

令和3年度入学者選抜学力検査問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. この冊子は、監督者から解答を始めるよう合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 監督者から指示があったら、解答用紙の上部の所定欄に受験番号と座席番号を、また、下部の所定欄には座席番号をそれぞれ記入しなさい。その他の欄に記入してはいけません。
3. 解答用紙は、記入の有無にかかわらず、持ち帰ってはいけません。
4. この冊子は持ち帰りなさい。
5. 落丁、乱丁または印刷不備があったら申し出なさい。

I 次の文章を読んで、問1～8に答えなさい。なお、*が付いている語には、本文の後ろに注がある。

The oldest love affair in history is between the bee and the flower. It began more than 100 million years ago, when ⁽¹⁾ nature devised a more efficient way than winds for plants to procreate*. About 80% of plant species now use animals or insects to carry pollen grains* from the male part of the plant to the female part. The plants developed flowers. Their perfumed scent, colourful displays and sweet nectar* are all designed to woo pollinators*.

Over time, 25,000 or so species (we still don't know exactly how many) of bee have evolved globally to play Cupid to specific flowering plants and trees: their short life cycle perfectly synchronised with the blooming of the flowers. On each visit they refuel with nectar, collect pollen to feed their young and in the process become a messenger of love.

But nature's great lovers are going through a rocky patch*, from which they may not recover. It's in all our interests that this age-old romance endures because about one in three mouthfuls we eat depends on bee pollination, including most fruits and vegetables, nuts, herbs, spices, oil crops, as well as coffee. Together they supply a major proportion of nutrients in the human diet. In addition, fodder crops, plant-derived medicines such as aspirin and morphine, and fibres such as cotton are all bee-pollinated. That's not to forget that many of the trees that are the (①) of the planet and absorb carbon from the atmosphere are bee pollinated.

Many of the 250 bumblebee species worldwide, whose furry coats and round bodies allow them to fly at cool temperatures, are in drastic (②). Nearly one in four European bumblebee species face (③); in North America more than a quarter are in (②). Last week, a study reported a (②) over a 115-year period that is "consistent with a mass (③) within a few decades" in areas where temperatures are getting hotter. It is just the latest in a long list

of scientific papers cataloguing the demise* of bees.

Much research has focused on the role of modern farming. The vast majority of flowering meadows that once fed bees a nutritious diet have been ploughed up*, and hedgerows* ripped out, to make way for huge fields of monoculture doused* in a cocktail of chemicals that are harmful to bees and other insects. By making the landscape uninhabitable for native wild bees, farmers have become increasingly reliant on managed European honeybees to pollinate, ⁽²⁾(these bees / the / adapted / less / are / to / even when / flowers).

The starkest example of this is an area of California stretching about 400 miles and planted with almond trees.

A) Over the next three weeks, as the trees blossom, honeybees will buzz from flower head to flower head and as a result the trees will produce 80% of the world's almonds.

B) The ancient Egyptians sailed their hives down the Nile to pollinate crops, but 3,000 years later this biggest migratory pollination event is stretching the love affair between bee and flower to its limits.

C) Around Valentine's Day commercial beekeepers from all over the US arrive in the Central Valley with 2-meter beehives strapped on to articulated lorries.

A little over a decade ago, I visited the Central Valley to find out why a third of the country's honeybees had seemingly vanished. The mysterious phenomenon, dubbed "colony collapse disorder", made headlines around the world. I interviewed beekeepers, farmers and scientists to discover the causes and was shocked by what I found. Miles upon miles of trees planted in a desert unable to sustain any life, ⁽³⁾the apian* workforce being tricked into working harder and a month earlier than nature intended, when it was still cold, and

beekeepers blaming the die-offs on a new class of neonicotinoid pesticides*. The high bee mortality was eventually attributed to a lethal combination of poor nutrition, parasites, which weaken bees and spread disease, and pesticides (all a result of intensive agriculture). I warned that the honeybees' demise would be ours too unless we changed the way we grew our food.

But despite the alarm bells from wildlife charities and conservation groups, farming has further intensified and commercial beekeepers in the US now routinely have to restock more than a third of their bees each year because of losses.

The almond acreage in the Central Valley has nearly doubled, partly fuelled by a huge demand for almond milk. In the US alone sales have grown by 250% in the past five years. The EU ban on the most widely used neonicotinoids was never adopted by the US government so the trees are still doused in a concoction* of these and other toxic chemicals. And trials to use a native North American blue orchard mason bee — which is a much more efficient pollinator of fruit trees than the generalist honeybee — have stalled* because they reproduce too slowly and in too few numbers to be deemed commercially viable. Almonds are big business, contributing 11 billion dollars to California's GDP and providing more than 100,000 jobs. There is some good news: since 2013, almond farmers have planted 34,000 acres of wildflowers to provide additional bee food, but that is just 3.4% of the land. Why not pay farmers to blanket all of it with wildflowers? Farmers told me they were fearful the bees would spend more time visiting wildflowers than almond trees and yields would fall, although research shows the opposite.

(4)

The US-based Xerces Society* has developed a bee-friendly kitemark* for the small number of almonds grown with wildflowers and without pesticides. It's a start, but we need all crops that bees pollinate to be grown in a bee-friendly way. As consumers, we must demand growers and retailers adopt bee-friendly methods, and be prepared to pay a premium for it. And as citizens we must

lobby for farmers to be subsidised to work with, not against, nature. Otherwise this (④) romance on which our survival depends will wither and die and with it life as we know it.

出典：Alison Benjamin, “Bees and Flowers Have Had the World’s Longest Love Affair. Now It’s in Danger.” *The Guardian*, February 14, 2020. 一部改変。

- (注) procreate：(子孫を)作り出す
pollen grains：花粉
nectar：(植物の分泌する)花蜜
woo pollinators：花粉媒介者を誘惑する
rocky patch：困難, 難局
demise：消滅
ploughed up：耕された
hedgerows：生け垣
doused：(液体を)大量にかけられた
apian：ミツバチの
neonicotinoid pesticides：塩素原子を含むニコチン系殺虫剤
concoction：調合物
stalled：止まった
Xerces Society：セルクシス・ソサエティ(非営利の環境保護団体)
kite mark：英国規格協会が所有する製品およびサービス品質の商標

問 1 下線部(1)を a more efficient way を具体的にして, 日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 (①)に入る最も適切な語を次のア)～オ)から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

ア) brains	イ) eyes	ウ) hands	エ) lips	オ) lungs
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問 3 (②)(③)に入る表現の最も適切な組み合わせを次のア～エから一つ選びなさい。

- ア ② disappearance ③ extinction
- イ ② disappearance ③ destruction
- ウ ② decline ③ destruction
- エ ② decline ③ extinction

問 4 下線部(2)を意味が通るように最も適切な順番に並べ替えなさい。

問 5 本文中のA), B), C)を意味が通るように並べ替え、最も適切な順番で並んでいるものを次のア～カから一つ選びなさい。

- ア A)→B)→C)
- イ A)→C)→B)
- ウ B)→A)→C)
- エ B)→C)→A)
- オ C)→A)→B)
- カ C)→B)→A)

問 6 下線部(3)を最も適切に表しているものを次のア～エから一つ選びなさい。

- ア The situation made the bees not only busier, but the period of time they worked also changed.
- イ The bees made the farmers work longer hours than in usual years because the natural seasons also changed that year.
- ウ Beekeepers moved the hives around, so that the bees could no longer stay alive.
- エ Nature made the beekeepers work harder with the result that they could finish their work sooner.

問 7 下線部(4)の the opposite を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

問 8 (④)に入る最も適切な語を次のア)～カ)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア) fragile

イ) negative

ウ) man-made

エ) new

オ) passionate

カ) summer

II 次の文章を読んで、問1～5に答えなさい。なお、*が付いている語には、本文の後ろに注がある。

As director Bong Joon Ho accepted the first-ever best foreign language picture Golden Globe for a South Korean film, he said: “Once you overcome the one-inch tall barrier of subtitles, you will be introduced to so many more amazing films.” Fast forward a month, and he was making history again, accepting the best picture award once more at the Oscars. *Parasite*’s* Oscar win introduced it to a broad US audience — but not everyone was in favour of watching the award winner in its original language. Dubbing takes the stress out of enjoying a foreign film, some argued, and performances are meant to be (①), not (②). The angered response from subtitle fans ranged from accusations of racism to pointing out the needs of deaf viewers. How you watch a foreign film is a clearly personal matter, tangled in pet peeves* and accessibility. But as foreign flicks* are gaining more screen time before American audiences, here’s a deeper dive into how we got here, and where the industry is headed.

In the early days of film, on-screen text was far from a “one-inch barrier” — it was the only way to express dialogue. Title cards were the precursor* to subtitles, and they, too, were controversial in a way that mirrors the modern debate. Stage actors would try to hide their work in silent film as many felt the lack of sound diminished* the quality of the performance, Professor Marsha McKeever of the undergraduate Film and Television department at New York University’s Tisch School of the Arts, told the BBC. But when conversations took place through cards instead of sound, adapting films to other languages was straightforward. As “movies” turned into “talkies”, subtitling emerged as a way to hold onto a lucrative foreign market. It has since become the preferred way for film critics and connoisseurs* to view foreign language features. NYU faculty, for example, would be unlikely to show a dub in class, the university’s graduate film department said.

For Prof McKeever, who is also a sound and picture editor, much of enjoying a movie boils down to what you hear. “We react so (③) to sound. That’s why films are scored, that’s why dialogue is important.” If a dub has sub-par* voice acting or doesn’t (④) sync with what you see on screen, it can (⑤) affect your perception, Prof McKeever says. With subtitles, the audience both sees the original performance and hears the original emotion. “Your brain is so used to hearing emotion in language that it will get the meaning behind the subtitle through the performance by the actor in the original language. You hear if they’re sad, if they’re happy.”

Regardless of what film purists say, however, dubbing is on the rise. For that, you can blame Netflix*. In October, Netflix reported it had more subscribers outside the US—nearly 100 million—than (⑥), where just over 60 million pay for the service. The streaming giant is driving the dubbing business by producing content around the world and localising it for a number of markets, says Jeff Howell, a vocal coach and director who works with Netflix. To “localise” a production, the original studio hires professionals to analyse scenes and translate them to a new language.

Mr Howell has worked both as a vocal director and an “adapter” who works on casting and direction. “We spend quite a bit of time casting, sometimes we have to read-to-picture to make sure the voice sounds like it’s coming out of that mouth,” he says. (⑦) [have] a bad reputation because, for years, it was badly done, he says—there was a lack of attention to detail to the voice acting and post-production processes. But today, professionals are focusing on ways to make it better, carefully interpreting scripts and taking into consideration things like “lip flap”—when the mouth movement and dubbed-over voice do not sync up. (⑧) defenders say that modern viewing habits make it superior to (⑨). Mr Howell argues that (⑩) [be] better for audiences as they increasingly view films and series on small, portable screens. “You can’t read (⑪) on a phone or iPad, really,” he says. And

dubbing is easier on the brain. Getting information from a caption requires eye movements across a screen, cognitive input to interpret the words while also paying attention to the action on the screen. An educated US adult can do all three fluently, says Prof Charles Perfetti, a cognitive science professor at the University of Pittsburgh, but a less skilled reader will find it taxing*.

For viewers with visual impairments, those who cannot read or have conditions like dyslexia*, dubbing is the only way they can enjoy media in non-native languages. Outside the English-speaking world, dubbing has been less controversial. Much of Europe opts for dubbing in lieu of subtitles, though the latter is cheaper. Germany, Italy and France have dubbed foreign films since the 1930s — even as early critics blasted the process as “witchcraft*” and an “amputation*” of the original. China has also dubbed films into Standard Mandarin. Netflix’s dubbing efforts seem to be converting some Americans to the cause. Most US viewers preferred the dubbed versions of its most popular foreign shows, the streaming service told the New York Times.

As a dubbing director in this new streaming-heavy world, Mr Howell emphasises that he works to respect the original content — “to protect it”, not change it — though he admits some alterations* are unavoidable. “There are cultural nuances in language that we can’t possibly recreate,” he says. “We can have the greatest adaptation and it could line up almost perfectly but there are going to be subtle differences that don’t translate. It’s not 100% but I’d say we get as close as we possibly can, directing it in such a way that we’re protecting the creative integrity of the culture that created the material.” And to be fair, ⁽¹⁾alterations happen with subtitles too — language can be simplified to allow for quick reading in time with the action on screen.

出典：Ritu Prasad, “Dubs or Subs? Parasite Renews Debate on How to Watch Foreign Films.” *BBC News*, February 23, 2020. 一部改变。

(注) *Parasite* : パラサイト(韓国の映画の題名)

pet peeves : いらいらさせるもの

flicks : 映画

precursor : 先駆け

diminished : 低下させた

connoisseurs : 愛好家

sub-par : 基準以下の

Netflix : 映像ストリーミング配信事業会社の名前

taxing : 厄介な

dyslexia : ディスレクシア(読み書きに困難がある学習障害の一種)

witchcraft : 魔術

amputation : 切断

alterations : 変更

問 1 (①)と(②)に入る最も適切な語を次のア)~カ)からそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア) heard	イ) read	ウ) received	エ) sent
オ) thought	カ) touched		

問 2 本文中の(③)~(⑥)に入る最も適切な語を次のア)~ク)からそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア) domestically	イ) emotionally	ウ) fluently	エ) globally
オ) negatively	カ) properly	キ) politely	ク) recently

問 3 本文中の(⑦)～(⑩)には次のア)かイ)のどちらかが入る。それぞれ適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、⑦、⑩について直後の []内は原形で示す。

ア) dubbing

イ) subtitles

問 4 下線部(1)のようなことが起こるのはなぜか。日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5 次の文章は本文を要約したものである。a～jに入る最も適切な語を以下のア)～ソ)から選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、同じ選択肢は1回しか使えない。

The South Korean film, *Parasite* became (a) to American audiences after its director was given an award for the best picture at the Oscars. In recent years, there has been a greater (b) in foreign films among the people in the US. However, there are different opinions about the way to watch them. In order to (c) the background to this, we need to consider the (d) of the film industry. In the beginning, film producers used title cards to (e) what actors were saying. Later this method was (f) into using subtitles for showing foreign films, and this became the preferred way to watch them. However, thanks to the (g) of Netflix, the use of dubbing has been increasing in the world. In Europe it has been used for many decades despite the (h) cost and some initial (i) to the idea. Now, even the people in the US are becoming (j) to this way of watching films.

ア) accept

イ) accustomed

ウ) agreement

エ) desire

オ) developed

カ) express

キ) forced

ク) higher

ケ) history

コ) interest

サ) known

シ) lower

ス) opposition

セ) popularity

ソ) understand

III 次の文章は漁師と金の魚の話である。下線部1～5に、意味が通じるように適切な英語を書き入れて、ストーリーを完成させなさい。ただし、括弧内の単語をそのままの形で用い、指定された数の単語を使用すること。

The Fisherman and the Golden Fish

Once upon a time, an old man and his wife lived near the sea. They were poor and lived in an old mud hut. He made a living by fishing, while his wife washed people's clothes. One day he caught a golden fish in his net. The fish begged him, "Let me go, old man. If you let me go, I will 1 (give を含めて4～5語)."

The fisherman was astonished and frightened because he had never heard a fish speak before. He said to the fish kindly, "Golden fish, I don't need anything from you," and he let the fish go.

The fisherman went home and told his wife the wonderful thing that had happened to him at the shore. But she got angry with him and said, "You are foolish. Why didn't you make a wish! At least you 2 (could を含めて3～4語) a new wash tub, since ours is broken."

The old man returned to the seashore. He called out to the golden fish. It swam up and asked, "What do you need?" He replied that his wife had said that she wanted a new wash tub. The fish promised to grant his wish.

When the fisherman returned home, he saw a new wash tub. But his wife shouted at him, "You are such a fool! Go back to the fish! Ask for a new house."

The fisherman went back to the sea. He called the fish, who swam up to 3 (where を含めて3～4語). He apologized and said that his wife wanted a new house. The fish promised to grant his wish.

When he returned, he saw a nice new house with a gate. He was delighted, but his wife shouted even louder, "You are such a fool! Go back to the fish! I

don't want to live like this anymore. I want to be a noblewoman!"

The poor old fisherman went back to the sea. He called the golden fish and said, "My wife wants to be a noblewoman." The fish agreed to grant this wish.

And what did he see when he returned home? The hut had become a great house, and there were many servants around his wife. The fisherman said, "I hope you are satisfied now." She didn't answer him, but instead told him to live in the stable.

Several weeks later, his wife instructed him to go to the sea again, saying, "I want to be the queen of all the land!" Since the man was afraid of his wife, he obeyed her. He went back to the seashore. He called the golden fish. When it swam to the shore, he 4 (explained を含めて 3 ~ 4 語). The fish comforted him and sent him home.

When the fisherman arrived, he found a great palace, inside which his wife was seated on a throne and surrounded by guards. The old man was terrified, but approached the queen and said, "I hope you are happy now." She did not even look at him. Several weeks later the queen sent for the old fisherman and again ordered 5 (go を含めて 6 ~ 7 語). This time she wanted him to ask the golden fish to become her servant and make her Ruler of the Land and Sea. The fisherman was so terrified of her that he did not even protest. He went back to the sea, and the fish appeared. He explained his wife's request. This time the golden fish did not reply, but turned and swam away out to sea.

After waiting a long time, the fisherman returned home, where he found his old mud hut and his poor old wife with a broken wash tub in front of her. And he was very thankful.