

( 1 )

(解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること)

問題 I 次の [A]～[E] の英文を読み、( ) の中に入る最も適切な語句を選択して、番号で答えなさい。

[A] Lisa ( ) more money because she is already rich.

1. needs not
2. does not need
3. is not need
4. not needs

[B] Mr. Tanner ( ) to Mexico for a business trip two months ago.

1. flied
2. was fly
3. flew
4. has flown

[C] The group ( ) take a bus to Shizuoka after the game is over.

1. is hope to
2. is hoping
3. hopes to
4. hopes

[D] Lee ( ) his homework, yet. How can he finish it in time?

1. hasn't begun
2. wasn't begin
3. isn't begin
4. hadn't began

[E] Can you ( ) me some money? I have nothing for lunch. I'll return the money next week.

1. cash
2. borrow
3. pay
4. lend

問題 II 次の [A]～[F] の英文を読み、( ) の中に入る最も適切な語を 1～6 の中から選択して、番号で答えなさい。1～6 は、それぞれ一回だけ使います。

1. both
2. whoever
3. these
4. all
5. whichever
6. neither

[A] Dad wants me to wash ( ) the dishes before I go to bed, but there are so many.

[B] ( ) gets the highest score will receive the award from the President. I hope I get the award.

[C] After testing them, I'm going to buy ( ) vacuum cleaner has the most power.

[D] Lisa has twin boys, and ( ) of them are intelligent, so they will become doctors.

[E] Sally found two snakes, but ( ) of them is poisonous, so we'll be safe.

[F] I think ( ) cars have been repaired, but those cars haven't.

( 2 )

(解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること)

問題 III 次の [A]～[E] の 1～4 の英文の ( ) には、同一の語が入ります。その語を答えなさい。ただし、その語が名詞または動詞の場合はそれぞれの英文に合わせた形になって入ります。名詞の場合は単数形を、動詞の場合は原形を書きなさい。

- (例)
1. ( Given ) her fluency in English, I think she would make a good interpreter.
  2. That story ( gave ) me a shudder.
  3. We should ( give ) careful attention to students' complaints.
  4. Hillary Clinton declared, "I'm not going to ( give ) up; I'll never ( give ) in."

Answer: ( give )

- [A]
1. You can see Mr. Tanaka in the upper-right corner of the ( ) that we took at the party.
  2. Let's go to Hawaii. I can ( ) us on a beach with the sun shining and the wind in our hair.
  3. This classroom is cleaned up and well arranged. I would say it is ( ) perfect.
  4. Early motion ( ) were made in black and white and were silent.

- [B]
1. What are the ( ) and verb of this sentence?
  2. That ( ) will be discussed at the meeting next week.
  3. The ( ) of the painting *Mona Lisa* is a young woman with a mysterious smile.
  4. English is my favorite ( ), but I don't like math at all.

- [C]
1. Next to the little girl, her two-meter-tall brother looked like a ( ).
  2. Bill Gates is a business ( ). He owns Microsoft, Four Seasons Hotels, the Canadian National Railway, and other famous businesses.
  3. Tom's house is ( ). It has 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 kitchens, and 2 living rooms.
  4. A red ( ) is a star that can be 1,000 times bigger than the sun.

- [D]
1. I ( ) on the door, but no one was home.
  2. George Foreman is famous because he could ( ) out another boxer with a single punch.
  3. Your son ( ) over the vase and broke it.
  4. I keep hearing a ( ) in the engine.

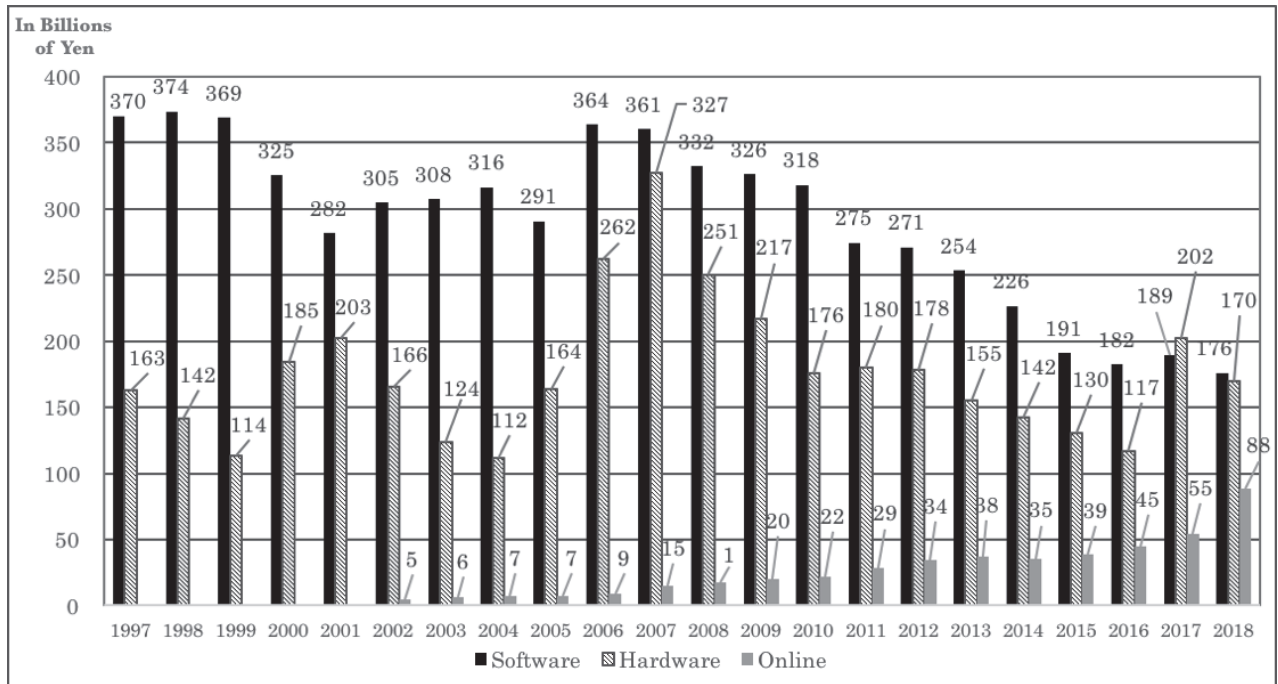
- [E]
1. There was once a little boy who lived in a far ( ) country.
  2. The waiter took ( ) Mary's food before she was finished eating.
  3. Will the game be played at home or ( )?
  4. I am sorry to tell you that your sick friend passed ( ) last night.

(解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること)

問題 IV グラフを見ながら次の英文を読み、内容にあっている説明を選び、番号で答えなさい。

The following graph shows the results of a series of surveys about the game industry.

Fig. 1 Game Industry Sales (1997-2018)



出典 : <https://god-bird.net/research/gamestatistics.html>

1. The industry sold about 11 times more online games in 2017 than in 2002.
2. The amount of software sales kept decreasing every year from 1997 to 2018.
3. Selling software was always more profitable than selling hardware.
4. In 2018, the amount of online game sales was one fourth of that of software sales.



問題 VI 次の英文を読んで, [A]~[F]の各 1 ~ 4 の中から, 最も適切な答えを一つ選び, 番号で答えなさい.

### The History and Characteristics of Church Buildings

A church building (or “church” for short) is a building for Christians to meet and worship God. It is traditional to meet in a church once each week on Sunday to sing, say prayers, receive teaching, and have friendship.

There is evidence in the Bible that early Christians did not build church buildings. They mostly met in people’s homes. For example, in the Bible a man named Paul wrote, “Aquila and Priscilla greet you warmly in the Lord, and so does the church that meets at their house.” However, it was difficult for many people to gather into one home. If the number of members grew large, they had to search for a bigger building. Sometimes early Christians met in libraries or public meeting centers. Eventually, people began to create buildings for church meetings.

We do not know when the first church was built. However, the oldest remains of a church building were found at the city of Aqaba in Jordan, which is a country in the Middle East. The church was built around 300 A.D., and it copied Roman style architecture. It was a long building made of mud bricks. It probably had a high roof and arched doors, and from pieces of a stairway that were found, it seems to have had a second floor. The building included a collection box for money. Coins that were found inside the building helped historians to know the date of the building.

Many church building styles have developed throughout history. One famous style of church was called a basilica. The church at Aqaba was an early form of basilica church. A basilica was a large, long church building. On the sides of the building, the ceiling was low, but in the center of the building, the ceiling was very high. There was no electricity in those times, so sunlight entered in through windows in the high ceiling. Basilicas often had arched doorways, and they were sometimes decorated with paintings on the walls. As basilicas grew bigger, the community often used them for events like meetings and dramas, and even the community’s grain was sometimes stored on the church’s land.

Churches continued to slowly develop in style. Around 1,140 A.D. Gothic architecture emerged. Gothic churches are perhaps the most famous style of church. They were often built very large with extremely high ceilings. They had windows made of many pieces of colored glass, called stained glass. The stained glass was formed into beautiful designs, and they sometimes depicted people and events. Gothic buildings were especially known for their high, pointed towers. Each tower had a sharp tip that pointed upward toward God. This symbolism showed the human need to look up toward God in heaven. On the outside of the building, large Gothic churches also had many gargoyles, small monster-like creatures with angry faces. Gargoyles were intended to remind us that there is evil in the world. The gargoyles were always set on the outside of the building, never inside, showing us that there is safety in God’s house, but outside is evil.

Since church buildings are usually very large, they have often been used by the community for various purposes. In America in the 1800s, a newly created town had no large buildings such as a theater or court house, so the church building was often used for public events and town meetings. Sometimes the same building would be used as a school on weekdays and as a church on weekends.

In that era, some people still did not have clocks, and communication was difficult. Therefore, most churches were built with a single tower on the roof, and a bell was placed inside the tower. The bell was very large, and from a high position the sound could travel a long way. Someone would ring the bell before each church meeting to tell people that it was time for church to begin. The same bell might be also used to announce the beginning or ending of school, providing a crude alarm clock for the community. Happy events such as Christmas Day or a wedding could be announced by bright, quick ringing, and sad events such as a funeral by ringing the bell slowly.

Community needs have changed, so church styles are still changing today. However, church buildings continue to be a center of community activity as well as a place for people to meet and honor God.

- [A] What is the purpose of the following sentence for this essay? “Aquila and Priscilla greet you warmly in the Lord, and so does the church that meets at their house.”
1. It provides an example of an early church building.
  2. It gives evidence that early Christians met together once each week.
  3. It proves that Paul had a close relationship to Aquila and Priscilla.
  4. It shows that in the time of the Bible church members usually met in people’s homes.
- [B] Why did church members begin to create church buildings?
1. It was difficult for members to search and find the home each week.
  2. A home was not big enough for a large number of people to meet.
  3. There were few libraries and public meeting centers.
  4. The people were happy to create something new for God.
- [C] Exactly what do we know about the second floor of the Aqaba church?
1. People found part of some stairs, so we think there might have been a second floor.
  2. The second floor had a collection box for money.
  3. There was a high roof and some arched doors on the second floor.
  4. A separate building was part of the church and had a second floor.
- [D] Which was true about light in a basilica church?
1. Light came in from windows in the sides of the building.
  2. Because electricity was expensive, the people depended on light from windows.
  3. Light from windows shined upward toward the high ceiling.
  4. Windows were put in the high part of the ceiling and light shined down from the windows.
- [E] Which sentence below describes a point of symbolism found in Gothic churches?
1. The stained glass had many pieces of colored glass.
  2. The people and events depicted in the glass windows were symbolic of beautiful designs.
  3. The high, pointed towers reminded people to look up to God.
  4. The gargoyles warned people of evil to be found inside the church building.
- [F] Which of the following was not true about church bells?
1. They provided a form of communication to the community.
  2. The position and size of the bell helped their ringing to be heard from far away.
  3. Schools used bells to announce the beginnings and endings of tests.
  4. They could tell the people about a funeral for someone who had died.

# 解答

## 英語

問題Ⅰ	[A] 2	[B] 3	[C] 3	[D] 1	[E] 4
問題Ⅱ	[A] 4	[B] 2	[C] 5	[D] 1	[E] 6
	[F] 3				
問題Ⅲ	[A] picture	[B] subject	[C] giant		
	[D] knock	[E] away			
問題Ⅳ	1				
問題Ⅴ	[A] 4	[B] 2	[C] 4		
問題Ⅵ	[A] 4	[B] 2	[C] 1	[D] 4	[E] 3
	[F] 3				