

問11 A : Sorry I didn't text you back yesterday.

B : (サ)

- ① No worries, I figured you were busy.
- ② I went to a concert.
- ③ I'm not good at texting.
- ④ What time is it?

問12 A : I'm starving.

B : (シ)

- ① I really love chocolates.
- ② You should watch that movie.
- ③ That's my favorite sweets.
- ④ Let's grab something to eat.

問13 A : (ス)

B : Don't worry. You can make it.

A : Thanks. I really needed to hear that.

- ① I'm thinking of making it.
- ② I'm so nervous about tomorrow's interview.
- ③ Could you help me?
- ④ I'm wondering whether he comes or not.

問14 A : Let's stop working for today.

B : Sure. (セ)

- ① Don't miss it.
- ② Let's call it a day.
- ③ Let's take five.
- ④ Why don't you come with me?

問15 A : I studied all night for this test.

B : (ソ)

- ① You had better stay up late at night.
- ② You might have gotten a good score.
- ③ You need to try again.
- ④ You're such a night owl.

II 次の問い(問1～5)の日本語に合うように、それぞれの①～⑧の語を並べ替えて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。ただし解答は **ア** ～ **コ** に入る番号のみを解答欄にマークせよ。なお、文頭に来るべき語も小文字で記してある。

問1 学ぶ価値のあるものは、簡単に手に入るものではない。

() (**ア**) () () (**イ**) () () () you easily.

- ① not ② come ③ does ④ is
⑤ learning ⑥ what ⑦ worth ⑧ to

問2 彼が働いている会社は、環境に配慮していることで知られている。

The company he () (**ウ**) () () () () () () (**エ**).

- ① for ② is ③ friendly ④ works
⑤ known ⑥ in ⑦ environmentally ⑧ being

問3 彼女がそんな提案をするとは全く予想していなかった。

(**オ**) () () () () (**カ**) () () () a suggestion.

- ① I ② expect ③ make ④ her
⑤ such ⑥ little ⑦ to ⑧ did

問4 彼の主張は彼女の反論より説得力があるように聞こえた。

() (**キ**) () () () () () () (**ク**).

- ① her ② his ③ than ④ sounded
⑤ argument ⑥ more ⑦ rebuttal ⑧ persuasive

問 5 A : 今度の春休み, どこか行く予定ある?

B : 群馬か長野あたりで探してるよ。

A : 自然がきれいだし, 食事も美味しいよね。

B : うん, リラックスしたいなと思って。温泉にも入りたいし, 自然を満喫したいし, やりたいことがたくさんあって…。

A : 旅行を楽しむなら, 出発前に明確な計画を立てて優先順位をはっきりさせることが大事だよ。

A : Have you got any plans for the upcoming spring vacation?

B : I'm looking into Gunma or Nagano.

A : Beautiful nature and good food there.

B : Yeah, I really want to relax. I'd love to soak in hot springs, enjoy nature — there are so many things I'd like to do...

A : If you want to fully enjoy your trip, it's key to () () () () () () () () () prioritize your priorities.

① clear

② before

③ a

④ go

⑤ have

⑥ you

⑦ and

⑧ plan

Ⅲ 次の文章〔英文1・2〕を読み、下の問い(問1～9)に答えよ。なお、*印のある語句には注がある。

〔英文1〕

The *optical properties of the *cornea and *lens in the eye are crucially important for vision. Defects in either can have potentially profound consequences for vision because they interfere with the very process of image formation on the *retina, the first step in vision. Such defects actually affect the majority of the population, the two most common being *defective accommodation and *cataract. Defects of accommodation limit the ability of the cornea and lens to focus; in other words, to converge light rays onto the surface of the retina rather than in front of or behind it. Cataract reduces the (ウ) of light through the cornea or lens, thus reducing retinal illumination.

Clear vision requires an adequate supply of light at the retina. One might think that there is generally an abundance of light, at least during the day, yet paradoxically the retina is starved of light at most light levels and needs to capture as much as it can. Even in a healthy eye, only 10% of the light that enters the eye is actually absorbed by the *photoreceptors. The rest is lost due to scattering and absorption by various other structures making up the eye.

Further losses (エ) optical defects can be disastrous for vision. Many elderly individuals suffer from cataract, an opacity in the lens that causes image blur, decreased retinal illumination and veiling glare. Blue wavelengths are absorbed preferentially by the lens. Cataract gives the *pupil a characteristic milky appearance and is partly caused by exposure to the *ultraviolet radiation in sunlight.

*Claude Monet and *Mary Cassatt both suffered from cataract that affected their paintings. Monet's cataract was first diagnosed in 1912, and its effect is clearly evident if one compares paintings of the Japanese footbridge in his garden at Giverny executed in 1899 and *c.1920. The later work lacks definition and is much more (オ). It is possible that these changes reflect a progression in artistic style, or advancing age (Monet was over 80 years old by the time he executed the later paintings). However, they are at least (カ) with the consequences of cataract. Monet's letters remove any doubt. In 1922 he wrote:

My poor eyesight makes me see everything in a complete fog. It's very beautiful all the same and it's this which I'd love to have been able to convey.

He complained about changes in his colour vision. Reds appeared muddy and pinks dull; things generally appeared yellowish. The prescription of eye drops gave a temporary improvement.

Later in 1922 he wrote:

I can now see everything in my garden. I'm overjoyed at my perception of every colour in the spectrum.

But the respite was temporary. Monet underwent surgery to remove the lens in his right eye in 1922, but the corrective glasses he needed to wear afterwards caused image distortion (as many spectacles do) and he struggled to cope: 'the distortion and exaggerated colours that I see are quite terrifying'. Monet's paintings that can be dated reliably to his post-operative period show a return to the style and colour palette that is typical of his work from 1917 and earlier.

Monet's friend and fellow artist Mary Cassatt was diagnosed with cataract in 1912 when she was 68 years old. By 1915, her poor eyesight prevented her from working and she underwent cataract surgery in 1917. The surgery proved to be unsuccessful and she was forced to stop painting entirely. It is difficult to identify changes in Cassatt's artistic output that can be attributed confidently to cataract, perhaps because she stopped working when she recognised that she could not maintain her preferred style.

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- *optical properties : 光学的性質
- *cornea : 角膜
- *lens : 眼球の水晶体
- *retina : 網膜
- *defective accommodation : 視力調節不全
- *cataract : 白内障
- *photoreceptors : 光受容器
- *pupil : 瞳孔
- *ultraviolet radiation : 紫外線
- *Claude Monet : クロード・モネ。印象派を代表するフランス人画家
- *Mary Cassatt : メアリー・カサット。アメリカ人画家
- *c.1920 : 1920年頃

問 1 下線部(ア)と(イ)の意味に最も近いものはどれか。それぞれ次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

converge

ア

- ① confiscate ② compensate ③ concentrate ④ confederate

prescription

イ

- ① rule ② remedy ③ subscription ④ interest

問 2 本文中の空欄(ウ)～(カ)に入る最も適切な語句を、それぞれ次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

空欄(ウ)

ウ

- ① transmission ② intermission ③ protection ④ intervention

空欄(エ)

エ

- ① though ② thus ③ against ④ because of

空欄(オ)

オ

- ① attract ② abstract ③ abnormal ④ abrupt

空欄(カ)

カ

- ① requisite ② parasite ③ constant ④ consistent

問 3 下線部(キ)とあるが、筆者がそう述べる理由として最も適切なものを次の①～④から選べ。

キ

- ① 少なくとも日中の間に網膜に十分な光量が得られると考えられるから。
② 光量が少ないとされる夜の間には網膜は光量の欠乏状態に陥るから。
③ 眼に異常がない場合でも、実際には角膜にほとんどの光が吸収されるから。
④ 健康な眼であっても、実際に網膜に吸収される光量はわずか10%程度であるから。

問 4 下線部(ク)の意味として最も適切なものを次の①～④から選べ。

ク

- ① the state of being difficult to see through
② the quality of something that allows you to see through it
③ something that you can choose to do
④ something that makes vision possible

問 5 下線部(ケ)とあるが、その結果として最も適当なものを次の①～④から選べ。 ケ

- ① 摘出された両眼の水晶体を眼鏡のレンズとして利用して余生を過ごした。
- ② ある程度ではあるが、絵画のスタイルや色使いが手術前のものに戻ったようだ。
- ③ 両眼の水晶体を摘出した結果、老齢にして新しい絵画スタイルを確立するに至った。
- ④ 視力矯正を施したせいで今まで以上に苦勞するようになり、結果的に元のスタイルに戻った。

問 6 下線部(コ)の人物について、最も適当なものを次の①～④から選べ。 コ

- ① Because of failed surgery, she had to give up her career as an artist.
- ② Because she was not happy with the result of the surgery, she decided to ask for a second opinion.
- ③ Because she was not happy with the result of the surgery, she sued the doctor.
- ④ Because of failed surgery, she could not recognise that she kept her painting style.

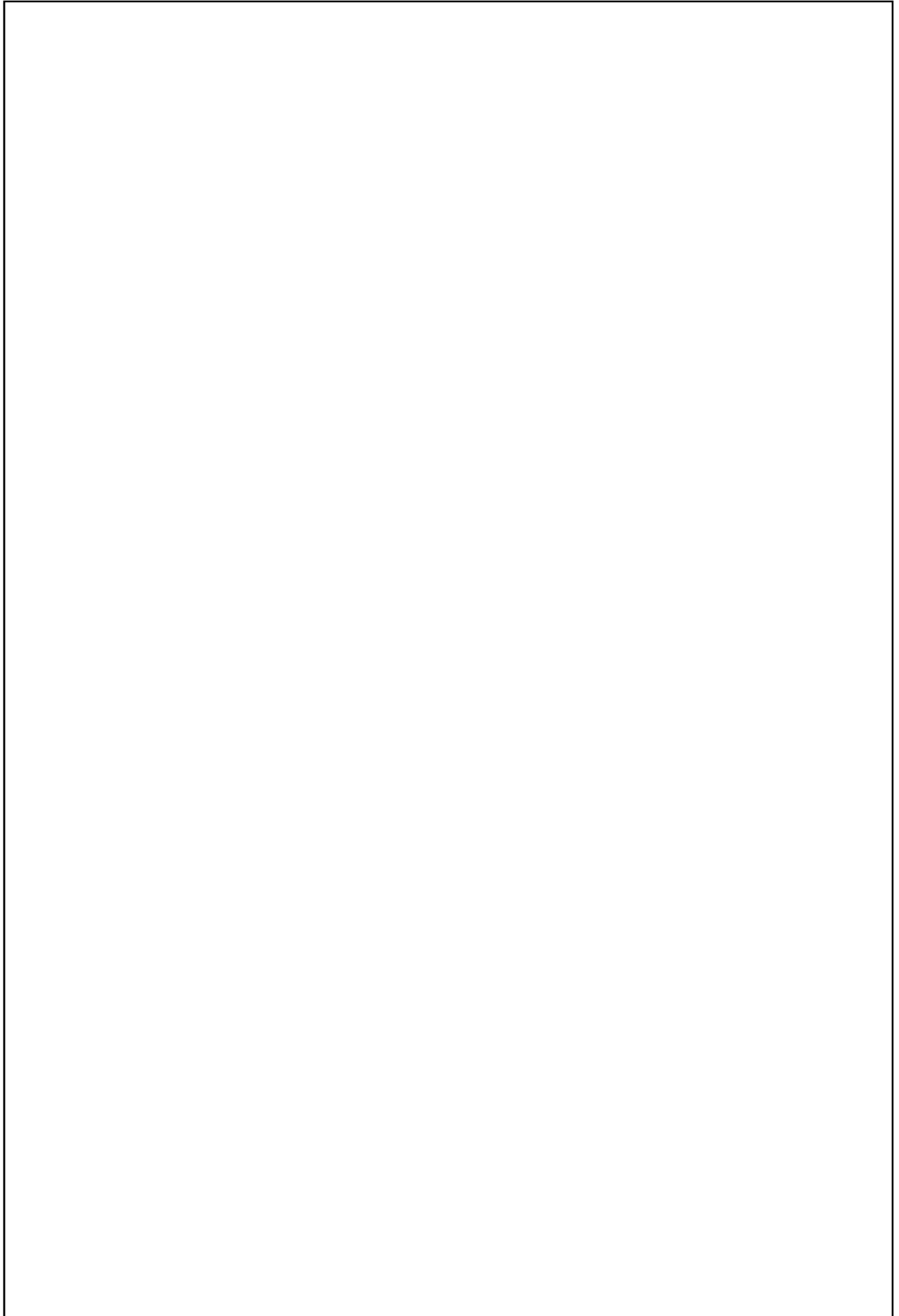
問 7 本文内の記述に合致するものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。 サ

- ① 角膜と水晶体の欠陥により、網膜上の像の形成が阻害されることはありえない。
- ② モネとカサットは老齢期に同じような眼の不調に悩まされ、手術を行っていた。
- ③ 眼の調整機能の不具合が功を奏し、モネは印象派の画家として名を馳せることができた。
- ④ カサットはモネよりも深刻な眼の不調に悩まされ、生涯にわたり眼鏡を必要とした。

問 8 本文内の記述に合致しないものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。 シ

- ① モネは手紙のなかで、自分の見ている世界が深い霧の中にあると記していた。
- ② モネの眼の不調は、点眼薬で一時的に改善されたことが彼の手紙からわかる。
- ③ 眼の不調がカサットの作品にどのような変化や影響をもたらしたかは不明である。
- ④ カサットが創作の師として仰いだのはモネであった。

著作権処理中のため公開できません。〔英文2〕



問 9 [英文 2] を読み、次の[A群]～[F群]の設問への答えをそれぞれ①～③の中から一つずつ選べ。

[A群] According to the passage, what can be said about looking at average numbers?

ス

- ① The numbers provide a realistic picture of how things really are and should be trusted.
- ② The numbers might not be true for each situation and should be examined carefully.
- ③ All situations can be better represented by looking at the average numbers.

[B群] According to the passage, what can be said of North African countries?

セ

- ① Because they are Arab countries, they should not be included in the African continent.
- ② People never associated these Arab nations with the rest of the African continent.
- ③ They have made progress faster than other countries in Africa south of the Sahara.

[C群] What is surprising to learn about the development of south African countries?

ソ

- ① All 50 countries were able to surpass Sweden's pace in one way.
- ② Due to the change in their governments, the south African countries have remained poor.
- ③ Compared to European countries, the pace in south Africa has not been consistent.

[D群] According to the passage, what did people think about Asia 50 years ago?

タ

- ① Countries like China, India and South Korea would overtake European economies.
- ② In the future, Asian countries would become prosperous and highly successful globally.
- ③ Countries in Asia would still be in poverty today and unable to support themselves.

[E群] According to the passage, what is incorrect when thinking of Africa?

チ

- ① The poorest of the poor in Africa want to remain poor and not get out of poverty.
- ② Africa is the same as other countries and will improve its destiny.
- ③ The current situation in Africa has been overcome by many other countries.

[F群] Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?

ツ

- ① Extreme Poverty in Africa
- ② Africa Can Catch Up
- ③ Success in Five African Countries