

# 英 語

< 監督者の指示があるまで開いてはいけない >

1. 試験開始後、まず解答用紙に自分の受験番号と氏名を正しく記入しなさい。
2. 試験開始後、速やかに問題冊子に落丁や乱丁がないか確認しなさい。  
落丁や乱丁があった場合は、手を挙げなさい。
3. 下書きは問題冊子の余白を利用しなさい。
4. 記入中でない解答用紙は必ず裏返しにしておきなさい。
5. 問題冊子は試験終了後、持ち帰ってもよい。  
ただし、試験途中では持ち出してはいけない。

I. 次の(A)~(F)において、意味が通じるように、1~6のそれぞれの( )に与えられた文字で始まる英語を1語ずつ書きなさい。

(A) Student: Can I ask some questions?

Teacher: Fire (a 1 ).

(B) Adam: If you don't mind me asking, what does Rob do for a living?

Beth: He is a (j 2 ) working for a school, cleaning classrooms, hallways, stairs and bathrooms.

(C) Ted: When did you notice the pain?

Lynn: I first felt a slight pain in my right ankle when I (k 3 ) down to pray.

(D) Issac: Victor, sorry I couldn't make it yesterday. I promise I'll help you with your essay next Tuesday.

Victor: All right. I'll (h 4 ) you to that.

(E) Mary: As soon as she saw her baby fall, she just (i 5 ) to him, and so did her husband.

Jane: It was a good thing they were there.

(F) Ruth: Aren't you going to contact Mr. White?

Jeff: Yes. I'll call him after I tie up a few loose (e 6 ) regarding the project.

II. 次の(1)~(5)において、語法、文脈から判断して( )に入る最も適当なものを(A)~(D)より1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(1) Would you ( ) a security guard who has the keys?

- (A) please speak (B) send for (C) came with (D) phone this

(2) When I saw Pat glare at Tom, I realized that she had ( ) Tom.

- (A) let's go in (B) to lit off (C) at feel to (D) it in for

(3) The nurse will ( ) little while with some medicine for the cough.

- (A) have bring (B) get rid of (C) be by in a (D) come back for

(4) Despite some pain he has been getting out ( ) almost every day.

- (A) walked around (B) of influencer (C) from works (D) and about

(5) The high cellulosic contents of bamboo ( ) stimulate appetite and prevent constipation.

- (A) have shot (B) shoots (C) shooting (D) shots

Ⅲ。 次の(1)~(6)の各組の英文のうち、最も適当なものを1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- (1) (A) The villa has its merits, which are not the least of the furniture that come with it.  
(B) The villa has its merit, which is not at the least of the furniture that come with it.  
(C) The villa had its merits, not the least of which was the furniture that came with it.  
(D) The villa has its merit, which, not at least, is of the furniture that come with it.
- (2) (A) You must forever true to the very best is within yourselves.  
(B) You must continually be true to the very best that is in you.  
(C) You must forever true to the very best that is there in you.  
(D) You must always be truth to the very best is inside yourself.
- (3) (A) Let's simulate we have given and raven out their wages.  
(B) Let's affect we have driven and raven them out walks.  
(C) Let's assume we have ripen and raven their growth out.  
(D) Let's pretend we have raven wings and spread them out.
- (4) (A) No matter how hurtful I have been to you, you keep showing your concern for me.  
(B) However hard facts I have seek to you, you keep showing of your cares for me.  
(C) You kept showing your concerning for me, however too haunt I have seen to you.  
(D) You showing the best cares for me, no matter how full hurt, I've been to you.
- (5) (A) I heard from them that the nephew have had been making fun of a truly great doctor.  
(B) I knew from the start that the nephew have been making of a great doctoring files.  
(C) I knew from then on that the nephew had all the makings of a great dictator in him.  
(D) I heard from the nephew that all of them had the markings of a great doctor in pure.
- (6) (A) Life is partial what we make friends, and what made by the choices we make in life.  
(B) Life is, what we make it partial friends, as well as what choices we make in life.  
(C) Life is, what it is made by the friends we choose, and partly what we make it friend.  
(D) Life is partly what we make it, and partly what it is made by the friends we choose.

IV. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

There is perhaps no better illustration of the domestication of our world than how rapidly we are turning it into plastic. Plastics are everywhere. In the deepest ocean trenches, plastic bottles are silently accumulating in thick drifts. Submersibles have photographed plastic bags suspended eerily above the seafloor a mile below the Arctic ice cap. [ A ] In other sea areas 10,000 man-made items have been found scattered over a single hectare of the ocean bottom. Plastic from the ocean is breaking down and accumulating on beaches: one sand sample gathered from a beach near Plymouth, England, contained 10 percent plastic particles by weight.

In remote islands, seabird populations are being devastated by plastic refuse. [ B ] On Midway atoll in the Pacific, albatrosses are estimated to feed their chicks a combined 5 tons of plastic each year, and 200,000 out of the half-million chicks die each year as a result because of dehydration, perforated stomachs or starvation. Wildlife rangers typically find cigarette lighters, toothbrushes, syringes, toy soldiers, Lego and all manner of other items in dead chicks' stomachs. [ C ] 'The atoll is littered with decomposing remains, grisly wreaths of feathers and bone surrounding colorful piles of bottle caps, plastic dinosaurs, checkers, highlighter pens, perfume bottles, fishing line and small Styrofoam balls,' reported one visiting journalist.

The problem with plastic, as with toxic wastes generally, is that the natural world has no way of biologically decomposing artificially manufactured polymers. Humans have now devised countless thousands of novel substances, never before seen on Earth, and released them into the natural environment. ( X ) Some of the toxins we produce are naturally occurring, like mercury, but human activities mobilize or concentrate them in ways that are potentially devastating to other species and, ultimately, ourselves.

To a large extent the modern environmental movement was founded out of a concern about toxins. Rachel Carson's seminal book *Silent Spring* brought attention to the wanton dispersal of agricultural pesticides like DDT, which she showed were having a damaging effect on non-target species higher up the food chain. Many Green groups including Greenpeace and WWF have devoted decades both to researching the impacts of toxic chemicals, and campaigning for their proper regulation. I have no argument with the Greens here: the movement's work has by and large been pragmatic and effective. [ D ] DDT, for instance, is important in controlling malaria, and international regulations banning its use in agriculture allow necessary applications to control mosquito populations -- exceptions that are sensibly supported by Green groups.

[Adapted from Lynas, Mark. *The God Species*. Fourth Estate (2012)]

問 1. 下線部(1)の it, (2) の them が示す内容をそれぞれ本文より探して英語で書きなさい。

問 2. 次の文を [ A ], [ B ], [ C ], [ D ] のいずれかに挿入する場合, どこが適切な箇所か。1つ選び, その記号を書きなさい。

It has also shown a willingness to compromise, and to face up to real-world conflicts.

問 3. 〈 X 〉に入る最も適切な文を以下の 1～4 から 1つ選んで, その番号を書きなさい。

- 1 Apart from thunder and the actions of a few very specialized microbes, there is no other way to get nitrogen into the active biosphere.
- 2 Having previously been restricted to wood, water and wind as energy sources, we discovered fossil fuels and used them to build a complex and advanced industrial civilization.
- 3 Many appear perfectly benign at first pass—but turn out to be very different when they enter the food chain, whether on land or in the sea.
- 4 Scientists suggested that 'environmental estrogens' could somehow be to blame, by altering hormonal balances in the bodies of the fish and thereby affecting their sexual development.

V. 次の文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Extrapolation is a very basic method of prediction — usually, much too basic. It simply involves the assumption that the current trend will continue indefinitely, into the future. Some of the best-known failures of prediction have ( a ) from applying this assumption too liberally.

At the turn of the twentieth century, for instance, many city planners were ( b ) about the increasing use of horse-drawn carriages and their main pollutant: horse manure. Knee-deep in the issue in 1894, one writer in the *Times* of London predicted that by the 1940s, every street in London would be buried under nine feet of the stuff. About ten years later, fortunately, Henry Ford began producing his prototypes of the Model T and the crisis was averted.

Extrapolation was also the culprit in several failed predictions related to population growth. <sup>(1)</sup> Perhaps the first serious effort to predict the growth of the global population was made by an English economist, Sir William Petty, in 1682. Population statistics were not widely available at the time and Petty did a lot of rather innovative work to infer, quite correctly, that the growth rate in the human population was fairly slow in the seventeenth century. Incorrectly, however, he assumed that things would always remain that way, and his predictions implied that global population might be just over 700 million people in 2012. A century later, the Industrial Revolution began, and the population began to increase at a much faster rate. The actual world population, which surpassed seven billion in late 2011, is about ten times higher than Petty's prediction.

The controversial 1968 book *The Population Bomb*, by the Stanford biologist Paul R. Ehrlich and his wife, Anne Ehrlich, made the opposite mistake, quite wrongly predicting that hundreds of millions of people would die from starvation in the 1970s. The reasons for this failure of prediction were myriad, including the Ehrlichs' tendency to focus on doomsday scenarios to draw <sup>(2)</sup> attention to their cause. But one major problem was that they had assumed the record-high fertility rates in the free-love era of the 1960s would continue on indefinitely, meaning that there would be more and more hungry mouths to feed. "When I wrote *The Population Bomb* I thought our interests in sex and children were so strong that it would be hard to change family size," Paul Ehrlich told me in a brief interview. "We found out that if you treat women decently and give them job opportunities, the fertility rate goes down." Other scholars who had not made such simplistic assumptions realized <sup>(3)</sup> this at the time; population projections ( c ) by the United Nations in the 1960s and 1970s generally did a good job of predicting what the population would look like thirty or forty years later.

Extrapolation tends to cause its greatest problems in fields — including population growth and disease — where the quantity that you want to study is growing exponentially. In the early 1980s, the cumulative number of AIDS cases ( d ) in the United States was increasing in this exponential fashion: there were 99 cases through 1980, then 434 through 1981, and eventually 11,148 through 1984. You can put these figures into a chart, as some scholars did at the time, and seek to extrapolate the pattern forward. Doing so would have yielded a prediction that the number of AIDS cases ( d ) in the United States would rise to about 270,000 by 1995. This would not have been a very good prediction; unfortunately it was too low. The actual number of AIDS cases was about 560,000 by 1995, more than twice as high.

[Silver, Nate. *The Signal and the Noise*. PENGUIN BOOKS (2013)]

問 1. ( a )～( d )に入る最も適切な語を1～4の中から選び、その番号を書きなさい。ただし、それぞれの語は1回ずつしか使えません。

1 concerned            2 diagnosed            3 issued            4 resulted

問 2. 下線部(1)、(2)の語の本文中の意味と最も近い意味を持つ語を、それぞれ1～4の中から1つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(1) culprit:    1 cause            2 outcome            3 subordinate    4 victim

(2) myriad:    1 inflexible        2 inherent            3 innumerable    4 intangible

問 3. 下線部(3)の this が示す内容を、日本語で書きなさい。

問 4. 本文の趣旨と一致する内容を持つ文を1～5の中から1つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

- 1 In the 1940s, the streets of London were buried under nine feet of horse manure.
- 2 Sir William Petty quite correctly predicted the Industrial Revolution would happen.
- 3 Paul and Anne Ehrlich predicted starvation would be rampant in the 1970s.
- 4 Extrapolation rarely causes problems in the field for studying population growth.
- 5 There were only 99 AIDS cases in the world in 1980.

問 5. 下線部(4)を、This と it が指している内容が分かるようにして、日本語に訳しなさい。



VI. 次の日本語の文の下線部を英語に訳しなさい。

私達は一生に様々なことを話題にしているが、三分の一は人の噂話。三分の一は男と女に関する話、残りの三分の一だけが必要な話だという。つまり三分の二はどうでもいい話をしているのである。

家族の話がどこに入るかといえば、人の噂話だろう。三分の一もその話題にとらわれているとは…………。

家族の話のどこがつまらないかというと、自慢話か愚痴か不満であり、発展性がない。堂々巡りをして傷のなめ合いが始まるか、一方的に聞かされるか。いずれにしても、あまり愉快なものではない。

[下重暁子(著) 『家族という病』 幻冬舎新書 (2015)]