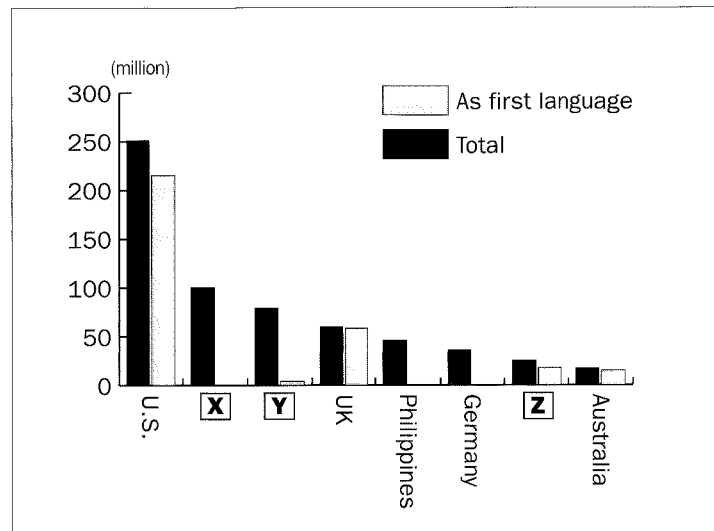


第4問 次の問い(A)に答えよ。(配点 20)

A 次の文章とグラフを読み、下の問い(問1~4)に対する答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Number of English Speakers in Selected Countries



How many people around the world speak English? And how many consider English their first language? Looking at the census data of various countries, we can see that the greatest percentages of English speakers who consider English their first language are in the U.S. (215 million first-language speakers out of 250 million total), the UK (58.1 million out of 59.6 million total), Canada (17.6 million out of 25.2 million total), and Australia (15.0 million out of 17.3 million total). The large number of non-native English speakers in the U.S. (those for whom English is not their first language) is most likely a result of increasing immigration from Latin American countries, in which Spanish is the main language. Most major services in the U.S. are now offered in both English and Spanish. Canada has a large French-speaking population, many of whom consider English their second language.

India appears to have the largest population of any country for whom English is a second (65 million) or third (35 million) language. The Philippines and Germany count 45.9 million and 36 million non-native speakers, respectively, but less than 300,000

native speakers. Most surprisingly, the data on Nigeria shows 79 million non-native English speakers, making it third in the world. However, this may not necessarily be accurate: the research counts speakers of Nigerian Pidgin as English speakers. Nigerian Pidgin contains elements of English, but would probably be difficult to understand for many native speakers. With this example in mind, we can come up with various reasons that there are many more people speaking English as a second or third language than other languages.

問1 In the graph, "X" and "Z" stand for .

- ① Canada and India
- ② India and Canada
- ③ India and Nigeria
- ④ Nigeria and Canada

問2 According to the passage, which statement is NOT true? .

- ① In the Philippines, English is spoken by more than 40 million people.
- ② Large numbers of people from Latin American countries have moved to Canada.
- ③ Not everyone in the U.S. can speak English well.
- ④ 35 million Indians speak at least two languages other than English.

問3 How does the writer feel about English in Nigeria? .

- ① It is not the same language spoken in other countries.
- ② Proper English has not been taught very well in schools.
- ③ The data on English speakers is very reliable.
- ④ The number of speakers will probably increase in the next census.

問 4 The last paragraph of this passage would most likely be followed by a paragraph which 36.

- ① evaluates whether elements of English are contained within Nigerian Pidgin
- ② explains the ways in which other languages are superior to English
- ③ indicates results of surveys on languages other than English spoken in the United States
- ④ lists some of the factors behind the use of English around the world

第4問 次の問い (B) に答えよ。(配点 20)

B 次ページの広告に関する次の問い (問1～4) を読み、 ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の ①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 What is true about Monkey Maya Adventures?

- ① It attracts people who are interested in ocean species.
- ② It consists of many marine biologist volunteers.
- ③ It doesn't accept the same guest twice.
- ④ It has tens of branch offices in Australia.

問2 If your friend signs up for one of the packages at your suggestion, you can apply for the Dolphin Adventure at the cost of Australian dollars by saying, "I'm looking at the advertisement," on the phone.

- ① 300 ② 340 ③ 360 ④ 390

問3 If a family of five wants to apply for the Dolphin Adventure tour, .

- ① the tour company will prepare a larger boat for them
- ② they cannot put everyone's name on the waiting list
- ③ they have priority to make tour reservations through a toll free call
- ④ they will not be able to reserve a tour for their whole family if there are already other applicants

問4 This advertisement suggests that .

- ① all tour participants must listen to the lecture
- ② customers buying any package can receive a T-shirt
- ③ people who apply alone cannot receive a discount
- ④ there is additional discount information on the website

Swim With the Dolphins!

While you are in Western Australia, don't miss out on this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. Here at Monkey Maya Adventures we have a large population of gentle, friendly dolphins who enjoy spending time with human friends. So sign up for one of our packages now!

(For more information on prices, schedules, and visible animal species, visit us at www.tursiopstruncatus.com)

Package One: Dolphin Adventure (Great for Newcomers!)

This package includes the following:

- Lecture from a trained marine biologist
- Three hours' swim with the dolphins
- Souvenir T-shirt (sweatshirt available for \$10 extra)

\$400 Australian per person

Package Two: Dolphin Experience

This package is the same as the Dolphin Adventure, without the introductory lecture. Also, your swim time with the dolphins is only one hour.

\$300 Australian per person

Package Three: Deluxe Dolphin Encounter

This package is the same as the Dolphin Adventure, but also includes a four-hour boat trip with a trained marine biologist. See dolphins, gray whales, and humpback whales in their natural habitats!

\$500 Australian per person

Special Offers!

Mention this advertisement and receive \$10 off either the Dolphin Adventure or Deluxe Dolphin Encounter packages!

Recommend us to a friend, and if your friend signs up, you can get \$50 off any of our packages. Everybody wins!—your friend has a wonderful time, and you receive a big discount on one of our premium packages!

(If you would like extra copies of this advertisement to give to your family and friends, simply go to www.tursiopstruncatus.com and print as many copies as you need.)

We are running these tours twice a day, from Tuesday through Sunday. The group size for each tour is from two to five. We might stop accepting applications when we have five guests for each tour, though we can put you on the waiting list. Your understanding is greatly appreciated.

If your group has more than five members, or if you have any questions about these tours, please feel free to call us.

第5問 次の文章を読み、下の問い(問1～5)の ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。(配点 30)

Natasha picked up the pieces of broken glass from the floor and put them in a small red wooden box. She had just dropped the most expensive item in her collection. As she was wiping a fingerprint from the edge, it slipped out of her fingers and dropped to the cold concrete floor, shattering to pieces. Strangely enough, she wasn't even angry. She just laughed. Easy come, easy go, she thought.

Fifteen or twenty years ago, she would have been screaming and crying. But today the collection of BC Cola goods was not even something she cared about all that much anymore. She was an adult with two children and a career. All those glasses and soda bottles and toys and things were what she cared about when she was young and carefree. The glass was worth some money, but she could not even remember where she had bought it.

The day she bought that bright red box, however, was as clear in her memory as yesterday. Every month her father took her to the big Meadowlands Raceway Flea Market in his yellow pickup truck. He was looking for car parts and other machinery, but she knew she could score lots of BC Cola goods from the antique dealers who set up their tables at the market every third Sunday.

The flea market opened at 8:00 a.m., but most of the vendors set up their tables at least an hour before. The "early birds" were always the ones to find the best things. Showing up at the official opening time meant getting to see only about half of the treasures available that day. One time just a few months before she bought that box, she arrived with her father at 7:55. She saw someone holding a beautiful 1955 BC Cola toy truck, packaged in its original box. She wanted it so much, but someone else had beat her to it.

The Meadowlands Raceway was a 90-minute drive from her house. Normally her father was the one shaking Natasha to wake her for school, but on this Sunday she was up at 5:00, making as much noise as possible to get her father out of bed. He grumbled, put on a T-shirt, filled his coffee mug and started the yellow truck. Halfway to the Meadowlands, Natasha's father signaled to get off at an exit from the highway. "What are you doing?!" screamed Natasha. "I just thought I'd stop for some breakfast," replied her father, nervously. Natasha shook her head firmly. He stayed on the highway and decided to just get some donuts at the Raceway snack bar when he got there.

They made it to the flea market just before 7:00. Natasha didn't even look back at

her father as she sprinted toward the antique vendors. The first thing she saw at Mr. Wokum's table was the gorgeous wooden red box from 1961 with a bright BC Cola logo on the side. It was in perfect condition. She had seen it in an antique guide with a value of \$50, but Mr. Wokum was asking \$20 for it. "Score!" she thought with a huge smile. She reached into her left pocket to take out her wallet, ready to spend her birthday money from her grandma. The wallet wasn't there. Then she reached into her right pocket, her back pocket, inside her coat... Nothing.

Mr. Wokum instantly realized the girl's situation and noticed the panicked look on her face. He looked over at his wife and smiled. "Hey, little girl," he laughed. "I heard you were doing really well in school. You got straight A's on your report card, didn't you? I haven't seen your father look so happy in a long time. I think you deserve a little treat." Mrs. Wokum was already wrapping the box in a paper bag.

Some 20 years later, the box still looked as bright and beautiful as it did when Mr. Wokum gave it to her. Natasha was busy and sometimes stressed out as a mother of two, but she never forgot that a little kindness can go a long way. And her daughter was getting perfect scores at school, too. The girl didn't share the same hobbies as her mother, but there was a set of Rockin' Girl comic books she'd had her eye on at the bookstore.

問1 Natasha did not get upset when she broke the glass because .

- ① she could not remember whose it was
- ② she did not think the glass was part of her collection
- ③ she had another one just like it
- ④ she had more important things to think about

問2 Why did Natasha think it was important to be an "early bird" at the flea market?

- ① So she could buy items at a cheaper price.
- ② So she could find special items before other people did.
- ③ So she could find the person who had bought the toy truck.
- ④ So she could have breakfast before shopping.

問3 Why did Natasha shake her head when her father almost stopped for breakfast?

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- ① She did not want to be late.
- ② She did not want to eat at the flea market.
- ③ She had brought breakfast with her.
- ④ She wanted to go back and get her wallet.

問4 What is most likely true about Mr. Wokum?

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- ① He bought the red box for Natasha.
- ② He taught at a school in Natasha's town.
- ③ He was curious about the red box.
- ④ He was friends with Natasha's father.

問5 At the end of the story, what does Natasha most likely decide to do?

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- ① Buy her daughter a reward for good grades.
- ② Give the red box to her daughter.
- ③ Go to see Mr. Wokum with her daughter.
- ④ Inspire her daughter to study hard.

第6問 次の文章を読み、下の問い(A・B)に答えよ。なお、文章の左にある(1)～(8)は段落の番号を表している。(配点 36)

(1) A sign in San Diego proudly advertises “Welcome to Car Country!” Although the sign is an advertisement for a local car dealership, the meaning also seems like it could apply to the entire city. San Diego, like many American cities, lacks a wide-scale train or subway network, and although there is a system of public buses, it can be difficult to use because it runs infrequently and during limited hours. The reason for this absence of public transportation isn’t hard to figure out: San Diegans, like people all over the United States, have much preferred driving their own personal cars for work or for play to using public transportation. And while the consequences of this decision may benefit car salespeople like the ones who came up with the advertisement above, they harm just about everyone else. The decline in use of public transportation is a serious problem for the country’s economic and environmental health.

(2) For example, it is well known that the United States is a major leader in creating the pollution that helps create destructive climate change: in fact, around 25% of the world’s global warming gases are created in the U.S. alone! And while some of those gases are the product of heavy industry, the enormous majority of them come from privately-owned cars that run on gasoline. Even Americans who live in cities with excellent public transportation systems such as San Francisco and New York City often choose to drive themselves places.

(3) According to environmental scientist Robert J. Shapiro, 200 million private cars and light trucks are responsible for 50% of the U.S.’s pollution. However, public transportation saves Americans close to one billion gallons of gasoline, and reduces dangerous gases by billions of tons — and that’s at current levels of public transportation use. If American cities and citizens made a stronger commitment to using public transportation instead of driving, they could save billions more gallons of gas, and reduce climate-changing gases by billions more tons. So why don’t more people make that decision?

(4) One reason is that cars have always been powerful symbols in America. For many individuals and families, a car (or two, or three) is a sign of financial success. And unfortunately, many of the most expensive and impressive cars are the least efficient when it comes to using fuel. A gigantic Sport Utility Vehicle (SUV) may impress your neighbors, but it will barely go 8 kilometers per liter of gasoline. This same mental

association between cars and wealth is boosting car ownership in China as well, where people who are finally beginning to taste real wealth suddenly want to prove their success to others by owning an automobile.

(5) Even more powerful, though, is the association many people in America make between car ownership and the latitude that it offers. Public transportation isn’t usually as glamorous as driving down the Pacific Coast Highway at one hundred forty kilometers an hour in your very own red sports car; personal cars offer people the feeling that they can go anywhere at any time without having to wait or arrange their schedule to fit someone else’s.

(6) So is the solution to Americans’ unhealthy love affair with cars educating Americans to feel differently about driving, or making public transportation more glamorous and exciting? In Japan, the “bullet train” has an exciting, romantic image, and even crowded city trains are clean and comfortable, encouraging people to use them without fear of embarrassment. Sadly, comparing the subways in New York City to the subways in Tokyo will show that New York trains are dirtier, less safe, and altogether less attractive. On the other hand, it is possible that Japanese trains are so good because people are already enthusiastic about using public transportation, and so train companies have the money to maintain their train cars and tracks.

(7) Some people say that Americans will never really get excited about trains and subways, because cars are simply too big a part of their way of life. But you don’t have to go very far back in U.S. history to find a time when most people in America thought of trains as romantic and appealing, a time when taking a long trip by train was a very sophisticated thing to do. There might be a way to restore that positive image to public train transportation without charging people so much money they couldn’t afford to buy a ticket.

(8) Anyway, American advertisers have spent years and years learning how to sell people cars. It isn’t too much to ask that they start using some of that strategy to sell people on the benefits of public transportation, is it? Studies have shown that environmentally friendly products already have a positive image in American consumers’ minds — if we can just find a way to combine that positive image with the glamour and the romance of car ownership, we may be able to create a new golden age of public transport. And for the planet’s sake, which means for our sake too, the sooner we do so, the better.

A 次の問い(問1~5)の ~ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 People in San Diego don't use public transportation much because .

- ① they don't want to pay the high costs of buses and trains
- ② they prefer to use their cars for any purpose
- ③ they think the U.S. is polluting more than its share by owning cars
- ④ they want to abandon public transport for car ownership

問2 According to paragraph (2), in the United States .

- ① heavy industry is producing more global warming gases than privately-owned cars do
- ② only the people in the cities with good public transportation systems know well how environmentally friendly buses or trains are
- ③ the environment suffers because many people prefer using privately-owned cars to public transport
- ④ 25 % of the global warming gases are being produced from heavy industry

問3 The statement "and that's at current levels of public transportation use" implies that .

- ① increased levels of public transport use would be even more beneficial
- ② past levels of public transportation use were high enough
- ③ people won't use public transportation any more in the future
- ④ public transportation use is unfortunately likely to decline very soon

問4 The word latitude in Paragraph (5) is closest in meaning to .

- ① degree of attention
- ② degree of freedom
- ③ degree of pollution
- ④ degree of success

問5 According to paragraph (7), .

- ① American train travel used to be a lot more convenient than it is now
- ② American trains were once seen as more fashionable and refined
- ③ Americans tend to take long trips either by train or in their own cars
- ④ Americans used to be more aware of the environment than they are now

B 次の表は、本文の段落と内容を表すものである。 ~ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、下の①~⑤のうちから一つずつ選び、表を完成させよ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。

Paragraph	Content
(3)	<input type="text" value="51"/>
(4)	<input type="text" value="52"/>
(5)	<input type="text" value="53"/>
(6)	<input type="text" value="54"/>
(7)	<input type="text" value="55"/>
(8)	Conclusion

- ① A person's car and freedom
- ② Advantages of public transportation
- ③ Comparison with transportation in another country
- ④ Signs of strength and achievement
- ⑤ The impression of railways that Americans once had