

◇ 英 語

英 4-1～英 4-11 まで 11 ページあります。

1 次の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] Throughout history, hair has always been used to make a fashion statement. It also tells us a lot about culture. In almost all societies, people have cut or styled their hair for practical or decorative reasons. For example, the ancient Greeks liked blond hair, so both men and women lightened their hair. (ア), the Romans preferred dark hair. The Assyrian culture made an art of hairstyling. People curled, oiled, and perfumed their hair; they also cut their hair and beards in layers. Assyrian soldiers needed to have their hair properly curled before they went to war. The Assyrian people used hairstyles to show their position and occupation. ^[1]Assyrian women of high rank, as well as women in Egypt, put on fake beards at meetings to show authority.

[2] Hair is often a sign of superiority. Primitive men put bones, feathers, and other objects in their hair to impress and intimidate their enemies. Later, the Romans made the people they conquered cut off their hair to show ^[2]submission. In seventeenth-century China, men shaved the front of the hair and combed the hair in the back into a braided tail. They also made those they conquered wear this style.

[3] Some cultures consider hair to be a sensuous object. For some people, not having hair or not showing it to others is a sign of religious devotion. Christian and Buddhist monks often shave their heads to show holiness and retirement from the world. Many Christian nuns cover their hair. Some Muslim women cover their hair when they are in public, and men in certain countries wear a turban or head cloth for religious reasons.

[4] In ancient and modern times, hair has been used to reveal a person's emotions, marital status, or age. For example, ancient Egyptian men and women usually shaved their hair. However, when they were in mourning, they grew it long. Hindu women, on the other hand, cut off their long hair as a sign of mourning. In medieval Europe, unmarried women showed their long hair in public, whereas married women covered theirs. Today, brides in the Maasai tribe in Africa have their heads shaved as part of their marriage ceremony, and mothers in the tribe shave their sons' hair when the boys become adolescents. Today, teenagers all over the world demonstrate their youth and individuality through haircuts or hair colors. Even in countries like China and Japan, where dyed hair is considered untraditional, up to 68 percent of women and 20 percent of men—most of them young—now use hair color to reflect their individual personalities.

[5] In the twentieth century, women in Western cultures used their hair to show their growing independence. They often simplified their hairstyles to fit their busy

lifestyles. For example, in the 1920's and 1930's, women cut their hair as a symbol of liberation. In the 1950's and 1960's, many women in the United States used wigs to save time. Instead of styling their hair every morning, they would wear a pre-styled wig. Some women alternated between several wigs so that they could choose a style or color to match their clothes or even their mood!

[6] Due to such changes, fashionable hairstyles no longer were limited to the rich — they were for everyone. As the popularity of movies and television grew, women started to copy the hairstyles of famous stars. More recently, thousands of American women imitated *Jennifer Aniston's "Rachel" haircut seen on the popular TV show *Friends*. Men and boys also copy the hairstyles of movie or sports stars. In England, for example, boys often have their hair cut like the famous British soccer player David Beckham.

[7] Today's hairstyles have become more relaxed and individual, so both men and women can choose a style that fits their lives and expresses their personalities. Whether they are rich or poor, people can choose the color or style of their hair—or a wig—to suit their own tastes.

注：*Jennifer Aniston アメリカの女優。TVドラマ『フレンズ』のレイチェル・グリーン役で有名になる。

5. 第[3]段落について、髪の毛を剃ったり隠したりするのはなぜだと述べられているか。本文の内容と合わないものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

5

- ① 宗教に身を捧げているから。
- ② 宗教の神聖さを示したいから。
- ③ 世を捨てたことを示したいから。
- ④ 髪の毛を神聖なものとしているから。

6. 第[4]段落について、(a) ancient Egyptian, (b) Hindu women, (c) women in medieval Europe, (d) Maasai tribe と、髪の毛についての説明文イ～ニの組み合わせとして正しいものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

- (a) ancient Egyptian
- (b) Hindu women
- (c) women in medieval Europe
- (d) Maasai tribe

- イ. Mothers shave the hair of their son who is developing into an adult.
- ロ. Women cut off their hair when someone in the family died.
- ハ. Wives hid their hair, but unmarried women did not hide it.
- ニ. People were usually without hair and when a family member died they wore long hair.

- ① (a) ロ (b) イ (c) ニ (d) ハ
- ② (a) ロ (b) イ (c) ハ (d) ニ
- ③ (a) ニ (b) ロ (c) ハ (d) イ
- ④ (a) ニ (b) ロ (c) イ (d) ハ

6

7. 第[5]～[7]段落について、Q1～Q3の質問に答えるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④から一つずつ選びなさい。

Q1. When in the 20th century did women cut their hair to show their independence?

7

- ① In the early 20th century.
- ② In the middle of the 20th century.
- ③ In the late 20th century.
- ④ Information not given.

Q2. In the 1950's and 1960's, why would women in the U.S. wear wigs?

8

- ① They liked to get their hair styled often.
- ② Wearing wigs was a fast way of getting ready.
- ③ They wanted their hair to look the same every day.
- ④ It was cheaper to wear wigs than to get haircuts.

Q3. Overall, what is true about hairstyles recently?

9

- ① There is more freedom of choice in hairstyles.
- ② Hairstyles are limited by a person's wealth.
- ③ Everyone wants the same hairstyle.
- ④ A person's hairstyle follows strict rules.

8. 本文の内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

10

- ① Different hairstyles have always been popular, but nowadays people use them to show status.
- ② Hairstyles have different meanings for different cultures, and are often important.
- ③ There are many different hairstyles, and these are always used to show fashion sense.
- ④ Hairstyles change overtime, but they are always limited to those with money.

このページは白紙です。
次のページに進んでください。

II 次の英文を読んで、1, 4については下線部に入れるのに最も適切なものを、2, 3, 5, 6については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。

A new idea in Kyoto to make bicycling easier is an excellent start to reducing carbon emissions, while also making the city more tourist-friendly and letting long-term residents do their daily chores conveniently. The main focus of this change is of course the millions of tourists who voted Kyoto the best city to visit. Those visitors to the ancient capital, which topped 50 million in 2013, would like the option of experiencing the city by bicycling, since as much of Kyoto's attraction comes from its small streets as from its impressive monuments.

The *Kyoto Municipal Government announced plans to make the city more bicycle-friendly by 2020. Money will be spent on adding bicycle lanes, increasing parking spaces and expanding bike tours through cooperation with the business sector. Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and other large cities could learn a lot from Kyoto's progressive vision. Tourism might be the focus in Kyoto, but residents throughout Japan will benefit too.

The specifics of increasing cycling, though, take time and effort to set up and fully *integrate. Many cities, like Kyoto, have started to *crack down on illegal bicycle parking. However, convenient parking spots should be installed first before such crackdowns. Bike lanes are absolutely essential for safe movement, especially by tourists who may not know their way around very well.

In Tokyo, some local governments have set up daily rental facilities near train stations to make it easy for people who want to take the train to a station and then bike to local tourist spots. However, nearly every station in Tokyo has numerous nearby attractions. As tourists increase, both foreign and domestic, more of these rental options will be needed.

注： *Kyoto Municipal Government 京都市

*integrate 完全なものにする

*crack down on 厳しく取り締まる

1. The Kyoto bicycle idea does NOT help with _____ . 11
- ① the environment
 - ② visitors
 - ③ residents
 - ④ monuments
2. Which is NOT a positive result mentioned of a more bicycle friendly Kyoto? 12
- ① There will be cleaner air for the city.
 - ② It will be easier to do everyday tasks.
 - ③ Kyoto will be more attractive to tourists.
 - ④ Train stations will become less crowded.
3. What is the main reason to start the program in Kyoto? 13
- ① To attract visitors to the city.
 - ② To save money for the government.
 - ③ To help people who live in the city to shop.
 - ④ To make the city more beautiful.
4. The Kyoto bicycle program will be supported by _____ . 14
- ① the government only
 - ② the government and companies
 - ③ companies only
 - ④ residents
5. Why does the author dislike punishing illegal bicycle parking? 15
- ① Tourists do not know the laws about bicycle parking.
 - ② It is difficult to install bicycle parking in narrow streets.
 - ③ There are not enough parking spaces that are easy to use.
 - ④ Bicycle parking is not safe for tourists to use without lanes.
6. Why do local governments in Tokyo have bicycle rentals? 16
- ① It is less difficult to get to Tokyo station.
 - ② It is easy to ride to work from train stations.
 - ③ It is quick to do daily chores near train stations.
 - ④ It is convenient to visit tourist attractions near train stations.

- III Isseki と Ana 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) 。

Classmates Isseki and Ana walk to school together.

Isseki: Hi, Ana. Have you seen Yuto? I can't find him anywhere.

Ana: No, I haven't. Why?

Isseki: () I can't do it alone. Also, I don't want to get a bad grade. My teacher will be really angry if I don't do this presentation today.

Ana: Oh, no. That's awful. ()

Isseki: Yes. I called him, but there was no answer.

Ana: ()

Isseki: This semester it's Ms. Yamamoto.

Ana: That's too bad. She is really strict. Maybe you shouldn't go to the class. Or, maybe you should pretend to be sick and go to the nurse's office.

Isseki: () I've already been absent from class too many times.

Ana: Then why don't you go and talk to her before class?

()

Isseki: Hmm. I might do that, but Ms. Yamamoto is a little scary. Thanks for the advice.

■ 選択肢

- ① Is it easy to present by yourself?
- ② She might understand your problem.
- ③ I have a really important presentation with him in 15 minutes.
- ④ Have you tried contacting him?
- ⑤ Who teaches that class?
- ⑥ Why don't you wait until the semester ends?
- ⑦ I'm not sure those are good ideas.
- ⑧ Yuto did an important presentation.

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. The coach was about (ア) the soccer game due to the weather, but neither the students nor the teachers were willing (イ) playing the match.

22

- ① ア: to postpone, イ: to stop
- ② ア: postponing, イ: stopped
- ③ ア: to postpone, イ: stopping
- ④ ア: have postponed, イ: to have stopped

2. Nara, the prefecture () I spent my childhood, is a place with many tea fields and beautiful scenery.

23

- ① for which
- ② what
- ③ when
- ④ in which

3. If you arrive before 5:00 pm, you will be requested to wait until the festival ().

24

- ① would open
- ② opens
- ③ was opening
- ④ had opened

4. There is not () traffic in the street at this time in the afternoon.

25

- ① most of
- ② many
- ③ much
- ④ more

5. The holidays () great if the weather had been better.

26

- ① would have been
- ② has been
- ③ had been
- ④ was

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. もし私があなたに迷惑をかけたのなら謝ります。

I (① something ② done ③ apologize ④ if ⑤ you ⑥ I've ⑦ trouble
⑧ to).

I () () () ()
() () () ().

2. いっしょに旅行している人数によって手数料は変わります。

Service charges (① on ② of ③ the number ④ traveling ⑤ depend
⑥ together ⑦ people).

Service charges () () ()
() () () ().

3. いつでも再確認できるように解答を書きとめておきなさい。

(① that ② review ③ write ④ can ⑤ the answers ⑥ so ⑦ you
⑧ down) them whenever you want.

() () () ()
() () () () them
whenever you want.