

I. 次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えなさい。

Endlessness is probably the most profound and challenging idea of basic maths. The mind finds ①it difficult to cope with the idea of something going on for ever. What, for example, would happen ( 1 ) we start counting 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ... and never stop? I remember asking this seemingly simple question ( 2 ) a child, and receiving ( 3 ) straightforward answer. The default response from parents and schoolteachers was that we get to 'infinity' but this ( 4 ) essentially just restates the question. Infinity is simply ( 5 ) as being the number that we get to when we start counting and never stop.

Nevertheless, we are told from a relatively ( 6 ) age to treat infinity like a number, a weird number, but a number all the same. We are shown the ( 7 ) for infinity, the endless loop  $\infty$  (called a 'lemniscate'), and taught its peculiar arithmetic. Add any finite number ( 8 ) infinity, and we get infinity. Subtract any finite number from infinity and we get infinity. Multiply or ( 9 ) infinity by a finite number, as ( 10 ) as it isn't zero, and the result is also infinity. ②The ease with which we are told that infinity is a number disguises more than 2000 years of struggling to come to terms with its mysteries.

(出典: Alex Bellos. *Alex's Adventures in Numberland*. Bloomsbury, 2011.)  
(注) maths: 数学 default: 標準的な restates: 言い換える weird: 奇妙な arithmetic: 計算 disguises: 隠す  
問 1. 文中の空所 (1)~(10) に入る適当な語を下から選び解答欄に記入しなさい。

[ answer / as / defined / divide / early / if / long / no / symbol / to ]  
問 2. 下線①it が何を指すか日本語で書きなさい。  
問 3. 文中の下線部②を日本語に訳しなさい。

II. 次の各文の下線部に入るもっとも適当なものを(A) — (D)からひとつ選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- \_\_\_\_\_ for the sun there would be no life on our planet.  
(A) Without (B) But (C) Except (D) As
- John only left five minutes ago, so he \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport already.  
(A) will not arrive (B) shouldn't arrive (C) had not arrived (D) can't have arrived
- Maria is the \_\_\_\_\_ the two sisters.  
(A) tallest among (B) tallest in (C) taller of (D) taller between
- He never changes his mind, so it's no \_\_\_\_\_ trying to persuade him.  
(A) use (B) point (C) reason (D) way
- I hope you \_\_\_\_\_ from your illness.  
(A) recovered full (B) had full recovery (C) are fully recovered (D) got fully recovering
- A pet dog is still an animal and should be treated as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) such (B) that (C) so (D) it
- I'm sorry, but would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ that again?  
(A) to say (B) saying (C) if you said (D) that you say
- Michael is a student of biology, \_\_\_\_\_ the science of living things.  
(A) or (B) either (C) equal (D) as
- The doctor told me to take two of these pills \_\_\_\_\_ four hours.  
(A) each (B) every (C) once (D) across
- My computer's broken, so I need to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) make it repair (B) have it repairing (C) ask to repair it (D) get it repaired

III. 文中の空所(1)~(12)に入る適語を下から選び解答欄に記入しなさい。その際必要なら語形を変えなさい。

When the nineteenth-century physiologist Ivan Pavlov taught his dogs an association between hearing a bell and ( 1 ) food, he taught them to expect food once they ( 2 ) the bell. What we don't know, however, is ( 3 ) exactly these dogs expected, because Pavlov never explored whether they would have been ( 4 ) by the appearance of any old food or ( 5 ) they expected a particular kind of dog chow, and thus felt ripped off—cheated—when it was some ( 6 ) kind. The question then is what, specifically, do animals expect and think about prior to the occurrence of a ( 7 ) event? Whatever answer we ( 8 ) will not directly resolve questions of moral significance. However, because expectations are ( 9 ) in the social sphere as well, it is important to understand the ( 10 ) of expectation more broadly. If animals set up expectations and detect violations, then they should be capable of ( 11 ) when an individual does something socially right or wrong, and, possibly, ( 12 ) right or wrong.

(出典: Marc D. Hauser. *Moral Minds*. Abacus, 2009.)  
(注) physiologist: 生理学者 chow: 食べ物 ripped off: だまされた prior to: の前に sphere: 領域 violations: 違反  
[ form / give / hear / judge / morally / nature / other / predicted / receive / satisfy / what / whether ]

IV. 次の各文の ( ) 内の語を意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

- The scenery (what / was / quite / looks / it / from / different) five years ago.
- It (an / find / hour / me / over / to / took) the building.
- E-mail is a great (friends / in / stay / to / touch / way / with).

V. 次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

- 留守中、犬の面倒を見てくれませんか。
- 行きたくなければその会合に行く必要はありません。