

英 語

〔注 意 事 項〕

1. 監督者の指示があるまでは、この問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答用紙は、コンピュータで処理するので、折り曲げたり汚したりしないこと。
3. 解答用紙に、氏名・受験番号を記入し、受験番号をマークする。マークがない場合や誤って記入した場合の答案は無効となる。

受験番号のマーク例(13015の場合)

受 験 番 号				
1	3	0	1	5
万位	千位	百位	十位	一位
①	①	●	①	①
●	①	①	●	①
②	②	②	②	②
③	●	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	●
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨

4. 解答用紙にマークするときは、HB または B の黒鉛筆を用いること。誤ってマークした場合には、消しゴムで丁寧に消し、消しくずを完全に取り除いたうえで、新たにマークし直すこと。
5. 下記の例に従い、正しくマークすること。

(例えば c と答えたいとき)

正しいマーク例

④	⑤	●	⑥	⑦	⑧
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誤ったマーク例

④	⑤	○	⑥	⑦	⑧
④	⑤	✓	⑥	⑦	⑧
④	⑤	●	⑥	⑦	⑧
④	⑤	●	⑥	⑦	⑧

○をする
 ✓をする
 完全にマークしない
 枠からはみ出す

6. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定の位置に記入すること。
7. 最後の問題 Ⅴ に自由英作文があるので、時間配分に注意すること。

I 次の文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。①～⑨は段落番号を表す。

1

- ① Do you feel more stressed out at work or at home?

2

- ② While work is widely viewed as the major source of stress for Americans, new research shows that people have significantly lower stress levels when ^(a) they are at the office compared to their time at home.

3

- ③ Researchers from Pennsylvania State University tested the cortisol levels of 122 workers during the workday and on weekends. Using saliva samples, they found that levels of cortisol—which is a biological marker for stress—were on the whole much lower when the person was at work than when he or she went home.

4

- ④ “The fact that people’s stress levels go down when they are at work, I don’t think it means that they don’t like their homes or their kids,” said Sarah Damaske, an assistant professor of labor and employment relations at Penn State and the study’s lead author. “I think it suggests that there is something about work that is good for you. Being in the moment, focusing on a task, completing that task, socializing with your co-workers—all of these are beneficial and that’s part of what’s lowering your stress level.”

- ⑤ The researchers also asked men and women about their levels of happiness at work and at home. While men over all^註 reported being happier at home than at work, women were happier at work than at home. Women also reported higher levels of happiness at work than did the men in the study, which will be published soon in the journal Social Science & Medicine. The

study was released by the Council on Contemporary Families, a nonprofit group that focuses on work and family issues.

5

- ⑥ Another reason women report lower stress and more happiness at work compared to men is that they might like their jobs better. “I think women who remain employed full time over the long run tend to have found jobs where they want to remain employed.” said Dr. Damaske. “Due to the quality of the job, women might be more satisfied with their jobs than men are.”

6

- ⑦ Notably, there were no gender differences in stress levels on weekends. “Everyone is less stressed on weekends,” said Dr. Damaske.

7

- ⑧ The solution to the stress gap between home and work may be for employers to offer more family-friendly policies, including giving workers flexible schedules or the option to work at home to resolve the conflicts that arise from competing responsibilities between work and family.

8

- ⑨ “This is not a call to work a million more hours or for women to not spend time with their families,” said Dr. Damaske. “There is something about combining work and family that makes a home—at least on a workday—a little less of a happy place.”

注：正しくは overall であるが，原典どおり提示した。

出典：Parker-Pope, T. (2014). *The New York Times*. May 22, 2014.

Retrieved from

<http://well.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/05/22/is-work-your-happy-place/?ref=health>

問 1 英文の内容に合うように, (1)~(5)の各文の空所を補うものとして最も適したものをそれぞれ選択肢 1 ~ 4 の中から選びなさい。

(1) According to paragraph ②, work is commonly seen as a cause of _____.

1. relaxation
2. stress
3. fulfillment
4. conflict

(2) Dr. Damaske suggests that people are happier at work because _____.

1. their home or kids may be the origin of their distress
2. their efforts tend to be acknowledged at work rather than at home
3. they feel some elements at work are meaningful for them
4. they can be away from boring house chores

(3) Women who retain a full time job tend to _____.

1. find greater happiness in their career than men
2. be given a less stressful position than men
3. be under pressure to be a breadwinner
4. prefer working inside the home to outside the home

(4) Based on the article, on weekends, _____.

1. men feel more stress at home than women
2. women feel more stress at home than men
3. both men and women feel more stress at home
4. both men and women feel less stress at home

- (5) Dr. Damaske points out that _____.
1. work and family are incompatible with each other
2. women are poor at combining work and family life
3. it is challenging to have a good work-home balance
4. employees are responsible for handling their stress at home

問 2 英文の内容に合うように、(1)~(3)の質問に対する答えとして最も適したものをそれぞれ選択肢 1 ~ 4 の中から選びなさい。

- (1) The word significantly is in paragraph ②. Which of the following words has the same meaning?
(a)
1. slightly
2. considerably
3. aggressively
4. deceptively
- (2) What is the suggested means to narrow the stress gap between home and office?
1. increasing work hours on weekdays
2. spending shorter time with their families
3. allocating flexible responsibilities at home
4. introducing flexible work arrangements
- (3) What is the best title for this passage?
1. Is work your happy place?
2. How can your family give you stress?
3. When do you feel stress at work?
4. Where is your home sweet home?

問 3 次の段落([A]と[B])は文中の

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で示したいずれかの位置に入る。最も適した場所を1～4の中から選びなさい。

(1)[A] The finding suggests that for many people, the workplace is a sort of haven away from life's daily problems. At home, the pressures of juggling work and family responsibilities set in and cause us to feel more stress.

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(2)[B] "It speaks to something that we've long known — women have more to do at home when they come home at the end of a workday," said Dr. Damaske. "They have less leisure time. There is all this extra stuff to be done, that second shift."

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II 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Are you an indoors or outdoors person? Me, I find it hard to sit for hours on the sofa. Even though I spend half my life at a desk, a whole day at home without going out leaves me feeling somehow dirty.

I need the cleansing power of fresh air.

So I was surprised and dismayed to discover a year ago, following a routine blood test, that all the readings were normal — except for my vitamin D. It was on the threshold between “low” and “insufficient”, and a long way below where it ideally should be.

1

My GP^{注1} recommended supplements. A sober man who, like me, spends his holidays tramping the hills and, like me, considers most supplements worthless for most people, he nevertheless makes an exception for Vitamin D. He takes it himself — the bottle was on his surgery desk in front of him.

2

As it happened, I had a bottle of my own at home — a gift from a friend who is a leading advocate for Vitamin D. I had set the pills aside thinking that I, an outdoorsy sort, surely did not need them. I was wrong.

3

It turns out that I am not alone. This week, new guidance from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) said that as many as one in five people in Britain may be deficient in the vitamin.

4

Cases of rickets^{注2} — a disease associated with the Victorian era — have risen sharply in recent years and Dame Sally Davies, England's Chief Medical Officer, warned recently that children who spend too much time playing on computers and not enough outside in the sunshine could be in danger from the disease.

Vitamin D is the only vitamin we make for ourselves — through the action of sunlight on the skin. Although some comes from the diet — fish, Marmite^{‡3} and fortified breakfast cereals are good sources — few people realise that even a balanced diet cannot supply enough on its own.

5

Sunshine is necessary. If you can't get enough of the real thing, then supplements — bottled sunshine — are a good substitute. In summer, 15 minutes' sun exposure of hands and face each day should be all that is needed to provide adequate levels.

6

I was tested in February 2013 — which could explain my low level. I started taking supplements immediately, stopped last summer and started again in October. At my most recent blood test, in March, my level was normal and a mini heatwave at the end of the month, which had us eating in the garden, persuaded me to stop again.

7

Next October, I will be reaching for the bottle of pills once more.

8

I shall not, however, be taking the mega-doses some have recommended. Vitamin D is essential for healthy bones. But it has been promoted in recent years as a kind of panacea^{‡4}, with studies claiming it protects against heart disease, cancer, diabetes, high blood pressure, schizophrenia^{‡5} and multiple sclerosis^{‡6}, among others.

It may indeed have a protective effect in these diseases — but so far, the proof is lacking. In a report in 2010, the authoritative US Institute of Medicine reviewed more than 1,000 studies and concluded the vitamin had been oversold. The high levels some doctors recommended were unnecessary and could even be harmful. Doses above 4,000 international units^{‡7} a day were inadvisable, the IOM said.

When next winter comes around, I shall be taking half that amount.

注 1 : GP(General Practitioner) 総合医

注 2 : rickets くる病

注 3 : Marmite 英国製イーストエキスのペースト

注 4 : panacea 万能薬

注 5 : schizophrenia 統合失調症

注 6 : multiple sclerosis 多発性硬化症

注 7 : international units 国際単位

出典 : Laurance, J. (2014). Vitamin D: Do we need more 'bottled sunshine'?

THE INDEPENDENT. May 14, 2014. Retrieved from

[http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/health-and-families/features/](http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/health-and-families/features/vitamin-d-do-we-need-more-bottled-sunshine-9365150.html)

[vitamin-d-do-we-need-more-bottled-sunshine-9365150.html](http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/health-and-families/features/vitamin-d-do-we-need-more-bottled-sunshine-9365150.html)

問 1 英文の内容に合うように, (1)~(8)の各文の空所を補うものとして最も適したものをそれぞれ選択肢 1 ~ 4 の中から選びなさい。

(1) The author's GP _____.

1. likes to stay indoors and does not like outdoor sports
2. thinks most people have to take supplements
3. offers free vitamin supplements all over the country
4. thinks Vitamin D supplements are necessary for himself

(2) After seeing the GP, the author _____.

1. started to take Vitamin D pills probably offered by a friend
2. refused to take the Vitamin D supplements he was given
3. gave the bottle of the Vitamin D pills to one of his friends
4. decided to do more outdoor activities than he had before

(3) It seems that _____.

1. the author belongs to the group of British people who do not lack vitamins
2. about 20% of people in Britain are unable to get enough Vitamin D
3. the author has a lot of friends with vitamin deficiency problems
4. about 20% of people in Britain do not make efforts to get vitamins

(4) An expert in medicine says _____.

1. the number of rickets is dramatically increasing these years
2. children spending too little time indoors are at risk of rickets
3. too much sunshine should be avoided because of the risk of rickets
4. rickets is no longer a problem in today's British society

(5) If we are not exposed to enough sunlight, _____.

1. we must be careful of our diet to produce enough Vitamin D
2. we tend to produce more vitamins than needed
3. it is impossible for us to produce Vitamin D by ourselves
4. it is difficult to let vitamins work properly

(6) Next October, the author will _____.

1. discontinue the Vitamin D pills
2. empty the bottle of Vitamin D pills
3. start to take the pills again
4. buy the second bottle of pills

(7) Some people argue that _____.

1. Vitamin D has a protective effect against various diseases but without enough evidence
2. there will be no problems even if we take too many vitamins
3. our body should be healthy enough to produce adequate Vitamin D
4. several serious diseases can be triggered by taking various kinds of vitamin supplements

(8) The US Institute of Medicine _____.

1. recommends high doses of vitamins
2. thinks more vitamins should be consumed
3. argues more vitamins are sold than necessary
4. takes a leading role in protecting against diseases

問 2 次の段落([A]と[B])は文中の

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 で示したいずれかの位置に入る。最も適した場所を選択肢 1 ~ 4の中から選びなさい。

(1)[A] It recommended that free supplements be given out more widely, especially to the elderly, who may be at increased risk of osteoporosis^{注8} and to children, threatened by the bone deformity rickets.

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| 1. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>1</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>2</td></tr></table> | 2 |
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| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |

注 8 : osteoporosis 骨粗鬆症^{しょう}

(2)[B] But in winter, it is a different story. The gloomy weather and low light in countries north of 30 degrees latitude means that a large part of the UK population is deficient between October and March.

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|---|---|---|---|
| 1. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>5</td></tr></table> | 5 | 2. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>6</td></tr></table> | 6 |
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| 3. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>7</td></tr></table> | 7 | 4. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>8</td></tr></table> | 8 |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。①～⑤は段落番号を表す。

- ① PHILADELPHIA — How often, and how well, do you remember your dreams? Some people seem to be super-dreamers, able to recall effortlessly their dreams in vivid detail almost every day. Others struggle to remember even a vague fragment or two.

1

- ② A new study has discovered that heightened blood flow activity within certain regions of the brain could help explain the great dreamer divide. In general, dream recall is thought to require some amount of wakefulness during the night for the vision to be encoded in longer-term memory. But it is not known what causes some people to wake up more than others.

2

- ③ When comparing two groups of dreamers on the opposite ends of the recall spectrum, the maps revealed that the temporoparietal junction^{注1} — an area responsible for collecting and processing information from the external world — was more highly activated in high-recallers. The researchers speculate that this allows these people to sense environmental noises in the night and wake up momentarily — and, in the process, store dream memories for later recall.

3

- ④ In support of this hypothesis, previous medical cases have found that when these portions of the brain are damaged by stroke, patients lose the ability to remember their dreams, even though they can still achieve the REM (rapid eye movement) stage of sleep in which dreaming usually occurs.

4

- ⑤ The sleeping brain cannot store new information into long-term memory — for instance, if presented with new vocabulary words to learn while asleep, you will wake up completely unaware of what you heard. But this leaves open the question of how one is able to recall vivid nightly visions in the morning.

- ⑥ “If the sleeping brain is not able to memorize something, perhaps the brain has to awaken to encode dreams in memory,” said study author and neuroscientist Perrine Ruby of Inserm, a French biomedical and public health research institution. If awakened during a dream, the brain has the chance to transfer its faint flashes — via reiteration of the memory in one’s mind — into more long-term storage. This hypothesis has been dubbed the “arousal-retrieval model.”
- ⑦ “There’s a real question about the difference between dreaming, encoding memories of those dreams and being able to recall them,” said Harvard Medical School’s Robert Stickgold, a sleep researcher who was not involved in the study. “For someone to remember their dreams, all three of those things have to happen.”
- ⑧ Dreams themselves exist first in working memory, or the memory we use to hold and manipulate thought fragments. Stickgold gives the example of hearing a five-digit number and then reciting it backward. But, like a fleeting^(b) dream, the series of numbers will erase in a flash if not put away into longer-term memory.
- ⑨ “Dreams are very fragile in short-term memory,” said Harvard Medical School psychologist Deirdre Barrett, who was also not involved in the study. She consults for a new mobile app, Shadow, that is aimed at improving users’ dream recall by waking them during REM sleep and having them dictate their dreams right away. “People do seem to form many short-term memories of dreams which, most nights for most people, are lost.”
- ⑩ In a previous experiment, Ruby and her colleagues tested the arousal-retrieval model by measuring the sleep and wake cycles of a group of high- and low-recall dreamers. Using electroencephalography^{註2}, or EEG, they found that the high-recall group had twice as much awake time throughout the night as compared with the low-recallers. Also, they found that the brains of high-recallers responded more strongly to auditory stimuli.

- ⑪ Upon seeing these distinctions between the two kinds of dreamers, Ruby wanted to suss out exactly which regions of the brain were behaving differently. Using positron emission tomography^{注3} (PET) blood flow maps, they compared 21 male super-dreamers who consistently remember their dreams roughly five days a week with 20 low-recall males who could remember something only about two mornings per month.
- ⑫ ^(d) They saw higher activation in the temporoparietal junction in high-recallers both during REM sleep and wakefulness, which could mean these people are more reactive to sounds or movements in the night and briefly awoken. Another part of the brain that showed higher activation in high-recall individuals is the medial prefrontal cortex, which has been found to be involved in self-referential thinking.
- ⑬ The study was published online last week in Neuropsychopharmacology, a journal published by Nature Publishing Group.
- ⑭ Stickgold finds the study fascinating and convincing. As a 20-year veteran of dream research, he frequently has people asking him why they do not remember their dreams.
- ⑮ “Let me guess: You fall asleep quickly, never have trouble staying asleep, and you wake up with an alarm clock,” he said he tells them. “You never get a chance to remember!”

注 1 : temporoparietal junction 側頭頭頂接合部

注 2 : electroencephalography 腦波檢查

注 3 : positron emission tomography 陽電子放射斷層攝影

出典 : Meeri, K. (2014). *The Washington Post* — *A special report for The Yomiuri Shimbun* — , Edition S. February 25, 2014.

問 1 英文の内容に合うように、(1)~(6)の各文の空所を補うものとして最も適したものをそれぞれ選択肢 1 ~ 4 の中から選びなさい。

(1) The word encoded in paragraph ② is closest in meaning to _____.
(a)

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. calculated | 2. selected |
| 3. launched | 4. recorded |

(2) The word fleeting in paragraph ⑧ is closest in meaning to _____.
(b)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. touching | 2. enduring |
| 3. absorbing | 4. passing |

(3) The word suss out in paragraph ⑪ is closest in meaning to _____.
(c)

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. interrogate | 2. probe |
| 3. survey | 4. anticipate |

(4) According to paragraphs ① to ③, the activation of parts of the brain may cause people to _____.

1. remember their dreams vividly
2. keep alert while they are fast asleep
3. wake up easily in the morning
4. suffer from their sleep disorders

(5) Robert Stickgold _____.

1. criticized Ruby and their coauthors for the research procedures they took
2. took part in the study that appeared in Neuropsychopharmacology
3. explained the process of recalling and forgetting dreams using numbers
4. planned to launch new research to seek reasons for nighttime wakefulness

(6) Working memory _____.

1. helps long-term memory function efficiently
2. is used to temporarily store dream fragments
3. is more activated in high-recallers than low-recallers
4. helps sensitive detection of environmental noises

問 2 次の段落は文中の

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 で示したいいずれかの位置に入る。最も適した場所を選択肢 1 ~ 4の中から選びなさい。

A team of French researchers looked at brain activation maps of sleeping subjects and homed in on areas that could be responsible for nighttime wakefulness.

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問 3 英文の内容に合うように、(1)~(3)の質問に対する答えとして最も適したものをそれぞれ選択肢 1 ~ 4の中から選びなさい。

(1) What does the word “They” in paragraph ⑫ refer to?
(d)

1. PET blood flow maps
2. low-recallers
3. Ruby and her colleagues
4. regions of the brain

(2) What is implied in the passage?

1. Low-recallers can become high-recallers when taking special medicine.
2. High-recallers would benefit from using the mobile application.
3. Ruby and her coworkers have studied this topic for some time.
4. Researchers collected data by distributing devices to record brain functions.

- (3) What is the best title for this passage?
1. the secret to recollecting dreams
 2. the secret to improving sleep
 3. the secret to developing short-term memory
 4. the secret to activating memory retrieval

IV 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

John Simpson 氏は辞書編纂者^{さん}として長年 Oxford English Dictionary の改訂にたずさわってきた人物である。定年を直前に迎え、今までの辞書編纂過程で印象深かったこと、見出し語で興味深い語などについてインタビューで語ってもらった。

Q: So how are you feeling about retiring?

It's going to be an enormous change. The exciting thing with vocabulary is that you're dealing with something completely different with every word you do. There's always some historical or social aspect that you need to come to grips with, making the entry whole together. I've been able to maintain a childish fascination with it for almost 40 years.

Q: Do you find that people have common misconceptions about your work?

Oh, yes. When they come to the department, people are expecting our beards to be scratching the ground and that we'll be talking about very early Scandinavian sound changes. It's hardly the case. To be a historical lexicographer, you've got to be interested a little bit in everything.

Q: How has the job changed during your time there?

When you approach a word, you have a feeling for what the end product ought to look like. Each word is a different sort of poem. The smaller entries are like Shakespearean sonnets — the larger ones, more like Joyce's *Ulysses*. What we're going to realize more and more, as we work with the dictionary on

the computer, is that we're not really looking at individual words. Individual words are just part of the (A) of language. With the networks we're able to build up, you're able to see the connection much more clearly than you could in the old days.

Q: How was your job different from your predecessors'?

What's changed is the accessibility of information about language. Nowadays, when we're working on a word like *American* or *European*, you're going to have far too much material. You'll be able to instantly find twenty-thousand 17th-century examples. And you just can't read them all. So you have to select and sort and be practical in a different way.

Q: What have been some of the major technological milestones you've overseen?

We had a prototype of the OED online in the 1990s. It was one of the first few hundred websites of its kind. And from that, we managed to argue with the Oxford University Press that we should go public online [in 2000]. At the time, it was pretty innovative.

Q: You've been working on the third revision. What's the philosophy behind it?

When we set the project up in the 1990s, we had to settle what the editorial policy was. We wanted to make things much more approachable than they were in the Victorian period, when they were at the mercy of the print culture, making everything as cryptic^{‡1} and abbreviated^(c) as possible so they could get more information on the page... We wanted to cite from sources

that weren't just the canonical^{註2} texts [such as Dickens and Shakespeare], but much more social documents, diaries and journals. We were trying to open up the dictionary. We also wanted to continue the tradition of asking people in the real world to contribute.

Q: How many people are working on the project at the OED?

We've got about 70 editors, about 10 of them work on the word origins — the old Germanic and French origins of words, and so on. And about 10 of them work on new words. Another large set work on revising the 20 volumes of the text of the existing dictionary. We're revising that into, if it were printed, close to 40 volumes. Those staff are divided into generalists and scientists.

Q: Are there particular words that stick in your mind that have been interesting to revamp^{註3}?

One of the earliest ones we worked on was the entry for *magazine*. It was originally an Arabic word meaning *storehouse*. The earliest usage in English, around the time of the Spanish Armada, referred to military storehouses. Gradually people started to think of what else you keep — like a storehouse of information. And it transferred into books and the magazines we know now. You can still see the original meaning somewhere in the background.

Q: When you did the revision, what letter did you start with?

We didn't start at *A* because nobody in their right minds starts at *A*. You should steer clear of (*B*) until you know what you're doing — *a*'s and *o*'s are interchangeable in some contexts. It causes all sorts of problems. You're

much better off starting with a (C). We thought *M* was a reasonable short letter. So we went from *M* to *R*. Now we have a system of looking at important clusters of words, because we think those are the ones that people are most likely to look up. We worked on *blue*, for example. We'd already worked on *black* and *red*. These are big entries because people are very familiar with color, so they use them in lots of expressions.

Q: What does it take for a new word to be included?

We're really looking for nothing other than widespread currency, either in a general use, or in a particular specialist area or geographical area... The people who were brought up on the old linear tradition find it really quite disturbing that the dictionary can actually change from three months to the next. But from our point of view, it's important to have the dictionary as up-to-date as you can. I'm quite proud of the amount of change from quarter to quarter.

Q: So how much are you done with now?

We've done about a third of it. In some ways, I'm sorry to leave at this stage. But on the other hand, I'll be leaving 70 very competent people to carry it on.

Q: Are there any favorite citations or definitions?

I am quite well known for taking a very neutral view. People often ask me what my favorite word is, and I tend to say I regard them all as objects of analysis rather than lovely little things, pets and favorites. But I remember very well my first entry, when I walked into the office, was *queen*.

Q: How is the OED different from other dictionaries and why is it important?

It's the only comprehensive historical register and record of the English language that there is, which means it deals with language from the earliest period up to the present day. And within each entry, the senses are organized in a sort of family tree, so you can often tie in changes in language to historical events or the life in the past. We see ourselves as historians of the society and culture of people who speak English... If someone says to you, "How old is *to face the music*?", you need somewhere you can go where that information is found.

注 1 : cryptic 暗号化した

注 2 : canonical 権威のある

注 3 : revamp 改訂する

出典 : Steinmetz, K. (2013). An exit interview with the man who transformed the *Oxford English Dictionary*. *Time*. April 23, 2013. Retrieved from <http://entertainment.time.com/2013/04/23/an-exit-interview-with-the-man-who-transformed-the-oxford-english-dictionary/>

問 1 下線部の単語の英文内で使われている意味として、最も適切なものをそれぞれ選択肢 1 ～ 4 の中から選びなさい。

(1) enormous

(a)

1. tremendous

2. positive

3. definite

4. adequate

(2) come to grips with

(b)

1. avoid

2. attribute

3. comprehend

4. provide