

英語

- 工学部（電子情報工学科／電気工学科）
- 情報工学部（情報工学科／情報通信工学科／システムマネジメント学科）

（3教科型・2月9日実施分）

（解答：67ページ）

この科目には解説動画があります。



問題1 次の各文の()に入れる最も適切な語句を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) It seems that something went wrong with him; () he would have come here on time. 【1】
① so ② but ③ otherwise ④ therefore
- (2) Spending much time playing video games can () many children of sleep. 【2】
① take ② deprive ③ supply ④ provide
- (3) With his four children to raise, he can't () a new house. 【3】
① afford ② stop ③ doubt ④ grow
- (4) The dishes at the French restaurant were so good that we decided to () a table there again. 【4】
① buy ② serve ③ reserve ④ cancel
- (5) () I don't like him, I sympathize with him on this matter. 【5】
① Since ② Because ③ As if ④ Though
- (6) The book tells us () action we should take to maintain the environment. 【6】
① where ② that ③ what ④ who
- (7) I was lost in the mountain. To make matters (), it began to pour. 【7】
① bad ② good ③ worse ④ better
- (8) She () her mother; both of them have brown eyes and curly hair. 【8】
① varies ② differs ③ resembles ④ scrambles
- (9) He was anxious about the test, but it was so (). 【9】
① easy ② hard ③ tough ④ terrible
- (10) () adults, the only way for babies to express their uncomfortable feelings is by crying. 【10】
① Within ② Despite ③ Until ④ Unlike

問題2 []内の語を並べかえて、日本語の意味に相当する英文を完成するとき、前から3番目の(*)に入れるべき語を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。

- (1) 彼女は大変驚いたので、何も言えなかった。
Such ()()(*)() she couldn't say a single word. 【11】
[① her ② was ③ that ④ surprise]
- (2) 一昨日、初めてその事を知りました。
It was ()()(*)() before yesterday that I found the fact. 【12】
[① the ② not ③ day ④ until]
- (3) これが私たちが方針を変更できない要因です。
This is the ()()(*)() impossible for us to change the policy. 【13】
[① it ② that ③ makes ④ factor]
- (4) 今日は彼らと一緒になおよそ一層楽しかった。
We enjoyed ourselves ()()(*)() being with them today. 【14】
[① the ② all ③ for ④ more]
- (5) どうしてその難しい問題がすぐに解けたのですか。
()()(*)() able to solve the difficult problem quickly? 【15】
[① were ② you ③ come ④ how]
- (6) 彼は神童と言っても過言ではない。
It is not ()()(*)() that he is an infant genius. 【16】
[① to ② too ③ say ④ much]
- (7) こんな豪雨になるとは思ってもみなかった。
Little ()()(*)() such a heavy rain. 【17】
[① I ② did ③ of ④ dream]

問題3 次の会話が成り立つように、()に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) A: Good afternoon. Welcome to FIT restaurant. 【18】

B: Hello.

A: ()

B: Two of us.

- ① How would you like your steak?
- ② How often do you use our restaurant?
- ③ How many bags do you have?
- ④ How many are there in your group?

(2) A: Are you ready to order? 【19】

B: I'll have a cheeseburger and a large Coke.

A: For here or to go?

B: ()

- ① I'll pay by cash.
- ② I'll eat here.
- ③ I'd like fries.
- ④ I'd like a large one.

(3) A: What kind of bike would you like to rent? 【20】

B: I'd like an ordinary one.

A: Sure. How about this one?

B: ()

A: Yes. You're tall enough for this bike.

- ① Do you have another type of bike?
- ② Do you have a hybrid one?
- ③ Does it fit my height?
- ④ Does it go with my taste?

(4) A: That comes to \$7.25. 【21】

B: Seven twenty-five. Here you go.

A: Out of ten dollars. ()

B: Thank you.

- ① \$2.75 change.
- ② \$7.25 is your fare.
- ③ How do you pay?
- ④ We can't accept credit cards.

(5) A: Can I try this on? 【22】

B: Sure. Let me take you to the fitting room.

< 2 minutes later >

B: Is everything all right?

A: It is a bit too long.

B: ()

- ① Let me make it longer.
- ② We can adjust the length.
- ③ The color isn't your favorite.
- ④ You can use another fitting room.

(6) A: Which do you like better, big cities or small towns?

B: Big cities are better.

A: Why are they better?

B: (a) How about you?

A: I like living in small towns.

B: You do? Why?

A: (b)

- a ① They are riskier. 【23】
- ② They are more stressful.
- ③ They are more convenient.
- ④ They are more exhausting.

b ① They are more annoying. 【24】

- ② They are friendlier.
- ③ They are more boring.
- ④ They are more expensive.

問題4 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Daniel Kish is riding his bicycle through the streets in Long Beach, California, on a Monday morning. He stops at traffic lights, waits, then goes on. Morning traffic can be dangerous for anyone on a bicycle, but Daniel Kish is blind! He lost both eyes when he was thirteen months old, but he has taught himself to 'see' with (1).

Daniel makes a special sound with his mouth and tongue. The sound hits things like cars and people, then comes back to his ears. Different things change the sound that comes back, so Daniel knows what they are. Try closing your eyes when you're a passenger in a car. If you are driving along a quiet street, you can hear the sound change when you go past something big - like a house or car.

[a], Daniel Kish is very, very good at doing this. His brain uses sounds to (1) make a picture of the world. Daniel can tell where things are, how fast they are moving, if they are big or small, and even what they are made of.

Daniel has taught many blind people to use sound in this way. He enjoys swimming, he dances well and he likes to ride his bicycle in the mountains, far away from any roads. At first, many people don't think that he can possibly be (2)!

Evelyn Glennie began to lose her hearing when she was twelve years old. But that hasn't stopped her from doing what she loves. Evelyn has made twenty-eight music CDs, and performed in front of big crowds in cities all over the world. Her music is always unusual, different, and exciting. She once played an amazing piece of music using only things that you can find in a kitchen! When Evelyn talks to people, she watches their mouths and 'reads' their lips. But when she performs, she 'feels' the music with all of her body. Evelyn takes her shoes off before she plays music, so that she can feel more with her (3).

There are lots of very successful disabled people around the world. There is a cook who can't taste his food, a dancer with one leg, writers who write with their feet...and many, many more amazing people. People like Daniel Kish and Evelyn Glennie don't stop doing things because they are disabled. They find ways to beat their problems and they have happy, successful lives. *They* don't think that they are different from other people—and they don't want other people to feel (4) about them.

The Paralympic Games happen every four years, straight after the Olympic Games. It's a great chance to see some of the world's top disabled sportspeople. On the fourth day of the 2012 London Paralympic Games, thousands of people waited excitedly for the start of the men's T44 200 metres. T44 is the name for a race between people who have lost part of one or both (5). They run with blades—special legs for disabled runners. The

fastest T44 runner in the world, Arnu Fourie, was in the race, and he started very well. He was in front for a long time, but then Oscar Pistorius, a South African runner, caught him. Pistorius was winning the race until the last 50 metres. Then suddenly, a young runner called Alan Fonteles Cardoso Oliveira came up fast from behind.

Nobody thought that the twenty-year-old Brazilian could win the race, but he crossed the line 0.07 seconds in front! The crowd went crazy! In Brazil, 8,000 kilometres away, Oliveira's family jumped to their feet, shouted, and cried. It was an amazing win for him—and one of the most exciting races in the Olympics or Paralympics in years.

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注 metre (イギリス英語) = meter (アメリカ英語)

設問1 空所 (1) ~ (5) に入る最も適切な語を①~④からそれぞれ1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------|------|
| (1) | ① eyes | ② legs | ③ sound | ④ bicycle | 【25】 |
| (2) | ① deaf | ② blind | ③ healthy | ④ quiet | 【26】 |
| (3) | ① feet | ② shoes | ③ lips | ④ music | 【27】 |
| (4) | ① greatly | ② normally | ③ similarly | ④ differently | 【28】 |
| (5) | ① eyes | ② ears | ③ legs | ④ arms | 【29】 |

設問2 [a] に入る最も適切な語句を①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- ① Unfortunately ② Unnecessarily ③ Of course ④ On the contrary 【30】

設問3 下線(1) make a picture に最も近い意味のものを①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【31】

- ① paint an image in a drawing pad
 ② imagine his bright future
 ③ take a photograph
 ④ draw an image in his mind

設問4 本文の内容に合っているものを①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【32】

- ① Daniel Kish was born blind in both eyes.
 ② Daniel Kish told blind people how to use sound.
 ③ Evelyn Glennie had no choice but to give up her career.
 ④ Evelyn Glennie can feel sounds or music by her feet alone.

設問 5 この英文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

【33】

- ① Difference between the Paralympics and the Olympics
- ② Successful life as a deaf musician
- ③ Disabled people and amazing bodies
- ④ Handicapped people and volunteer activities

問題 5 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

設問 1 [a]に入る最も適切な語句を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【34】

- ① Such strikes
- ② Such change
- ③ Much more
- ④ Much less

設問 2 下線₍₁₎ marvels に最も近い意味のものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【35】

- ① reefs
- ② conflicts
- ③ wonders
- ④ countries

設問 3 下線₍₂₎ contribute to に最も近い意味のものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【36】

- ① help to discuss
- ② help to cause
- ③ help to stop
- ④ help to prevent

設問 4 下線₍₃₎ say に最も近い意味のものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【37】

- ① voice
- ② strike
- ③ sound
- ④ proverb

設問 5 本文の内容に照らして () に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) () leads many young people to go on strike. 【38】

- ① Traveling all over the world with teachers
- ② The discussion with the authors of schoolbooks
- ③ Understanding the gap between what they were learning and the real
- ④ Getting close to beautiful nature

この問題は著作権の都合により掲載できませんでした。

- (2) By learning about climate change, many young people were persuaded ().【39】
- ① that the earth isn't transformed
 - ② that the world is changing
 - ③ that the planet is sustained
 - ④ that the environment is improved

- (3) The Solomon Islands faces serious problems (). 【40】
- ① caused by water pollution
 - ② caused by air pollution
 - ③ caused by global poverty
 - ④ caused by global warming

- (4) A cause of climate change is greenhouse gases given off into the air which (). 【41】
- ① are produced through mining coal
 - ② produce the smog
 - ③ are invisible matter
 - ④ are visible matter easing warming

- 設問6** 本文の内容に合っているものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【42】
- ① All the young people took part in climate strikes with permission.
 - ② The young people learned the present situation precisely by schoolbooks.
 - ③ A lot of young people in climate strikes understand they are in a crisis.
 - ④ India has begun to make every effort to decrease the use of coal.

英語

- 工学部（生命環境化学科／知能機械工学科）
- 情報工学部（情報システム工学科）
- 社会環境学部（社会環境学科）

（3教科型・2月10日実施分）

（解答：67ページ）

この科目には解説動画があります。



問題1 次の各文の () に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) () people making use of social networking services has increased for the last ten years. 【1】
 ① Almost all of ② Most of ③ A number of ④ The number of
- (2) She never fails to greet me whenever she sees me, so she is far from (). 【2】
 ① friendly ② polite ③ punctual ④ rude
- (3) I forgot to stop by the drug store to pick up cough medicine, and then I will ask my husband (). 【3】
 ① doing so ② do so ③ to doing so ④ to do so
- (4) Because I don't like taking crowded trains, I go to work by bike everyday () it rains. 【4】
 ① as soon as ② by the time ③ even when ④ sooner than
- (5) The lady sitting on the bench is Professor Smith, () cousin is my colleague. 【5】
 ① that ② who ③ whom ④ whose
- (6) We suggest that () the website of our company for details. 【6】
 ① you visit ② you visiting ③ your visit ④ your visiting
- (7) My grandfather is very pleased that he () by kind nurses. 【7】
 ① is taken care ② is taken care of ③ took care ④ took care of
- (8) It is () for all countries to take actions urgently in order to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. 【8】
 ① crucial ② local ③ personal ④ spiritual
- (9) He went to watch a football game () a heavy snow. 【9】
 ① at the expense of ② for the purpose of ③ in spite of ④ to say nothing of
- (10) I've () had time to read your document, so I can't make a comment. 【10】
 ① hardly ② nowadays ③ rarely ④ seldom

問題2 []内の語を並べかえて、日本語の意味に相当する英文を完成させるとき、前から3番目の(*)に入るべき語を①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) カナダの国土面積はインドの約3倍である。 【11】

The () () (*) () is almost three times as large as that of India.

[① area ② Canada ③ land ④ of]

(2) 日本には見るべきものがたくさんあるということは言うまでもない。 【12】

It () () (*) () there is much to see in Japan.

[① goes ② saying ③ that ④ without]

(3) 今年の夏休みに北海道旅行をしてはどうですか。 【13】

If I were you, I would () () (*) () Hokkaido during this summer vacation.

[① a ② make ③ to ④ trip]

(4) 彼はその問題とまったく無関係である。 【14】

He has () () (*) () the matter at all.

[① do ② nothing ③ to ④ with]

(5) 最初にどの科目を勉強するべきだと思いますか。 【15】

Which () () (*) () you should study first?

[① do ② subject ③ think ④ you]

(6) 彼は3日前に家を出たので、もう最終目的地に到着したにちがいない。 【16】

As he left home three days ago, he () () (*) () the final destination.

[① arrived ② at ③ have ④ must]

(7) 彼は日本では、ずば抜けて優秀なピアニストである。 【17】

He is () () (*) () pianist in Japan.

[① best ② by ③ far ④ the]

問題3 次の会話が成り立つように()に入る最も適切なものを、①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) A: Do you need help? 【18】

B: Yeah. ()

A: OK. Go down this street, and turn right at the second traffic light. Then you can find it next to the post office.

B: Thank you very much.

① How can I get my insurance card?

② How can I get to the city hall?

③ Where can I send letters?

④ Where can I buy stamps?

(2) A: Hello. How are you? 【19】

B: Hi. Two adults and one child, please.

A: OK, two adults and one child. Twenty-five dollars. ()

B: I'll pay by credit card.

① Do I have to pay extra?

② How can I pay, by credit card or by cash?

③ How would you like to pay?

④ Will you get your tickets online?

(3) A: I'm going to go shopping tomorrow. Why not come together? 【20】

B: OK, I will. What time and where will we meet each other?

A: ()

B: Sure thing. See you tomorrow.

① How about in front of your house at 9:00?

② How often does the train leave?

③ How silly of me!

④ How soon this bus leaves!

(4) A: () 【21】

B: Yes. Actually, this beef steak is amazing. All the side dishes we ordered are delicious, too.

A: Thank you very much. Enjoy!

B: Thanks.

① Anything else to drink, ma'am?

② Anything else to order, ma'am?

③ Are you being served, ma'am?

④ Is everything fine, ma'am?

(5) A: Hello. I have a question about the courses. 【22】

B: OK. ()

A: Could you tell me which courses I must take?

B: Sure. You must take the three compulsory courses and two optional courses in the first semester.

- ① After you.
- ② How come?
- ③ Go ahead.
- ④ Pardon me?

(6) A: Hello. IT Department. How may I help you? 【23】

B: Hello. Jenny at Sales Department speaking. () I mean, I cannot access the Wi-Fi. What should I do?

A: OK. Log off, wait for approximately 30 seconds, and log on.

B: I will.

- ① I cannot start up my computer.
- ② I cannot switch on my cell phone.
- ③ My laptop doesn't work.
- ④ The documents on my PC disappeared.

(7) A: Hi, Mr. Bieber. What's the matter? 【24】

B: Hi, Dr. Adams. I have a headache, feel chilly, and have a sore throat.

A: () What is your temperature?

B: 37.4 degrees Celsius.

- ① I hope so.
- ② Probably not.
- ③ Too bad.
- ④ Yes, please.

問題4 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

The Los Angeles Angels' two-way sensation Shohei Ohtani was named the top choice for Most Valuable Player in MLB's American League by all 30 Baseball Writers' Association of America journalists voting for the award this season.

The MVP award is considered the most prestigious of Major League Baseball's myriad* annual awards. Ohtani also became the first Japanese player to be given the accolade* in 20 years, (1) Ichiro Suzuki won the honor in 2001 while playing for the Seattle Mariners.

Until last season, Ohtani struggled, due in part (2) surgeries on his right elbow and right knee. Yet this season, his fourth year into the majors, Ohtani built up his physical stamina and pulled off* an epoch-making feat as a two-way player.

As a hurler, he won nine games and lost two, while as a hitter he tallied* 138 hits—46 of them home runs—and stole 26 bases. These are eye-popping numbers, and at just 27 years old, he could get even better.

His versatile* performance has thrilled many fans, and helped shake off the gloomy, coronavirus pandemic-era atmosphere. His (3) on-field manners—picking up trash and showing umpires respect—also left favorable impressions.

In the intensely professional world of Major League Baseball, it has long been held that performing at a high level as both a hitter and a starting pitcher is virtually beyond reach. However, the Angels (1) ditched the received wisdom* and, just like his previous team, Nippon Professional Baseball's Hokkaido Nippon-Ham Fighters, bet on Ohtani's potential.

Ohtani has even been compared to Babe Ruth, an MLB legend who also pitched and (4) a century ago. Ohtani's phenomenal performance probably evoked among fans the image of America's good old days when the "baseball god" lived and played.

In contemporary baseball, it has become common to foster players in a particular position and role, thanks to technical and strategic developments. However, the essence of baseball comes down to* enjoying all of its four elements of pitching, batting, running and defending. Ohtani has precisely embodied this charm of the sport.

In the United States, children can get to play multiple sports from when they are young. As a result, a handful grow up to play more than one sport professionally, [a] baseball and American football or baseball and basketball. That Ohtani's two-way play has been embraced so (5) may have something to do with this tolerance in American society.

Ohtani's success teaches us the importance of meeting challenges without limiting our

potential. It may also serve as a milestone for a society where each and every one of us can pursue our dreams without being bound by stereotypical views.

(The Mainichi November 20, 2021
“ Editorial:Ohtani’s challenge to baseball norms behind unanimous MVP vote ” Licenser Mainichi Japan)

注 myriad 無数の accolade 賞 pull off …をうまくやり遂げる
tally …を記録する versatile 多方面の、多才の
received wisdom 一般に認められている見方
come down to 結局…ということになる

設問1 空所 (1) ~ (5) に入る最も適切な語を①~④からそれぞれ1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) ① as ② because ③ if ④ since 【25】
(2) ① in ② on ③ to ④ with 【26】
(3) ① disappointing ② discreet ③ dishonest ④ dissatisfying 【27】
(4) ① caught ② defended ③ hit ④ ran 【28】
(5) ① ambiguously ② smoothly ③ uncertainly ④ vaguely 【29】

設問2 [a] に入る最も適切な語句を①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【30】

- ① for example ② for free ③ for short ④ for sure

設問3 下線₍₁₎ ditched と同じ意味の語句を①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【31】

- ① got rid of ② lost sight of ③ made much of ④ thought highly of

設問4 本文の内容に合っているものを①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【32】

- ① Ohtani played remarkably not only as a batter but also as a pitcher.
② Ohtani taught us the importance of limiting players’ potential in contemporary baseball.
③ Ohtani tried two-way play, but it was not accepted at all in American society.
④ Ohtani was successful as a hitter, while he was not as a pitcher.

設問5 この英文のタイトルは Ohtani’s challenge to () behind unanimous MVP vote である。() に入る最も適切なものを①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【33】

- ① baseball fans
② baseball journalists
③ baseball norms
④ baseball stadiums

問題5 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

When you buy a chocolate bar, it passes through many hands before it gets to you. From the farmer to the convenience store, various people get a piece of the money that you spent. For many of us, chocolate gives us great pleasure. Of course, eating this sweet treat makes us happy, but what about the people who grow and [a] the raw cocoa beans? For many decades, some of these people have not received enough money to live comfortably.

Chocolate is just one example of how the shopping choices we make can have an impact on people, animals, or the environment around the world. When you shop ethically, it means that you are choosing products that help the people who produce them or have done no harm to animals and the environment, or both.

Fairtrade International is an organization that helps people in certain areas of the world live a more comfortable life by making sure that companies pay them fair wages. Companies that comply get a certificate and can use the Fairtrade logo on products such as coffee, tea, bananas, chocolate, cocoa, juice, sugar and honey. In 2018, there were over 322,000 Fairtrade cocoa farmers in the world. The most popular Fairtrade product is coffee. Over 758,000 farmers benefit from this label. ⁽¹⁾Overall, 5 million people in 58 countries benefit from Fairtrade.

Fairtrade provides financial support through a Fairtrade Minimum Price. This means that producers get paid a minimum price even when world market prices are low. It ensures that workers receive adequate wages. In addition, producers receive a Fairtrade Premium. This is extra money that farmers or workers can invest in projects, such as improving their farming, businesses, or health and education in their community.

Another way to shop ethically is to consider buying free range products. Many farm animals spend much of their lives in tiny spaces. Chickens, especially, spend their entire lives in small cages and never see the outdoors. Free range means that animals can wander around outside on the farm. It is certainly a less [b] way for the animals to live and many experts say the animals are healthier. Many consumers think that free range meat, eggs, and dairy products, such as milk and cheese, taste better and are more nutritious.

Still another ethical shopping choice is the clothing that you wear. A lot of those clothes are made by workers getting poverty level wages, sometimes in dangerous conditions, in factories around the world. Fashion Revolution, which promotes the ethical manufacturing of clothing, ⁽²⁾arose after a tragic factory collapse in 2013 that

killed 1,134 workers and injured about 2,500 more. Many famous brands had clothing made there. Fashion Revolution is appealing to consumers to directly ask fashion brands about the conditions in which their clothes are made via a social media campaign called #whomademyclothes.

These days, clothing is so cheap that it's easy to throw out last year's clothes and buy the latest fashion every year. This generates a huge amount of waste. Rather than creating new waste, many people buy secondhand clothes, which are also known by the more attractive names, 'pre-loved' or 'vintage' clothing. Some celebrities wear them, too.

Initiatives by organizations like Fairtrade and Fashion Revolution put pressure on corporations to make sure their products are being made in an ethical way. They help us make shopping choices that help to make the world a better place. That's something to ponder with your next sip of* tea or coffee.

注 sip of …を少しずつ飲むこと

設問1 本文の内容に照らして、()に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) Eating chocolate (). 【34】
- ① gives many of us great pleasure and much sugar
 - ② gives many of us great pleasure and happiness
 - ③ makes many of us happy and fat
 - ④ makes many of us pleased and healthy

- (2) () can have a positive impact on people, animals, or the environment around the world. 【35】
- ① Our buying the latest fashion ② Our favorite chocolate
 - ③ Our plastic bags ④ Our shopping choices

- (3) () is the most popular Fairtrade product. 【36】
- ① Chocolate ② Cocoa ③ Coffee ④ Honey

- (4) To consider () is one way of ethical shopping. 【37】
- ① buying cheap clothing every year that you wear only for one year
 - ② buying expensive clothing of famous brand every year
 - ③ buying free range products, such as meat, eggs, and dairy products like milk and cheese
 - ④ buying high-quality beef, pork, and chicken for producers to gain a lot of money

- (5) Initiatives by Fairtrade and Fashion Revolution eventually help us (). 【38】
- ① make a purchase of their products across the world
 - ② make such shopping choices as improve the world
 - ③ make these organizations become more profitable
 - ④ make use of their logos all over the world

設問2 [a]に入る最も適切な語を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【39】

- ① cultivate ② grind ③ harvest ④ water

設問3 [b]に入る最も適切な語を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【40】

- ① cruel ② evident ③ sacred ④ stable

設問4 下線₍₁₎Overallに最も近い意味のものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【41】

- ① As such ② As usual ③ In addition ④ In total

設問5 下線₍₂₎aroseに最も近い意味のものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【42】

- ① emerged ② emitted ③ emphasized ④ employed