

I. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Imagine an arena full of spectators gathered for a sports competition. [A] Thousands of fans have come out to support their favorite teams and cheer them on. Instead of traditional sportswear, the teams of competitors are armed with headsets and computers. Rather than playing on a (1) as in baseball or soccer, these teams compete on large screens that the crowd watches excitedly. This event is (ア). It is an “eSports” event. No longer just a hobby, video game competitions have become a huge business and professional gamers are achieving the same status and respect as other sports stars.

The (2) of eSports competitions is already rivaling that of major sports. For example, a recent tournament for the popular game, League of Legends, attracted 8.5 million simultaneous online viewers. Another live tournament for the same game attracted 50,000 live viewers at a stadium in Seoul, Korea. Big name sponsors like Coca-Cola and American Express are regular supporters of these events as well. [B] Prize money for such events is often up to millions of dollars and top players have high incomes and attract huge followings of passionate fans.

Because eSports are played online, it is (3) for fans to be connected with their favorite eSports players. On one website called Twitch, gamers can stream their playing sessions over the Internet anytime and it has more than 45 million visitors per month. On Twitch and similar websites, fans can gather and socialize about their favorite video games as well as watch amateur and professional gamers play. [C] Some players provide subscriptions to their gaming sessions and sometimes play with their fans.

Just like traditional sports, intense training and dedication are (4) to become an e-athlete. Since eSports require very fast reaction speeds and highly developed motor skills, the average age of professional gamers tends to be quite young, in their early twenties. To accommodate the rise in popularity of eSports, multiple training programs have developed. In Norway, for example, one high school is now including eSports training as part of its official curriculum. In the USA, Robert Morris University has become the first American university to (5) scholarships for gamers.

[D] Professional gamers are becoming accepted as professional athletes, not just by the fans, but by society as a whole. The age of eSports is here and its future looks (6).

※森田彰, 飯尾牧子, 橋本健広, 佐竹幸信, 角田麻里, Taron Plaza, TARGET! Intermediate
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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. board | b. court | c. field | d. track |
| (2) a. crisis | b. fall | c. pleasure | d. success |
| (3) a. easy | b. funny | c. stressful | d. tiring |
| (4) a. demanding | b. difficult | c. operational | d. required |
| (5) a. charge | b. collect | c. offer | d. withdraw |
| (6) a. forward | b. hopeless | c. promising | d. serious |

問2. 空所(ア)に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

- a. not attended by many people
- b. not a typical athletic event
- c. only held outdoors
- d. played with short sticks and balls

問3. 次の文が入る最も適切な箇所を [A] ～ [D] から1つ選びなさい。

The eSports industry is growing rapidly.

問4. 本文の内容の主題として最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

- a. Building Online Communities
- b. The Economic Benefits of eSports
- c. The Next Evolution of Sports
- d. The Decline of eSports

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. eSports competitions do not have spectators.
- b. Game competitions typically do not generate business.
- c. More fans viewed League of Legends competitions online than live.
- d. Some large companies are sponsoring eSports competitions.
- e. Fans can develop relationships with eSports athletes through various websites.
- f. The majority of professional eSports athletes are in their late teens.
- g. The world does not consider eSports competitors to be athletes.
- h. The author believes that eSports will decline in popularity.

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 : Hey Sarah, do you think you'll come back here again?
B : I'd love to, [(1)]
A : Well, you are welcome here, anytime!

a. we are going there.
b. but it's my vacation.
c. but next summer, I'm going to Italy.
d. and I heard that place is exciting!

2. (At the stationery store)
A : Anything else, sir?
B : Yes. [(2)]
A : What size do you need?

a. I'd like some envelopes, please. b. Is this expensive?
c. How much does it cost? d. That's OK.

3. A : Yuko, have you been to Vancouver in Canada?
B : [(3)]
A : What did you do there?

a. No, I'd love to go there sometime.
b. Yes, I was just there last week.
c. Not yet. I'm planning to visit there next week.
d. Yes, I was great!

4. (At the tour guide's office)
A : What would you like to know? Sure I can help you.
B : [(4)]
A : Yes, bring a warm jacket to keep you warm during your tour.

a. Good. What time does it start?
b. Is it too late to cancel my tour?
c. Do I need to bring anything with me?
d. That's good! Thanks for your help.

5. (At the shopping mall)

A : This one is the latest dress we have for this season.
B : It's very elegant! [(5)]
A : Let me check. Yes, here you go!

a. This is nice! I'll take it!
b. I'm afraid it's a little too long for me.
c. I think this is the wrong material.
d. But do you have it in a different color?

6. (Phoning the front desk at a hotel)
A : How may I help you?
B : Sorry to bother you, but there's a problem with the air conditioner in our room.
A : OK, thank you for letting us know. [(6)]

a. We will clean your room immediately.
b. Checkout time is at 9:00 a.m.
c. I'll send someone to fix it.
d. What's the problem in your room?

7. (Having a conversation with a host family in Saitama)
A : Jim, do you like *yakisoba*?
B : I don't know. [(7)]
A : It's tasty! There are some great places to eat at the festival.

a. I've never had it before. Is it good?
b. Who is Jim?
c. My mother makes it well.
d. I've had it. It's delicious!

8. (At the restaurant)
A : What's the breakfast special of the day?
B : It's a pancake special.
A : [(8)]
B : Yes, it comes with a scrambled egg and toast with butter.

a. Does that come with anything else?
b. Can I have a drink with that?
c. Not quite. I have a question about this breakfast.
d. I'll have the other set please.

Ⅲ. 次の犬種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. Akita



The Akita is a Japanese breed of dog. Akitas are strong and muscular. They are about 60 to 70 centimeters tall and weigh about 55 kilograms. They have large heads and straight ears. In Japan, Akita dogs are famous for their loyalty and courage. Although Akitas love their human families, they often do not trust strangers. For this reason they should meet many new people when they are puppies. This way, they grow up to be more friendly.

2. Dachshund



Dachshunds are famous for having a long body and short legs. They are popular for their cute appearance. There are two sizes of dachshunds, regular and miniature. Miniature dachshunds are less than 5 kilograms, but regular-size dogs can be 14 kilograms. They can have three kinds of fur: smooth, wire-haired, or long-haired. Originally from Germany, the dachshund was a hunting dog. Dachshunds have a strong personality and sometimes they are difficult to train.

3. Border Collie



The border collie is a hard-working breed of dog. They originally came from England and Scotland, where they still help take care of sheep. Border collies love working and running, and they need a lot of exercise. Border collies can weigh as much as 25 kilograms and stand up to 55 centimeters. Many people say that border collies are the most intelligent breed of dog and that they are easy to train.

4. Newfoundland Dog



The Newfoundland dog gets its name from the island of Newfoundland in Canada. This breed of dog is often called a "Newfie." Newfies can weigh over 65 kilograms and are over 70 centimeters tall. Newfies are famous for enjoying the water, and they are excellent swimmers. They are a popular breed of dog with families because they are very gentle with children. Newfies are also easy to train if you begin when they are puppies.

- a. Akitas are famous in Japan for being easy to train.
- b. Akitas love meeting new people.
- c. There are three sizes of dachshunds.
- d. It is not easy to teach new things to a dachshund.
- e. Nobody thinks that border collies are the smartest dog breed.
- f. Border collies are used to herd sheep.
- g. Newfoundland dogs are not good at swimming.
- h. People with children should not keep a Newfoundland dog.
- i. The Newfoundland is the heaviest of the four dogs.
- j. All of the dogs mentioned above come from Europe.

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) Kenji has not gotten used to () online classes yet.
a. being taken b. take c. taking d. took
- (2) Mr. Suzuki () as president of the company.
a. elected b. elected to be c. was elected d. was elected by
- (3) () in Hokkaido, Miki is good at winter sports such as skiing and skating.
a. Born b. Born being c. Having born d. To be born
- (4) Do you () to stay at home with your family this holiday season?
a. intend b. intent c. intention d. intently
- (5) You must take () your shoes when entering this room.
a. after b. off c. on d. over
- (6) The elderly are encouraged () vaccinated to prevent severe illness.
a. get b. getting c. gotten d. to get
- (7) A meeting will start () two o'clock, so please be on time.
a. after b. at c. in d. until
- (8) Tomoko got married to a guy () family conducts business worldwide.
a. what b. which c. who d. whose
- (9) Tom worked hard to () lost time.
a. fill out b. look down c. make up for d. pull out
- (10) Please keep me informed () any changes to the final plan.
a. at b. from c. of d. which

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) 人が仕事を変えたいと思う理由はたくさんある。
There are [a. a b. lot c. of d. people e. reasons
f. want g. why] to change their jobs.
- (2) ダイニングの床にコップが落ちる音を聞いた。
I [a. a b. cup c. drop d. floor e. heard f. on
g. the] in the dining room.
- (3) どうしたら一日中あの騒音に耐えられるだろうか。
How can you [a. all b. day c. noise d. put e. the
f. up g. with] long?
- (4) 高速道路が建設されるまでは、あの古い町はとても静かだった。
The [a. been b. had c. old d. quiet e. town f. until
g. very] the expressway was built.
- (5) すみませんが、駅へ行く道を教えていただけますか。
Excuse me, [a. could b. me c. tell d. the e. to
f. way g. you] the station?