

## ◇ 英 語

英 6-1～英 6-10 まで 10 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①～④の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、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] As Jarvis Cocker—front man of popular '90s band Pulp — sang, “Everybody hates a tourist.” Sadly, there’s a lot about tourists to dislike. And all of us, whether we like it or not, will end up being a tourist at some point in our lives.

[2] So, what is it exactly that makes tourists so unlikeable? One major negative impact they have is on the environment. New Zealand tour operators were excited when New Zealand’s tourism industry exploded after the popularity of *The Lord of the Rings* movies. However, this boom in tourism has resulted in severe damage to the landscape. Pictures have been released showing damage from too many vehicles being driven around the edge of a popular lake. Tourists were also leaving so much rubbish that some helicopter tour operators were too embarrassed to fly over the area.

[3] Embarrassment is also strongly felt by people who have had their country’s citizens labeled as “bad tourists.” There was that incident where tourists from China were shown destroying cherry blossom trees in Osaka in order to get a good photo. The Japanese media did a great job of vilifying these tourists and, in turn, anyone else from China. What didn't make the news broadcasts in Japan were the comments from equally outraged Chinese citizens on the mainland. The majority of Chinese citizens were horrified at the terrible behavior of these tourists.

[4] It happens everywhere. Tourists to parts of Southeast Asia have been photographed begging or trying to sell their wares on the street in order to fund their travels. Brits have the reputation of being drunk, destructive holiday-makers. Maybe there’s a reason why “tourist” sounds a little too close to “terrorist.”

[5] A lack of respect for being in a different environment seems to be the main cause for bad behavior. Although I’ve seen plenty of examples of people in my Japanese neighborhood tidying up the local streets, I’ve also seen Japanese people litter, or leave trash—and much worse—in already overflowing rubbish areas. And during a hike on a lesser-known mountain in Wakayama a few years ago, I was disappointed to see so much rubbish left by other hikers.

[6] I recently asked some students to discuss one of Mark Twain’s quotes: “Travel is fatal to prejudice.” One of my students pointed out that while that may be true for the visitor,

travel can also create prejudice towards visitors from certain nations if tourists are badly behaved.

[7] Another popular quote on traveling is “Take only memories, leave only footprints.” But maybe leaving even footprints is too much. Perhaps what tourists and travelers need to remember is that they are representing their country and their people—they should instead leave a good impression.

1. What happened in the New Zealand's tourism industry after *The Lord of the Rings* movies? 1

- ① The tourism industry was destroyed.
- ② Fewer tourists began coming to New Zealand.
- ③ The number of incoming tourists increased.
- ④ Tourists from New Zealand became more unlikeable.

2. Why did helicopter tour operators begin avoiding a certain popular lake? 2

- ① The tour operators were rubbish at flying helicopters.
- ② The amount of rubbish made flying in the area dangerous.
- ③ There were too many vehicles in the area to fly a helicopter.
- ④ They didn't want tourists to see the amount of garbage left in the area.

3. How did Chinese people on the mainland feel about Chinese tourists' behavior with the cherry blossom trees in Osaka? 3

- ① They were just as angry as people in Japan.
- ② They felt that the Japanese media was vilified.
- ③ They felt that the tourists did a great job.
- ④ They agreed that it is the best way to get a good photo.

4. In Paragraph 4, why does the author say, "there's a reason why 'tourist' sounds a little too close to 'terrorist'"? 4

- ① Some tourists behave very poorly in other countries.
- ② The spelling of the two words is similar.
- ③ Tourists often steal the jobs of beggars.
- ④ Many Southeast Asian languages are similar to English.

5. What does the author think is the reason for the bad behavior? 5

- ① The respect for their environment is very strong.
- ② Many people do not respect the rules in foreign places.
- ③ Different environments cause bad behavior.
- ④ There is not enough respect for bad behavior.

6. What does “tidying up the local streets” mean in Paragraph 5?

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- ① making the streets dirtier
- ② damaging the streets
- ③ cleaning up the streets
- ④ leaving garbage in the streets

7. In Paragraph 7, what does the author think about the quote, “Take only memories, leave only footprints” ?

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- ① We should wear different kinds of shoes when we travel.
- ② Footprints will help us remember where we have been.
- ③ If you take only memories, you do no damage to the environment.
- ④ Leaving your footprint is bad because you are still affecting the environment.

8. What does the author believe tourists and travelers should remember?

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- ① Some countries are prejudiced toward people of other countries.
- ② Their actions will affect how others think about their whole country.
- ③ Traveling in other countries may be fatal.
- ④ Always bring presents when you travel.

II 次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。1と6は下線部に入れるのに最も適切なものを、2～5は英語の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを①～④の選択肢の中から一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

The owner of a missing cat was asking for help. “My baby has been missing for over a month now, and I want him back so badly,” said Mrs. Brown, a 56-year-old woman. Mrs. Brown lived by herself in a trailer park near Clovis. She said that Clyde, her 7-year-old cat, didn’t come home for dinner more than a month ago. The next morning, he didn’t appear for breakfast either. After Clyde missed an extra-special lunch, she called the police.

When the policeman asked her to describe Clyde, she told him that Clyde had beautiful green eyes, had all his teeth, was seven years old and completely white. She then told the officer that Clyde was missing part of his left ear and was about a foot high.

The officer was puzzled. “Is Clyde your child or your pet?” he asked suspiciously. “Well, he’s my cat, of course,” Mrs. Brown replied. “Lady, you’re supposed to report missing PERSONS, not missing CATS,” said the irritated policeman. “Well, who can I report this to?” she asked. “The police can’t help you with this. You have to ask around your neighborhood or put up flyers,” said the officer. Mrs. Brown had to find her cat on her own.

Mrs. Brown figured that a news report would work a lot better than a piece of paper on a telephone pole. She contacted her local TV station and explained her situation. At first, the TV station was reluctant to help her. “I’m sorry. This isn’t news. Cats get lost all the time,” they told her. Mrs. Brown knew that she had to get people’s attention somehow, so she had another idea. “What if I offered a reward? \$3,000 for anyone who brings my baby home safely,” she asked. The TV station agreed that viewers would be very interested in the reward money. “Now THAT is news,” they said. “We can air your story on tonight’s news!”

Immediately after the news story, the TV station was flooded with phone calls and emails. Dozens of people said they had found her white, green-eyed kitty, and sent pictures as proof. Among all of the identical looking cats, Mrs. Brown was able to spot hers. Clyde was the only cat that was missing part of its left ear. Mrs. Brown had finally found her baby.

1. Mrs. Brown was a 56-year-old woman who lived \_\_\_\_\_.

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- ① alone with a cat
- ② in a public park
- ③ with her child, Clovis
- ④ near a police station

2. Why was the policeman puzzled?

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- ① He thought the woman was describing her son.
- ② He didn't know cats can have green eyes.
- ③ He wasn't sure how long a foot is.
- ④ He missed his extra special lunch.

3. Why didn't the policeman help Mrs. Brown?

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- ① The cat was not missing.
- ② He needed a flyer.
- ③ She was too suspicious.
- ④ The police don't search for cats.

4. What did Mrs. Brown decide to do after talking to the police?

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- ① ask people in her neighborhood
- ② put pictures of her cat on telephone poles
- ③ ask her local TV station for help
- ④ wait patiently for Clyde to come home

5. Why did the TV station change their mind about helping Mrs. Brown?

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- ① They felt bad for the woman.
- ② A news story about a reward would attract viewers.
- ③ The woman offered to pay the station \$3,000.
- ④ Cats get lost all the time.

6. Mrs. Brown knew which cat was Clyde because \_\_\_\_\_.

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- ① the color of his fur was unique
- ② none of the other cats had green eyes
- ③ she recognized his spots
- ④ one of his ears looked different than other cats'



III 次の会話の( )に入れるのに最も適切なものを、①～⑨の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)。

Suzu: Hi, Yuka. (  )

Yuka: A little bit. I am trying to write an essay for my English class.

Suzu: (  )

Yuka: Not really. I've been sitting in front of my computer for two hours, but I only have one paragraph.

Suzu: Really? You're really good at English. Why are you having so much trouble?

Yuka: (  ) I keep writing and erasing over and over again.

Suzu: When do you have to finish this assignment?

Yuka: The deadline is tomorrow night, but I don't want to wait until the last minute.

Suzu: (  ) If you do something different for a while, new ideas might come to you naturally.

Yuka: (  ) I might be able to concentrate more after a short break.

Suzu: Great! Now that you're not busy, can you help me with my homework?

■ 選択肢

- ① How is it going so far?
- ② That's a good idea.
- ③ Maybe you should take a break.
- ④ How are you doing today?
- ⑤ Are you busy right now?
- ⑥ That might not be a good idea.
- ⑦ I don't think you should stop now.
- ⑧ I just can't think of any good ideas.
- ⑨ Are you almost finished?

IV 次の英文を完成させるのに最も適切な語（句）を、①～④の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。

1. Housing arrangements should be ( ) before starting the internship. 20

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| ① make   | ② made    |
| ③ making | ④ to make |

2. Emma overslept this morning. ( ), she missed the train. 21

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| ① Otherwise | ② Because   |
| ③ Though    | ④ Therefore |

3. I would rather ( ) anything about that at the present stage of the investigation. 22

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| ① not say       | ② not saying   |
| ③ be not saying | ④ have not say |

4. If I had known about their wedding plan earlier, I ( ) make time to attend the ceremony. 23

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| ① would able to        | ② would being able to     |
| ③ would having able to | ④ would have been able to |

5. Will you send me a postcard when ( ) New Zealand? 24

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ① you reach      | ② you arrive      |
| ③ you will reach | ④ you will arrive |

6. When you were young, it never ( ) to you that your whole life could change in a single second. 25

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| ① expected | ② appeared |
| ③ occurred | ④ turned   |

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. 夕食のことを忘れているに違いないと思ったので知らせにきました。

I ( ① you ② dinner ③ forgotten ④ about ⑤ must ⑥ thought ⑦ have ),  
so I came to remind you.

I (                    ) (                    ) (  ) (                    )  
(  ) (                    ) (                    ), so I came to remind you.

2. 大阪城を背景にして写真を撮ってあげましょうか。

Would ( ① take ② like ③ with ④ me ⑤ your picture ⑥ you ⑦ to )  
Osaka Castle in the background?

Would (                    ) (                    ) (  ) (                    )  
(                    ) (  ) (                    ) Osaka Castle in the background?

3. 聴衆をよく理解することで、プレゼンでの失敗が避けやすくなります。

( ① it ② having ③ of your audience ④ to ⑤ a good understanding ⑥ make  
⑦ easier ⑧ will ) avoid making mistakes in a presentation.

(                    ) (  ) (                    ) (                    ) (                    )  
(  ) (                    ) (                    ) avoid making mistakes in a  
presentation.