

第 3 問 次の a ~ e の各英文の空欄を、それぞれ下の①~⑥の語または語句で埋めて意味のとおり英文にすると、 ~ に入る語または語句を示しなさい。ただし文頭の大文字は考慮されていない。

a. They look but I .

- | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------------------|
| ① him | ② think | ③ a great scientist |
| ④ upon | ⑤ otherwise | ⑥ as |

b. If , energy price.

- | | | |
|------|--------------|-------------|
| ① on | ② you'd like | ③ you |
| ④ to | ⑤ inflation | ⑥ can blame |

c. true.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| ① much | ② what | ③ says |
| ④ is | ⑤ he | ⑥ of |

d. by terrorists, which shocked the customers.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|
| ① owned | ② the store | ③ to be |
| ④ investigation | ⑤ revealed | ⑥ close |

e. You won't if you don't .

- | | | |
|--------------|--------|-------------|
| ① TV program | ② miss | ③ anything |
| ④ watch | ⑤ of | ⑥ that kind |

第 4 問 次の a ~ e の会話の空欄 ~ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~⑤のうちから 1 つずつ選びなさい。

a . A : What should we do tonight?

B : Let's go out to dinner.

A : Okay. I love Chinese food and I know a good restaurant.

B : Ah, How about trying Italian food?

A : All right. If you really want Italian food, it's O.K. with me.

- ① I really want to eat Chinese!
- ② in fact, I've had dinner at a Chinese restaurant.
- ③ actually I had Chinese food for lunch.
- ④ well, I've heard Chinese food is good for health.
- ⑤ I don't know you like Chinese food.

b . A : How many years has it been since we last saw each other?

B : Well, I moved right after I finished high school and I haven't seen you since then.

A : It's amazing that we should run into each other here at Grand Central School and that we recognized each other.

B : Well, to be honest, I don't think

- ① we are both born in the same day.
- ② you've changed very much after six years.
- ③ I'm going to enter this college.
- ④ to say that you are so beautiful.
- ⑤ you're not existing in this real world because I can't see your body.

- c. A : Good evening, sir. May I take your order?
B : Could you tell me what the soup of the day is?
A :
B : Oh, that sounds good. I'll have that to start.

- ① How about some rice?
- ② What would you recommend?
- ③ It's the soup the chef made today.
- ④ O.K. What more do you have?
- ⑤ It's chicken noodle soup.

- d. A : What time does the next train arrive?
B :

- ① It takes about twenty minutes to reach the station.
- ② No, it's already been checked.
- ③ A few minutes ago.
- ④ It will be here in twelve minutes.
- ⑤ The train arrives on Track 14.

- e. A : So how are you going to Okinawa for your vacation? Fly?
B : Are you kidding? I hate airplanes.
A : Oh, come on.
B : I know, but that doesn't matter. They scare me.

- ① I can take you to the airport right now.
- ② My mother isn't afraid of airplanes, either.
- ③ Riding in airplanes is safer than riding in cars.
- ④ Why don't you go to Okinawa by plane?
- ⑤ Why don't you take your vacation somewhere else?

第 5 問 次の文章を読み、 ~ に入る最も適切な語を各群の①~④のうちから 1 つずつ選びなさい。

また、この記事の内容と合っていると思われるものを、下に示した(1)~(25)のなかから 8 つ選びなさい。ただし、解答の順序は問いませんが、同一番号を重複使用した解答は無効とします。 ~

Although tourism had become well-established in Europe, and particularly in England by the last quarter of the eighteenth century, its development was confined primarily to comparatively wealthy people who were able to afford the considerable time and expense of travel. Stimulated by the popularity of landscape gardening and water-color painting as well as popular essays examining the subject of the “beautiful,” the British upper classes were seized by a mania for traveling in search of beautiful scenery. The beauties of nature were regarded as necessary to a healthy spirit. Others, equally well-off, traveled in search of the Mediterranean sun or the hot springs of central Europe, both of which were believed to provide cures for specific British illnesses related to “bad air” and damp British climate.

Foreign travel was therefore initially marketed in Great Britain as either education or treatment. The sons and daughters of the wealthy were often rewarded upon graduating from high school with the so-called “Grand Tour” of the continent. They were typically accompanied by porters, maids, guides, hired translators, and an abundance of baggage across the English Channel and the Swiss Alps. British society was very conscious of class differences. Thus the upper, privileged classes desired to travel to different countries, often with lower living standards, in the same luxury in which they lived at home. In fact, the word “posh,” now used to designate a life-style, was originally a word formed by the first letters of the phrase “port-out-starboard-home,” the location of the upper-class cabins on ships. From there, the rising sun was always visible to those who could afford the view. Before the invention of the picture postcard, many British travelers returned home with water-color sketches of continental scenery, the so-called “travel sketch book.” The best of this new art form was bought by museums and private collectors and formed an early permanent record of tourist destinations.

For several reasons, this with the education and health benefits of foreign travel was not to become popular in America until the 1820's. Tourism requires a with money and the leisure time to travel, adequate transportation, and conditions of safety along the way. It also a shared group of images and descriptions of the attractions of various destinations to excite people's imaginations

and to move them to travel. These requirements were not fully 30 in America until the 1820's. 31 much of the eighteenth century, the English colonies in America were engaged in wars against the French and Indians to the north, and later, in the struggle for independence against England. Americans were absorbed in the task of clearing the wilderness and establishing the settlements that were later to become the nation's towns and cities. Roads, when they existed at all, were poor. As in Great Britain, a few very wealthy people could afford to visit resorts for health reasons. Saratoga Springs, New York and Warm Springs, Georgia were expensive resorts catering to people with a variety of real or imaginary illnesses, but very few people visited natural wonders like Niagara Falls or Grand Canyon.

Several factors served to change this situation in the first few decades of the nineteenth century. The construction of large highways led to improved and cheaper stagecoach services. Robert Fulton's successful experiment with a steamboat on the Hudson River in 1807 introduced faster and more reliable transportation on the nation's waterways. The building of canals was quickly followed by the construction of railroads, beginning in the 1810's. Although originally designed to transport commercial goods to the nation's interior, the revolution in the means of transportation made tourism possible. It also stimulated the further development of the country's urban, commercial, and industrial centers, encouraging the growth of a prosperous middle class. This middle class, in turn, created a potentially large group of tourists for whom tourism had previously not been possible.

The motivation to travel came at least partially from the forms of transportation themselves. "The wonderful facilities for locomotion furnished by modern science," wrote a novelist in 1828, "have increased the number of travelers to such a degree that they now constitute a large portion of the human family. All ages and sexes are to be found on the wing." "Traveling," the same novelist wrote, "is the most exquisite mode of killing time and spending money ever devised by a lazy mind." Gradually, travel became accessible to the middle and even laboring classes, and politicians responded by increasing the number and duration of national holidays and lengthening summer vacations. Some companies cooperated by giving their workers as much as two weeks off with pay, thereby paying their employees to travel. Those previously lacking the time or money for domestic travel came to have an interest in "discovering" America.

Hence, the development of American tourism had deeper cultural and social motivations than the need for pastime, education, or cure for illness. Tourism played a powerful role in America's invention of itself as a distinctive culture. From the beginning, Americans had sought an identity in a special relationship to the land they had taken from a variety of enemies and then settled. Inevitably, when they set out to establish a distinctive, national

culture in the 1820's, they would turn to the landscape of America as the basis of that culture. America was still a new country in search of an identity. Educated Americans desperately wished to meet European standards of culture and, at the same time, to develop a distinct national image. Tourist attractions are a feature of all modern societies. As American cultural identity was not given by tradition, but had to be created, tourist attractions have played an especially important role in America.

26

- ① disappointment ② distraction ③ fascination ④ indifference

27

- ① population ② poverty ③ quality ④ responsibility

28

- ① characteristic ② reasonable ③ demanding ④ little

29

- ① depends ② demands ③ reveals ④ qualifies

30

- ① required ② denounced ③ allied ④ satisfied

31

- ① while ② as ③ on ④ throughout

32

~

39

- (1) The first British tourists to travel to the continent went in order to learn the techniques of landscape gardening.
- (2) In the last quarter of the eighteenth century, not all the people in England could afford to travel.
- (3) In England, tourism was, at first, limited to the common people who had enough time and money.
- (4) Early British visitors to the continent needed the assistance of porters.
- (5) Many early British travelers wanted to make a visual record of the various locations they visited on European tours.

- (6) The word “posh” originally meant the location where the ships or cabins of the upper-class people stayed.
- (7) The upper-class in Great Britain compelled their sons and daughters to go overseas against their will.
- (8) In both Great Britain and America wealthy people visiting resorts in order to improve their health in the 1820’s were among the very first group of tourists.
- (9) Tourism was crucial to the creation of a distinctive national identity in America.
- (10) Tourism in America lagged behind that of Britain by about eighty years due to the inadequate state of transportation in America.
- (11) In America, their lives in the eighteenth century were relatively peaceful and they had no trouble getting along.
- (12) In America, the improvement in transportation supported the growth of tourism especially among the middle class who hadn’t been able to enjoy it.
- (13) In America, railroads had already been under construction before making canals, so American people paid less attention to the waterways than the railroads.
- (14) In America, the growth of tourism has nothing to do with the growth of commerce.
- (15) In the 1820’s, people in America were unable to expect cheap stagecoach services.
- (16) In America, politicians in the nineteenth century increased the amount of leisure time available to those who were not wealthy and had little leisure time.
- (17) In America, the activity of securing the country from its enemies and establishing settlements took place at the same time that tourism became a national pastime.
- (18) Images — potentially shared by a large portion of the population — are necessary to the growth of tourism.
- (19) In America, people came to have no desire to travel partly because of the forms of transportation.
- (20) According to what a novelist wrote in 1828, traveling was so popular that many people, regardless of their age and sex, were to be found enjoying their trip.
- (21) According to what a novelist wrote in 1828, modern science made it easier for people to have a large family and spend the pleasant family evening.
- (22) Almost all the companies joined forces with employees in order to create more annual holidays and travel to several places.
- (23) Americans considered their land they had taken from enemies to be more important than their identity.
- (24) In the nineteenth century, learned Americans keenly wanted to seek for European standards of culture and build a separate European image.
- (25) It is reasonable to think that in America, they are lacking in its tradition and history

and therefore they needed its identity.

