ C: ア D: ウ
 3. A: ウ B: ア C: イ D: エ
 4.A :エ B: イ C: ウ D: ア

問11.(⑪) に入れるのに最も適切な語を下から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. largest 2. smallest 3. widest 4. cleanest

問12.下線部⑬の3つの () に下の1~4を1つずつ補うとき、不適当なものが1つあります。その番号を答えなさい。

- 1.giving enough meat to many city people
 2.getting fur to keep us warm
 3.trying out medicines
 4.making lonely people happy

問13.本文の内容に合うものを下の1~10の中から3つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. Many dogs in cities are taken good care of.
 2. Small animals are weak, so they need more care than large animals
 3.Wild animals always feel less lonely in a zoo than in their natural homes.
 4.It is better for all animals to live in a zoo than to live in wild places.
 5.Long ago animal fur was the only material people used as a protection against the cold.
 6.Today humans use man-made materials to make coats, so they don't hunt animals any longer.
 7.By factory farming, it is possible for everyone in cities to eat cheap meat.

- 8.In Africa people shoot lions for the survival of other animals, but not for fun.
- 9.Human needs and animal needs are always changing, but the relationship between people and animals has not changed.
- 10.If we think only of our needs, we will continue to damage animals.

2 次の () に共通する語を入れなさい。

- (1) (a) The shop clerk gave me 200 yen in ()
(b) I want to () the day of the meeting.
- (2) (a) Oh, the girls look so () in those pink dresses.
(b) I was () tired after walking all day.
- (3) (a) The boss will () you if you don't work harder.
(b) The photo albums were burned in the ().
- (4) (a) I haven't read that () by Ms. Rowling yet.
(b) Let's () the plane tickets today.
- (5) (a) In some countries people do not have the () to vote.
(b) The question was so difficult that only a few students found the () answer.

3 次の英文を日本文の意味を表すように並び替えて答えなさい。

- (1)私たちが立ち去ろうとすると、ちょうどマシューがあいさつしてきた。
We were (about I Matthew/ said I leave I to / when) hello.
- (2)その知らせを聞いたらメアリーはどうするだろうか。
(would / do / if/ heard / Mary / what / she) the news?
- (3)われわれは、現代の世界でうまく生き、また職場で成功するつもりなら、学び続けなければならない。

(keep I live and work / learning / if we are / we must / to)
successfully in today's world.

(4)家のペンキを塗りかえてもらうのにずいぶん費用がかかりました。
It (money/cost/a lot of/me/house /repainted/my/have to).

(5)彼は多くの人々の面 前で尋問された 。
He (a large number / in / of / questioned / the presence / was) of people.

4 次の英文には1か所誤りがあり，文中の 1 語を他の1 語に訂正する必要があります。誤っている単語と訂正後の単語を書きなさい。

(1) When I entered a college, my uncle sent me \$1,000, but I didn't want to receive no more money from him, so I returned all of it.

誤()→正()

(2) We think the pictures make the story easier to understand. Don't you think so? How do you think? Please write us a letter.

誤()→正()

(3) She told us about her experience in America. She taught a group of American children some surprised facts about Japan.

誤()→正()

(4) There were so many books. I was very difficult to decide which book I should buy, so I decided to read the first few pages of each book.

誤()→正()

(5) Though thousand of people wanted to know the answer to the puzzle at that time, they couldn't find it after all.

誤()→正()

5

本文を読んで、後の問いに答えよ。

The 2008 Pew Research Center made a general survey about the working conditions of the American women. It included a question about the level of stress people experience in their daily lives. Relatively few Americans are free from stress. Nearly three quarters say they experience stress sometimes (36%) or frequently (36%). Another 22% rarely experience stress and 5% say they never do. As Chart 1 suggests, women report experiencing somewhat more stress than men, and mothers have higher stress levels than fathers. For mothers, working outside the home does not seem to be linked to stress. Mothers who stay at home are about as likely to say they frequently feel stressed as those who have full time jobs. Working fathers are less likely than working mothers to feel stressed. In fact, 26% of working fathers say they rarely or never feel stressed. This compares with (1) of working mothers.

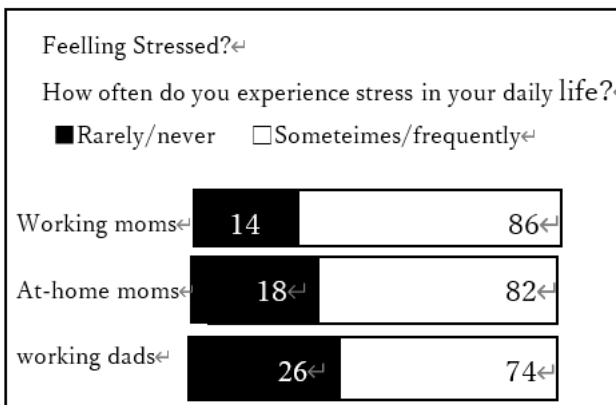


Chart1

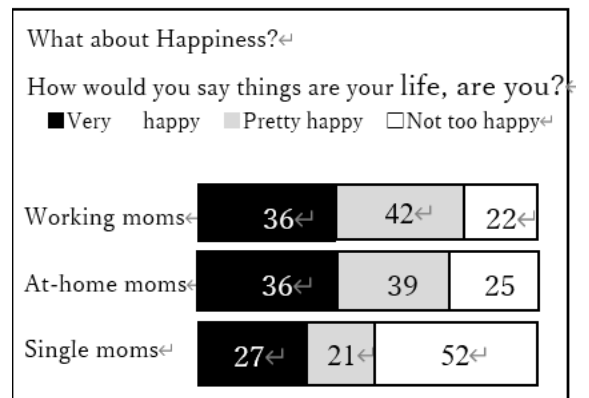


Chart2

The good news for working moms is that, although their lives may be busy, they are just as happy overall as stay-at-home moms and working dads. According to the 2008 Pew Research Center survey (see Chart 2), (2) of working_ moms said they were very happy with their lives. An equal proportion of stay-at-home moms said they were very happy, and 38% of working dads said the same. Similarly, this is supported by another survey in which the same group was asked whether they were satisfied with their family life or not. Working moms are just as likely as moms who don't work outside the home to say they are very satisfied with their family life (78% of working moms vs. 75% of stay-at-home moms).

One group of women who are less happy and, less satisfied with their family lives is the group containing single moms. Only 27% of them say they are very happy compared with over 41% of married moms, a difference that should make us think.

問1 本文の内容と一致するものを選択肢から二つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

- A. An encouraging aspect of this research for working mothers is that they think they are no less happy than do stay-at-home mothers and working fathers.
- B. When we compare working mothers, stay-at-home mothers and working fathers, stay-at-home mothers tend to respond that they are unhappier than the rest.
- C. The percentage of working mothers and stay-at-home mothers who feel happy with their family lives is more or less the same.
- D. Generally speaking, working mothers tend to be less satisfied- with their family lives than stay-at-home mothers.
- E. Unexpectedly single mothers also tend to feel as happy with their daily lives as married mothers.

問2 空所 (1) , (2) に入る最も適切な数値 を 選択肢から選び，記号で答えなさい

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) | A. 14% | B. 18% | C. 26% | D. 74% |
| (2) | A. 14% | B. 36% | C. 49% | D. 75% |

6

Listen to the following voice and answer the questions

1 .

- ① Certainly, not. Please go ahead.
- ② No, thank you. I can manage.
- ③ I'd like to, but I'm afraid I can't.
- ④ Yes, but come back quickly.

2 .

- ① I took it back to the store.
- ② Is there any left?
- ③ What's in it?
- ④ How does it smell?

3 .

- ① Then why can't I do it too?
- ② There are no vegetables on the train.
- ③ Because I don't know how.
- ④ It's too embarrassing. What if a friend sees me?

4 .

- ① In that case, I'll wait until then.
- ② We'll have more time to eat now.
- ③ When will you be able to leave?
- ④ No, thank you. I'm not hungry.

5 .

- ① No, thanks. That's far too much for me.
- ② Yes, I already knew that.

③ I was just kidding you.

④ No, thanks. My feet are fine.

6 .

① Two eggs fried, please.

② I'd like two eggs.

③ Eggs are my favorite food.

④ Eggs are very healthy.

7 .

① Not at all!

② It depends how much you drink.

③ That's the worst of all.

④ That's why I don't drink it.