A1 英

【1】 次の A と B の各問いに答えよ。

A：次の ① ～ ⑭ のうち，change の下線部と同じ発音を含む語を 6 つ選び，番号で答えよ。なお，解答の順序は問わない。

① area　② back　③ break　④ fake　⑤ great　⑥ half
⑦ head　⑧ many　⑨ nasty　⑩ pain　⑪ taste　⑫ value
⑬ waste　⑭ weather

B：次の語の中から，最も強いアクセントが (2) の音節にある語を 4 つ選び，番号で答えよ。なお，解答の順序は問わない。

① ac-tiv-i-ty　(1) (2) (3) (4)
② am-bi-tious　(1) (2) (3)
③ dem-on-stra-tion　(1) (2) (3) (4)
④ dis-ap-point　(1) (2) (3)
⑤ em-ploy-ee　(1) (2) (3)
⑥ lan-guage　(1) (2)
⑦ Pa-cif-ic　(1) (2) (3)
⑧ pho-to-graph　(1) (2) (3)
⑨ phys-i-cal　(1) (2) (3)
⑩ sci-en-tist　(1) (2) (3)
⑪ sig-nif-i-cant　(1) (2) (3) (4)
⑫ tel-e-vi-sion　(1) (2) (3) (4)

【2】 次の A と B の各問いに答えよ。

A：次の空欄に入る最も適切な語（句）を，それぞれ ① ～ ④ から 1 つ選び，番号で答えよ。

(1) A: What [　　]?
B: I teach English at ABC University.
① do you do　② did you do　③ have you done　④ were you doing

(2) My daughter [　　] to bed when I got home. I felt sad I couldn't talk with her.
① have already gone　② has already gone
③ had already gone　④ was already having gone

(3) I [　　] understand his story before I heard it again yesterday.
① can hardly　② could hardly　③ could not hardly　④ not could hardly

(4) Tom [　　] in the exam last week. He looked very glad then.
① must succeed　② must be succeeded
③ must have success　④ must have succeeded

(5) Direct translation from English to Japanese does not always help [　　] English.
① we understand　② our understand
③ ourselves understand　④ us understand

(6) If you can't stop [　　] too much, it will affect your health.
① drink　② drinking　③ to drinking　④ for drinking

(7) Special care should [　　] to make sure that there are no mistakes in your report.
① be taken　② be taking　③ have taken　④ take

(8) The police officer didn't believe [　　].
① the thing what I said　② the thing how I said
③ what I said　④ which I said

(9) In Vancouver I had [　　] that I want to go there again.
① a so good time　② a such good time
③ so a good time　④ such a good time

(10) This month was very dry. It [　　] yesterday.
① didn't rain until　② had been raining until
③ has been raining until　④ rained until

A1 英

B：次の英文内の空欄 [A] ～ [E] に入る最も適切な語（句）を，それぞれ ① ～ ④ から１つ選び，番号で答えよ。

The roadside station (michi-no-eki) network is one of [A] for traveling by car in Japan [B] I can think of. Like service areas and parking areas, roadside stations offer parking space, public toilet facilities and a place for weary* drivers and passengers to buy food and drink. But roadside stations are usually located in rural communities, along the narrower rural highways. They serve the needs of long-distance travelers, but they also exist to serve and energize* the local community.

A new roadside station will open this month just down the road from my studio in old Atsuta village (now merged into Ishikari city). It is located about an hour north of Sapporo along the Japan Sea coast. The project team entrusted with* bringing the new roadside station to life [C] Ai-Kaze. The name is meant to conjure* a refreshing breeze (kaze) that transports love (ai), new encounters (ai) and personal dreams (I).

Ai-Kaze is headed by Kazuhiko Yoshida, who is convinced that the region is full of treasures that wait to be dug up and polished. All products and food [D] at the roadside station will be caught, grown, produced or manufactured within the Ishikari region. You won't find famous food brands like Shiroi Koibito or Royce' that tourists often pick up from the airport gift shops just before they fly out of Shin-Chitose Airport. [E] great local, seasonal products with an Atsuta-specific twist*.

(注) weary：疲れ果てた，　energize：活気づける，　entrusted with：～を任せられる，
conjure：思い起こさせる，　an Atsuta-specific twist：厚田特有の工夫

[A]
① best reason　② best reasons
③ the best reason　④ the best reasons

[B]
① that　② where　③ who　④ why

[C]
① calls　② called　③ is called　④ is calling

[D]
① sell　② sells　③ sold　④ be sold

[E]
① But you found　② But you will find
③ That is why you found　④ That is where you found

出典追記：The Japan Times ST, April 27, 2018

【3】 次の(1)と(2)の会話を読んで，各問いに対する最も適切な答えを，それぞれ①～④から1つ選び，番号で答えよ。

(1)

Person A: Hey, did you hear about the new restaurant that just opened downtown?

Person B: Yeah, I heard about it. It's called "The Chicken Bistro," right?

Person A: That's the one! I went there last night. The food was amazing.

Person B: Really? What did you have?

Person A: I ordered the grilled salmon with a side of roasted vegetables. It was delicious!

Person B: Sounds great! How were the prices?

Person A: Surprisingly reasonable. They have great pasta too, I heard. The atmosphere was really nice. They had a live band playing jazz music, the furniture was gorgeous, and they even had a water fountain!

Person B: That sounds like a great place to hang out. I've been looking for a new spot to take my family for dinner.

Person A: You should definitely check it out. I think you'd love it.

Person B: Thanks for the recommendation! I'll make a reservation for this weekend. I'll try their steak I think!

Question A: What dish did Person A have at the new restaurant?

① Pasta.

② Fish and vegetables.

③ Chicken.

④ Steak.

Question B: What option does **NOT** describe the restaurant?

① Live Jazz music.

② Beautiful furniture.

③ A water fountain.

④ Unreasonable prices.

(2)

Person A: Have you been to the new exhibit at the art museum yet?

Person B: No, I haven't had the chance. What's it about?

Person A: It's a collection of impressionist paintings from the 19th century. They're really expensive.

Person B: That sounds interesting. I've always liked impressionist art. Are there any famous artists?

Person A: There are works by Monet, Renoir, and Degas, among others.

Person B: Those are some great artists. How long is the exhibit running?

Person A: It's there until the end of next month, so there's still plenty of time to see it.

Person B: I'll definitely try to go. Do you need to buy tickets in advance?

Person A: It's recommended, especially on weekends when it gets pretty crowded. If you are free, you should definitely visit it!

Person B: Thanks for telling me about this. I'll check their website for more details.

Person A: You're welcome. Let me know if you want to go together sometime.

Question C: What is the main theme of the new exhibit at the art museum?

① Modern art.

② Impressionist art.

③ Ancient sculptures.

④ Modern photography.

Question D: Why does Person A recommend buying tickets in advance for the exhibit?

① The exhibit is only open on weekends.

② The museum always sells out of tickets.

③ Many people visit the museum on weekends.

④ Tickets are free if ordered in advance.

Question E: What does person B say they will do?

① Visit the museum's webpage to get more information.

② Get together with Monet, Renoir, Degas.

③ Buy an expensive painting.

④ Wait until the end of the month to have plenty of time to see it.

【4】 次の英文を読み，後の問いに答えよ。

Many people I know love travelling in Japan, [A] there's one thing they can't get used to: Everywhere you go, cash is king.

For many tourists, it may be difficult to understand why cash is far more prevalent* than cashless forms of payment such as debit cards, credit cards and the increasingly common digital wallets like Apple Pay and Android Pay. Many establishments (ア), even pricey restaurants, do not accept credit cards. Some friends have [B] this as they are not used to carrying huge amounts of cash.

I remember getting used to this when I was living in Japan several years ago. I usually had at least a few tens of thousands of yen and a sizeable* number of coins with me. The coins were heavy to carry around, but very useful.

A friend said he found this particularly perplexing* because Japan is the pioneer and early adopter of various types of advanced technology. He asked, "Why are so many less technologically advanced countries much further ahead of Japan in terms of cashless payments?"

I'm not sure why. But I'm not really a fervent* adopter of cashless payment either. I'm a little skeptical* of the Singapore government's bid (イ) to transform us into a cashless society.

For instance, the Land Transport Authority is aiming for a fully cashless public transport system. Currently, commuters* can pay for a bus or train ride by cash or with a travel card — a prepaid smartcard that you can top up (ウ) electronically if you have a local bank account or credit card.

Proponents* of cashless payment often cite advantages such as lower costs and more convenience. [C] cashless payment systems have their drawbacks*. For instance, after the news of the travel smartcards was announced, many people were quick to respond that the move would disadvantage (エ) people who are less tech-savvy*. The elderly may find it difficult to switch to cashless payment, as they are far more comfortable using cash. Singapore also has a fairly big group of foreign workers. The workers may be paid in cash, and may not have local bank accounts.

That's not the only drawback. Every time we make a cashless payment, we surrender* data about our spending habits. How will this data be used by banks and service providers? And what happens when systems fail? Without cash payments as a backup, a simple thing like a power cut* could bring about (オ) more chaos than we can imagine. Sure, offer cashless payment as an option, but allow people to use cash, if and when they need to.

A1 英

Should cash be [D]? It's not an easy question to answer. Perhaps there shouldn't just be one [D]. Possibly, we could accommodate* quite a few different [D]s. What do you think?

(注) prevalent：普及している，　sizeable：かなりの，　perplexing：混乱させる，
fervent：熱心な，　skeptical：懐疑的な，　commuter：通勤者，
proponent：支持者，　drawback：欠点，　tech-savvy：技術に詳しい，
surrender：明け渡す，　power cut：停電，　accommodate：受け入れる

問１　空欄 [A] ～ [C] に入る最も適切な語（句）を，それぞれ ① ～ ④ から１つ選び，番号で答えよ。

[A]　① but　② nor　③ so　④ therefore

[B]　① agree with　② agreed with
③ complain about　④ complained about

[C]　① After　② Before　③ But　④ If

問２　下線部 ㋐ ～ ㋔ の英文中の意味として最も適切なものをそれぞれ ① ～ ④ から１つ選び，番号で答えよ。

㋐ establishments　① authorities　② governments　③ institutions　④ starts

㋑ bid　① amount　② attempt　③ price　④ result

㋒ top up　① calculate costs　② contact a bank clerk
③ fill money　④ win in a competition

㋓ disadvantage　① benefit　② give a quick explanation
③ help　④ treat unfairly

㋔ bring about　① create　② earn　③ lose　④ prevent

問３　本文に書かれている cashless payment の長所と短所を，それぞれ20字程度の日本語で説明せよ。なお，句読点も字数に含む。

問４　最終段落に３か所ある空欄 [D] に共通して入る最も適切な１語（名詞）を**本文からそのまま抜き出して**答えよ。

出典追記：The Japan Times ST, December 8, 2017

問５　次の ① ～ ⑥ のそれぞれにおいて，本文の内容と合うものにはＴと答え，本文の内容と合わないもの，または記載のないものにはＦと答えよ。なお，Ｔ/Ｆ以外の解答はすべて誤答とみなすため注意すること。

① For many tourists, it may be puzzling why cash is much more popular than cashless forms of payment.

② One of the author's friends found it less puzzling that cashless payment is not so popular in Japan as in less technologically advanced countries.

③ The author greatly prefers cashless payment to cash payment, because coins are heavy to carry around.

④ The author thinks it highly likely that the Singapore government will succeed in introducing a cashless society.

⑤ Cashless payment may cause some trouble to local workers from foreign countries if they don't have their local bank accounts.

⑥ According to the author, it is not desirable that only cashless payment is available.

A1 英

【5】 Write about a movie or book that you like. Think about these questions: What is your favorite movie/book? Why do you like it? What is it about? Write 50-70 words in English.