

平成25年度一般入学試験問題

外国語（英語）

【注意事項】

1. 試験開始の合図があるまでこの冊子を開いてはいけない。
2. 試験開始の合図があれば、受験番号を
 - a. 問題用紙（この冊子）の表紙
 - b. 答案用紙（この冊子に挟み込まれている）の(1)の計2か所にある受験番号欄にはっきりと記入しなさい。
3. 問題用紙には、計6問の問題が英4～英11の各ページに記載されている。問題の脱落や印刷の汚れに気づいたときは、直ちに監督者に申し出なさい。
4. 解答は、答案用紙の指定された場所に記入しなさい。
5. 問題用紙の空白は、下書きに使用してもよい。
6. 問題用紙および答案用紙を持ち帰ってはいけない。

受験番号	
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I. 和文と同じ意味になるように語群にある単語を並び替えて、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭に来る単語も小文字で示してある。解答欄には (1) ~ (20) に入る単語のみ記入しなさい。

1. 産業廃棄物进行处理するときには、十分注意しなければならない。

We () () () (1) () (2) () () waste.

語群 : [be / cannot / careful / disposing / in / industrial / of / too]

2. 彼は一晩中窓を開けたままにしておくと言ってきたかなかった。

He () () (3) () () (4) () night.

語群 : [on / all / the / open / window / keeping / insisted]

3. 祖母は時代に遅れないように新しいスマートフォンを手に入れた。

My grandmother got a new smartphone () () (5) () () (6) ().

語群 : [as / keep / so / the times / to / up / with]

4. 新居に落ち着いたたら、様子を知らせてください。

Let me know () () (7) () () (8) () () () your new home.

語群 : [are / going / have / how / in / once / settled / things / you]

5. 支持者たちの期待にこたえるよう全力を尽くすと彼は約束した。

He promised to () () (9) () (10) () () () () his supporters.

語群 : [to / his / live / best / the expectations / do / of / to / up]

6. 自転車が2台の大型トラックに挟まれたが、間一髪のところ助かった。

I had () () (11) () () (12) () the two big trucks.

語群 : [a narrow / between / escape / my bicycle / sandwiched / was / when]

7. どんなことがあっても、大統領が考えを変えることはないだろう。

() () ever () (13) () (14) () () .

語群 : [to / his / will / mind / cause / change / nothing / the president]

8. 旅行中に電池が切れるといけないので、充電器を持っていくことにした。

We decided to () () () (15) () () (16) () ()
during the trip.

語群 : [in / of / run / battery / the charger / bring / case / out / we]

9. ようやく彼女は小児病院を開くという長年の夢を実現した。

() () , () () () (17) () (18) () a children's
hospital.

語群 : [at / dream / her / last / lifelong / of / opening / realized / she]

10. 原子力の使用を廃止するか否かの国際的な議論はまだまだ終わらない。

The international debate about whether or not () () () () (19)
() (20) () () .

語群 : [is / to / but / over / stop / power / using / nuclear / anything]

II. 空所(1)～(10)に入る語句を①～⑤から選びなさい。

1. We were (1) the terrible traffic congestion.

① in between ② delayed by ③ slower than ④ stuck with ⑤ waiting for

2. (2) can we just let him do as he likes. It's time to change things around here.

① All but ② By permission ③ However ④ No longer ⑤ Without doubt

3. My uncle knows a lot of things because he has traveled (3) and wide.

① abroad ② deep ③ far ④ long ⑤ open

4. She was last seen (4) the direction of the bus station.

① be walking ② having walked ③ walk to ④ walked away ⑤ walking in

5. He said that Japanese teenagers eat less hamburgers than their (5) in the US.

① ancestors ② categories ③ companies ④ counterparts ⑤ ones

6. The health agency addressed the need for (6) of influenza with vaccines.

① control ② disturbance ③ evidence ④ maintenance ⑤ promotion

7. It was (7) yesterday that we noticed some changes in the patient's condition.

① at length ② before long ③ in sequence ④ not until ⑤ on call

8. I am ten minutes early. My watch must be (8).

① before its time ② in advance ③ moving ahead ④ on a roll ⑤ running fast

9. Keep your voice (9)! The baby has just fallen asleep.

① calm ② down ③ modest ④ quiet ⑤ soft

10. The coach's opinions (10) a lot of weight with the athletes.

① achieve ② balance ③ carry ④ put on ⑤ use

III. 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Nothing looks friendlier than that big yellow school bus, but it's not as cuddly as it appears. The more than twenty-four million children who ride the bus every day (an average of ninety minutes in transit) are ^(ア)routinely exposed to harmful diesel exhaust emissions, a witches' brew that includes carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, formaldehyde, and tiny soot particles.

The Environmental Protection Agency classifies diesel emissions as a "likely carcinogen." Diesel emissions are estimated to be responsible for 70 percent of the cancer risk arising from air pollution, according to the California Air Resources Board. Dangers from diesel exhaust can range from respiratory illnesses including asthma and bronchitis to lung cancer and heart disease.

Children are more ^(イ)vulnerable to the effects of diesel exhaust than adults because they breathe more quickly and take more air into their developing lungs. Approximately 390,000 diesel school buses are on U.S. roads today, and a third were made before 1990 when stricter emissions guidelines were first ^(ウ)enforced. According to the Natural Resources Defense Council, ^(カ)a child riding inside a school bus may be exposed to as much as four times the amount of toxic diesel fumes as someone riding in a car directly ahead of it.

Diesel particulate filters, which cost around \$700 each, can cut tailpipe emissions by a whopping 85 percent. And "closed crankcase filtration systems," which are installed under the hood and filter the discharges that come directly from the engine's crankcase vent, can cut engine soot by nearly 90 percent at a cost of around \$7,500 each. Buses can be *retrofitted with one or both filters.

Nationwide, school bus emission-reduction programs are ^(エ)underway with the help of the EPA's Clean School Bus USA program. In addition to retrofit projects, the program seeks to replace older buses with new, less-polluting buses and encourage unnecessary school bus idling. Concerned parents can help reduce their children's exposure to diesel emissions from school buses by ^(キ)advocating at town and board of education meetings for the use of new or retrofitted school buses. Also, ^(ク)bus windows should remain open when weather allows, and children are safer sitting nearer the front of the bus, as exhaust tends to accumulate in the back.

(注) *retrofit: to add new parts to something for improvement or safety reasons

1. 下線部(ア)～(オ)に最も近い意味の語句を各語群から一つ選びなさい。

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| (ア) routinely | ①hugely | ②mechanically | ③regularly | ④surprisingly |
| (イ) vulnerable | ①accessible | ②at risk | ③engaging in | ④inevitable |
| (ウ) enforced | ①emphasized | ②empowered | ③put into effect | ④welcomed |
| (エ) underway | ①dealing | ②in progress | ③needed | ④suspended |
| (オ) advocating | ①arguing for | ②demonstrating | ③opposing | ④showing off |

2. 下線部(カ)を日本語に訳しなさい。

3. 下線部(キ)を日本語に訳しなさい。

IV. 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Why are cherries so appealing? Mention them and almost everyone breaks into a smile. Is it their cheery cherry-redness or glossy skin-shine, or the sheer joy of biting into such a small but perfectly formed fruit? Who hasn't decorated their ears with cherry earrings, stained their lips with cherry-juice lipstick or tinker-tailored the stones for a partner?

There is, however, little to smile about when it (ア) to the state of Britain's cherry industry. In the 1950s, when I was a child, cherry orchards covered 7,500 acres of the countryside. Travelling through Kent (イ) the height of summer was cherry heaven with its roadside stalls laden with baskets, also known as chips, filled with the freshly picked fruit. Now we grow less than a thousand acres, with home-grown cherries accounting (ウ) a mere 7.5 per cent of what we consume. In other (エ), 92.5 per cent of the cherries on sale, either fresh fruit or cherry-based products (オ) as cherry pie or cherry brandy, are imported—even some of the fruit offered at the same roadside stalls.

What happened? The decline started in the late 1950s and was due, like almost everything in life, to ^(カ) a combination of factors. Let's start with the plague of birds and the state of our orchards. Most cherry trees in Britain were grown on old-fashioned root stock; as a result they were very tall, wide, stately and impossible to net. The fruit was unprotected and, not surprisingly, plundered—in some cases the trees were virtually stripped bare—by birds, mainly starlings. Starlings, for some inexplicable reason, were on the increase; if once you spotted a few, suddenly there were flocks of hundreds, even thousands. One fruit-grower even talked of how they “shadowed the sun—so thick were they in the sky”.

Picking the cherries was also a problem; the rows of trees were too closely planted to allow machinery through, so they had to be picked by hand. Labour was difficult, no one seemed to want to pick any more, and it became more and more expensive. And then there were the imports. As trading regulations relaxed, cheaper cherries came from the sunnier, warmer European countries or from North America. One by one, the cherry orchards were left to decline or, worse still, grubbed up. Selling the land for housing was a far more attractive option than investing in modernizing an ailing industry—think how often you see a Cherry Lane or Cherry Corner housing estate.

Recently, however, cherry-growing has seen a revival, with new orchards being planted. Now it is all about new dwarf and frost-resistant rootstock that produces smaller, lower, more manageable trees, planted in wider regimented rows. These are grafted with new large commercial varieties—size really does matter here. Darker and fleshier than our traditional cherries, these lack the bright intensity of colour, the piercing fruitiness, the solid and firm texture and defined shape of my favourites. Try

the pointy, heart-shaped, white-fleshed Elton Heart or the spicy, juicy Bigarreau Gaucher and you'll see what I mean.

^(*) Am I happy that growing cherries is on the increase? Well, yes and no. It reduces *food miles, creates employment and I prefer to buy home-grown. But—and here's the rub—in order to plant up these modern commercial orchards, some of the few remaining glorious, old-fashioned, chaotic orchards may have to go. And that would be a tragedy, not only for cherry lovers, but for the birds, bees, wild flowers and everyone who loves our English countryside.

(注) *food miles: the distance food travels from where it is grown to where it is bought

1. 文中の(ア)～(オ)に入る適切な語句を①～⑧より一つ選びなさい。
同じ語句を2度使うことはない。
① at ② for ③ days ④ such
⑤ with ⑥ comes ⑦ words ⑧ happened
2. 下線部(カ) a combination of factors の内容に該当しないのはどれか、一つ選びなさい。
① サクランボの木を低木に品種改良した。
② サクランボ果樹園は住宅地にとって代わった。
③ サクランボを鳥に食べられてしまう被害にあった。
④ 収穫が手作業であるため、果樹園農家が減り、値段が高騰した。
⑤ 安価なサクランボをヨーロッパや北米から輸入するようになった。
3. 下線部(キ)の問いかけに対する作者の答えを日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

V. 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

There is a dirty little secret known to health professionals that they do not usually much talk about. Let's assume that you follow the recommendations of a health authority and get out there most days to go jogging, even though you would much rather be doing something else. Say you get ready, warm up, jog, and cool down for about an hour a day, which is a modest regimen.

Over a year, you will spend about 360 hours doing this, and during 40 years (say, from age twenty-one to age sixty-one), you will spend about hours. Assuming that most of us are awake for about 16 hours a day, this means that you would be spending the equivalent of about days jogging. This is about two and a half years spent exercising.

How much longer would such an active person live? How many extra days of life would this diligent jogger gain in which to pursue other well-loved hobbies? We do not know for sure, but anything that increased average longevity by more than two and a half years in a generally healthy adult population would be considered a very large effect—a striking phenomenon. So, with two and a half years spent on the pavement, there is not likely to be much of a net gain in available time for our poor jogger. Anyone who exercised even more would gain even less, winding up with a net loss of time. But it gets even worse. Note that in this contrived example, the unhappy jogger is trading away thousands of hours of youth for perhaps a few extra years in old age. ^(ウ)Many individuals would not choose that trade-off. They would prefer to have their leisure time when they are young and healthy.

Of course the real picture is somewhat more complicated. The jogger might really enjoy jogging and so might consider the time well spent. Or the jogger might be warding off a diagnosed tendency toward a debilitating chronic disease such as diabetes. Still, for many reasonably healthy and active individuals who are out running every morning because some advice list or some friend is pressuring them to try to improve their health, the results are not necessarily going to be what they expect. ^(エ)Some might have better uses for all that time, and others will be harmed by running injuries or even sudden death from cardiac arrest.

From a public health point of view, it's great that so many people these days like to engage in socially hyped challenges like marathons. But it is important to recognize that these are recent social phenomena, and that many people in the past remained steadily active in a healthy way having never even heard of a jogging trail or a spinning class.

1. 空欄 、 に入る数字を記入しなさい。
2. 下線部(ウ)にある that trade-off の内容を明らかにして日本語に訳しなさい。
3. 下線部(エ)を日本語に訳しなさい。

VI. 次の和文を英訳しなさい。

体重を減らそうとダイエットに励む人が多い。しかし、どれだけ食事を制限したとしても、行動パターンはしばしば変わらないままだ。車に乗らずに歩くなど普段の暮らしのなかで活動量を増やすよう心掛ければ、もっと楽にやせることができるかもしれない。