

I. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The hamburger is one of the most popular foods in America. It is so popular that it could even be the ( 1 ) of America. There are many reasons for this. It is easy to make, cheap, delicious, and quick and easy to eat. On average, Americans eat about three hamburgers per person a week.

Where or how did the hamburger begin? No one knows for sure, but the ( 2 ) of burger and bun probably started in America. There are many stories. According to one, in 1885 two brothers were selling food at a fair in the city of Hamburg, New York. One day they (ア)ran out of pork, so they decided to use ground beef. They did not like the taste, so they put in coffee and brown sugar to make it taste better. Then they added two pieces of bread so people could carry the food. Someone asked, "What do you call this?" The brothers did not know. One of them ( 3 ) up and saw the sign "Hamburg Fair." He decided to call it the "Hamburger Sandwich." In time, hamburgers came with salt, pepper, ketchup, and little pieces of onion.

In the 1920s, hamburgers became even more popular. In 1921 the first restaurant chain to ( 4 ) only hamburgers opened. It was called White Castle, and sold hamburgers for five cents each. The first cheeseburger came in the 1930s, and was made by just putting a slice of cheese on top of the meat. Once the cheese melted, the burger had a ( 5 ) new taste. Since it was so easy to carry, many people ate their "burgers" while driving. The first restaurant with a drive-through opened in California in 1948.

In the 1960s, ( イ ) such as tomatoes, lettuce, onions, and pickles, and it became known as the "California Burger." Now, with many more added items such as bacon, avocado, chili, mushrooms, and eggs, the hamburger is more ( 6 ) than ever. And yet even after a century, the basic hamburger is still the same.

島岡丘, Jonathan Berman, Life Topics--A Critical Thinking Approach to English Proficiency, 南雲堂

問 1. 空所 ( 1 ) ~ ( 6 ) に入れるのに最も適切な語を 1 つずつ選びなさい。

- ( 1 ) a. art                      b. festival                      c. rule                      d. symbol
- ( 2 ) a. action                      b. combination                      c. communication                      d. education
- ( 3 ) a. broke                      b. grew                      c. looked                      d. made
- ( 4 ) a. damage                      b. eat                      c. lock                      d. sell
- ( 5 ) a. badly                      b. completely                      c. quickly                      d. sadly
- ( 6 ) a. anxious                      b. boring                      c. peaceful                      d. popular

問 2. 下線部 (ア) の意味として最も近いものを 1 つ選びなさい。

- a. belonged to
- b. caught up with
- c. took care of
- d. used up

問 3. 空所 ( イ ) に入るのに最も適切なものを 1 つ選びなさい。

- a. people in California raised new fruits and vegetables
- b. some convenient products were imported from Japan
- c. many items were added to the hamburger
- d. fresh foods were brought to California

問 4. 本文の内容を最も的確に表しているものを 1 つ選びなさい。

- a. The hamburger was first sold in the city of Hamburg, New York.
- b. Two brothers started selling the hamburger in America.
- c. The hamburger was invented and developed in America.
- d. The hamburger changed American history.

問 5. 本文の内容と一致するものを a ~ h より 3 つ選びなさい。

- a. Americans eat five hamburgers a week.
- b. There are many stories about the origin of the hamburger.
- c. The hamburger is named after a city in California.
- d. Since the two brothers did not like the taste of the beef, they added honey and mustard.
- e. One of the two brothers decided to call the hamburger "White Castle."
- f. People ate the hamburger while driving because it was easy to carry.
- g. The first drive-through restaurant opened in New York in 1948.
- h. The basic hamburger has not greatly changed over the past 100 years.

II. 次の対話において、(1)～(8)の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つずつ選びなさい。

1. A : Can you set the table?  
B : [ (1) ]  
A : Almost.

|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Is dinner ready?   | b. What's for dinner? |
| c. Where's the table? | d. I am at the table. |

2. A : It's your turn to cook.  
B : No, it's not. I cooked last night.  
A : [ (2) ] We ordered pizza, remember?

|                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. That's right.     | b. No, you didn't.    |
| c. I think I cooked. | d. It was last night. |

3. A : Do you want to go for a walk?  
B : [ (3) ]  
A : Get your shoes on and let's go!

|                                  |                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. The weather's nice, isn't it? | b. It's fast, isn't it? |
| c. We're happy.                  | d. Don't I have shoes?  |

4. A : Are you ready for your trip?  
B : [ (4) ]

|                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. I'm on vacation.         | b. My bags are already packed. |
| c. I tripped over the bags. | d. It's too late.              |

5. A : Did you call the doctor?  
B : No, not yet.  
A : You'd better do it soon [ (5) ]

|                       |                                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. she's a doctor.    | b. you're not sick.               |
| c. it's not open now. | d. before it's a serious problem. |

6. A : How is your cold?  
B : I'm feeling a lot better.  
A : [ (6) ] until you're all better.

|                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| a. You are cold     | b. Don't go back to school |
| c. You're not sick. | d. Don't take medicine     |

7. A : What are you doing this weekend?  
B : [ (7) ]  
A : Don't forget your hat and sunglasses.

|                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. I have to study.              | b. It's not this weekend. |
| c. I think I'll go to the beach. | d. I have no plans.       |

8. A : Did you get the concert tickets?  
B : [ (8) ]  
A : I can't wait!

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. I forgot.                 | b. They were too expensive. |
| c. The concert was canceled. | d. Front row seats!         |

Ⅲ. 次の世界の祭りや行事についての説明を読み、その内容と合っているものを a～j より 3 つ選びなさい。

#### 1. Songkran



Songkran is a water splashing festival held throughout Thailand during the Thai Lunar New Year. Originally, it was a ceremony to purify Buddhist statues and elderly people by splashing water on them. Nowadays, people pour water on anyone who is walking down the street. Be careful not to get your smartphone wet when you are at Songkran, which is held in April. Songkran is a long holiday, so it is a good time of homecoming and family gatherings.

#### 2. La Tomatina



La Tomatina, or the Tomato Festival, started in 1945. People who were in the carnival had a fight and started throwing tomatoes in Bunol, Spain. The festival has become very popular over the years, and thousands of tourists come from all over the world to attend the festival today. It is held on the last Wednesday in August every year. You need to buy a ticket to join the event and throw tomatoes for an hour. Don't forget to bring goggles with you.

#### 3. Namahage



Namahage is a traditional event held on December 31 in Akita Prefecture. Several young men wear masks and straw hats, and visit homes carrying wooden knives, buckets, and other items. Children are frightened by the masks. This warns them not to behave badly. It is also a prayer for good health, the safety of the family, a good harvest, and good fortune. Namahage visit houses to offer blessings and receive food and drink.

#### 4. The Day of the Dead



On the Day of the Dead, people in Mexico welcome back the souls of their family members who have passed away. The holiday is celebrated from October 31 to November 2. According to tradition, the gates of heaven are opened at midnight on October 31. Dolls, sweets, pictures, and other decorations are displayed in homes, schools, workplaces, stores, and many other places. On the Day of the Dead, people dress up as skeletons and parade through the streets.

- a. People throw away tomatoes in water splashing festival in Thailand.
- b. Songkran is a festival to splash water to drive away the evil spirits.
- c. You have to pay money to throw tomatoes at La Tomatina.
- d. Only people from Bunol, Spain can join the Tomato Festival.
- e. Namahage is a summer festival in Tohoku area.
- f. People give money to Namahage when they visit a home.
- g. Mexican people wear skeleton costumes and go to the beach on the Day of the Dead.
- h. The dead sprits are believed to return on the Day of the Dead.
- i. All four events in the passages are celebrated at different times of the year.
- j. All the events introduced above are related to religions.

IV. 各文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) Tomoko has been studying English ( ) the age of five.  
a. for                      b. in                      c. on                      d. since
- (2) ( ) online has become more common these days.  
a. Shop                      b. Shopped                      c. Shopping                      d. Shops
- (3) Maria always ( ) her homework after dinner.  
a. do                      b. does                      c. doing                      d. done
- (4) Out of the two jackets, the blue one is ( ) than the red one.  
a. expensive                      b. expensive more  
c. more expensive                      d. most expensive
- (5) The day ( ) I first met my girlfriend is still fresh in my memory.  
a. when                      b. where                      c. who                      d. whose
- (6) A new song ( ) by the band next week.  
a. has been released                      b. released  
c. will be released                      d. will release
- (7) Tom found the keys ( ) on the dining table.  
a. lay                      b. lied                      c. lies                      d. lying
- (8) I can't ( ) how far she can throw a frisbee.  
a. believe                      b. go                      c. think                      d. travel
- (9) It's quite cold outside, so please put ( ) your coat.  
a. away                      b. off                      c. on                      d. over
- (10) We ( ) have visited the temple last week, but we went to the museum instead.  
a. can                      b. may                      c. will                      d. would

V. 次の各文の [ ] 中の単語を並べ換えて日本語の意味に相当する英文を完成させるとき、[ ] 内で3番目と5番目にくるものを、それぞれ選びなさい。

- (1) 私は母に7時に起こしてくれるよう頼んだ。  
I asked my [ a. at                      b. me                      c. mother                      d. seven                      e. to  
f. up                      g. wake ].
- (2) 隣に住む男性は東京の会社で働いている。  
The man who lives next [ a. a                      b. company                      c. door                      d. for  
e. in                      f. Tokyo                      g. works ].
- (3) この新しいコンピュータは、あのコンピュータの3倍のメモリーがある。  
This [ a. as                      b. computer                      c. has                      d. much                      e. new  
f. three                      g. times ] memory as that one.
- (4) 来週、台風が関東を直撃する予想です。  
A [ a. expected                      b. hit                      c. is                      d. Kanto                      e. next  
f. to                      g. typhoon ] week.
- (5) この緑のセーターは、あなたにとってもよく似合うだろう。  
This [ a. good                      b. green                      c. look                      d. on                      e. sweater  
f. very                      g. will ] you.