

1 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

A little while ago, April 12, to be precise, I [①stop] in at the convenience store by the station to get a copy of The Japan News before taking the train to my university, but the racks were mostly (A)empty except for sports newspapers. I take the train in the early morning, and once in a while the newspapers haven't arrived, usually due very bad weather. However, sometimes the newspapers have arrived, and the convenience store clerk just hasn't had a chance to put them out. So I (1)[delayed / been / if / the clerk / asked / the newspaper delivery / had]. He replied, "Kyukanbi mitai desu" (It seems it's a newspaper holiday).

Of course! I had [②know] it was a newspaper holiday because (2)the newspaper always adds a little box on the front page the previous day announcing it as well as listing the TV program schedule for the following day. I nodded to the clerk and headed toward the ticket wicket, but communication-(B)curious as always, I pondered the use of "mitai" (seems).

I understood the clerk was being (C)polite, perhaps trying to avoid [③make] me feel (D)embarrassed for not only forgetting the newspaper holiday, but (E)additionally not even recalling it when I saw the racks. Yet the same time, "seems" suggested to me that he was basing his (F)conclusion on the simple non-arrival of the newspaper, when surely he, like virtually all newspaper readers in Japan, [④have] to have been aware it was a newspaper holiday, not to mention his job (G)undoubtedly requiring such knowledge.

It appeared to me that it was not an issue of (H)perception but rather a matter of (I)fact. I felt that in English it might even sound slightly (J)sarcastic to add the "seems" instead just saying "Today's a newspaper holiday!", which would surely be the default. If I commented on someone [⑤buy] chocolate on Valentine's Day, would my listener say, "It seems that it's Valentine's Day"?

《Adapted from Kate Elwood, "It seems there are differences in expressing knowledge (I've heard)," *the Japan News* by *The Yomiuri Shimbun*, June 3, 2021》

(1) 文中の a ～ d に入るものとして最も適切なものを、ア～エの中から1つずつ選びなさい。ただし、同じものは2度使ってはならない。

ア to イ of ウ at エ on

(2) 二重下線部①～⑤の動詞を適切な形に直しなさい。

(3) 波線部A～Jの単語の本文中の意味として最も適切なものを、ア～コの中から1つずつ選びなさい。ただし、同じものは2度使ってはならない。

A : empty B : curious C : polite D : embarrassed E : additionally

F : conclusion G : undoubtedly H : perception I : fact J : sarcastic

ア 皮肉な イ 事実 ウ 恥ずかしい エ 空っぽの

オ 認識 カ 間違いなく キ 加えて ク 結論

ケ 好奇心の強い コ 思いやりのある

(4) 下線部（1）を文脈に合うように正しく並びかえなさい。

(5) 下線部（2）を it が指す内容が分かるように日本語に直しなさい。

(6) 本文の内容に一致しているものを、ア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

ア The writer makes it a rule to buy a newspaper at the convenient store inside the station on the way to his university.

イ The convenient store clerk apologized to the writer because all the newspapers had already been sold out.

ウ The writer pointed out the possibility that the convenient store clerk didn't remember the newspaper holiday.

エ There is no doubt that the convenient store clerk used "mitai" (seems) on purpose in order for the writer not to get angry.

□2 次の日本語の意味に合うように、空所に適切な 1 語を入れなさい。

(1) この問題は難しすぎて解けません。

This question is () difficult for me to solve.

(2) あの通りはいつも交通渋滞している。

There is always () traffic in that street.

(3) 君はすぐに医者に見てもらった方がいい。

You had () see a doctor at once.

(4) 私のことは放っておいてください。さもないと警察を呼びますよ。

() me alone, or I'll call the police.

(5) お手洗いを貸していただけませんか？

May I () a bathroom, please?

□3 次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

(1) Would you mind my opening the window?

(2) I wish I could fly like a bird.

(3) Leaves turn red in fall.

(4) Nothing is more important than health.

(5) He is used to speaking in public.