

◇ 英 語

英6-1～英6-10まで10ページあります。

1 次の英文は有毒のガラガラヘビ(rattlesnake)について書かれたものである。英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。解答はすべて所定の解答欄にマークしなさい（[] 内の数字は段落番号を示す）。

[1] When Heather Ramirez of Auburn, California, went to the dentist recently with her husband Len, she wasn't there to have her teeth cleaned. She and her husband are professional snake removers. They were there to catch and return to the wild a rattlesnake that had come indoors.

[2] She describes her work as “protecting people from rattlesnakes—and protecting rattlesnakes from people.” In her part of the country, the Northern Pacific rattlesnake often comes face-to-face with humans.

[3] Studies show these snakes generally only bite people who are trying to catch or kill them. Keeping your distance prevents bites, which are serious but not usually fatal with today's medicines. A rattlesnake can even give a ^[ア]loud warning that says, “I am here, stay away” with the rattles located at the tip of its tail.

[4] “We find rattlesnakes everywhere,” says Ramirez. “In houses, in yards and woodpiles, under decks.” She says that the snakes aren't invading human homes—^[イ]it's the other way around: “These animals were here first, and we humans came in and built houses. We are living in their territory.”

[5] Many people are frightened when they see a rattler and call for help right away. When the Ramirez phone rings, ^[ウ]the couple drops whatever they are doing and rushes to work, often leaving a meal half-eaten on the table.

[6] The team is good at finding snakes that have gone into hiding. ^[エ]A tool that looks like long spaghetti tongs allows them to handle the snakes without harming them, and the tongs are long enough that the snake cannot reach them to bite.

[7] “Never pick up a rattlesnake,” says Ramirez. “I've been doing this job for 12 years, and I have never touched one with my hands. There's no reason to take ^[オ]that risk.” “We put the snakes in wooden *crates in our pickup truck. Those crates are bolted to the floor and locked for safety,” explains Ramirez. She takes ^[カ]the captives to *holding pens at her house until she can let them go far away from human activity.

[8] Ramirez tells people to read all they can about snakes so they understand ^[キ]these amazing animals. For example, snakes actually help humans. Small rodents like rats and mice carry *fleas and ticks that spread serious illnesses like *bubonic plague and Lyme disease to people. A snake might eat a dozen rodents a year, helping control the population—and the spread of disease.

[9] Ramirez and her husband relocate more than a thousand snakes a year. "The longest was 5 feet 9 inches (1.8 meters), and I'm only five-foot-three, so that was amazing to see." She enjoys every day working with snakes. "I just love my job!"

- 注： *crate(s) 「木でできた大型の箱」
*holding pen(s) 「(保護・監禁用の) 囲い」
*flea(s) and tick(s) 「ノミやダニ」
*bubonic plague and Lyme disease 「腺ペストやライム病」

1. 第1段落について、次の Question の答えとして最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

1

Question: Why did Heather and her husband go to the dentist?

- ① To sell the thing with which the dentist can catch the snake.
- ② To tell the dentist how to relax in the wild.
- ③ To have their teeth fixed.
- ④ To capture a rattlesnake.

2. 下線部 [㍻] loud の表す内容に最も近いものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

2

- ① 恐ろしい声の
- ② 声に出した
- ③ 派手な音を立てる
- ④ 静かな様子の

3. 下線部 [㍿] it's the other way around は結局どういうことなのか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

3

- ① Humans invaded the area where rattlesnakes lived.
- ② Rattlesnakes found a place to live near the human territory.
- ③ Humans had another way to run away from rattlesnakes.
- ④ Rattlesnakes found another way to escape when they met humans.

4. 下線部 [㍺] the couple drops whatever they are doing and rushes to work の表す内容に最も近いものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

4

- ① 夫婦は持ち物を落としても気にしないくらい急いで仕事場に駆け込む。
- ② 夫婦は何をしても途中で止めて急いで仕事に向かう。
- ③ 夫婦は今していることを急いで片づけてから仕事に向かう。
- ④ 夫婦はその仕事は何であれ急いで取り組むことにしている。

5. 下線部 [E] A tool について説明されている内容に最も近いものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

5

- ① It is very hard and rattlesnakes cannot sink their teeth into it.
- ② It is similar to spaghetti tongs which can hold a lot of snakes at the same time.
- ③ It has two arms that you push together to pick up rattlesnakes safely.
- ④ It has such long and big arms that it can kill rattlesnakes.

6. 下線部 [K] that risk の内容に最も近いものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

6

- ① 素手でヘビを触って噛まれる危険
- ② ヘビを別の場所に連れて行く利点
- ③ ヘビを木製の箱にいれた時の安全性
- ④ Ramirez さんが仕事を失ってしまう恐れ

7. 下線部 [G] the captives の内容に最も近いものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

7

- ① wooden crates that contain reptiles
- ② some people who have worked together for a long time
- ③ people who are kept as prisoners, especially in war
- ④ reptiles kept in a place instead of living in their natural environment

8. 下線部 [K] these amazing animals について、筆者が amazing と考える理由は何か。最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

8

- ① Rattlesnakes kill fleas and ticks that bring serious illness to humans.
- ② Rattlesnakes eat lots of rats and mice that help spread diseases.
- ③ Contrary to our expectation, rattlesnakes do not help humans so much.
- ④ Rattlesnakes end up helping control the human population.

II 次の英文を読んで、英語の問いの答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④から選びなさい。解答はすべて所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

In 1868, the first year of the Meiji Era, 148 Japanese men, mainly from the Kanto area, set sail from Yokohama on the British ship *Scrito*, bound for Honolulu in the Kingdom of Hawaii.

These men believed they were headed for Tenjiku (“Heavenly Place”), or “Hawaii Paradise,” which was what the recruiters had called their destination. They believed they would live in a lush tropical wonderland, with no cold winters or steaming hot summers. They also believed they would earn lots of money so that in due course they would return to their hometowns as wealthy men.

Of course, nothing worked out as imagined. They worked for long hours in the sugar-cane fields of Oahu, cutting the plants by hand with *machetes and carrying heavy, sticky bundles of cut cane to mule-drawn wagons under the hot tropical sun. Their living conditions were, to say the least, very Spartan and on some plantations *overseers, nearly always European, treated workers cruelly.

Another challenge to the original group was language, and they found themselves speaking no Japanese, but rather Hawaiian and/or English instead. The Hawaii Japanese Center museum in Hilo owns a copy of an early Japanese-Hawaiian-English dictionary. So these were educated, civilized, perhaps even sophisticated citizens of Japan, suddenly trapped in prison-like conditions, far from home, with minimum pay and, again, no contact with the outside world.

They made the best of it, and most of them married Hawaiian women. Their children came to think of themselves as Hawaiian rather than Japanese, and they eventually blended into the Hawaiian population.

注： *machete(s) 「おもに中南米で用いる伐採用なた」

*overseer(s) 「監督者」

1. Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a reason for going to Hawaii? 9
- ① People wanted to make Hawaii their permanent home.
 - ② People thought the weather would be mild.
 - ③ People imagined that they could make a lot of money.
 - ④ People could come back to Japan rich.
2. The first group of Japanese going to Hawaii in 1868 had many challenges. Which of the following was NOT one of them? 10
- ① Language.
 - ② Working conditions.
 - ③ Weather.
 - ④ Education.
3. What do “Spartan” living conditions mean? 11
- ① Being happy.
 - ② Living a hard life.
 - ③ Traveling to new places.
 - ④ Being able to speak two languages.
4. Who often supervised the farms? 12
- ① Japanese.
 - ② Hawaiians.
 - ③ Europeans.
 - ④ Americans.
5. What was true about the work in Hawaii for the Japanese? 13
- ① It was very similar to people’s expectations.
 - ② The work was physically difficult.
 - ③ There were many chances to become overseers.
 - ④ Workers were treated well by employers.

6. What languages were spoken in Hawaii when the Japanese workers came?

14

- ① Hawaiian and English.
- ② English and Japanese.
- ③ Japanese only.
- ④ Hawaiian only.

7. When the Japanese men married Hawaiian women and had children, what happened to the children?

15

- ① They returned to Japan to spread Hawaiian culture.
- ② They stayed away from Hawaiian culture.
- ③ They mixed with the existing culture in Hawaii.
- ④ They thought of themselves as Japanese citizens.

III TomokiとAkiとの会話で () に入れるのに最も適切なものを、選択肢からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。(選択肢は一度しか使えない。)

Tomoki: Hi Aki, how was your date with Sosuke last night?

Aki: () We ate dinner at a steak house and watched a movie afterwards.

Tomoki: That sounds romantic. ()

Aki: Yes, he did. Why do you ask?

Tomoki: I think if a man pays the whole bill, then he must really like the woman.

Aki: () However, after dinner we went to watch a movie and I paid for both of us.

Tomoki: ()

Aki: Actually, I do. I hope he feels the same about me. Do you really think he likes me?

Tomoki: () He would be lucky to be your boyfriend.

Aki: You're such a good friend, Tomoki. Thank you for saying that.

■ 選択肢

- ① Well then, I guess you must really like him too.
- ② Are you going to see him again?
- ③ Did he pay for you?
- ④ He must—you are a kind and beautiful woman.
- ⑤ How was the food?
- ⑥ I didn't have any money.
- ⑦ It went really well.
- ⑧ It will be tomorrow.
- ⑨ That's an interesting idea.

IV 次の英文を完成させるのに最も適切な語（句）を、それぞれ①～④から一つずつ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

- 1 My host parents treat me as if I () their own child. 21
- ① am
 - ② were
 - ③ had been
 - ④ would be
- 2 I understand that () is most important in life is not money but relations between human beings. 22
- ① how
 - ② what
 - ③ it
 - ④ as
- 3 Children should know better than () to fly by jumping off the roof. 23
- ① to try
 - ② trial
 - ③ try
 - ④ trying
- 4 Don't () in case people step in and get wet. 24
- ① leave containers open of water
 - ② leave water containers of open
 - ③ leave open of water containers
 - ④ leave containers of water open
- 5 There were a couple of (イ) and some (□) in the refrigerator. 25
- ① (イ) egg (□) bread
 - ② (イ) eggs (□) bread
 - ③ (イ) egg (□) breads
 - ④ (イ) eggs (□) breads
- 6 I like to know how to avoid () the same mistake in the future. 26
- ① to have made
 - ② make
 - ③ making
 - ④ to make

V 次の () 内の語 (句) を、日本語の文に合うように並べ替えて、指定された場所にくるものの番号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべきものも小文字にしてある。

1. 私がいちばん楽しいのは家でおいしい紅茶を飲むことです。

My (① to ② a nice cup ③ have ④ joy ⑤ greatest ⑥ is ⑦ of tea)
at home.

My () () () ()
() () () at home.

2. 車で家まで送ってくれるなんて彼はとても親切でした。

(① was ② of ③ to ④ very kind ⑤ me ⑥ him ⑦ give ⑧ it)
a ride home.

() () () ()
() () () ()
a ride home.

3. 最後に会ったときからずいぶん時間が経ちました。

(① has ② a ③ it ④ long time ⑤ met ⑥ since ⑦ been ⑧ we)
last.

() () () ()
() () () () last.