

英語 (第1回)

I リスニング

1. これから読まれる3つの英文を聞き、後に続く質問の答えとして最も適切なものを(A)~(D)よりそれぞれ選びなさい。なお、英文は2度読まれます。

- (1) (A) Men's clothing section on the second floor.
(B) Women's clothing section on the third floor.
(C) Women's clothing section on the second floor.
(D) Men's clothing section on the third floor.
- (2) (A) In the movie theater. (B) On the airplane.
(C) On the train. (D) In the art museum.
- (3) (A) To let customers know the discount of groceries.
(B) To let customers know where the groceries section is.
(C) To let customers know what time it is now.
(D) To introduce new products to customers.

2. 英文を聞いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを(A)~(D)から選びなさい。英文は2度読まれます。

- (1) What animal behavior was reported before earthquakes occur in Brazil?
(A) Snakes ran into their holes. (B) Mice dug their holes.
(C) Fish jumped out of the ponds. (D) Cats didn't stop meowing.
- (2) Why were the people in Brazil saved from the earthquake?
(A) Because people loved their pets very much.
(B) Because the earthquake did not hit the region directly.
(C) Because people were used to earthquakes.
(D) Because the government warned people beforehand.
- (3) How many people gathered in the shelters?
(A) 1,000,000 (B) 100,000
(C) 500,000 (D) 5,000,000
- (4) What are the researchers trying to predict?
(A) When and where earthquakes will happen.
(B) How big an earthquake is.
(C) What animal is useful in an earthquake.
(D) How animals behave after earthquakes.

II 次の各文の空欄に入る最も適切な語句を、下の(A)~(D)からそれぞれ選びなさい。

(1) When Kevin met Alice at the party, he couldn't () her at first. She had changed a lot.

- (A) support (B) recognize (C) influence (D) entertain

(2) Tom is seriously thinking about becoming a doctor in the future. He wants to help those who suffer from () which cannot be cured now.

- (A) issues (B) illnesses (C) problems (D) medicines

(3) A: You should wear a more colorful shirt. If so, you will look better.

B: Thanks, but it's none of your ().

- (A) business (B) appearance (C) advice (D) policy

(4) A: If you want to pass the examination, you must study for () two hours every day.

B: I see. I'll try that.

- (A) at least (B) at most (C) at last (D) at best

(5) A: Wow, you have a lot of books!

B: Thanks, but not as () as my father. He buys more than one book every week.

- (A) often (B) little (C) many (D) soon

(6) A: Where do you have your car ()?

B: I always do it by myself.

- (A) washed (B) be washed (C) wash (D) washing

(7) When I was watching TV in my room, my father asked me () I would go fishing with him.

- (A) as (B) for (C) if (D) that

(8) When I visited Ginza this summer, I found the city different from () it had been ten years before.

- (A) that (B) where (C) which (D) what

(9) Because of the storm, our teacher suggested () go home early.

- (A) for us to (B) to us (C) if we (D) that we

(10) A: Do you think I should buy this bag?

B: Well, if I () you, I wouldn't spend money on such an expensive thing.

- (A) were (B) is (C) being (D) be

Ⅲ 携帯電話の料金表を見て、以下の5つの質問の答えとして最も適切なものを(A)～(C)よりそれぞれ選びなさい。

Cell Phone Plan

| Company | Monthly Cost | Number of Minutes | Special Feature |
|------------------|--------------|---|------------------------------|
| Free Wave | \$40.00 | 350 any time, 200 nights after 9 P.M., Minutes over your limit: 50 cents per minute | Includes 1 free weekend day |
| Digitz | \$45.00 | 500 any time, Minutes over your limit 40 cents per minute | No charge for incoming calls |
| Air Time | None | As many as you want, anytime 25 cents 1 st minute of all calls, 10 cents per minute after | Pay as you go |

- (1) You have the Free Wave plan. This month, you talked for 300 minutes. How much did you have to pay?
(A) \$ 45.00 (B) \$ 40.00 (C) \$ 42.50
- (2) Carrie is only allowed to talk on the phone after she finishes her homework, at around 9:00 pm. She likes to talk over the phone very much. Which plan might be the best for her?
(A) Free Wave (B) Digitz (C) Air Time
- (3) Zuzu never knows how many calls she's going to make or receive. Some months, it's a lot. Other months, it's hardly any. Which plan might be the best for her?
(A) Free Wave (B) Digitz (C) Air Time
- (4) Alex is not allowed to talk on the phone after 8:30 pm. Which plan might not be the best for him?
(A) Free Wave (B) Digitz (C) Air Time
- (5) Christine never calls anyone. Her friends always call her. Which plan might be the best for her?
(A) Free Wave (B) Digitz (C) Air Time

IV 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

'Fair Trade' is a movement to ensure that producers in developing countries receive a minimum price for their goods which covers the cost of production and an extra amount to invest into the local community. This means that when a company sells a Fair Trade product, it must give between a quarter and third of the selling price back to the producer. Fair Trade labeling was created in the Netherlands in the late 1980s as a way of trying (ア)combat poverty in developing countries. Now there are 19 organizations involved in the running and controlling of Fair Trade, and there are more than five hundred producers from over 49 countries operating in the Fair Trade system. Sales of Fair Trade products have really taken off in Britain where consumers spend more money on them than in any other country. More importantly, it is a philosophy that is proving extremely popular with the young, which means ①the future is looking good for the Fair Trade movement.

A recent survey, which looked into British people's attitudes towards 'Fair Trade', found that school and university students in the UK are particularly enthusiastic about the subject. Indeed, nine out of ten students said they wanted to see their schools and universities offer Fair Trade products, such as chocolate, coffee, tea and bananas, in their shops and canteens. Moreover, seven out of ten young people said they would be willing to buy a Fair Trade product even if the price was slightly higher. Although the enthusiasm is there, however, educational establishments are proving slow to accommodate their students' wishes. In fact, the survey suggested that only 8 percent of schools and universities offer Fair Trade products.

It seems that it is the desire to make a difference to the lives of the poor which is driving young people's consumer choices. (イ)Approximately 80 percent said the main reason they buy Fair Trade goods is to help out the poor. They think it is important that the people who produce the food they eat are paid a fair wage. And it is not just the issue of Fair Trade that interests the young: more than 90 percent of them said that they wanted to find out what else they could do to change their life style to benefit the poor. Fair Trade products often cost more than non-Fair Trade items, but a lot of people are prepared to (ウ)put up with slightly higher prices if it improves the lives of workers in developing countries, many of whom find it difficult to get by.

One student at Birmingham University told us: ②'When I buy a 60 ~~※~~pence Fair Trade chocolate bar, I know that money is helping somebody in the developing world to get the wage they deserve. Maybe they'll be able to save up this extra money and send their children to university. The feeling I'm doing something positive makes up for the extra money I spend.'

Unfortunately, the survey showed that far more young people care about Fair Trade than the rest of the public, with roughly 60 percent of young people recognizing the 'Fair Trade' label compared to 20 percent of the general population. In addition, almost 50 percent of young people say they buy Fair Trade products on a regular basis, compared to only 5 percent of the general population. Many adults express ③the worry that if Fair Trade is not controlled, it might become just another fashion. Big companies might take advantage of consumers' concern and try to get away with selling their 'normal' products under a trendy label. Some older people said they wanted to see new rules and regulations to guarantee real Fair Trade products. For now, at least, it seems to be more difficult to bring older people round to the idea of buying Fair Trade.

※ pence 英国通貨の単位

(1) 本文中の下線部の語句(ア)~(ウ)の意味とほぼ同じものを(A)~(D)よりそれぞれ選びなさい。

- (ア) combat (A) fight (B) war (C) quarrel (D) ordinary
 (イ) approximately (A) moreover (B) probably (C) about (D) argument
 (ウ) put up with (A) challenge (B) endure (C) replace (D) choose

(2) 下線部①の理由を日本語で2つ挙げなさい。

(3) 下線部②の文を読んで、この場合、現地の生産者にはいくらの収入があるか計算し、正しいものを(A)~(C)より選びなさい。

- (A) 5~10 pence (B) 15~20 pence (C) 20~25 pence

(4) 下線部③の内容を日本語 70~80 字で説明しなさい。(句読点を含む)

(5) 次の文の中で本文の内容に合っているものには T、間違っているものには F を書きなさい。

1. The original idea of Fair Trade came from the Netherlands to help developing countries.
2. 10 percent of the students in the UK prefer Fair Trade chocolate to ordinary ones in their school shops.
3. Actually 70 percent of the universities in the UK offer Fair Trade products.
4. Young consumers want to buy Fair Trade products not because they are cheap but good quality.
5. According to the survey, about 60 percent of young people in the UK care about Fair Trade.