

[1] 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

In human society, elderly people often complain about young people. They say the young do not value the old ways; it seems that old apes feel much the same, too.

In a colony of macaque apes* under study for several generations, a clever young female invented a new way to separate grains of wheat from grains of sand. The apes were fed wheat on the beach near their home. Tradition (a) dictated the wiping of food with hands so as to remove dirt, but the small grains of wheat could not be wiped. Perhaps by accident, or perhaps by insight, This girl ape discovered that if she floated a handful of wheat on the water, the sand would drop away. Then she could scoop up the wheat and chew it without sand getting between her teeth. (Moreover, perhaps the salty water added to its flavor.) Other youngsters enthusiastically adopted the technique, and a (b) fad was under way. Soon all the young washed wheat with seawater. Very gradually, a few of their mothers thought there might be some (c) sense in the practice and gave it a try. However, this was not so with the old folks — or the fathers. (A) Set in their ways, they stuck to the old ways. However, now, generations later, wheat-washing has become a tradition in the colony of the macaque apes.

Meanwhile, the latest generations have pursued new fads (B) which have occurred to them while standing in the water washing wheat. For example, one ape decided that, though they are land animals, water was fun to play in; bathing was discovered. Another nibbled at* seaweed and found it taste good; "health food" was discovered.

(C) In their culture, as in ours, the daring of the young and the caution of the old have their respective effects. What if the seaweed proved poisonous over a period of time? Then the (1) of the mature members of the colony would save them to produce more young. What if other sources of food were to (d) run low? Then the recklessness of the immature members would save them to produce more young. Therefore, somewhere between the two (2), traditions gradually change at a safe rate.

(注) macaque apes: a species of ape chiefly found in Asia

nibble at ~: ~をかじって食べる

A 下線部(a), (b), (c), (d)の語句に最も近い意味を表すものを, それぞれ 1-4 から1つ選びなさい。

- (a) 1. announced 2. prohibited 3. regulated 4. required
(b) 1. curiosity 2. development 3. fashion 4. trial
(c) 1. feeling 2. intuition 3. meaning 4. taste
(d) 1. become scarce 2. flow away 3. go bad 4. grow poorly

B 下線部(A), (B)の言い換えとして最も適切なものを, それぞれ 1-4 から1つ選びなさい。

(A) Set in their ways

1. As they were set in their ways
2. As they had set in their ways
3. Though they were set in their ways
4. Though they had set in their ways

(B) which have occurred to them

1. which have happened to them 2. which have affected them
3. which they have thought of 4. which they have retained

C 本文の内容に合うように, 空所(1), (2)に入る最も適切な語を, それぞれ 1-4 から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) 1. generosity 2. ignorance 3. reluctance 4. willingness
(2) 1. degrees 2. extremes 3. periods 4. purposes

D 下線部(C)を日本語に訳しなさい。

E 本文の内容と一致するものを, 次の 1-5 から1つ選びなさい。

1. Old people feel the young appreciate the tradition, and old apes feel almost the same way.
2. The technique of wheat-washing was discovered completely by accident.
3. With the technique of wheat-washing, the apes were able to eat the wheat with sand in their teeth.
4. Another ape bit seaweed and discovered it to be good for his health.
5. The old ways are not completely meaningless.

[2] 次の各文の () 内に与えられた動詞の最も適切な形を書きなさい。

- (1) I got used to (live) alone.
- (2) We had our house (paint) a week ago.
- (3) I happened (be) there when the accident occurred.
- (4) We dislike (have) him as our guest.
- (5) You need (go) home at once.
- (6) With the window (break), we could not keep the room warm.
- (7) I could not but (laugh) at the sight.
- (8) We were obliged (return) because of the bad weather.
- (9) I will have my mother (wash) my shirts.
- (10) The time (approach) noon, I began to prepare lunch.

[3] 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味なるように、空所に1語ずつ補いなさい。

- (1) () did you come here?
() made you come here?
- (2) There is () knowing what may happen.
It is () to know what may happen.
- (3) Five years have () since he died.
He has been () for five years.
- (4) I am () I was not there.
I wish I () () there.
- (5) He said he knew the girl, but I found () to be a lie.
He said he knew the girl, () I found to be a lie.
- (6) Nancy speaks French best of () the girls in the class.
Nancy speaks French better than () () girl in the class
- (7) () one is as good at swimming as Tom is.
Tom is () to none in swimming.
- (8) He always () his promise.
He is as () as his word.
- (9) What () of woman is his wife?
What is his wife ()?
- (10) He will () deceive me.
He is the () person who would deceive me.