

I. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The expression “fireworks” gets its meaning from the fireworks that people (1) into the sky when they are celebrating a great event. Rockets explode to fill the dark, night sky with bright reds and blues, with yellows and greens and whites.

The expression also means a great show of noisy anger, or something exciting. For example, a defense lawyer in a court trial may become very emotional in arguing with the government lawyer about evidence affecting the accused. [A] The judge finally stops the loud argument and calls the two lawyers forward. He tells them, “I want no more of these fireworks in my (2).”

Another kind of fireworks can be any event or activity that is especially (3). One such event is falling in love. [B] If anything can produce fireworks, it is a sweetheart’s kiss or the touch of a lover’s hand. Often movie or television cartoons show fireworks to represent the excitement of a kiss.

People use the expression “fireworks” throughout the (4). But if you live in the United States and want to see real fireworks, the best time of the year is about now. The Fourth of July is Independence Day in the United States. Americans traditionally celebrate their nation’s freedom with giant public parties and fireworks at night. [C] In Washington, for example, large crowds gather near the Washington Monument to listen to music and watch a huge fireworks show. In other cities and smaller towns, local people listen to band concerts and watch fireworks explode in a dark sky.

Many other countries around the world also enjoy the tradition of (ア). In Australia, the city of Sydney begins each new year with a fireworks show at midnight. China is the birthplace of fireworks. Large fireworks shows were held often during earlier times in China. (5), people use small fireworks to help celebrate weddings and birthdays.

(6) also has a great fireworks tradition. A large fireworks show always takes place on Bastille Day, which celebrates the beginning of the French Revolution. The French city of Cannes holds an international fireworks competition each year in July and August. [D] A great Indian fireworks show takes place during the religious celebration of Diwali, every autumn.

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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. carry | b. lift | c. put | d. shoot |
| (2) a. courtroom | b. head | c. office | d. sky |
| (3) a. boring | b. exciting | c. exhausting | d. funny |
| (4) a. experience | b. festival | c. house | d. year |
| (5) a. Before | b. Later | c. Now | d. Then |
| (6) a. Australia | b. China | c. France | d. India |

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. eating large meals with family and friends
- b. exploding fireworks on special days
- c. going to large sporting events
- d. watching the leaves change in the fall

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。

In India, people have been using fireworks for more than 500 years.

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. Words with Two Meanings
- b. Exciting Experiences
- c. The History of Fireworks
- d. The Meaning of Fireworks Around the World

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. Fireworks are typically launched during the afternoon before sunset.
- b. Most fireworks used in the world are red, blue, and purple.
- c. The word “fireworks” can refer to a thing and an emotion.
- d. In some cartoons, fireworks are used to show when a character is sad.
- e. The word “fireworks” can be used to express anger, excitement, and love.
- f. Most fireworks shows in the United States happen at private parties.
- g. Celebrations in the United States have fireworks on July fourth.
- h. Fireworks have been used longer in India than anywhere else in the world.

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 : I think we need a new TV.

B : What's wrong with ours?

A : It [(1)]

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. won't turn out. | b. won't turn on. |
| c. doesn't warm up. | d. doesn't show up. |

2. A : Do we have a test today?

B : [(2)] Did you check the schedule?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a. That's strange. | b. Why not? |
| c. I believe it. | d. I'm not sure. |

3. A : I have to go to the doctor tomorrow.

B : [(3)]

A : No, it's just a checkup.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Are you sick? | b. It's time to go. |
| c. You're not a doctor. | d. Is it your doctor? |

4. A : I didn't get home until after midnight.

B : [(4)]

A : I was working late at the office.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Where is it? | b. Why not be late? |
| c. Why were you so late? | d. Who was working? |

5. A : I am going to make a coffee. [(5)]

B : No thanks, I just had a cup of tea.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Do you want one? | b. Do you like coffee? |
| c. Did you make a coffee? | d. I want some coffee. |

6. A : You [(6)] the basketball game yesterday.

B : Yeah, but we lost.

A : It's okay, you tried your best.

- | | |
|---------|--------------------|
| a. lost | b. didn't play in |
| c. won | d. played great in |

7. A : Are you ready to go to the movie?

B : What time do we have to leave?

A : Well, the movie starts at eight. [(7)]

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. We can't leave. | b. When does it finish? |
| c. We should leave by seven. | d. Did you watch it? |

8. A : I talked to Tony last week.

B : [(8)] these days?

A : He's still working in Toronto.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. Why did you talk | b. Where does he go |
| c. What's he doing | d. What does he have |

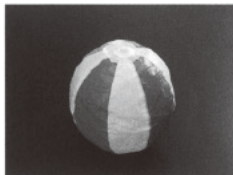
Ⅲ. 次のさまざまな玩具についての説明を読み、その内容と合っているものを a ~ j より 3 つ選びなさい。

1. Pinata



A Pinata is a traditional toy from Mexico. It is a decorated container made of paper and is filled with candy, fruit, and other snacks. One popular figure is a traditional donkey which is used for birthday parties. At parties, a pinata is hung from above on a string, and a blindfolded participant is given a stick. The participant holds the stick with both hands, spins a few times, and tries to hit the pinata until it breaks and the treats fall out onto the ground.

2. Kamifusen



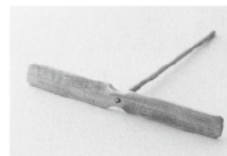
A *Kamifusen* literally means paper (*kami*) balloon (*fusen*), and it is a traditional Japanese toy. The balloon is round in shape measuring 10-20 cm in diameter. The balloon is constructed from a smooth and transparent paper. This paper is glossy, thin, and light. The *kamifusen* has a small hole on top, about 8-10 mm wide. It can be filled with air by hitting it with your hand. Nowadays, you can buy this balloon in a variety of colors, including green, yellow, red, white, and blue.

3. Rubik's Cube



The Rubik's Cube, originally known as the Magic Cube, is a popular puzzle toy designed by a Hungarian inventor, Erno Rubik. It is a 3-D combination puzzle with six faces, and each face consists of nine colored tiles—red, yellow, blue, orange, green, and white. To do the puzzle, first mix up the colors. Then, rearrange the colored tiles so that each of the six faces is only one color.

4. Bamboo-copter



The Bamboo-copter or the Bamboo Dragonfly, also known as the Chinese top, is a traditional children's toy. This Chinese top was invented during the Jin Dynasty in China around 320 A.D. It is a bamboo stick inserted into a flat piece. To make it fly, you hold the stick between your hands with the flat part on top. Next, rub your hands together, and let it go when it is spinning fast. This little toy is said to have inspired the modern flying helicopter we see today.

- a. You attach the candy and fruit on the donkey as part of its decoration.
- b. The goal of the pinata game is to hit it using your hand.
- c. The *kamifusen* is a non-traditional round toy.
- d. The *kamifusen* loses air when you bounce it repeatedly.
- e. To start the Rubik's cube game, make sure each face has a single color only.
- f. The goal is to rearrange the tiles of the Rubik's cube until all its six faces have the same colored pieces.
- g. The bamboo-copter consists of three parts.
- h. You rub the bamboo stick with your hands together, so the bamboo-copter will spin and fly into the sky.
- i. One out of the four traditional toys requires using both hands to play.
- j. All toys come in various shapes and sizes.

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) The singer does not like to have her picture ().
a. take b. taken c. taking d. to take
- (2) A bus () goes to the station runs every 15 minutes.
a. what b. which c. who d. whom
- (3) I can't find my iPhone. I () have left it in the library yesterday.
a. can b. must c. ought to d. will
- (4) Junko fell down the stairs yesterday and () her left arm.
a. broke b. caught c. got d. threw
- (5) In Okinawa, it rained heavily () five days without stopping.
a. during b. for c. in d. while
- (6) After a long delay, the plane from Narita to Paris finally () at 3:00 p.m.
a. called off b. got up c. knocked down d. took off
- (7) My mother () watch TV a lot, but now she watches online videos.
a. use to b. used to c. were used to d. will be used
- (8) We have to find the way to the hotel from the station ().
a. myself b. ourselves c. themselves d. yourselves
- (9) The test was () than I expected.
a. a lot difficult b. difficult c. more difficult d. much difficult
- (10) I need to () playing video games at night.
a. get out b. give up c. look up d. throw away

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) 電話が鳴るのも聞こえないほどの大雨だった。
It rained [a. didn't b. even c. hard d. hear e. I
f. so g. that] the phone ring.
- (2) このような状況下で、どのようにすれば自分をポジティブに保てるのか。
How [a. can b. keep c. positive d. such e. under
f. you g. yourself] circumstances?
- (3) つらいことは忘れて、明るい面を見ることが大切だ。
It is important [a. and b. bright c. look d. on e. side
f. the g. to] forget about hard things.
- (4) このジャケットは200ドルもした。
This jacket [a. cost b. hundred c. less d. me e. no
f. than g. two] dollars.
- (5) 今年も残すところあとわずかだ。
There [a. a b. are c. before d. days e. few
f. left g. only] the end of the year.