外　国　語 （コミュニケーション英語 I・II）	志願番号	氏名

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1. Could you get home to ＿＿＿＿ the basketball game last night?
　　　　a. watching　　b. watches　　c. watch　　　d. watched

2. They both ＿＿＿＿ for Tokyo on the bus yesterday evening.
　　　　a. leave　　　b. is leaves　　c. is leaving　　d. left

3. After living overseas, did she ＿＿＿＿ to you about finding a job?
　　　　a. speaks　　b. spoken　　c. speak　　　d. speaking

4. We ＿＿＿＿ to a soccer game in Germany last year during our vacation.
　　　　a. went　　　b. go　　　　c. gone　　　d. did goes

5. We ＿＿＿＿ the bilingual movie we downloaded last week.
　　　　a. did saw　　b. hasn't seen　c. was seen　　d. haven't seen

6. He ＿＿＿＿ a camera and tripod with the money from work.
　　　　a. buys　　　b. bought　　c. buying　　d. buy

7. She ＿＿＿＿ in Seoul for about 4 years before she returned to Japan.
　　　　a. lived　　　　　b. live　　　　c. lives　　　　d. is living

8. I forgot my battery, so I couldn't ＿＿＿＿＿ any pictures.
　　　　a. took　　　b. tooked　　c. take　　　d. taking

9. The hit movie was sold out, so we couldn't buy a ticket because there ＿＿＿＿ any seats.
　　　　a. wasn't　　b. was　　　c. were　　　d. weren't

10. She ＿＿＿＿ me she would be moving back to Osaka after her graduation.
　　　　a. teller　　　b. told　　　c. would tell　　d. telling

The Mother Road

Few if any roads are remembered by their nickname in a novel or in a song. Route 66 began in Chicago and passed 3,939 km through eight states before ending in Los Angeles. John Steinbeck, the author of the novel, *The Grapes of Wrath,* defined it as the "Mother Road." This metaphor[1] symbolizes the freedom of movement Americans cherish to this day.

While it's now possible to drive from Chicago to Los Angeles in less than a week using modern expressways, Route 66 was originally for the daring traveler. Initially, older roads and winding paths were joined to form a new road system with the true purpose of traveling from the Midwest to the Pacific Ocean. No roads existed at all in some places, so actual trails that earlier travelers used to head west via covered wagons became part of Route 66. Road construction started slowly. Sections of road were usually built narrow and in some places there was no use of concrete which really wasn't a problem when conditions were sunny and dry, but cars often became stuck in deep mud during the rainy months.

The standards for road construction varied from state to state and so did the funding. What benefitted the completion of the road was the ever increasing desire of Americans to see the western portions of the United States. However, not all travelers had adventurous[2] stories. American history includes a time when a harsh[3] multi-year drought[4] affected a large portion of Texas and Oklahoma. Known as the "Dust Bowl," more than 200,000 people became destitute[5] as farms in these states failed. The severity[6] of this long-lasting drought, the lack of work and inspired by the chance of new jobs, whole families, in desperation,[7] risked the westward[8] journey to California via Route 66.

Time passed and by the early sixties, we witnessed the modern construction of expressways across the entire United States. Unwittingly,[9] this proved to be the downfall[10] for the old highway. With Route 66 being parallel to the expressway, much of the old road was abandoned. Yet time and nostalgia[11] for the less traveled open spaces have helped the road remain inspiring for the intrepid.[12] For those wishing to drive from Chicago to Los Angeles, the Mother Road still has a pioneering story to tell. As the hit song by Chuck Berry says, you can still "Get your kicks on Route 66!"

注

1. metaphor 「隠喩」	7. desperation 「絶望」
2. adventurous 「冒険的な」	8. westward 「西へ向かっての」
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5. destitute 「貧しい」	11. nostalgia 「ノスタルジア」
6. severity 「深刻な」	12. intrepid 「勇敢な」

A. 次の文の内容に最も近い文を a ~ c の中から選び記号を〇で囲みなさい。

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   a. It starts on one coast, crosses the country and finishes at the other.
   b. This begins in the Midwest and crosses the mountains and ends at the west coast.
   c. Road construction was quick and done well from the beginning in many states.

2. Older roads and winding paths were joined to form a new road system.
   a. This is most important... it was a concrete path from the beginning.
   b. This is most important... it paralleled the new expressway.
   c. This is most important... the new road was joined from earlier paths.

3. Roads were usually built narrow and in some places there was no use of concrete.
   a. Roads mostly lacked concrete and were commonly narrow.
   b. The Mother Road was made of concrete from the beginning, but narrow.
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4. Cars often became stuck in deep mud during the rainy season.
   a. Whenever it rained the roads usually got wet on Route 66.
   b. Muddy roads made it hard to travel on when it rained.
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5. A harsh multi-year drought affected a large portion of Texas and Oklahoma.
   a. The lack of rain was harsh on the environment and affected Texas and Oklahoma.
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6. Desperate families risked the westward journey to California via Route 66.
   a. People went west for vacations in California and drove Route 66.
   b. It's fun to go west to California on Route 66 with all of your family.
   c. With little hope for the future, families moved west to California on Route 66.

7. During the early sixties new expressways were being built across the entire United States.
   a. The sixties brought about air travel as roads were constructed coast to coast.
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   a. Many dream of open spaces while enjoying the sights and history of the open road.
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3

B. 本文の内容に合うように、a～d の中から最も適切な語句を選び、各々の文を完成しなさい。a～d の
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    b. Chippewa   d. Cleveland

2. Flying may take a few hours, but to drive from Chicago to Los Angeles it can be driven _____ .

    a. in about 3 days   c. over the hours of a season

    b. in less than a week   d. with rest stops at night

3. Known as the "Dust Bowl", more than _____ as farms in these states failed.

    a. 200,000 people became delayed   c. 220,000 people became delivered

    b. 200,000 people became destitute   d. 200,000 people became deprived

III. 次の問い（1～9）の _____ に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ下の a～c の中から選び、記号
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1. Have you finished _____ your novel?

    a. writer   b. the write   c. writing

2. It's _____ hotter in Seoul than in Sendai.

    a. much   b. more about   c. much about

3. In that class there are twelve students; seven are boys, and _____ are all girls.

    a. the others   b. six more   c. the other six

4. Visiting Naperville is not _____ interesting as going to Seattle.

    a. been   b. as   c. be nearly

5. I need to _____ early to make my return trip to Singapore.

    a. go to down   b. get bed   c. go to bed

6. That flight _____ until nine o'clock Thursday evening.

    a. won't arrive   b. arriving   c. did arrive

7. The student whose backpack was _____ lost all her notes and her video camera.

    a. steal   b. stolen   c. stealing

8. My parents will visit me here at my school. I am looking forward _____ them soon.

    a. to see them   b. to be seen   c. to seeing

9. We waited for it to stop _____ before we went shopping.

    a. being rain   b. raining   c. our raining

IV. 次の問い（1〜5）の会話の _____ に入れるのに最も適切な文をそれぞれ下の a〜c の中から選び、記号を○で囲みなさい。（配点 20）

1.　　Jim:　I'm going to go to the eye doctor tomorrow.

　　　Karen:　Really. What's wrong? Are you getting those new contacts?

　　　Jim:　Yes. I need a _____

　　　　　a.　new group because of the swimming I like to do.

　　　　　b.　new pair since I've had a problem reading recently.

　　　　　c.　new one, I went there and had a great time.

2.　　Peter:　Did you get home over winter vacation?

　　　Nora:　No, I was busy studying for my final.

　　　Peter:　Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Did you study very much?

　　　Nora:　Not as much as I wanted, but _____

　　　　　a.　let's get together for winter vacation.

　　　　　b.　cooking is a great hobby to learn about anyway.

　　　　　c.　I still did well on the test I took.

3.　　Nancy:　_____

　　　James:　Really, that's surprising? How many hours did it take you to get home?

　　　Nancy:　Almost three hours. I might use the train next time.

　　　　　a.　I really got lost while driving to see my friend in Yokohama!

　　　　　b.　Traveling can be a great way to get to learn about history!

　　　　　c.　I really should have done my homework for the test!

4.　　Miku:　My TV is not working very well.

　　　Sara:　Really, is there a problem with the reception?

　　　Miku :　Yes, lately the weather has caused the TV to not be clear.

　　　Sara:　Well, _____

　　　　　a.　you could think about going on vacation from now.

　　　　　b.　the Internet is becoming more popular than movies.

　　　　　c.　we don't have many options with the weather.

5.　　Bev:　How was your trip to Hawaii?

　　　Chris:　_____

　　　Bev:　Really. Did you go surfing?

　　　Chris:　Not this time, but I did go snorkeling while there.

　　　　　a.　It was a lot of fun, so I was in the water every day.

　　　　　b.　Fine, but it snowed and I didn't feel well while working.

　　　　　c.　It was really fun, but next time I will go to Hawaii.

5

Machine Learning

Movies use robots as both mechanical servants and as our friends. Each may play a part in our future. Their success is based on how they acquire and safely utilize[1] information. One aspect of acquiring data incorporates[2] "Machine Learning," a system that gives computers or robots the ability to "learn by themselves," without specific programming.[3]

Machine Learning is in its early stages of development. Much will be introduced and utilized, but a variety of devices have already been initiated.[4] Many new cars have radar sensors that allow the vehicle to automatically adjust speed while in heavy traffic. They can audibly[5] warn the driver with a tone, swiftly[6] reduce speed and if necessary, stop the car. Other cars use cameras that can center the car between the lines of the roadway, assist the driver to stay in the lane and even actively warn the driver via a vibration when the car has left its lane. Making accurate predictions[7] for careful driving is based on two things: current live data and pre-programmed facts. This way, the Machine Learning systems provide a best-fit solution to avoid accidents and safely stop the car.

Many people think that driving in the future will merge[8] live information while being assisted by Machine Learning. Developing this industry will actually produce cars that support people with less and less driver interaction.[9] Safety and saving people's lives will be the ultimate[10] goals.

注

1.	utilize「利用する」	6.	swiftly「素早く」
2.	incorporates「組み込む」	7.	predictions「予測」
3.	programming「プログラミング」	8.	merge「取り混ぜる」
4.	initiated「開始された」	9.	interaction「相互作用」
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次の文（1～5）の問いの答えとして最も近い文を a ～ d の中から選び記号を○で囲みなさい。

1. Which of the following uses for Machine Learning is <u>not</u> mentioned in the passage?

    a. No mention of vibration.
    b. No mention of audibly.
    c. No mention of travel.
    d. No mention of radar.

2. Which of the following statements is most true?

    a. Avoiding accidents is important for the most part.
    b. Machine Learning makes safety the prime goal.
    c. Safely stopping the car is usually necessary.
    d. Machine Learning has been used somewhat.

3. Which of the following is <u>not</u> true?

    a. Machine Learning cars and radar-powered cars are not the same appliance.

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4. Which of the following is true?

    a. Machine Learning helps you quickly make better decisions.

    b. Machine Learning is usually a few programs in a DVD.

    c. Machine Learning has been standard for many decades.

    d. Machine Learning usage is likely decreasing at home.

5. What does the writer of this article seem to be suggesting?

    a. Speaking to cars will be a new feature with Machine Learning.

    b. In the future, we might see more Machine Learning in the home, too.

    c. Machine Learning is and will be used more for safer driving.

    d. Machine Learning has been found to be great for steering cars.

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5. I need to _____ early to make my return trip to Singapore.
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        James: Really, that's surprising? How many hours did it take you to get home?

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5.   Bev: How was your trip to Hawaii?

        Chris: ＿＿＿＿

        Bev: Really. Did you go surfing?

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Machine Learning

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    a. No mention of vibration.
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    a. Avoiding accidents is important for the most part.
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    a. Speaking to cars will be a new feature with Machine Learning.
    b. In the future, we might see more Machine Learning in the home, too.
    c. Machine Learning is and will be used more for safer driving.
    d. Machine Learning has been found to be great for steering cars.