

問題・解答  
用紙番号

5

の解答用紙に解答しなさい。

## 英 語

〈受験学部・学科〉

法学部, 国際学部, 経済学部, 経営学部, 現代社会学部,  
理工学部(住環境デザイン学科・建築学科・都市環境工学科・機械工学科・電気電子情報工学科),  
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問題は100点満点で作成しています。

I

次の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい。なお、文章の左にある数字は段落の番号を表しています。

(32点)

- 1 It is well known that tea is Britain's <sup>(1)</sup>unofficial national drink. But the history of tea shows how the customs of a country can change. England has been a country for more than a thousand years, but tea didn't become a popular drink until the middle of the 18th century.
- 2 The first recorded request for tea in English was made in 1615 by an English trader working in Japan. From the island of Hirado, he wrote to one of his <sup>(2)</sup>colleagues who was working in Kyoto and asked him to send "only the best sort of *chaw*." Notice how <sup>(3)</sup>close that last word is to the Japanese or Chinese word today. Over the next century the word for the drink in English moved from *tcha* and *tay*, to *tee* and finally to *tea*.
- 3 Tea was first brought to Europe by the Dutch, Portuguese and French. It first arrived in England in 1658, when it was advertised as both a delicious drink and one that was good for health. But tea took nearly a hundred years to become popular, partly because high taxes made it so expensive and partly because it was hard to get. Until the mid-1700s, <sup>(4)</sup>therefore, it was a <sup>(5)</sup>luxury item for the upper class.

- 4 'British tea' now is usually made with black tea and drunk with milk, and often sugar, added. However, this particular <sup>(6)</sup> drink also shows a change in social customs. The heavier types of tea, like Ceylon and Assam, only became more common than Chinese teas, which are usually drunk without milk, in late 19th century Britain. That was when India, Sri Lanka and Kenya, countries then ruled by Britain, started producing so much tea that it became cheap and plentiful. <sup>(7)</sup>
- 5 Unlike some other countries, including Japan, there is no formal tea ceremony in Britain. But more tea is drunk per person in Britain than anywhere else and a kettle is probably the most important item in the kitchen. That's because British tea should be made with water freshly boiled and still boiling, not the 80-90°C acceptable <sup>(8)</sup> for green tea.
- 6 As oil is to an engine, tea is to many British people's daily social life. There's even an old, popular song which says everything 'stops for tea'. Many activities do: people stop work to enjoy their tea break in mid-afternoon, when even international cricket matches take a 20 minute break called the 'tea interval'.

(出典 : *Welcome to Britain* (Revised Edition), Tim Knight 著, 音羽書房鶴見書店)

問1 下線部(1)~(8)の文章中での意味として最も適切なものを、それぞれの番号の(A)~(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- |                     |                   |                |                  |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| (1) (A) unnecessary | (B) uncomfortable | (C) illegal    | (D) informal     |
| (2) (A) co-workers  | (B) opponents     | (C) customers  | (D) rivals       |
| (3) (A) immediate   | (B) similar       | (C) distant    | (D) enclosed     |
| (4) (A) seldom      | (B) hardly        | (C) thus       | (D) occasionally |
| (5) (A) rich        | (B) reasonable    | (C) cheap      | (D) miserable    |
| (6) (A) strange     | (B) universal     | (C) ambiguous  | (D) specific     |
| (7) (A) wanting     | (B) fragrant      | (C) abundant   | (D) cheerful     |
| (8) (A) competent   | (B) satisfactory  | (C) inadequate | (D) capable      |

問2 (1)~(4)の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)~(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) According to paragraphs 1 and 2, which of the following is true?
- (A) Tea has been popular in England for more than a thousand years.
  - (B) The name for tea in English changed over the years.
  - (C) A Japanese worker drank tea for the first time in 1615.
  - (D) The name for tea in Chinese came from the English word “chaw”.
- (2) According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true?
- (A) Tea was first brought to Europe by Japanese traders.
  - (B) Tea was an expensive drink in early 17th century Britain due to its popularity.
  - (C) It was not until after the mid-1700s that tea became popular in England.
  - (D) Even though tea was inexpensive in the 17th century, people in the lower class didn't buy it.
- (3) According to paragraph 4, which of the following is NOT true?
- (A) Chinese tea has been served with milk and sugar since the late 19th century.
  - (B) British people drank Chinese teas even before the late 19th century.
  - (C) India, Sri Lanka and Kenya, which made heavy types of tea, were once colonies of Britain.
  - (D) Because of mass production, the price of tea became lower in the late 19th century.

- (4) According to paragraphs 5 and 6, which of the following is true?
- (A) An old song in Britain suggests that British people stop drinking so much tea.
  - (B) British people require tea as well as oil to enjoy the afternoon.
  - (C) To make British tea, you must heat water up to 80-90°C.
  - (D) British citizens on average drink more tea than anyone else in the world.

Ⅱ 次の1～13の英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(26点)

1. Maria was upset that I spent all the money \_\_\_\_\_ she had lent me.  
(A) when                      (B) who                      (C) that                      (D) how
  
2. Daniel could do nothing \_\_\_\_\_ reschedule his appointment.  
(A) to                      (B) in                      (C) with                      (D) as
  
3. How long \_\_\_\_\_ at this office by the end of next month?  
(A) will you have worked                      (B) will you work  
(C) are you working                      (D) have you working
  
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ tennis fans in the stadium were yelling when I arrived there.  
(A) excite                      (B) excited                      (C) excitement                      (D) excitedly
  
5. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ me a favor and look up the word in the dictionary?  
(A) say                      (B) make                      (C) do                      (D) ask
  
6. Recently, \_\_\_\_\_ young Japanese people eat bread for breakfast.  
(A) most                      (B) almost                      (C) most of                      (D) the most
  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Nicole studies very hard every day, she will be able to pass the exam.  
(A) However                      (B) Even if                      (C) Because of                      (D) Since
  
8. The application on my smartphone is updated \_\_\_\_\_ two months.  
(A) each                      (B) every                      (C) while                      (D) all
  
9. I am very sorry that I gave you the wrong \_\_\_\_\_ about the issue.  
(A) inform                      (B) informed                      (C) informative                      (D) information

10. The teacher told her students that they were old \_\_\_\_\_ to know better.  
(A) enough            (B) as            (C) how            (D) not
11. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ our grandmother's appearance, but their personalities are completely different.  
(A) looks into            (B) looks out            (C) takes after            (D) takes out
12. What you have just done is nothing to be \_\_\_\_\_ of.  
(A) ignorant            (B) aware            (C) certain            (D) proud
13. I have not looked at the memo from my teacher, which \_\_\_\_\_ an hour ago.  
(A) had handed to me            (B) handed to me  
(C) is handed to me            (D) was handed to me

Ⅲ 次の1～5の日本語の意味を表すようにそれぞれ下の(A)～(G)の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、最も適切な英文を完成させるとき、( 1 )～( 15 )に入る語句の記号を答えなさい。(15点)

1. 彼が時間通りに来なかったので、私たちは彼に対して怒っていました。

We were (     )(     )( 1 )(     )( 2 )(     )( 3 ) time.

- (A) not                      (B) with                      (C) angry                      (D) coming  
(E) on                      (F) him                      (G) for

2. エマが一等賞を取るなんて、私は全く想像もしなかった。

Never ( 4 )(     )( 5 ) that (     )(     )( 6 )(     ) prize.

- (A) Emma                      (B) the first                      (C) would                      (D) imagine  
(E) win                      (F) I                      (G) did

3. ちょうどその時、太郎は目を閉じてソファで横になっていました。

Taro (     )( 7 ) on (     )( 8 )(     )( 9 ) just (     ).

- (A) then                      (B) closed                      (C) lying                      (D) with  
(E) his eyes                      (F) was                      (G) the sofa

4. この機械の使い方を教えてもらえるとありがたいです。

I (     )(     )( 10 ) if (     )( 11 )( 12 )(     ) to use this machine.

- (A) it                      (B) how                      (C) you could                      (D) me  
(E) would                      (F) show                      (G) appreciate

5. 最も得票数が多かったのはだれなのか、みんな知りたがっていました。

Everyone was (     )( 13 )(     )( 14 )(     )( 15 )(     ) number of votes.

- (A) who                      (B) the highest                      (C) eager                      (D) had  
(E) know                      (F) received                      (G) to

**IV** 次の1～5の会話の空所に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(15点)

1. Cindy: What are you planning to do after you graduate?

Shota: Well, actually I need a Master's degree to teach English, so I'm going to graduate school in the U.K.

Cindy: \_\_\_\_\_

Shota: Thanks to my teacher, I was able to get a scholarship!

- (A) How could you say such a thing?
- (B) You shouldn't have gone to the U.K.
- (C) Seriously? Can you speak British English?
- (D) Amazing! But aren't the tuition fees really high there?

2. Alex: I'd like to take these cakes to England. Is that possible?

Clerk: According to the best-before date, they are good for a month.

Alex: \_\_\_\_\_

Clerk: If you buy three, you get a fourth one for free.

- (A) Thanks. Is there anything else I need to know?
- (B) Do you have any recommendations for souvenirs?
- (C) We also have very nice cakes in England.
- (D) I'm sorry but everyone in my family is allergic to cake.

3. Mariko: What happened? You look upset.

John: I scratched my new car the first time I drove it.

Mariko: \_\_\_\_\_

John: Yes, I feel terrible. I'll have to be more careful.

- (A) Where did you drive to?
- (B) Did you see who scratched it?
- (C) Oh, no! You must be so disappointed!
- (D) Oh, well. All's well that ends well.

4. Mom: Sam, please don't interrupt me. Can't you see I'm talking to your grandpa on the phone? Go outside and play for a while.

Sam: \_\_\_\_\_

Mom: Oh, no! Dad, I'm going to have to call you back, OK?

Sam: I'm so sorry, Mom!

(A) But Mom, I've spilled my juice all over the floor!

(B) OK, Mom. Let me know when you've finished.

(C) Sure, Mom. See you later.

(D) Who are you talking to?

5. Keiko: Do you play any sports?

Roger: \_\_\_\_\_

Keiko: What about now?

Roger: I only watch it on TV.

(A) I play basketball on the weekends.

(B) I used to play baseball in high school.

(C) I don't really like sports.

(D) Running is a part of my daily routine.

V 次の各資料を参照し、設問に答えなさい。(12点)

問1 (1)・(2)の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)~(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

## The Brooklyn Culinary Institute

We'd like to welcome you to The Brooklyn Culinary Institute, one of the most famous cooking schools in the nation. We are now offering a wide variety of courses to the general public for everyone from children to professionals. Check our spring course listing below for more details.

Course	Duration	Time	Fee
Pizza and Pasta	Mar 4 – Apr 22	Mon 2PM	\$395
Indian Curries	Mar 6 – Apr 24	Wed 7PM	\$420
Pastries and Pies	Apr 4 – May 23	Thu 6PM	\$450
Barbecues and Roasts	Apr 6 – May 25	Sat 1PM	\$515

For more details, check our website: <https://www.brooklynculinaryinst.com>

- (1) Which course is available in the evening in March and April?
- (A) Pizza and Pasta
  - (B) Indian Curries
  - (C) Pastries and Pies
  - (D) Barbecues and Roasts
- (2) If a person wants to take a weekend course, how much will it cost?
- (A) \$395
  - (B) \$420
  - (C) \$450
  - (D) \$515

問2 (1)・(2)の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)~(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

## See New York City on a Helicopter Tour

### Prices

Adults: \$135

Children (under 12): \$85

Seniors (60 and over): \$100



### Additional Fees

\$2.00 Security Fee + \$10.00 Fuel Fee (Passengers with reservations)

\$5.00 Security Fee + \$10.00 Fuel Fee (Passengers without reservations)

### Tour Schedule: Flights depart every 30 min.

Monday through Friday: from 9:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m.

Saturday: from 9:00 a.m. until 5:30 p.m.

Sunday: from 9:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.

Flights depart from the Central Manhattan Heliport every day including public holidays.\*

Reservations are recommended. There is a minimum of two passengers on tour flights.

\*Flights may be canceled due to weather conditions such as high winds, fog or snow.

Please check our website [www.nyheli.com](http://www.nyheli.com) or call 212-876-0909 for confirmation.

(出典 : *Start-up Course for the TOEIC L&R Test* (Revised Edition),  
北山長貴・Bill Benfield・Mony Tavakoli 著, 成美堂)

- (1) Which of the following is true about the helicopter tours?
- (A) The first tour starts at the same time every day.
  - (B) Their flights depart from another heliport on holidays.
  - (C) Saturday has the shortest hours of operation.
  - (D) The same schedule operates every day.
- (2) When is it NOT possible for people to take a flight?
- (A) On some special holidays.
  - (B) When there is only one passenger.
  - (C) On cloudy days.
  - (D) When they booked the tour in advance.