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英 語 (全7の1)

1 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えよ。

Salt is a mineral that consists mostly of sodium chloride (NaCl). It is an essential nutrient for animals, yet it is toxic to most plants. Saltiness is one of the basic tastes perceived by the tongue, making it an ( 1 ) and ubiquitous food flavoring. It also retains vegetables' vivid colors when parboiling, removes astringency from salad greens, freezes ice cream, quickly cools boiling water, maintains the freshness of cut flowers, removes stains on clothing, alleviates pain in your neck, and is an ingredient in soap. In her article, "15 Household Uses for Table Salt," Darlene McFarlane recommends testing an egg's freshness by placing it in a cup of salt water. An egg that floats is not fresh. Ants will not venture onto a salt-covered surface, according to McFarlane, so she suggests ( 2 ) it on windowsills and in doorways to repel them from your residence.

However, salt's historical distinction lies not so much in its taste or any of its aforementioned 15 amazing talents as in its ( 3 ) as a preservative. Salt has been used as a food preservative for centuries. One of the oldest documented saltworks is the Xiechi Lake near Yuncheng in Shanxi, China. Salt was harvested from its surface as early as 6000 B.C. Salt, along with salted birds and salt fish, was unearthed with funeral offerings in ancient Egyptian tombs from the third millennium B.C. Less than half a century later, Egypt instituted exportation of salt fish to the Phoenicians, who in turn traded Egyptian salt fish with their ( 4 ) partners throughout North Africa, engendering the establishment of wide-ranging trade associations throughout the Mediterranean region. Similarly, in the first millennium B.C., Celtic people exchanged salted meat for wine and other luxury goods from ancient Greece and Rome. The wide ( 5 ) of the Celtic salt trade is exemplified by the shared Celtic, Greek, and Egyptian root word for salt, *hal*, which is iterated in the names of saltworks throughout the region: Halle and Schwäbisch Hall in Germany, Halych in Ukraine, and Galicia in Spain.

Throughout history, salt has been deemed a precious commodity. Many historians agree that the Latin word *salarium* is related to salt and soldiers, but stress that the original ( 6 ) is unclear. Some surmise that soldiers were remunerated in salt. Some postulate that the word soldier itself is derived from the word for salt. Even today, a hard-working employee might be said to be "worth his salt" or might be commended for "soldiering on."

(englishforeveryone.org より一部改変)

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英 語 (全7の2)

1. 本文の空所(1)～(6)に入れるのに最も適切な語を、下記(a)～(d)からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- |                       |                 |                  |                |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| (1) (a) exact         | (b) exemplary   | (c) esoteric     | (d) estimated  |
| (2) (a) sprinkling    | (b) supporting  | (c) surrounding  | (d) shoving    |
| (3) (a) gravity       | (b) workability | (c) suitability  | (d) ambiguity  |
| (4) (a) superficial   | (b) official    | (c) crucial      | (d) commercial |
| (5) (a) expectancy    | (b) expanse     | (c) experiment   | (d) exist      |
| (6) (a) establishment | (b) association | (c) organization | (d) foundation |

2. 本文の内容と適合するものを下記(a)～(h)から3つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (a) For centuries, soldiers have treated superficial wounds with large doses of salt.
- (b) Salt can be used to determine the safety of food for human consumption.
- (c) Salt has long been used to keep food fit for human consumption.
- (d) Different forms of vegetation generally grow well when treated with salt.
- (e) To date, no practical use has been found for salt in household cleaning or laundering.
- (f) Salt has long been considered a non-essential mineral due to its abundance.
- (g) Salt proved indispensable in the development of early seafaring economies.
- (h) For food storage purposes, ants can carry up to three times their own weight in salt.

英 語 (全7の3)

- 2 次の英文が完成した文章になるように、文意に沿って、(1)～(4)の(a)から(f)を並べ替えた後、それぞれ1番目、3番目、6番目にくるものの記号をマークせよ。

Everyone wants to be liked. There is an inherent human need to feel like an accepted member of a group. That is why many of us join clubs and professional organizations. We all feel our best when we think we are liked for who we are; it makes us happy. However, if the number of books on happiness research is any indication, we are all striving to be happier.

There is new research that suggests the best way for people to feel happy is through practicing kindness. A sense of empathy, or the ability to put oneself into the shoes of another, is the basis for kindness. If a person is empathetic, (1) [(a) read a situation and (b) his or her own (c) is able to (d) of others above (e) he or she (f) put the needs]. Prompting people to engage in behaviors such as helping others increases their feelings of well-being. People who are happy are much more apt to help others. In an experiment conducted in Vancouver, school children were instructed to perform three acts of kindness per week over the course of four weeks. A control group of students was asked to visit three places in the same time frame. Students in both groups showed (2) [(a) acts of kindness (b) than students from (c) improved feelings (d) experienced greater peer acceptance (e) of well-being, (f) but students who performed] the control group. In essence, those students who were kinder and more empathetic to others were more popular and well-liked.

Peer acceptance is an important goal, as it increases a sense of well-being. Empathy is not only an essential social skill, but also an academic one. Research shows that successful learners are not only knowledgeable, but also empathetic. Successful students not only exceed in the classroom, but in the community. The ability (3) [(a) encouragement to be (b) to be empathetic (c) in all of us, (d) properly developed (e) but it requires (f) is found naturally].

One way to teach these skills is through engagement with nature. We have a natural affinity with the natural world, especially animals. Animals are a constant source of wonder for people, and we naturally feel emotionally invested in animals. The bond (4) [(a) an animal has been (b) that forms between (c) and a sense of (d) shown to increase (e) a person and (f) social competence] well-being. As a person cares for and nurtures an animal, he or she develops a sense of empathy, which in turn promotes positive social behaviors towards people. Caring for each other is an important part of any community. The more able we are to act with kindness, the more successful and happy we will become.

(Harding, M. (2018). Phipps Conservatory and Botanical Gardens より一部改変)

英 語 (全7の4)

- 3 次の文章の下線部(A)の和訳と下線部(B)の英訳を解答欄に記入せよ。

Berlin, the capital of Germany, has been growing rapidly in recent years. Coincidentally, the city is becoming more and more international. The newcomers often speak English in business situations and in private. As a result, German, the dominant language in the country, is losing some power in the city, where residents unable to speak it are increasing. In some restaurants, for example, 客は、ドイツ出身でなくドイツ語を話さないウエイターと、英語で意思疎通しなければならない。

- 4 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いの答えを、それぞれ(a)～(d)より1つずつ選びマークせよ。

The World University Rankings 2018, published by Times Higher Education (THE), shows a continued decline of Japanese universities — with only two of them, the University of Tokyo (43rd) and Kyoto University (74th), ranked among the world's top 200 universities. Among the universities in Asia, the University of Tokyo had been at the top for a while, but it fell to third in 2016 behind the National University of Singapore and Peking University, and has now dropped to sixth. THE ranks universities on the basis of weighted averages in five categories: teaching (30% of the total score), research (30%), citations (30%), international outlook (7.5%) and industry income (2.5%).

The number of citations has been considered indicative of a paper's influence in the field. For the purpose of ranking universities, a good score in this category means that the university has many professors significantly contributing to their own fields. Japanese institutions, though, lag behind their overseas counterparts especially in the number of citations. For example, the citation score of the University of Tokyo was 19.1 out of 30, while the National University of Singapore, the top university in Asia in the ranking, scored 24.4. The difference accounted for around half of the difference between the total scores (72.2 and 82.8, respectively) of the universities. One reason for this is that the citation scores are given only for papers written in English. In Japan, professors in humanities and social sciences seldom write papers in English. Similarly, only one French university was ranked in the THE top 100 ranking since professors there usually write in French.

The decline of Japanese universities is partly attributable to the country's inadequate investment in education. Among the 34 OECD members, Japan has been one of the countries whose budgets for education are the lowest. Meanwhile, other East Asian countries are increasing them. The ranking itself has some problems as well. Out of each 30% assigned for education and research, 18% is determined by public reputation. These results may not be favorable to Asian universities or reliable since a majority of the judges are American and European whose decisions are often subjective. Defining "research accomplishment" is also a theme of debate. Published books have been included since last year because some researchers do not post articles in journals but publish books to show their research findings. ( ) this change may be welcomed by some professors, the assessment and the whole ranking system still need improvement to be persuasively objective and fair.

(Sawa, T. (2018). *The Japan Times* より一部改変)

英 語 (全7の5)

1. For the year 2018, it is implied that Times Higher Education ranked the University of Tokyo \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) third in the world
  - (b) sixth in the world
  - (c) lower than two years ago
  - (d) lower than Kyoto University
  
2. Why is the number of citations used for assessing a university?
  - (a) It shows how many teachers the university has.
  - (b) It shows academic contributions in research fields.
  - (c) It indicates scholars' accessibility to the Internet.
  - (d) It indicates how effectively institutions attract research funds.
  
3. The text implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) the rankings of Japanese universities are accurate
  - (b) using the number of citations in the assessment is unfair
  - (c) professors in French universities should write in English
  - (d) universities in Japan need more money to improve educational services
  
4. Which of the following would NOT raise the ranking of a Japanese university?
  - (a) Professors write more papers in English.
  - (b) The government assigns a higher budget for university education.
  - (c) THE includes non-English papers in their assessments.
  - (d) Universities assess professors' research achievements more subjectively.
  
5. Choose the word that fits best in the ( ).
  - (a) Although
  - (b) Because
  - (c) However
  - (d) Therefore

英 語 (全7の6)

5 次の1～3において、(a)～(d)の中から、英文として最も自然な2つの文を選び、その組合せの番号をマークせよ。

1

- (a) A number of individual report that they suffer from a condition called "dry eye."
- (b) Communities must find ways to become more supportive of those living with diseases.
- (c) It is no surprise that much of a company's success depends on its employees.
- (d) Many people average only half recommended amount of dietary fiber per day.

(1) (a)と(b)    (2) (a)と(c)    (3) (a)と(d)    (4) (b)と(c)    (5) (b)と(d)    (6) (c)と(d)

2

- (a) It is a rare condition, but for those have it, staying healthy can be challenging.
- (b) Knowing our own genetic code makes possible design specific treatments that work best for each of us.
- (c) One of the major goals of the course is for you to learn the definitions of the concepts.
- (d) That, in turn, could bring major benefits for cancer treatment and drug discovery.

(1) (a)と(b)    (2) (a)と(c)    (3) (a)と(d)    (4) (b)と(c)    (5) (b)と(d)    (6) (c)と(d)

3

- (a) The excess carbon dioxide is believed be heating up our atmosphere.
- (b) The fact that the drugs remain in the throat can lead to serious side effects.
- (c) The treatment for the disease multi-faceted, but it can include preventive care at home.
- (d) There are steps we need to take to nurture our digestive health.

(1) (a)と(b)    (2) (a)と(c)    (3) (a)と(d)    (4) (b)と(c)    (5) (b)と(d)    (6) (c)と(d)

英 語 (全7の7)

6 次の(1)~(12)の( )に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下の(a)~(d)からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (1) An emergency scan at the hospital revealed the ( ) had a bleed on her brain.  
(a) doubt (b) facility (c) religion (d) victim
- (2) Declining birth ( ) are common as countries become more developed.  
(a) functions (b) rates (c) structures (d) values
- (3) The participants ( ) similar levels of anxiety about health, safety, and paying bills.  
(a) looked (b) expressed (c) solved (d) tied
- (4) It is the first of several long-acting drugs for ( ) chronic daily headaches.  
(a) attempting (b) breathing (c) preventing (d) refusing
- (5) Most children today are ( ) by the time they finish their warm-up.  
(a) exhausted (b) rebuilt (c) modified (d) vanished
- (6) People suffering from diabetes are two to four times more ( ) to have heart disease than those who are not.  
(a) available (b) likely (c) political (d) secure
- (7) The evidence seems to point to early events being very ( ) in later life.  
(a) ambitious (b) flexible (c) influential (d) moderate
- (8) The phenomenon was first studied ( ) about 10 years ago.  
(a) mildly (b) conversely (c) systematically (d) thinly
- (9) Many forms of exercise ( ) the risk of heart problems.  
(a) draw (b) protect (c) reduce (d) worry
- (10) They are strengthening the roles of local doctors who teach their patients how to ( ) their health.  
(a) contain (b) manage (c) reflect (d) struggle
- (11) Understanding how such conditions develop could enable us to ( ) their early symptoms in the future.  
(a) arrest (b) obtain (c) recognize (d) regard
- (12) Working out in sports clubs provides the greatest benefit to fitness while prioritizing ( ).  
(a) clay (b) comfort (c) pitch (d) hurt